Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

GEF ID

10848

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

ISLANDS - Atlantic Regional Project

Countries

Regional, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
BCRC-Senegal, GGKP

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Chemicals and Waste

Sector
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Sea-level rise, Chemicals and Waste, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Plastics, Pesticides, DDT - Vector Management, Industrial Emissions, Disposal, Open Burning, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Emissions, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, eWaste, Industrial Waste, Eco-Efficiency, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, International Waters, Pollution, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Large corporations, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation
No Contribution 0

Biodiversity
No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

8/11/2021

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

1/1/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

810,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CW-2-3	Sound management of chemicals and waste addressed through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries	GET	9,000,000.00	39,827,200.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**9,000,000.00**	**39,827,200.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Technical Assistance	Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste.	The legislative and institutional framework is developed to support the environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes at national and regional levels in the project countries. Sustainable training programme is developed to assist countries with implementing the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs at a national level. National, institutional and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products	GET	2,142,000.00	7,765,030.00

	containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened.
	Increased capacity for the development and implementation of national and regional chemicals and products standards including the Globally Harmonized System of Labelling and Classification of Chemicals (GHS).
	Sustainable Procurement is promoted to key stakeholders to reduce the manufacture/import of products containing hazardous chemicals.

2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Technical Assistance	Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	Capacity for ESM of SC POPs and MC Hg products strengthened, and obsolete pesticides and chemicals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) eliminated Capacity and infrastructure to support waste management strategies in the Atlantic SIDs improved.	GET	2,322,100.00	7,765,020.00

3. Safe management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Technical Assistance	Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector.	Supporting private sector involvement in the ESM of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in Atlantic SIDS Strengthened capacity to manage End-of-life vehicles in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe Establishment/improvement of lifecycle management mechanisms for priority wastes and recyclables in the Atlantic SIDS	GET	1,784,900.00	9,730,020.00
4. Knowledge Management and Communication	Technical Assistance	Knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions.	Atlantic SIDS communities are informed and engaged in the sound management of chemicals and waste. Support for Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) under GEF 10266.	GET	2,131,000.00	11,317,130.00

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	The project is monitored and performance regularly assessed	• Status of project execution monitored regularly through quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports and adaptative management applied when necessary. Midterm Reviews and Impact Assessments developed and shared with the CCKM Project and relevant stakeholders and corrective actions taken. Project evaluated at completion.	GET	192,000.00	250,000.00
			Sub Total ($)		**8,572,000.00**	**36,827,200.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	428,000.00	3,000,000.00
			Sub Total($)		**428,000.00**	**3,000,000.00**
			Total Project Cost($)		**9,000,000.00**	**39,827,200.00**

Please provide justification

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	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Environment Directorate (Government of Cabo Verde)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity (Government of Guinea-Bissau)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	24,459,510.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources, Environment Directorate (Government of São Tomé and Príncipe)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,637,690.00
Other	BCRC-Senegal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	Iberostar Group	Grant	Investment mobilized	435,000.00
Private Sector	RIU Hotels & Resorts	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,530,000.00
Private Sector	Topolytics	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,400,000.00
Private Sector	Plastoil Australia	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,165,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	39,827,200.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Private sector co-financers were identified during the PPG phase, as the project addresses waste produced by the tourism sector, in addition to companies identified through the ISLANDS CCKM project.

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	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	750,000	67,500	817,500.00
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	750,000	67,500	817,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cabo Verde	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,000,000	180,000	2,180,000.00
UNEP	GET	Cabo Verde	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	45,000	545,000.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,000,000	180,000	2,180,000.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	45,000	545,000.00
UNEP	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,000,000	180,000	2,180,000.00
UNEP	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	45,000	545,000.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**9,000,000.00**	**810,000.00**	**9,810,000.00**

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 true

PPG Amount ($)	PPG Agency Fee ($)
200,000	18,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	160,000	14,400	**174,400.00**
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	40,000	3,600	**43,600.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**200,000.00**	**18,000.00**	**218,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

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

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

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

0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (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)
0.00	121.47	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)

DDT	0.50
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	84.60
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	27.04
Decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)	3.09

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)
	6.24		

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)
	3		

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)
	3,200		

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 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

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)
	99.19		

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)

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)

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		274,315		
Male		274,315		
Total	0	548630	0	0

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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

The request for CEO endorsement below is in line with the original child project submitted as part of the ISLANDS PFD (GEFID 10185), approved by the GEF Council in December 2019. Consultations with partners at the national and regional levels and site investigations carried out during the PPG phase confirmed the initial findings presented in the PFD. The baseline analysis assisted in refining the proposed activities under this project.

The project is being submitted in the context of the ongoing 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As such, the proposal has been adapted to reflect the potential impacts of the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every economic sector in the Atlantic SIDS and all segments of society, however with differential impacts depending on age group, gender, disabilities, socioeconomic status and geographic location. Furthermore, the development of the Child Project was expected to be completed in May 2022. However, due to the government-imposed restrictions effected in the project countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection during the key development phases was limited. As a result, an extension of the PPG Phase, until August 2022, was granted by the GEF to accommodate delays in the finalization of the alternative scenario and the CEO Endorsed Document.

COVID-19 related impacts in SIDS include (but are not limited to): impact on human health; reduced economic growth; significant decline in tourism and remittances, that have led to reduced foreign exchange earnings; reduced income from major income contributing sectors (e.g. tourism, fishery, agriculture, services, etc.); job losses, especially in the informal sector; reduced access to basic services; household food insecurity (often worsening as a result of a decline in the economy and a breakdown in supply chains); fragile healthcare systems that will be stretched further in the short term but have recovered incrementally in the medium- to long- term; and women and girls more adversely affected.

Atlantic SIDS' governments have responded to the crisis through rolling national lockdowns and the enforcement of social distancing practices and in some cases, the wearing of facemasks. The impact of COVID-19 has been considered and included as part of the risk analysis for this project. Risks and their mitigation measures have been described in detail in the risk table completed under Section 5.

1a. Project Description.

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

1.1 Global Environmental Problems

The sound management of wastes and chemicals throughout their lifecycle and especially at end of life is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. Globally, in 2016, municipal solid waste (MSW) generation was estimated to be 2.01 billion tonnes, and this figure is expected to rise to 3.4 billion tonnes by 2050[1]. The composition of global waste generally includes food and green waste (44%), paper (17%), plastics (12%), glass (5%), metal (4%), and other types of waste (18%). Other types of waste include hazardous streams such as electronic waste, mercury-containing products, obsolete pesticides, industrial

chemicals and chemical containing products which, if not managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, can lead to deleterious impacts to human health and the environment. In recent years, the population in Africa has been the fastest-growing globally, with increases up to 150% being recognized from the year 2000 to 2015. This rise in population has increased the need for MSW management particularly in city areas[2].

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) generate small quantities of hazardous waste (chemical, medical, electronic, lead-acid batteries, asbestos and used oil) but the lack of capacity and capability to effectively manage it and implement waste-stream specific management practices remains a significant concern[3]. These challenges can be attributed to several factors including the import-dependent economies and development pathways, which are magnified by the lack of proper management and disposal infrastructures. While the waste-management issues faced by SIDS are not significantly different to the global trends, several factors, including their locations and environmental sensitivity, can intensify the impacts, and create complicated situations that require innovation, collaboration and regional solutions[4]. These low- and middle-income countries continue to face major challenges with the lack of widespread access to waste collection services, challenges with eliminating uncontrolled disposal and burning and very slow movement towards ESM for all wastes.

The weighted average waste generated by SIDS inhabitants is 2.30 kg/ca/day, 48% higher than the world average of 1.55 kg/cap/day[5]. Composition data shows that the higher the income the lower the portion of organic waste and the higher the percentage of paper waste[6]. In developing countries, organic waste accounts for the largest fraction of all waste. With increasing wealth, the shares of paper, plastic, glass, and metal rise; solid waste in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) states consists of recyclables, followed by organics[7]. Sound management of chemical wastes from agriculture and manufacturing poses issues for SIDS as they often lack facilities for storage and disposal. Transboundary waste management from cruise ship effluents visiting their ports as well as ships transiting through the territorial sea zones are matters of considerable concern for SIDS[8]. Medical waste management poses serious issues as this waste typically contains plastics including PVC, which when burnt at low temperatures releases carcinogenic compounds and, in many cases, due to inadequate end of life management or the lack of sustainable infrastructure (e.g., incinerators with a proper operator model) medical waste ends up in landfills. Liquid chemical hazardous waste (e.g., household chemicals) are particularly challenging to manage given the smaller scale, and less hazardous characteristics which lead to the management along with other residential-generated waste and MSW.

There are seven (7) African SIDS, these include: Cabo Verde, Comoros; Guinea-Bissau; Maldives; Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe and Seychelles. Of these, three (3) form the Atlantic SIDS; Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. The SIDS of the Atlantic share similar concerns and face similar challenges as the others globally including the Caribbean SIDS, Indian Ocean SIDS and Pacific SIDS. These include the overexploitation of natural resources, limited land availability, decreasing water quality, climate change vulnerability and susceptibility to natural disasters etc. With respect to waste management, the cross-cutting issues that are also relevant to the Atlantic SIDs include the high levels of importation of products and technologies incompatible for small communities, increasing amounts of hazardous waste and marine plastics are symptomatic of rising living standards, the lack of human resources, technologies, and innovations to manage the increased waste quantities and diversity are often not available[9]. Additionally, the lack of regulations, enforcement, infrastructure, limited diversion opportunities due to economies of scale, poor public attitudes and habits, and barriers to regional initiatives caused by legal regimes and definitions, all contribute to deficient waste management practices[10].

The Atlantic SIDS fall within the context of sub-Saharan Africa where it is recognized that if current waste generation trends persist, the region is likely to become the dominant region globally for waste generation[11]. The waste generation trends of the region, as with the other developing regions in the world, is also driven by population growth, rapid urbanization, a growing middle class, changing consumption habits and production patterns, and global waste trade and trafficking. The average MSW generation in the region (in 2012) was estimated to be 0.78 kg per capita per day, which is much lower than the global average of 1.2 kg per capita per day. However, there is a sizable variation across the continent, ranging from 0.09 kg per capita per day to 3.01 kg per capita per day, owing to differences in such things as waste accounting, consumer attitude, income level and culture. MSW generation in projections for the region include increases to 0.99 kg per capita per day by 2025, 1.27 times higher than in 2012.

The average composition of MSW in Africa (sub-Saharan Africa) is about 57% organic, 9% paper/cardboard, 13% plastic, 4% glass, 4% metal and 13 % other materials[12]. While it varies from specific country to country, this higher organic content relative to paper and packaging is common for MSW composition in developing countries. Overall, in the region, the demand for waste services is still insufficient given the high supply and focus on waste collection in city centres (e.g., in 2012 only 55 % of total waste generated, 68 million tonnes, was collected) while services in suburbs are usually poor. This leads to the open dumping of large volumes of waste, which is usually left untreated, uncovered, and unsegregated, with little to no groundwater protection or leachate recovery. Notably, the number of cities shifting from uncontrolled disposal to sanitary landfills is increasing. However, there is a great need for consideration to the development of sustainable integrated waste management systems including aspects such as waste recycling and associated opportunities, awareness-raising, comprehensive or better-quality data on the amount, sources, types, and gender should be mainstreamed in waste management strategies and policies. It is also well recognized that increased political will along with the development and implementation of innovative and effective policies and practices to promote waste prevention and stem the relentless increase in waste per capita as these economies develop[13].

1.2 Root Causes

1.2.1 Global Root Causes

Over the past decades, the livelihoods of people globally have been improved through economic development. Although SIDS have also seen an increase in economic growth and socioeconomic welfare, SIDS are faced with a significant challenge to sustainably manage already scarce resources needed by the resource-intensive model of economic development. Therefore, due to characteristics common across all SIDS, the long-term benefit of economic development put the environment and human health at risk. These common characteristics amongst SIDS in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean and the Caribbean Sea can be identified as root causes of chemical and waste issues. Realising the urgency of this issue, SIDS governments have continued to cooperate with international agencies to develop solutions that threaten economic development, including the root causes discussed below. Thus far, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) ISLANDS programme has presented sustainable chemicals and waste management pathways, the most promising approach to alleviate the pressure on SIDS by addressing the waste management barriers that impede SIDS from achieving sustainable development. This programme will provide an opportunity to reallocate resources to develop solutions for the noted root causes.

1. **Largely import-dependent economies:** Due to the compounding effect of several characteristics of SIDS, such as remoteness from global markets, limited available landmass, etc., SIDS economies are defined by high imports and relatively low exports. Through this dependency, SIDS become vulnerable to external conditions, which they are unable to control due to their exclusion from the global economy[14]. Consequently, the economic opportunities for SIDS become limited to volatile sectors such as tourism, forestry, fishing, and agriculture[15] to contribute to exports and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

2. **Located remotely from global markets and commonly with outer islands spread across vast distances:** Within each region, SIDS are characterized by a high degree of isolation, often separated from the neighbouring country by hundreds of kilometres. Further to this, SIDS, which often comprise tens, hundreds or even thousands of islands, can be separated from other islands of the state by significant distances. Consequently, high transport costs between and within SIDS, with the expected high international costs, limit the benefit to SIDS from development opportunities. This has led to some internal migration in SIDS in recent years from outer islands to inner islands.

3. **Limited available landmass to manage waste:** Apart from European micro-states, almost all the world's smallest countries by area are SIDS. Given generally high population densities along the coast, SIDS have limited access to land for waste management infrastructure as it competes with land usage for housing, commerce, agriculture, and other land uses that are vital to the SIDS economy. Paired with geographic isolation and high transport costs, SIDS-generated waste becomes a particularly difficult and costly waste stream to manage[16]. Land for waste management activities is also limited in this context with issues such as expensive cover material/soil prices impeding proper waste management techniques[17].

4. **High economic vulnerability to exogenous shocks:** Due in part to their largely import-dependent economies (see above), and their dependence on volatile economic sectors, SIDS economies are highly vulnerable to exogenous shocks. SIDS are highly vulnerable to external economic and financial shocks, at least 35% more than other developing countries[18]. This root cause is exemplified by the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the tourism economies of SIDS. Various SIDS have experienced considerable falls in GDP in 2020, some dropping by as much as 15% or more[19] and in 2020 the GDP of SIDS dropped by 6.9% versus 4.8% in all other developing countries[20].

5. **Lack of critical mass of people, infrastructure, and investments:** For development solutions to be both effective and efficient, a critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments is required. Likewise, for waste management solutions, a critical mass of waste is required. Due to their small size, SIDS are unlikely to be able to reach the critical masses needed for conventional development and waste management solutions. The lack of technical expertise and data to address complex interdependencies in SIDS contributes to additional waste issues to solve and these can be some of the main reasons for the slow progress of environmental agendas[21].

6. **Economic migration of qualified individuals:** Due to limited educational and occupational opportunities in SIDS, educated individuals will often leave their countries at an early age for higher education or career opportunities. This results in a "brain drain" with these individuals often not returning at least until old age. Consequently, SIDS are left without the qualified individuals needed to tackle the pressing development issues. As an attempt to address this, many SIDS have worked together in recent years to create opportunities to deter brain drain through efforts such as the establishment of regional universities and the diversification of SIDS economies. This also puts additional pressure on social support services, contributes to the continuation of unsustainable practices and the inbuilt discrimination against women both causes and results from inequality driving poverty [22].

7. **Transboundary issues:** The long-range transport of pollutants that originate from thousands of kilometres away can significantly impact SIDS' environments. These include air pollutants and microplastics, which absorb and accumulate substances, such as POPs, concentrating them by about one million times[23].

8. **Increased vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change:** While they contribute to the production of less than 1% of greenhouse gases, SIDS are some of Earth's most vulnerable countries to climate change[24]. This results in impacts such as saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, inundation, coral bleaching, ecosystem destruction, diminished crops, and fisheries. The socio-economic effects of these changes have negative impacts on agriculture, ecosystems, financial services, fisheries, health, tourism, infrastructure, and water supply and waste management. In addition, disaster waste and responses can see the build-up of post disaster waste and large quantities of plastics, respectively, which may pose additional strain and challenges to the waste management infrastructure.

1.2.2 Regional Root Causes

During the project preparatory period, the root causes were further analysed, and the following regional root causes were identified.

a) Economic Development and Growing middle class and changing consumption habits

There is a correlation between the generation of MSW, wealth (GDP per capita), family income, changing lifestyle, changing consumption patterns of the growing urban middle class, urbanization, and the changing structure of economic activities [25].[26]. Waste generation in the region is expected to increase from 0.78 kg per capita per day in the year 2002 to 1.0 kg per capita per day in 2025 (Achankeng 2003, World Health Organization (WHO) 2004). These changes in consumption patterns influence changes in the types and composition of MSW generated.

b) Trade patterns

Countries in the region are being flooded with second-hand goods (especially electronic scrap), some of which are either already obsolete, or close to their end of life on arrival[27] . There is a lack of capacity and infrastructure for ESM, treatment, or disposal of such waste, hence these traded goods end up as waste in dumpsites.

c) Lack of or weak legislation and enforcement

Although most countries of the region have ratified the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on wastes and chemicals, they have typically not domesticated them into national laws[28]. In instances where countries have some legislation to manage waste, competing needs, the lack of sustainable financing or the failure to enforce this legislation presents challenges (UNEP 2014). Overall, this contributes to the engagement of waste management entities in illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

d) Low public awareness and negative attitudes

Limited public awareness of proper waste handling and recycling, and poor household attitudes towards waste management as a service, are major constraints to integrated waste management in the region. Typical issues include a low level of public awareness and limited involvement of households as key stakeholders in service provision[29]. Notably also, social norms that focus on men for decision-making means that community consultation processes often fail to take gender equality into consideration, thereby neglecting the needs[30] and influence of women in the waste management landscape.

e) Political instability and conflicts

Waste management problems have been shown to be worse in countries of the region afflicted by conflict and political instability[31]. Conflicts can contribute to environments that allow for illegal transboundary movement of waste and a general lack of or weak governance and institutional capacity to support improved waste management in African countries and cities [32].

1.3 Barriers to be Addressed

1.3.1 Global Barriers – Common to all SIDS

The 2019 SIDS Waste Management Outlook identified **hazardous waste management,** especially within key sectors such as the tourism and agriculture sectors, as a top priority area to be addressed by SIDS. SIDS across the world, regardless of the economic status (low to middle income), face similar challenges due to climate change, rising sea levels and diminishing quality of freshwater and share the following barriers to improved chemicals and waste management:

1. **Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products:** Comprehensive regulatory frameworks, standards and institutional capacity building for waste and chemicals management are absent in most SIDS. As such, the control and deterrence of the influx of products, which present disposal changes when they become waste, are not addressed. This barrier is coupled with the insufficient capacity for effective implementation and enforcement had such policy and regulatory frameworks existed.

2. **Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances:** SIDS are forced to rely on exports to manage their hazardous waste, which is a costly option and often an unfeasible one due to economies of scale. This barrier necessitates that SIDS require assistance to minimize and preferably avoid the import of products (where feasible) that the local infrastructure is unable to treat while working towards the implementation of best environmental practices and available technologies not entailing excessive costs for SIDS to improve and develop systems, capacity and physical infrastructure for the proper management, isolation, storage, disposal and, when required, the exportation of toxic substances, waste and products containing hazardous and toxic substances. This barrier necessitates that SIDS require assistance to minimize and preferably avoid the import of products (where feasible) that the local infrastructure cannot treat. Simultaneously, SIDS can pursue low-cost options such as implementing best environmental practices (BEPs) and best available techniques (BAT) to improve and develop systems, capacity and physical infrastructure for the proper management, isolation, storage and disposal of the products. Waste and products containing hazardous and toxic substances are exported as required. Improved disposal of critical hazardous waste should not only be a local priority but one that requires coordination between SIDS to manage and dispose of chemical, medical, and electronic waste as well as lead-acid batteries, asbestos and used oil within each region.

3. **Limited adequate landfills and poor solid waste management systems:** As part of the infrastructure barrier in SIDS to properly manage and dispose of waste, many SIDS rely on “dumps” when engineered landfills are absent, leading to common occurrences of uncontrolled burning and the release of Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs). In atolls particularly, space available for landfills is extremely limited. Further to this, some SIDS lack functioning waste collection systems while in others, municipal waste collection and transportation of household waste to landfill sites is done by the public administration. However, these efforts are limited by the availability of financial resources, access to remote villages, and poor waste treatment and disposal systems within these SIDS.

4. **Limited recycling opportunities in SIDS:** Root causes such as small population sizes, geographic isolation and associated high shipping costs, SIDS are unable to achieve economies of scale. Within SIDS, high percentages of potentially recyclable wastes (e.g., compostable material, plastics, paper, glass) are disposed of in “dumps” or landfills since the segregation of waste streams is still an uncommon practice. Inadequate human capacity and incentives to promote recycling add to the limited recycling opportunities in SIDS as legal and regulatory provisions, economic instruments for citizens and businesses or voluntary agreements with the private sector are often absent in SIDS.

5. **Lack of awareness on proper waste management practices:** Raising awareness on the proper management of waste, in both upstream and downstream stages, is often limited in SIDS as policy makers fail to view this activity as a priority[33]. Consequently, the citizens of SIDS lack an understanding of the importance of waste management and the costs of inaction to environmental and human health. SIDS are unaware of the potentially harmful substances in consumer products and what would constitute proper segregation and disposal. Coupled with the lack of awareness raising activities, public information to educate on improved waste management practices is also insufficient to achieve the necessary outcome.

6. **Waste generated by the tourism, hotel, agricultural and cruise industry:** As a result of the root causes explained above, many SIDS are highly dependent on tourism, agriculture, and the cruise industry as a major contributor to GDP and job creation. SIDS often lack the facilities for storage and disposal, as well as other infrastructure, to suitably manage the chemicals waste that are produced in these sectors[34] placing a burden on existing infrastructure to match the management required. This then limits the ability of SIDS to improve on the existing management systems for chemicals and waste. For many SIDS, tourism, agriculture, and the cruise industry are especially important in terms of job creation and GDP. However, the waste generated by the agriculture, cruise industry and the tourism and hotel sector place a significant burden on SIDS’ limited infrastructure and makes it difficult to improve the management of chemicals and wastes.

7. **Additional burden of waste generated by natural disasters:** SIDS are susceptible to disasters such as cyclones, hurricanes, tsunamis, volcanoes and earthquakes, which produce unpredictable amounts of mixed waste and pollutants rapidly[35]. Without such events, SIDS are burdened with meeting the demands of waste management requirement; however, such disasters easily overwhelm the current waste management infrastructure with the immediate disaster waste. This is further compounded when the relief waste from such disasters is considered[36]. Disaster relief and recovery add to the challenge of managing disaster waste as funds must be reallocated to emergency response. Furthermore, some waste streams such as plastic waste bottles and food containers are generated at higher volumes than usual during emergency responses, which compounds issues related to the lack of ESM facilities. With decades of waste generated in seconds, SIDS require appropriate strategies, procedures, methods, and facilities to treat with this and these are often not in place for such events characteristic of SIDS.

8. **Climate Change and rising sea levels:** One of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of SIDS’ inhabitants, due to the unique geography of the states, is climate change. Low-lying coastal zones in SIDS such as the Bahamas, Barbuda, Cabo Verde, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tonga, and Tuvalu, which are often only a few meters above sea level, are at risk of permanent inundation due to sea-level rise. One concern is diminishing water quality in SIDS by the contamination of freshwater supplies by wastewater as

well as infiltration of seawater into SIDS' groundwater supplies[37]. Furthermore, SIDS ability to sustainably manage chemicals and waste in the face of climate change is exacerbated by the various key sectors affected by climate change, such as the tourism and agriculture sectors, that compete with resources to adequately address risks of inundation of low-lying coastal landfills and dumpsites. Moreover, poor waste management practices in SIDS such as open burning contribute between 8-10% of annual greenhouse gas emissions.

These three (3) SIDS face similar climate change impacts including temperature increase, seawater level rise, seawater intrusion, erratic rainfall and extreme weather events (flooding, droughts) among others. These impacts adversely affect natural ecosystem services/ provisions (agriculture, fishing, freshwater supplies, etc.) and further exacerbate food insecurity and poverty in the region. Economically, the three countries face similar challenges due to their small and insular characteristics which impact their ability to cope with external fiscal shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decline in tourist activities as well as a reduction in demand and a disruption in the supply chain, which negatively impacted all three countries overall. While their location and smallness give rise to these shared geographical and economic experiences, these Atlantic SIDS experience differences in political development. In terms of the political context, the three (3) islands are governed based on democratic systems, however with varying levels of stability, these systems of governance present an additional area for consideration. With these characteristics in mind, it is important to consider the nuanced existence of these Atlantic SIDS, and therefore account for barriers that are specific to the region.

1.3.2 Region-Specific Barriers to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes

Atlantic SIDS face these and several other unique barriers to improved chemicals and waste management. These include:

a. Lack of policy-based strategies to promote Sustainable Waste Management (SWM) approaches: Atlantic SIDS currently lack formal procedures, policies, and appropriate regulations as it relates to the generation and management of waste. While there is a regulatory framework in place, they often lack adherence by the general population as they may be unaware. Further to that, the adherence to these regulations may be weak as they are not properly enforced, leading to them being ineffective. Due to this, illegal dumping and open burning techniques are both frequent practices in these Atlantic islands.

b. **Limited intra-regional collaboration:** The benefit of regional cooperation is that it allows SIDS to learn from each other's experience through knowledge sharing, while capitalizing on synergies between countries. The formulation of such a strategy would involve the participation of political leaders, legislators, operators/practitioners of waste management systems and the leading national government agencies for waste management. One recommended regional approach to improve waste management in SIDS, is the "hub and spoke" approach similar to what was used for recycling in the Pacific islands. This method has been seen as viable in the prioritization of waste streams on SIDS and involves the establishment of recycling hubs within the larger communities and spokes, which provide the hubs with recycling materials, existing in more rural areas. For these SIDS, there exists the opportunity to collaborate with other African States where solutions are being developed, within which the project countries can be easily integrated. The hub and spoke method is useful because it allows for the consolidation of materials which produce high enough volumes to make the process of recycling more economically feasible. Another example is, the development of a regional solid waste management strategy, which can be used to guide actions, facilitate training courses, and develop pilot initiatives towards the ESM of waste.

c. **Financial constraints:** The effectiveness of ESM depends heavily on funding by governmental entities. With competing financial needs in Atlantic SIDS that already exist within the Lower-middle/low-income group, the financial support to chemicals and waste management is not sufficient. As waste generation continues to increase in the region, they continue to fall victim to an underfunded and unsuitable mechanism/s for chemicals and waste management. There is, however, the opportunity to seek funding for waste management programmes from private sector entities or through initiatives from the African Development Bank, for example, however that has not been fully explored.

d. Improper waste collection systems: The waste collection systems in Atlantic SIDS often disrupt the waste management flow due to low rates of collection particularly due to narrow and inaccessible roads. This prevents waste collection vehicles from reaching the source of generation, enabling improper waste management techniques such as open burning to continue. Further to that, there is a lack of sufficient funding for the purchasing of collection vehicles as well as suitable bins for waste storage.

e. Inappropriate facilities and infrastructure: The Atlantic SIDS do not have the appropriate infrastructure to facilitate the environmentally sound disposal of waste and chemicals which leads to the reliance on improper landfilling sites. These sites often lack the proper mechanisms for leachate and gas collection, and where they do exist, they are usually improperly managed. While landfilling is more financially feasible, it is unsustainable due to the space constraints of SIDS. The scarcity of land means that as more waste is generated, and the landfills begin to reach capacity, these islands will be more confined with regards to their waste disposal options.

f. Lack of technical expertise: Local waste management practitioners responsible for waste management often lack personnel that are professionally trained in sustainable chemical and waste management. This lack of knowledge on sustainable methodologies presents a challenge particularly with the progression to more innovative techniques globally, and an inability to engage at a local level.

g. Lack of public education: The lack of knowledge on the part of waste generators also presents a challenge as public participation has the potential to support or hinder sustainable waste management efforts. Sensitizing the public to their role in waste management can provide added support to the overall goal of the ESM of chemicals and waste.

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

2. The Baseline Scenario and any Associated Baseline Projects

Global and national baseline scenarios

2.1 Global baseline scenario:

SIDS are a distinct group of fifty-eight (58) countries, consisting of UN Member and non/Member/ Associate Members, across the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIS)[38]. While the total population of all the SIDs is approximately less than 1% of the world's population, these countries experience unique challenges related to social, economic and environmental issues. Many of these issues are attributed to these countries' small population size, remoteness from international markets and subsequent high transportation costs, vulnerability to global economic changes and vulnerability to natural disasters, particularly since there is little economic diversity. A variety of drivers, pressures, states and trends affect SIDS and consequently, their

development. These include climate change, rising sea levels and subsequent coastal squeeze, loss of biodiversity and ecological resilience, increasing demand for energy, transport, food and water, access to potable water, food security, land use and availability, resource depletion and the management and waste, chemicals and pollution.

The SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway is an international framework that guides development in SIDS across the globe. This pathway, implemented from 2021-2024, aims to address climate change and rising sea levels and alleviate the associated impacts on development and biodiversity. Additionally, the SAMOA Pathway also seeks to focus on the development of chemicals and waste management through reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, and return approaches, through capacity building and the use of technology. A SIDS Partnership Framework was also established, designed to monitor progress of existing partnerships, and stimulate the launch of new, genuine, and durable partnerships for the sustainable development of SIDS[39].

In September 2019, the midterm progress in implementing the SAMOA Pathway was reviewed[40], where the political declaration of the meeting requested that the relevant institutions, funds and facilities review their financing instruments to maximize accessibility, effectiveness, transparency, quality and impact. Additionally, it highlighted the importance of fostering enabling environments to attract foreign investment and to strengthen the capacity of SIDS to participate in the multilateral trading system. A midterm review of the progress of the SIDS Partnership Framework was also completed[41], which addressed the impacts of partnerships on beneficiaries and sustainable development of SIDS, which concluded that attention is required to address the dimensions of poverty, inclusion of marginalized groups, issues of market development, health and noncommunicable diseases, gender considerations regarding income inequality and sustainable consumption and production in small islands.

At the fourth (4th) meeting of the UNEP Assembly, through which governments committed to act to facilitate the improvement of the management of chemicals and wastes, according to the SAMOA pathway, which includes actions involving marine plastics and litter, sustainable consumption, and production inclusive of green procurement, single use plastic pollution, and the ESM of chemicals and wastes[42].

Much emphasis is placed on the sharing of knowledge between SIDS as there is the opportunity to learn from each other, to address the common issues in the current project-by-project landscape, however, this is currently severely lacking, and can be deemed counterproductive. The SIDS Waste Management Outlook (2019) clearly indicates that SIDS require such opportunities for interaction and cooperation to work on both a regional and global scale, to feasibly improve chemicals and waste management[43].

The stages of development, as well as the capacity to address challenges posed by chemicals and waste, differ among SIDS in different regions. This is seen as there are existing national commercial waste management companies which are generating knowledge on determining the best mechanism for procuring services over multi-year contract periods in Indian Ocean SIDS, while Pacific SIDS have a regional overarching policy framework under the “Cleaner Pacific 2025” programme. As such, there is existing knowledge that can be exchanged and shared, with opportunity for the Atlantic region to utilize the lessons learned from the Pacific and Indian Ocean SIDS, to ensure that the standards are raised for each project that is embarked. Since the SIDS are generally similar in terms of vulnerabilities and overall states and trends, drivers and pressures experienced, commonalities exist in actions to be taken to address the issues that exist.

Tourism is a rapidly expanding sector globally, creating opportunities for employment, revenue generation and the generation of foreign exchange (contributing to 20% of GDP in two-fifths of SIDS where data is available[44]41). Globally, the tourism sector contributes to the depletion of already limited local resources and a large amount of solid waste generation and is projected to have an increase of 251% in solid waste disposal through the year 2050[45]. Consequently, SIDS require regulation to deal with the generation of waste and hazardous material.

This is also true for the agriculture sector in SIDS, in that regulation is also required. Globally, agriculture related development in SIDS is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Goal 2 – targets 2.3, 2.4 and 2.8) for *inter alia* efforts to promote sustainable agriculture. The focus of this SDG is to ensure access of all persons, especially vulnerable populations, to safe and sufficient food, doubling the agricultural productivity of small-scale producers and ensuring secure and equal access to resources, inclusive of inputs, knowledge, financial services, and markets and ensuring sustainable food production systems. In achieving these goals, research and technology is required to facilitate the enhancement of agricultural productive capacity. Additionally, the reduction of the use of highly hazardous chemicals in agriculture is an objective under the SDG and would make a significant contribution to minimize the adverse impacts on human health and the environment through the reduction of exposure.

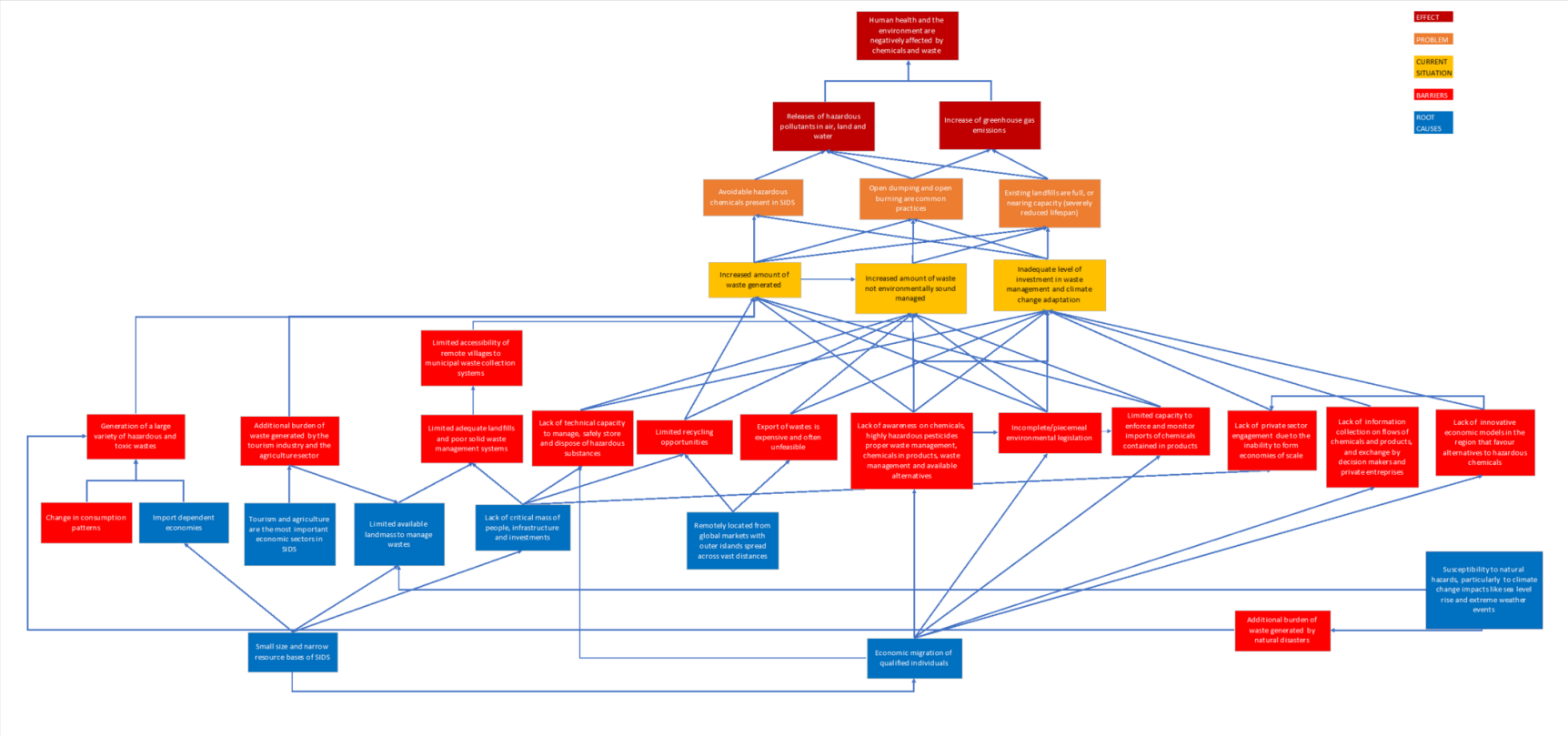

Figure 1: 10848 Atlantic Child Project Problem Tree

2.2 National baseline scenarios:

SIDS face similar challenges in chemicals and waste management due to their commonalities. However, each country's national situation differs due to a myriad of reasons, including but not limited to geographical characteristics and socio-political climate. The countries featured in this project are the Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe.

During the PPG Phase, comprehensive assessments on each country's national framework for the management of chemicals and waste, inclusive of solid municipal waste and hazardous waste, were undertaken to further understand areas of similarity and distinction. The assessments included a review of the countries' legislative and institutional capacities for the implementation of the chemicals and waste management framework. Stakeholder consultations were also conducted to further inform current practices in waste management.

The national baseline is presented as follows:

- Status of Ratification of Chemicals and Waste Management Conventions
- Legislative and Institutional Assessment on Chemicals and Waste Import and Onward Management in GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project Countries
- Waste Management framework in GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project Countries

2.2.1 Status of Ratification of Chemicals and Waste Management Conventions

Table 3 below highlights the status of each country as it relates to their ratification or accession to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata (BRSM) Conventions. All three (3) project countries have ratified the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions while Cabo Verde, which has not yet ratified the Minamata Convention (MC).

Table 3: Status of Chemicals and Waste Management Conventions in GEF #10848 Project Countries

Target Country	CONVENTION			
	Basel	Rotterdam	Stockholm	Minamata
Cabo Verde	1999	2006	2006	-
Guinea-Bissau	2005	2008	2008	2018
São Tomé and Príncipe	2013	2013	2006	2018

2.2.2 Legislative and Institutional Assessment on Chemicals and Waste Import and Onward Management in GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project Countries

The responsibility for the lifecycle management of chemicals in the project countries is dispersed across different institutions. Although various institutions cooperate to ensure the functionality of the chemicals and waste management framework, baseline studies have reported that there are gaps in established formal communication between institutions, as well as in the technical capacity of some institutions as it relates to the national implementation of MEAs.

Customs Administrations from all project countries are not adequately equipped with the legislative and institutional framework for controlling traded commodities in general, nor for managing restricted and prohibited goods. They are of a similar nature in that they require legislation to support storage, examination, and clearance of chemicals and waste. Legislation and policy on the monitoring and control of trade in chemicals, chemicals in products, and wastes needs to be developed and implemented.

All project countries face similar issues with respect to their identification and classification of POPs-containing and mercury-containing products under the HS for the export and trade of goods which is administered by the World Customs Organization (WCO). For example, products such as thermometers or skin creams that may or may not contain mercury, cannot be distinguished by Customs Administrations as they have not been classified beyond the typical six-digit system to allow for further identification of chemicals. Continuous training sessions with Customs Administrations, as well as with environmental agencies, is required to fill these gaps. Further, the analytical and infrastructural capacity needs to be strengthened across all countries to support the identification of hazardous chemicals. Regional laboratories do not have the capabilities to identify more complex chemicals such as Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDFs), PFOS and PBDEs.

There are no agencies in the project countries responsible for the regulation of the distribution and use of chemicals, or their management when they become waste. While the project countries do store waste chemicals in bulk in warehouse facilities, they lack the institutional capacity for environmentally sound storage or onward transport to final disposal facilities. For several recently implemented pieces of legislation, such bans on single-use plastics, it is too early to assess if the current institutional capacity can effectively implement, monitor, and enforce the legislation. The archipelagic nature of Cabo Verde poses even further challenges to implementing a fully comprehensive chemicals and waste management system. This is also relevant from the perspectives of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. A national perspective of each project country's legislative and institutional framework is presented in further detail below and summarized in Table 4.

Cabo Verde

Article 70 of the Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde defines the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment. In compliance with the provisions of this Article, Law No. 86/IV/93, known as the Basic Environment Law, sets the basis of environmental policy aimed at improving and guaranteeing the continuous use of natural resources for autonomous development.

Article 24 of Law No. 86/IV/93 referring to Residues and Effluents is one instance in which waste management is such is defined in the Basic Environmental Law, where it states that "*the responsibility for the destination of the various types of waste and effluents belongs to those who produce them.*" With the fundamental objective of regulating situations provided in the Basic environmental Law and establishing several guiding principles for future regulations, the Legislative Decree No. 14/97 (amended by Decree-Law No. 3/2015) was developed. In this legislative decree, Articles 17 to 20, and 74 to 80 assume importance with regards to waste management. Article 17 defines "waste", "toxic or hazardous waste", "debris" and "radioactive hazardous material". It is important to note that neither the Basic Environmental Law (Law No. 86/IV/93) nor the Legislative Decree No. 14/97 focus exclusively on waste management.

The legal framework for waste management was first defined in 2003 by Decree-Law No. 31/2003 (amended by Decree-Law 12/2012) which regulates the disposal and control procedures for the municipal, industrial and other solid waste. It became necessary to adapt and update the legal framework regarding waste management and consequently the Decree Law No. 12/2012 was repealed by Decree-Law No. 56/2015, which now establishes the general regime for prevention, production, and management of waste. This Decree outlines specifically the measures aimed at preventing or reducing the production of waste, the harmful nature of waste and the adverse effects arising from the production and management of waste. Decree-Law No. 56/2015 outlines the legal regime for the disposal of waste in landfills and the general requirements for the design, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure of landfills, for each landfill classification. It also stipulates the preparation of a national waste management plan, the National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Management of Waste (PENGeR) and other municipal, inter-municipal, and multi-municipal waste management plans. In accordance with this, Decree-Law No. 32/2016 was developed approving the PENGeR for the period 2015 – 2030.

Further to the waste management law (Decree-Law No. 56/2015), other important legal instruments for waste management include the Decree-Law No. 65/2018 which approved the National List of Waste (LNR); Order No. 2/2020 which regulates Article 44 of the general regime which is applicable to the prevention, production, and management of waste; and the Decree-Law No. 26/2020 which approved the legal regime for urban waste management practices. Law No, 17/VII/2012 also establishes the legal and fiscal regime of the Ecological Tax, which is applied to WEEE, plastics (including agricultural), ELVs, waste oil, used tyres and Used Lead Acid Batteries (ULABs), as well as all individual or legal persons who legally import or produce the mentioned products. In compliance with Article 13 of this law, Decree-Law No. 40/2013 established the financing regime of projects surrounding environmental preservation activities.

As it pertains to hazardous chemicals, the Basic Environment Law (Law No. 86/IV/93), specifically Article 23 stipulates that the government is responsible for specific legislation on chemical products, and the establishment of standards, which pertain to, among others, the biodegradation of detergents, conditioning and labelling of pesticides, solvents, paints, varnishes, and other identified toxic products. Article 23 further establishes that the fight against pollution due to the use of chemical compounds is done partially through the control of the manufacture, marketing, use and disposal of chemical compounds.

There is no specific legislation on the proper management of POPs, however Decree-Law No. 26/97 regulates the importation, marketing, and use of pesticides. There is also no legislation establishing specific prohibitions or restrictions, nor limits of concentration, for industrial POPs.

With respect to the management of mercury, there is no legislation on mercury supply sources and trade as it relates to Article 3 of the MC. There is also no legislation on manufacturing processes that use mercury or mercury compounds (Articles 5), artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7), environmentally sound interim storage of mercury (Article 10) and mercury wastes (Article 11) in accordance with the MC. It has, however, been evidenced that legal documents exist which

treat with mercury-added products like cosmetics, pesticides, biocides, and antiseptics, but there is no legislation on electronic measuring devices like barometers and thermometers (Article 4 of the MC). The Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Pharmaceutical and Food Products (ARFA) has a regulatory role over cosmetic products to ensure conformity with the Cosmetic Products Legal Regime (CPLR). There also does not exist any legislation on the use of dental amalgam and the manufacture and distribution of new mercury-added products. However, the National Institute of Quality Management and Intellectual Property (IGQP) was created through Decree-Law No. 35/2014, to be responsible for licensing all measuring devices in accordance with Decree-Law No. 43/2015. The IGQP is assisted by the General Inspection of Economic Activities (IGAE).

The Government of Cabo Verde has identified the environment as a core component of its strategy for the country's development. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, through Decree-Law No. 57/2021, is responsible for the design, coordination, control, execution, and evaluation of the specific policies defined by the Government for agriculture, forestry, livestock, agro-industrial, food and nutrition security, environmental and natural hazards as well as the water and sanitation sectors; public policies for the agrarian economy; and public policies for the environment and climate change.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the National Directorate for the Environment (DNA) is responsible for supporting the definition of environmental policy, for coordinating and controlling its execution around environmental quality, and for promoting the necessary measures for environmental awareness, information, education, and training. The organization is also the focal point for the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions. It will also be the focal point for the Minamata Convention when Cabo Verde accedes to the Convention.

With respect to waste, the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS) is the responsible organization, through Decree-Law No. 56/2015 which regulates the general waste regime and defines the administration and management of waste matters. ANAS has the responsibility and functions of planning, inspection, and technical regulation of public services in the realm of waste management and planning policies. ANAS is responsible for the establishment of rules and the guarantee of a balanced functioning of the system in accordance with the objectives and obligations as defined in the mentioned legal framework, as well as the implementation of the PENGeR. The municipalities are entrusted with the responsibility of defining the MSW collection circuits, collecting, and forwarding MSW to a destination facility and the management and control of these facilities.

With respect to pesticides and industrial chemicals, the General Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (DGASP) is a key national organization. One of the main objectives of DGASP, in close collaboration with DNA, is the execution of plans and programs for the conservation and support of the environment, specifically the rural environment, namely regarding the use of pesticides and chemical products. DGASP also has jurisdiction over the issuance of phytosanitary products.

Guinea-Bissau

One of the apparent gaps in the Guinea-Bissau legal framework is the lack of a specific legislation and stable institutional structure regarding the management of hazardous chemicals and waste. The following legislative documents provide some legal basis on the subject.

The Basic Legislation on the Environment, Law No. 1/2011, defines the basic principles related to policies and activities of protection, preservation, and conservation of the environment. It provides the definition of control mechanisms for the manufacture, marketing, use and disposal of chemical compounds, including the measures to control pollution into the environment. Several sections relate to chemicals and waste management, starting with Article 6 which mentions the need for proper management of waste and using the three 'R's' (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse). With respect to waste and effluents, Article 21 of Law No. 1/2011 states the possibility of the reuse of waste as a raw material and energy source, and the use of inspection systems that encourage waste reuse and recycling. The same Article also specifies that the emission, transport, and final destination of waste must be approved by a body in authority, and that the producer is responsible for its final disposal (polluter pays principle).

With respect to chemicals and waste management is Article 22 of Law No. 1/2011 states that the fight against pollution arising from the use of chemical products should be carried out through the establishment of the maximum permitted concentrations (namely, asbestos, lead, mercury, and cadmium). Article 25 defines the expressed prohibition of pollution in any form and/or the dumping of products containing substances that may harm the environment, whereas Article 27 prohibits the import of waste and/or hazardous waste into the country. The Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity is the responsible organization for promoting sustainable policy for the management of wastes and other chemical products through the support, dynamism and monitoring of solutions for prevention, reuse and, where feasible, recovery of soils and contaminated sites in coordination with other entities. This Ministry is also the focal point for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. Guinea-Bissau officially ratified the MC on Mercury in 2018 and is working towards the implementation of the treaty.

In addition to the Basic Legislation on Environment, Law no. 10/2010 approves the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation. It specifies the legal framework needed to assess any anthropogenic activity (involving the use of chemicals) which may impact human health and the environment. It should be noted that in 2019, through a UNEP project, a draft Decree Law to establish a legal regime for the management of chemical products and hazardous waste has been drafted and technically approved. This Decree has yet to be adopted by the cabinet.

Although with limited capacity, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is also a key agency for the management of chemicals and waste. It is responsible for coordinating and implementing the government's policy for the promotion and development of trade, industry, and it is responsible for regulation and ensure compliance with legal texts and regulations related to the import, production and export of chemicals, licensing and supervising commercial, and industrial activities of chemicals, coordinating the activities of standardization certification and quality management.

For the management of pesticides for agricultural use, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for formulating, coordinating, and implementing the government's policy in agriculture and rural development. It is responsible for promoting the training and research of agriculture and forestry, controlling the import and use of fertilizers and pesticides, developing, and verifying compliance with legal and regulatory texts on pesticide management. Decree-Law no. 7/2000 rules on the homologation system for plant protection products. It regulates the import and transit of pesticides and the related inspections. This Decree-Law stipulates that the Sahelian Committee for Pesticides (C.S.P.) shall undertake the ratification processes and institutes the National Commission of Pesticides Management as a consultative body of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development. Also, it rules on the characteristics and requirements of plant protection products, their packaging, labelling, storage, and commercialization. In line with Decree-Law no. 7/2000, the Customs Tariff of Import Duty on Goods also

establishes the chemical products classified for import (in sections V, VI and VII). It should be noted that, in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a draft decree for the legal regime of pesticides management has been drafted and technically approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, although not yet adopted.

In 2012, Guinea-Bissau signed the revised version of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Parties agreed to take appropriate and effective measures on the prevention, mitigation, and elimination of detrimental effects on the environment, from radioactive, toxic and other hazardous substances and wastes. By signing the document, the country agreed to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that used materials are reused and recycled, while the disposal of non-degradable materials occurs in the most effective and safe way. Parties are also encouraged to take concerted action regarding the transboundary movement, management, and processing of hazardous wastes.

Regarding plastic waste, Decree Law no. 16/2013 prohibits the use, manufacture, import, sale and distribution of plastic bags and sacks.

Tourism waste is not yet considered in the legislative framework of Guinea-Bissau; however, Decree 28/94 describes the guidelines of the Mentor Plan of Tourism, which indicates that the harmful impacts of tourism on the environment should be avoided.

In 2016, a MSW management plan, known as GRSU-BISSAU, was implemented for the city of Bissau. The main objective of GRSU-BISSAU was to contribute to the planning of waste management, resulting in improved living conditions in the city of Bissau and an overall cleaner city. The document points out the lack of standards for the management of special waste, particularly hazardous waste.

Guinea-Bissau officially ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2018 and is working towards the implementation of the treaty.

There is no existing regulation approved and/or adopted regarding the Biomedical waste management in Guinea-Bissau. However, in December 2020, a legal framework for biomedical waste management in Guinea-Bissau was prepared and technically approved although not yet adopted. This national strategic plan has been developed with the goal of ending environmental degradation caused by biomedical waste by 2029.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Environmental Law no. 10/1999 provides the basic legislation on environmental protection and sustainable development. It contemplates “the adequate management of waste” as an objective, and in general terms, it refers in its article 41 the "waste and effluents”.

The Decree-Law no. 36/1999 regulates solid waste disposal requirements for waste in general, including hazardous waste, but not specifically for POPs or mercury. It defines the parameters for the management and treatment of domestic, industrial, hospital and agricultural waste streams (waste collection, transport, storage, disposal, or reuse). Additionally, POPs are not included in a harmful or toxic chemical. There are notably no guidelines addressing POPs, ELVs or E-Waste streams. Under Decree-Law no. 36/1999, district councils are responsible for the local management of urban solid waste. Everything related to the management of hazardous waste is the responsibility of the General Directorate for the Environment (DGA), however the country does not have infrastructure for this management.

While Mercury is included as a harmful and toxic chemical, there is no specific legislation considered to deal with mercury phase out and control issues. However, São Tomé and Príncipe legislation does cover some aspects of the MC, including mercury in food products and cosmetics.

There is no legislation on POPs pesticides in the country. There is a draft Bill on the import, export and manufacturing and marketing of pesticides. There is currently no entity responsible for chemical approval, specifically pesticides for agricultural use and industrial chemicals, nor for regulating the entry of these pesticides. Regarding the legal framework of new industrial POPs in São Tomé and Príncipe, there is no legislation establishing specific prohibitions or restrictions for each of them, nor limits of concentration on products. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on POPS[46]mentions a proposed law on chemicals that will regulate the marketing, export, manufacture and use of chemicals in general but so far it has not been presented.

Law no. 8/2020 approves measures to reduce the use of plastic bags in São Tomé and Príncipe with the object of prohibiting the production, import, commercialization, and distribution of non-biodegradable plastic bags in the territory of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Decree-Law no. 64/2013 repealing Decree-Law no. 14/2003 and creating the Environmental Impact Tax (TIA) introduces the principle of the extended responsibility of the producer of goods to the production of waste as a cornerstone for the proper management of urban solid waste and the protection of the environment.

Decree-Law no. 04/2016 defines the powers of the central government and the roles of the Ministry of Environment, Health, Industry, Trade and Tourism in setting out the policy, national and regional plans and directives on the general characteristics and treatment, the final destination but also the promotion of investments related to the control of dumps and other facilities for the treatment and final disposal of waste.

Table 4: Summary comparison of the enabling environments for the management of chemicals and wastes in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe

Chemical of Con cern/ Waste Stre	Summary of the current enabling environment in GEF ISLANDS 1848 Project Countries

cem/ Waste Stre am	Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	São Tomé and Príncipe
Pesticides and T oxic Chemicals	· Regulation of the importation, market ing and use of POPs and non-POPs co ntaining pesticides. · No legislation establishing specific pr ohibitions, restriction or concentration limits of industrial POPs or POPs-cont aining products. · Party to Rotterdam and Stockholm C onventions. · Cabo Verde is due to conform its reg ulations to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Co mmon Pesticide Regulation. · Draft legislation is awaiting evaluatio n, approval, and enactment through th e National Pesticide Management Co mmittee (NPMC).	· Homologation system for plant prot ection products (pesticides for agric ultural use), regulating the import of pesticides and related inspections. · The Sahelian Committee for Pestici des (C.S.P.) institutes the National C ommission of Pesticides Manageme nt as a consultative body of the Mini stry for Agriculture and Rural Develo pment; rules on the characteristics a nd requirements of plant protection products, packaging, labelling, stora ge, and commercialization. · Draft legal regime for pesticides ma nagement approved and awaiting ad option into law.	· No legislation regulating the manag ement of pesticides and toxic chemi cals, import, export, manufacturing, a nd marketing or establishing prohibit ions or restrictions, or limits of conce ntration on products. · Ratified the Stockholm Convention (2006) however chemicals managem ent legislation needs to be updated t o adequately address the Stockholm Convention obligations.
Waste and Hazar dous Waste	· A National Strategic Plan for Waste Management (PENGeR) focuses on th e production, management, and preve ntion of MSW and other waste stream s of equal national relevance. · Technical standards for hazardous w aste management and the control and labelling of hazardous waste. · No legislation prohibiting the importa tion of waste · The exportation of waste is managed by the DNA · Cabo Verde is party to the Basel Con vention, transposed to the legal syste m	· Emission, transport, and final destin ation of waste subject to authorizati on; producer is responsible for its fin al fate. · Final disposal of waste can only be made in well-defined places by the c ompetent authorities and under the c onditions defined in the granted appr oval. · Prohibits the import of waste or haz ardous waste into the country. · The African Convention on the Cons ervation of Nature and Natural Reso urces establishes the need for mitig ation and elimination of hazardous s	· National Plan for Integrated Manage ment of Urban Solid Waste, intended to highlight paths and suggestions to sustainable waste management. · Lack of an adequate legal framewor k · Lack of waste disposal regulations.

	m.	ubstances and wastes. · The GRSU-BISSAU regulates the mu nicipal waste in Bissau.	
Waste Electrical and Electronic E quipment (WEE E)	· Special rules applicable to the regulat ion of specific waste flows (like WEE E) must be approved. · None have since been approved.	· No specific legislation to regulate th e import, distribution, or use of Electr ical and Electronic Equipment (EEE).	· No legislation to manage EEE.
End-of-life Vehicl es (ELVs)	· Special rules applicable to the regulat ion of specific waste flows (like ELVs) must be approved. · None have since been approved.	· No specific legislation for the enviro nmental sound management of ELV s.	· No reference of ELVs in legislation. · The National Plan for Integrated Ma nagement of Urban Solid Waste stat es that ELVs must be collected and d eposited in a central location and the need for infrastructure to dismantle v ehicles and valorise removed parts.
Mercury and mer cury-added prod ucts (MAPs)	· No legislation on mercury supply sou rces and trade, manufacturing proces ses that use mercury or mercury com pounds, artisanal and small-scale gol d mining, environmentally sound interi m storage of mercury, or mercury was tes. · The CPLR regulates storage, commer cialization, production and labelling of cosmetics.	· Legislation relating to chemical ma nagement mentions mercury. · Ratified the Minamata Convention o n Mercury in 2018.	· No specific legislation on mercury p hase-out and control issues · Legislation covers mercury in food p roducts and cosmetics. · Ratified the Minamata Convention o n Mercury in 2018.
Medical Waste	· Regulates classification of medical w aste and its management, collection, storage, treatment, recovery, and disp osal. · Legislation establishes technical sta ndards for medical waste manageme nt, its classification, the screening, sto rage, and packaging of hospital wast e.	· National strategy plan has been dev eloped and aims to end the environ mental degradation by biomedical w aste by 2029	· Obligation for the District Chambers to carry out inventories of sanitation facilities. · Medical Waste Management Plan ai ms to assess the institutional, legisla tive, and regulatory environment, tec hnologies and techniques applied in the disposal of waste. · The Hospital waste management tr aining manual provides guidance an

			d measures to be adopted to ensure an adequate management of hospital waste.
Post-Disaster Waste	· No national guidelines or legislation specifically addressing post-disaster waste.	· No specific legislation for the management of post-disaster waste.	· National Strategy on Climate Change (2004), the Initial National Communication (2005), the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) to Climate Change and the Second National Communication (2011).
Tourism Waste	· Not considered in the legislative framework	· Tourism waste is not considered in legislative framework.	· Tourism waste is not considered in the legislative framework.
Plastic Waste	· Prohibition of production, import, marketing and use of plastic bags for packaging. · Awaiting approval of a new law which intends to further restrict the importation of plastics, discipline the sale and use, and incentivize plastic recycling.	· Prohibition of the use, manufacture, import, sale and distribution of plastic bags and sacks.	· Measures to Reduce the Use of Plastic Bags with the aim to prohibit the production, import, commercialization, and distribution of non-biodegradable plastic bags in the territory. · No regulation of other types of plastic waste
Customs and Trade	· The National Directorate of State Revenues (DNRE) is responsible for taxes and customs duties. · The customs' administration uses the UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) programme. · Cabo Verde has adopted a World Trade Organisation (WTO) framework for processing and taxing goods. · Has bilateral investment agreements and a special partnership with the European Union (EU) and participates in the ECOWAS. · Has an agreement on mutual protection of investments with Hungary and tax treaties with Portugal, Macau, Spain, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal.	· The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for the prevention of the importation and transit of toxic products, and prohibition of the import of hazardous waste into the country. · Customs Tariff of Import Duty on Goods establishes the chemical products classified for import · Prohibition of the import of hazardous waste into the country. · UNCTAD ASYCUDA programme.	· Responsibility of the Customs division from the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy. · No prohibition or restrictions on imports. · Some products like pesticides need import authorization from the competent authority. · An additional registration fee for vehicles; export and import permits · Has no central standards. · AGER (Autoridade Geral de Regulação) regulates the telecommunications, postal, water and electricity sectors. · Does not belong to any international

			or regional trade block or free trade a rea.
Recycling	· Technical standards for reuse and re cycling.	· Not yet considered in the legislative framework · Reference is made to the reuse of w aste (as a raw material and energy s ource) and the use of inspection syst ems that encourage waste reuse and recycling. · Adoption of the necessary measure s to ensure that used materials are r eused and recycled and the disposal of non-degradable materials occurs i n an environmentally sound manner.	· No specific legal provision to separa te recyclables from non-recyclables at the source · Legislation relates to EPR · Legislation allows for recycling of re sources and refers to the developme nt of technological processes to allo w recycling.
Extended Produc er Responsibility (EPR)	· The EPR regime defines that the prod ucer of the product is responsible, in whole or in part, physically and financi ally, for the management of waste fro m its own products.	· No laws to address the requirement s of EPR.	· Extended responsibility of the produ cer of goods to the production of wa ste · Creation of the TIA.
Labelling and Sta ndards	· Labelling requirements are enforced by the Independent Health Regulatory Agency (ERIS) · Establishes the labelling/marking req uirements for the pharmaceutical, cos metic and food sectors. · ECOWAS develops standards in Cabo Verde and ECOSHAM is responsible f or the regional normalization of stand ards. · Cabo Verde is bound by the ECOWAS treaty to apply EU standard through th e EU's Economic Partnership Agreeme nt (EPA), an association agreement wi th ECOWAS. The IGQP in Cabo Verde i s responsible for standardization.	· No specific legislation regarding lab elling and standards apart from plan t protection products	· No specific labelling or marking req uirements

Sustainable Procurement	· No evidence of sustainable procurement.	· No evidence of sustainable procurement.	· No evidence of sustainable procurement.

2.2.3 Waste management framework in GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project Countries

Hazardous chemicals and waste management systems in the Atlantic region are lacking; project countries lack the resources and infrastructure to effectively manage waste and chemicals. The countries featured in this project are unique, despite belonging to the same region. Guinea-Bissau is the largest of the project countries, while São Tomé and Príncipe is the smallest. On the other hand, Cabo Verde's geography consists of an archipelago of small islands. Given the varying populations and sizes of the project countries, their MSW generation is estimated at approximately 290,000 tonnes annually in Guinea-Bissau[47], 133,000 tonnes in Cabo Verde 26,000 tonnes in São Tomé and Príncipe. When analysed through the lens of waste generation per capita, the trends and rate of municipal waste generated in the project countries are comparable.

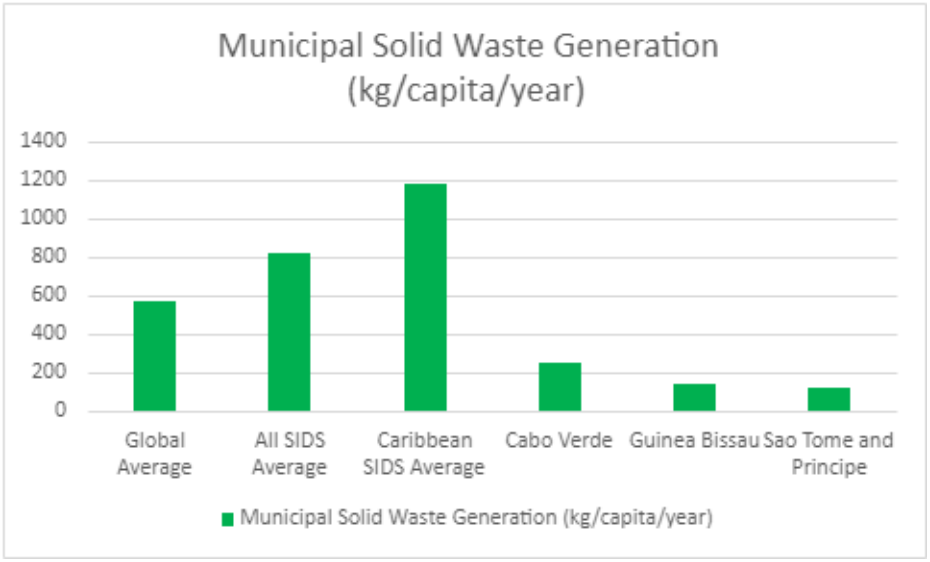

Figure 2: Waste Per Capita (Kg/capita/year) for the project countries I) (Adapted from Nation Master Global Environment Statistics)

Figure 3 provides a comparison of waste generation in the project countries in relation to their Gross National Income (GNI). This indicates that Guinea-Bissau is the highest generator of solid municipal waste in the project countries and one of the highest generators of MSW per capita of the three. This can be attributed to the larger size of Guinea-Bissau when compared to the other two project countries. In Cabo Verde, and to a lesser extent, São Tomé and Príncipe, the tourism sectors account for a large portion of the countries' GNI, which is significantly higher than that of Guinea-Bissau, where most of its earnings are derived from the agricultural sector. Guinea-Bissau has the lowest GNI of the project countries, but its annual rate of solid municipal waste generation is the highest of the three.

Given that tourism is one of the foundational economic activities in all project countries, it can be assumed that each country's GNI has been severely affected by international travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, there is limited data on the extent to which their individual economies have been impacted.

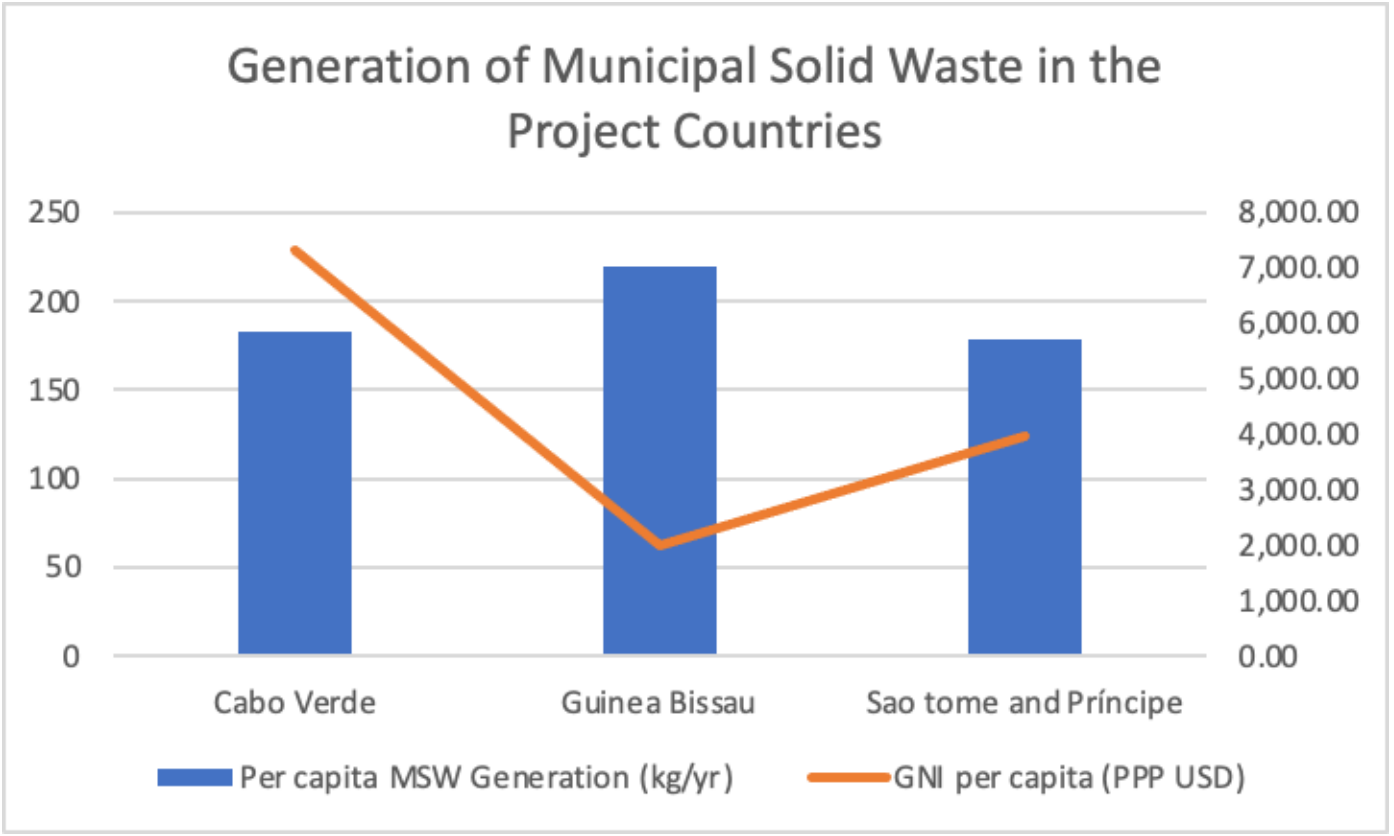

Figure 3: Generation of Municipal Solid Waste in the Project Countries in kilograms per capita per year against the countries' Gross National Income (GNI) (Adapted from The Word Bank[48])

Table 5 provides estimated quantities of plastic waste streams and other selected hazardous waste streams generated by the project countries in tonnes per year. It should be noted that while there is inconclusive data on the exact quantities of several waste streams, stakeholder engagement has evidenced that there are significant quantities of these waste streams in the project countries.

Table 5: Waste Distribution per Country (Tonnes/yr)

WASTE TYPE	CABO VERDE	GUINEA-BISSAU	SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
WEEE	2,389	600	302
Plastics	16,893	18,404	N/A
Agriculture Plastics	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metals	N/A	N/A	N/A
ELVs	N/A	7,495	280
Waste Oil	N/A	N/A	58
Used Tyres	N/A	N/A	5
ULABs	N/A	N/A	5

2.3 A summary of hazardous chemicals and waste generation and management in GEF 10848 Project countries is provided below.

2.3.1 Hazardous chemicals

Hazardous chemicals are not produced in the project countries. Like other SIDS, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe are heavily reliant on imports for the supply of many industrial chemicals.

With respect to the use of POPs in the project countries, it was noted that agricultural and industrial activities, such as power generation, have historically used POPs. Hazardous chemicals, such as PCBs, are not produced in Cabo Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe or Guinea-Bissau. However, in all three (3) countries, these substances are present due to the importation of different products, the main product being dielectric oil in high voltage transformers. In Cabo Verde, there are no large quantities of transformers that use dielectric oil containing or contaminated by PCBs as the main companies that supplied the transformers (Portuguese company EFACEC and the French company France-Transfo) were banned from producing PCB containing transformers since 1987 by the European legislation. An inventory conducted in 2014 concluded that there are 834 electrical transformers in Cabo Verde, with 187 containing PCBs or PCB contaminated oil. This value represents both obsolete and in-service transformers. It was identified that there are a lot more PCBs present in Guinea-Bissau. A 2010 inventory showed there are 136 transformers in Guinea-Bissau but unlike Cabo Verde, the years of manufacture ranged from 1960-1997. The inventory allowed for the identification of 6,430kg of PCBs contained in transformers and a possible other 17,080 kg of contaminated transformers, it was also confirmed that 2,375kg of oil are contaminated and there is a forecast that another 5,520kg of oil are also contaminated. In São Tomé and Príncipe, a 2017 inventory under the NIP for the Stockholm Convention identified 61.997t of dielectric oil containing PCBs. Other PCBs were found stored in a warehouse at Mouro Carregado but these exported to the United Kingdom (UK) for destruction in collaboration with UNIDO.

With respect to PBDEs this is mainly present in all three (3) countries due to imported EEE and vehicles. The estimated amount of PBDEs in Cabo Verde is 1,695kg, 1,275.52 kg from EEE and 419.32 kg from vehicles in use. There was a gap associated with the estimated amount of PBDEs as the existing stocks of imported products containing PBDEs were not considered. In Guinea-Bissau, an estimation on PBDEs was made by analysing the quantity available on the EEE in stock (households, private sector, and public sector) and imported to the country. In addition to this, an estimation of PBDEs present in vehicles was also conducted. Approximately 2,154 kg of PBDEs are contained in the EEE and 539.5 kg are contained in vehicles.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, PBDEs were present in electronic products but the specific quantities were not able to be identified. With respect to PFOS in Cabo Verde the only use of PFOS was firefighting foam. Two types of firefighting foam are used nationally: Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF), used by ASA and Enacol for extinguishing aviation fires and fuel spills, and Flourprotein (FP70) used by VIVO ENERGY for extinguishing hydrocarbon fires. These companies consume a total of 4,530 t per year of firefighting foam and have reported holding 2,540.6 t of firefighting foam in stock. Considering that the percentage of PFOS in firefighting foam is 1.5%, it can be concluded that a total of 38.1 t of PFOS in firefighting foam is present in Cabo Verde in any given year. In Guinea-Bissau, PFOS is more common and widespread. It has been used in textiles and upholstery fabrics, synthetic rugs, leather and clothing, paper and packaging for coatings, paints, and varnish, printer cartridges etc. While the amounts of PFOS are not known there are no known stocks of PFOS in the country. According to the PFOS inventory contained in their NIP, the organizations in São Tomé and Príncipe that use fire foam are the National Airport Security Agency (ENASA), National Fuel Company (ENCO), and the National Civil Protection and Fire Service. The inventory estimated for low factor 5,000 mg/kg of the articles containing PFOS was 37 kg and for high factor, 15,000 mg/kg of the article containing PFOS was 307 kg/Ton.

Regarding unintentional persistent organic pollutants such as PCDD / PCDF, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and Pentachlorobenzene (PCB) (Dioxin and Furans) there is not much information on these substances in the three (3) project countries. Open burning has been found to be present in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe. In Cabo Verde, a National Inventory of Dioxins and Furans was carried out in 2015. The inventory showed a release potential of 32.5g TEQ/ year according to the estimations made. The sources that contribute the most are air and water emissions from fires and burning of waste in the open air (accidental or not). The total emission calculated for these sources are 30,390 mg TEQ / year for air emissions and 1,013 mg TEQ / year for emissions of PCDD / PCDF to the water. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the emission sources of dioxins and furans and are mainly characterized by heating and power generation and open burning. However, there is no information of the quantities of dioxins and furans released. In Guinea-Bissau the specific quantities of dioxins and furans were not identified.

Assessments of mercury releases in the environment for the three (3) project countries were conducted under the Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs). The anthropogenic causes of mercury releases and emissions are coal combustion and other coal use, gold extraction with mercury amalgamation, manufacturing processes that use mercury or mercury compounds, manufacturing of products with mercury content, use and disposal of products with mercury content, and waste incineration and open burning. In Cabo Verde, the initial assessment estimated the total mercury release is 370 kg of Hg per year due mainly to the use and disposal of products with mercury content. Cabo Verde does not manufacture mercury-added products, but it imports, uses and discards many of these products including batteries, switches, and lamps. In terms of mercury or mercury compound stocks, it was determined that no significant stockpiles (exceeding 10 t per year) are present in Cabo Verde. There is no mercury production in Guinea-Bissau. Mercury is imported through products, such as thermometers, blood pressure monitors, CFLs, and others. Mercury is also mobilized during the mining of ores that contain trace amounts of mercury. The total mercury release for Guinea-Bissau, discovered through the initial assessment was 770 kg Hg/year. The MIA for São Tomé and Príncipe identified the major sources of mercury were commercialised products such as batteries (81.3%), hospital and meteorological equipment. Due to data gaps or the specificity of information requested, estimations of some sub-categories could not be made, and the overall 2015 estimate was 940 kg Hg/year.

Table 6 also provides information on the quantities and emissions of pesticides, POPs and MAPs in the project countries.

Table 6: Status of Pesticides, POPs and Hg products in each country (kg), based on NIP and MIA data

Type	Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	São Tomé and Príncipe
POPs Pesticides	874	-	0
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	-	8,808 – 22,600	61,997
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)	1,695	2,693	-
Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonic Acids (PFOs)	38,109	460.1	37/307
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	0	-	-
Unintentional POPs (gTEQ/year)	32.5	-	0.562
Hg Products (kg Hg/year)	370	770	940

2.3.2 Hazardous chemicals in agriculture

Agriculture is the basis of Guinea-Bissau's economy, providing 50% of GDP, 82% of total employment and 93% of exports. The use of hazardous chemicals on the mainland is much more significant when compared to their use on the islands, primarily due to these products not being easily accessible. For Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, agriculture is not the main source of GDP. Although the agricultural situation differs between the three project countries, the use of pesticides, herbicides and insecticides is prevalent in all of them.

A major challenge among Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe is the improper use and storage of pesticides. Instructions for pesticide containers are written in foreign languages, such as Chinese or English making it difficult for locals to read. Agricultural products are often administered without the guidance of experts, especially insecticides and other chemical fertilizers which lead to soil and groundwater contamination. Pesticides are kept in poor conditions due to farmers not having the space or knowledge of how to safely store these containers.

Despite legislation on the import, storage, and use of pesticides, given the vulnerability of the borders in Guinea-Bissau, DDT is still sold in traditional informal markets and continues to be used for pest control. The NIP for Cabo Verde reported that there is 874kg of obsolete pesticides stored in different warehouses across the country. In Guinea-Bissau, there is also a stockpile of obsolete pesticides stored in a warehouse at Cacheu, awaiting disposal under an ongoing FAO project. Similarly, across all three (3) project countries, they do not have the appropriate facilities or technologies for the destruction and/or disposal of obsolete pesticides.

2.3.3 Municipal Solid Waste Management

Many SIDS are facing great challenges to manage the increasing amount of waste generated in urban areas, that continue to grow at an alarming rate. All three (3) project countries have similar waste disposal practices which include: irregular collection service limited to urban areas due to the lack of financial and human resources, open dumping, indiscriminate burning of comingled waste (MSW, medical and hazardous waste), and the use of informal dumping sites for final disposal. In Cabo Verde, MSW is primarily collected using bins available on public roads. Despite having these bins, some communities continue to place general waste on the ground instead of inside of the containers. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the common practice is open burning, and many households accumulate their waste in their backyards and burn it to reduce its volume. The coverage of collection services in São Tomé and Príncipe reaches only 38% of the population. In all three (3) project countries most rural communities have no access to waste disposal services.

In the city of Bissau, the Câmara Municipal de Bissau (City Council) is responsible for waste management and public cleaning of the city although they do not have adequate resources to provide an efficient collection service. A local private company, BLUFU currently provides waste disposal services, and they are collecting approx. 250 t of waste daily in Bissau, which equates to only 30% of the waste. The remaining uncollected waste is left on the streets and burned resulting in the generation of UPOPs. According to the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program, Guinea-Bissau generates 0.6 kg of MSW per capita per day, amounting to an overall daily MSW generation of 724.86 t. Approximately 83.5 % of MSW generated in Guinea-Bissau is inadequately managed.

In all the project countries, waste collection is conducted through government services or government contracted services. The disposal of MSW in each of the project countries mainly occurs at open dumpsite, non-sanitary landfills. The only country with a sanitary landfill is Santiago Island in Cabo Verde; there are also fourteen (14) open dumps scattered around the country. In Santo Antão, and Fogo islands, the construction of new controlled landfills is being planned. In São Tomé and Príncipe, there are eight (8) main open dumpsites at São Tomé Island namely Cadão, Guadalape, Fernão Dias, Neves, Penha, Almoxairife, Estrada N2 and Fraternidade, and one (1) at Príncipe Island called Picantê. (Refer to Annex E).

Guinea-Bissau does not have a sanitary landfill and the capital Bissau is the only city with, to some extent a controlled dump. Previously, all collected waste was sent to “Vazadouro de Antula”, however in 2020, dumping at this site was prohibited. The majority of collected waste is now taken to Safim, located on the outskirts of Bissau. An EU project lead by a group from the University of Padua studied the best location and conditions to open a controlled landfill. Safim was proposed as an adequate location, however the landfill was not officially opened, and it is now an open dump site, similar to the former one in Antula.

In the project countries, there is no formal system for collecting, sorting, cleaning, and recycling materials, mostly due to the lack of infrastructure, technological capacity and appropriate scale, especially for Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe where each island does not generate a significant amount of waste that justifies the investment in recycling. The informal sector operators play an important role in collecting different materials that have market value, such as glass, plastic, and metals and reprocessing into new products. In Guinea-Bissau, foundry activities are based on the recovery of non-ferrous materials, which are made into

kitchenware supplies that are sold at local markets. In São Tomé and Príncipe, glass is regularly collected and processed into sand to be used to make jewellery or reused by the Liquor Factory, in the district of Mé-Zóchi or the Beer Factory ROSEMA, in the district of Lembá. The informal sector is crucial to waste diversion from landfills and creating job opportunities, particularly for women.

2.3.4 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is not selectively collected in any of the project countries. At present, there are several GEF –funded regional projects focused on the management of hazardous chemicals in the three (3) countries. Since there are few solutions for hazardous waste, these products end up being deposited in the landfills and dump sites. In Cabo Verde, the only exceptions related to landfills are medical waste, used mineral oil and used cooking oil. Medical waste in Cabo Verde is divided into four (4) groups: Group 1 – urban waste; Group 2 – Non-hazardous hospital waste; Group 3 – biohazardous hospital waste; and Group 4 – Specific hospital waste. Groups 1 and 2 don't require any special treatment and are included in the MSW stream. Group 3 – Biohazardous hospital waste refers to medical waste that is, or suspected of being, contaminated. This waste stream is not commonly sorted and is sent to the final disposal site, where it is occasionally burnt. Group 4 is separated from the other waste streams and is sent to cemeteries, incinerated at the hospital or sent to the final disposal facilities to be burnt. According to the most recent information, used mineral oil is the only hazardous waste being exported from Cabo Verde. In 2019, around 2,054.68 tonnes of used mineral oil was exported to Portugal. In terms of transboundary movements of hazardous waste, there is no restriction on the import or export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal or recovery in Cabo Verde. Even though there is no restriction, no importation of hazardous wastes and other wastes occurred in the from 2017 – 2022 years and the only exportation of hazardous wastes that occurred was the exportation of used mineral oil to Portugal.

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau does not have the appropriate facilities, technologies, and human recourses to handle hazardous chemicals. It is estimated that MSW has only 1% of hazardous waste but there is no data or records to confirm it. This type of waste is disposed together with the MSW in open dump sites without sorting by type (domestic, biomedical, construction, pesticide containers, radioactive, etc.) and controlling their disposal. One exception is the controlled incineration of part of the 641 t/year of medical and general waste. Approximately, 276,073 t/year of waste are burned outdoors in an informal way and in waste deposits in Guinea-Bissau. Several medical waste incinerators were bought with the support of international institutions namely, WHO and UNDP, since 2015 (due to the EBOLA crisis), but their installation takes years, especially due to difficulties with obtaining permits, and some are still not operational. Currently, there is one operational M100 incinerator, and one M60 incinerator is about to be operational in December 2021, all located in Bissau.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, hazardous waste is not selectively collected, and this constitutes a serious problem with the accumulation of toxic, persistent and bio-accumulative substances. Only a few hazardous wastes have been collected by the General Directorate of the Environment. Since there are no solutions for hazardous waste, these products end up being deposited in the open dumpsites mixed with the waste of domestic and commercial origin. The General Directorate of the Environment has received requests from national entities for the treatment of waste. Still the country does not have the technical or financial capacity and therefore is unable to respond. These products are stored until a solution is found. In terms of hospital waste, there are no defined waste management circuits. There are two (2) incinerators which cannot deal with the amount of waste being produced. There is a lack of technical personnel, and often there is no fuel either to transport the waste, or the incinerator's operation, which causes the waste to accumulate. Due to the incinerators not being able to keep up with the demand, some of the medical waste is sent to dump sites.

2.3.5 Recycling

All project countries lack the infrastructural capacity for the recycling of certain categories of waste streams. There is no formal system of collecting, sorting, cleaning, and recycling materials.

Recycling activities are primarily carried out by the informal sector. In Cabo Verde, waste pickers derive some financial support from the sale of some collected waste (glass bottles, intact plastic bottles and metals). Valorisation is done by small enterprises. In Guinea-Bissau, foundry activities are based on the recovery of non-ferrous materials like aluminium and bronze, (from beverage cans, secondary aluminium from unspecified origin, capacitor windings, cast aluminium engine blocks). These activities produce kitchenware which is sold in markets. In Bubaque, building blocks are made with plastic bottles through the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which are also involved in metal recycling and awareness campaigns for promoting civic and artistic recycling activities. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the informal recycling sector collects and recycles glass to make jewellery.

There also local, small scale recycling activities in São Tomé and Príncipe. The Waste Recovery Centre on Principe Island collects and processes glass into sand for jewellery making, the Liquor Factory accepts glass bottles from the informal sector and the beer factory ROSEMA reuses the glass bottles which it sells.

2.3.6 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

WEEE can be categorised based on function, material composition among other things. These categories include temperature exchange equipment (e.g., refrigerators); screens and monitors (e.g., televisions and laptops); lamps (e.g., Light Emitting Diode (LED) lamps); large equipment (e.g., washing machines); small equipment (e.g., microwaves); and small IT and telecommunications equipment (e.g., printers). Once EEE is discarded as waste, it becomes WEEE or e-waste. Given that WEEE may be comprised of components with hazardous characteristics, such as lead-containing glass of plastics with brominated flame retardants, this stream is considered hazardous.

In all three (3) project countries, WEEE is not selectively collected. WEEE is mixed with MSW and is disposed of in open dumps and landfills. On the dumpsites and landfills in Cabo Verde, waste pickers collect WEEE and sell it to scrap dealers who dismantle the WEEE to recover metals such as iron, aluminium, copper and zinc. The recovered metals are then exported to different countries. The parts of WEEE, which cannot be sold accumulate in scrap yards over time, increasing the risk of contamination. This was also the case with São Tomé and Príncipe, where WEEE was identified at the Penha Dump. However, the company, AfricaRecycle that collected WEEE has closed leaving no alternative. For Guinea-Bissau, it was difficult to determine with certainty the amount of WEEE but an estimation of the quantity of the WEEE from computers and televisions was made. Due to the lack of a detailed inventory of EEE in the country, a preliminary inventory was performed based on a survey to population and companies (inventory) and using statistical data on imports of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) products from statistical databases of national importance, mainly from the General Directorate of Customs. Based on the estimation, the total WEEE produced from computers in 2014 was 86 t and the total WEEE produced from televisions in 2014 was 514.25 t.

2.3.7 End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)

ELVs represent a source of recoverable materials. ULABs, for example, can be fully recovered, while used tyres may be repurposed into construction material for furniture, roads and coastal protection structures. While this waste stream is perceived as an opportunity to replenish resources, it can become a threat if it is improperly managed, and its hazardous components are allowed to leach into the environment. ELVs are commonly abandoned in public spaces in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, which may pose a threat to the environment. Guinea-Bissau, on the other hand, does not face this problem to the same extent as the other two (2) countries due to public perception towards older cars. The average lifespan of vehicles in Guinea-Bissau is thirty (30) years since most vehicles are maintained and repaired until the end of their useful life, since the economic situation does not allow for most vehicle owners to frequently change their cars.

Cabo Verde imports used vehicles up to four (4) years of age since older vehicles are subject to a high importation rate. At the end of life, vehicles are comingled with MSW at open dumps and the sanitary landfill in Santiago or are abandoned at the side of the road.

Used tyres are typically managed via different strategies in the project countries. In Cabo Verde, used tyres go to the same disposal sites as MSW. Used tyres are commonly burnt in São Tomé and Príncipe, and in Guinea-Bissau used tyres are comingled with MSW at disposal sites.

Recovery operations are minimal in the project countries and are mainly done by the informal sector. In Cabo Verde, used tyres are sometimes used to construct makeshift fences or separators between properties. In Guinea-Bissau, there is evidence of foundry activities, burning of cables and recovery of lead in ULABs. Some ELVs are dismantled, potentially releasing hazardous chemicals, for the reuse of spare parts. In São Tomé and Príncipe, there is also an informal circuit of spare parts; all sites where ELVs can be found are considered potentially contaminated by PBDEs and c-octaBDE.

2.3.8 Plastics

In Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe, plastics are not selectively collected, and are comingled with MSW. Approximately ten percent (10%) of all MSW in Cabo Verde is classified as plastic. Guinea-Bissau lacks the financial, infrastructural, and legislative capacity to recycle plastics on a large scale.

There are no formal systems for the ESM of plastic waste in the project countries. Small enterprises on Santo Antao Island in Cabo Verde produce mosaics from collected Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET). Small scale initiatives are the primary method of plastic recycling in Guinea-Bissau. While the city of Santo Antonio in São Tomé and Príncipe does provide separate containers for sorting waste, particularly plastic waste, due to the lack of infrastructure, plastic waste is still comingled with MSW at disposal facilities. There have been several small-scale initiatives for plastic reduction on Principe Island; to date these have been successful.

2.3.9 Ship-generated Waste

The tourism industry puts a significant stress on natural resources in SIDS and is a significant generator of waste. Both Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe have a substantial cruise ship industry, with many ships coming to their islands annually, however, not much information surrounding the quantity of waste generated is available. Despite the benefits of a growing tourism sector, it also generates a build-up of waste and hazardous materials and draws on already limited local

resources. In the three (3) project countries, the existing dump sites are unable to accommodate the growing amount of waste the tourism and cruise ship industry brings.

In Guinea-Bissau, about 90% of tourism occurs on the Bijagos archipelago which consists of eighty-eight (88) islands that are a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site. There is no collection of MSW, and it is IBAP (Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas) who holds the waste management responsibility on the islands. In the small islands, plastic bottles and cans litter the coastlines and walking pathways. In islands with more tourism, such as Orango, tourists bring extra concerns in terms of quantities of waste generated and the lack of waste management policies.

Both Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde acceded to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

2.4 Associated baseline projects

The participating Atlantic Region countries, Cabo Verde, Guinéa-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe are made up of island nations in the Atlantic Ocean, off the west coast of the African continent, inclusive of the continental zone of Guinéa-Bissau. These countries are SIDS with varying levels of economic status. Some countries have primarily tourism-based economies, such as Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, while Guinea-Bissau, relies on commodity exports such as cashews. There are a few regional and sub-regional entities that support coordination among countries for varying purposes. These include entities such as the ECOWAS in which Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau are a member, and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in which São Tomé and Príncipe is a member.

As predominantly import-dependent countries with limited existing capacities for the ESM of emerging streams of chemicals and wastes, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe have made limited progress towards improving national frameworks for chemicals and waste management though they have ratified international MEAs and participation in national and regional projects. Though international interventions have supported the development of the waste management sector in these three (3) countries, progress is slow.

Currently, these three (3) countries are not supported by any executing Basel Convention Regional Centres or Stockholm Convention Centres that are responsible for supporting Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions, with fulfilling their national chemicals and waste management obligations to the Conventions. Execution of these requirements is done on a national scale through governmental agencies. At present, there is one GEF –funded regional project that focuses on the management of hazardous chemicals and pesticides in nine (9) project countries, including the Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau. The “Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides Including POPs and Strengthening Pesticide Management of The Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte Contre la Secheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) Member States (FSP)”, has been approved by the GEF in 2014 and is implemented by the FAO and its partners ECOWAS, West African Economic and Monetary Union (French acronym, UEMOA) and CILSS, in nine (9) countries of West Africa and Sahel[49].

The project is executed by CILSS Executive Secretariat and its technical and administrative branches, ECOWAS, UEMOA, and Ministries of Agriculture. It addresses the GEF strategic objectives: CHEM-1 Outcome 1.4: POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner. The planned project will primarily look to further reduce risks from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and old pesticide containers based on the successful development of capacity under previous projects. The project will also build on existing structures and earlier GEF project results, to put in place sustainable systems to prevent future accumulation of new stockpiles via institutional capacity building and capacity building for small-scale farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches to reduce the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in agricultural production (FAO/Global Environment Facility Project Document GCP/INT/147/GFF)[50]. The revised project implementation end date was set for 30th June 2020, however, to date the project has not been completed.

In addition to the ongoing project mentioned above, Cabo Verde has carried out a National Inventory of Dioxins and Furans in 2015 using the Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases from UNEP Chemicals due to the limited data collected by continuous monitoring of these unintentional releases.

They would have also participated in the GEF Project ID 2869, “The Development of a National Implementation Plan for Cabo Verde (POPs)”. This was implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It was completed in 2018 with its objective being to prepare the ground for implementation of the Convention in Cabo Verde, assist Cabo Verde in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Convention; and strengthen its national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals generally. This was followed up by the GEF Project ID 5693, “Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” Approved in 2014 and completed by 2018. It was implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Land Planning. The overall goal for the project was to fulfil the country’s obligation under Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention which is to review and update the NIP and submit it to the COP within two (2) years of the amendments entering into force. It is also noted that there are no project activities related to the MC for Carbo Verde as they are not a party to the convention.

As it pertains to Guinea-Bissau, the GEF Project ID 2080 - Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs was approved in 2004, implemented by UNEP and executed by the General Environment Direction of the State Secretariat of Natural Resources and Energy. This project focused on preparing the ground for implementation of the Convention in Guinea-Bissau; assisting the country in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention; and strengthening Guinea-Bissau’s national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals generally.

Following that project, the GEF Project ID 5498, “Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” was implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. This project was approved in 2013 and completed in 2018. The overall objective of the proposed Enabling Activities was to review and update the NIP, and have it endorsed and submitted by the Government to the COP to the Stockholm Convention. This was done with the intention of participating stakeholders to be able to manage the additional POPs with newly developed technical skills, expertise, and awareness. It is to note that these projects were moderately successful in implementing environmentally sound practices due to the lack of enforcement legislation and robust governmental systems.

As a party to the MC, Guinea-Bissau has submitted the MIA in 2019 with the assistance of UNITAR and UNDP during the national project, “Strengthen National Decision Making Towards Ratification of the MC and Build Capacity Towards Implementation of Future Provisions”.

As it pertains to São Tomé and Príncipe, similar projects were carried out as well. The GEF Project ID 1793, “Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” was completed in 2012 and was implemented by the UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure and Natural Resources. The overall objective was to strengthen national capacity and capability to prepare a NIP for the management of POPs to provide a basic and essential level of information to enable policy and strategic decisions to be made and identify priority activities that São Tomé and Príncipe should undertake to meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. Additionally, the project was followed up by GEF Project ID 5169, “Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” which was completed in 2018 and was implemented by the UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Public Works and Natural Resources.

In 2016 the Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe was submitted for approval to be conducted. In 2018 the convention was ratified in São Tomé and Príncipe, and a MIA was done by UNIDO who conducted an inventory of the major sources of mercury releases and emissions. However, due to data gaps or the specificity of information requested, estimations of some sub-categories could not be made.

3) The Proposed Alternative Scenario with a Description of Components of the Project

Component 1 – Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS

Waste prevention is the most favourable waste management option recommended by the UNEP’s “waste hierarchy”, with disposal to landfills being the least favourable option. Given that there are limited facilities, resources and institutional capacity in the three (3) countries of Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe to manage the hazardous waste streams generated in the islands, waste prevention is critical to ensuring that hazardous wastes do not accumulate in their environment. To achieve this, the ISLANDS programme aims to work together with project countries to develop and effect enabling mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation and build-up of hazardous waste. This is the overarching goal of Component 1, which will be achieved through five (5) Outputs.

Specifically, activities under Outputs 1.1 through 1.5 will aim to: develop the legislative and institutional framework for the ESM of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes, and develop national strategies for their adoption and implementation (**Output 1.1**); train the customs/border control and trade officers, environmental inspectors, and officers responsible for the sound management of chemicals under MEAs (**Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4**); implement standards and build capacity to control/limit and prevent the import of hazardous chemicals, products containing hazardous chemicals or products that will result in hazardous waste (**Outputs 1.3, 1.4**); and promote Sustainable Procurement to reduce the manufacture/import of products containing hazardous chemicals (**Output 1.5**).

Output 1.1 – The legislative and institutional framework is developed to support the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes at national levels in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe

Each project country has made some efforts towards the development of legal frameworks for the management of the environment, solid municipal waste and hazardous waste. However, it is recognized that this can be improved for all three (3) countries as some laws remain outdated. Additionally, they do not provide specific policy and regulations for the management of waste streams, particularly for POPs and mercury containing products and waste streams which were identified in the NIPs and MIAs. The three project countries have expressed their commitment to adopting the improved legal measures and comply with the corresponding MEAs.

These are namely WEEE, ELVs and MAPs, highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) and other POP-containing chemical products. Guidance documents developed under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions promote a "cradle to grave" approach to the management of mercury-containing and POP-containing products. In this output, the legislative and regulatory enabling environment will be enhanced to achieve lifecycle management of these waste streams. This will facilitate the uptake of the regional solutions proposed in this project to manage these materials, products, and wastes, particularly as it relates to regulating their import and informing safe transboundary movement. The countries' obligations (where appropriate) under the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Minamata Conventions will also be synced with these legislative chemical and waste management requirements, while simultaneously ensuring compliance with these MEAs.

Consideration will also be given to strengthening infrastructural and institutional capacities to support the effective implementation of the legal frameworks at the regional and national levels. Activity 1.1.1 will focus on assessing the legislative, institutional and infrastructural gaps and providing recommendations for a standardized regional approach to chemicals and waste management, while Activity 1.1.2 will ensure that the nuances of each project country are considered in the ascent to a standard regional approach.

Activity 1.1.1 – Assessment of the legislative, institutional, and infrastructural capacities for the environmentally sound management of wastes and chemicals at the national level for Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe

This activity will seek to complete a comprehensive review of the existing legislation, infrastructural and institutional capacities in the individual countries, to determine (i) the degree of efficacy, implementation, and enforcement of current legislative, policy and institutional frameworks to achieve the ESM of chemicals and wastes; and (ii) the capability of each country to successfully implement the project activities proposed hereunder. Existing regional or sub-regional regulatory mechanisms to manage hazardous waste streams will also be assessed. For instance, in the case of Cabo Verde, while some articles under the Basic Environment Law (Law No. 86/IV/93) set the basis for management of the environment, the legislative framework needs to be improved concerning chemicals and waste regulations for waste streams that are specific to the BRS&M Conventions. These include ELVs, WEEE and used tires. The assessment should also examine the provisions for the transboundary movement of chemicals and wastes, with consideration for the cost given the economies of scale for waste management.

This review will focus on the management of pesticides, EEE, ELVs, MAPs and plastics, including PVC. Consideration will be given to the current gaps and barriers to effective management identified. The recommendations will suggest regionally appropriate frameworks for the management of the chemicals mentioned above and wastes and national activities for facilitating the implementation of a regional approach. These recommendations will also guide the development of activities under Components 2 and 3 and will encourage private sector involvement.

This activity builds on the preliminary legislative and institutional assessments undertaken under the PPG Phase of the project and previous enabling activities such as the development of NIPs under the Stockholm Convention or MIAs under the MC. Existing directives from intergovernmental or supranational bodies, such as the European Commission's (EC) Directive 2012/19/EU on WEEE, the European Union (End-of-Life Vehicles) Regulations 2014 will be consulted. Successful regional or national regulatory mechanisms which have been implemented or are being implemented to manage hazardous waste streams in other SIDS will also be assessed. These findings will be used in support of activities under Components 2 and 3.

Activity 1.1.2 – Specific hazardous chemicals and waste policies and legislation developed to support the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste at the national and sub-regional level

This activity will be informed by the legislative review in Activity 1.1.1 and seek to develop a sub-regional policy to guide the regulations and strategies required for the management of the priority hazardous waste streams, to ensure a standardized approach for managing these chemicals and wastes. For all three (3) countries, the formulation of the policy will consider international multilateral environmental obligations and the broader national legal frameworks, and the experiences of other SIDS. Furthermore, the institutional capacity to implement the policies will be examined at the national and regional levels.

An understanding of the issues to be addressed will be derived from the data gathered from the inventories made in Activity 2.1.1 and extensive stakeholder engagement, particularly as it relates to how countries view their ability to manage the specific hazardous chemicals, products or waste streams and the regional approaches adopted. Consultations will be required with ministries responsible for waste, chemicals and environmental management, agriculture, public health, legal affairs, trade, customs, and border control. These stakeholders will also form part of the National Working Groups.

The sub-regional model policy will form the foundation for drafting model national regulations and strategies.

Activity 1.1.3 – National strategies (one per country) developed for adoption and implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste at the national level

This activity will seek to use the draft sub-regional model policy as a base for developing the legislative instruments for the management of each country's priority hazardous waste streams. Therefore, this activity will use the model regional policy as a guidance manual to support the development of national strategies and roadmaps for each country concerning the management of pesticides, WEEE, ELVs and mercury-added products. The national strategies should also guide each country's enactment of the proposed recommendations toward achieving the obligations under the BRSM Conventions, including the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes that may contain POPs and Hg.

In this activity, extensive national stakeholder engagement and working sessions with the various institutions will be necessary for ensuring that realistic and practical outputs are developed. These will be held to identify the empowering legislation relevant to the recommendations and regional model policies and legislation developed in the preceding activity. It is expected that the different model regulations or parts thereof will be enacted under different parent acts and any amendments needed in these acts will be identified to ensure there is a harmonious approach to the national management of chemicals and wastes. The national workshops will also assess the financial, institutional and human resources needed to implement these recommendations and legislation. Finally, discussions will be

held to identify and develop materials needed for implementation, such as practice guidelines, standard operating procedures, user-friendly and illustrative booklets/manuals, and reporting. The national strategy and road map can be customized accordingly for each country, and will document roles and responsibilities, description of tasks, supporting agencies, outputs and timelines.

Output 1.2 – Sustainable training programme is developed to assist countries with implementing the Chemicals and Waste MEAs at a national level

Stakeholder consultations with each project country under the PPG Phase indicated the need for building capacity across the various institutions with responsibility for implementing chemicals and wastes MEAs. Due to different levels of national limitations for integrated chemicals and waste management, the project countries are at varied levels in their ability to meet the obligations under the various Conventions. This challenge is further compounded by the fact that there are limited human resources with the technical capacity to support their implementation, especially when there are updates to the annexes of Conventions. Thus, this output has been designed to provide a sustainable solution to these challenges through the development of a sustainable training programme and supporting awareness-raising products for the different institutions involved in the implementation of the Chemicals and Waste MEAs.

Activity 1.2.1 – Conduct a regional Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for implementation of the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs

The initial activity will conduct a regional Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for staff of key agencies in the three (3) participating countries as it relates to the implementation of the Chemicals and Waste MEAs, and the management of waste streams. The TNA Assessment will include, but not be limited to a stakeholder mapping and analysis; consultations with stakeholders to identify the gaps, barriers and needs within these agencies; the prioritization of the training needs; the development of the preliminary training plan which outlines the approach to each of the selected training topics, and the recommendations for the execution of the training programme. The stakeholder agencies which should be targeted in the training programme will also be identified, both public and private sector. The findings of this assessment will be documented in a TNA report.

In order to ensure that efforts under this project are synergized, the TNA will also seek to understand the role of agriculture and pesticide management in the successful implementation of the Chemicals and Waste MEAs in the project countries, as well as border control and customs agencies. The knowledge, attitudes and practices of stakeholders involved in pesticide management and their interactions with the regulations which govern same will also be assessed and documented in the TNA report. The TNA report will serve as a baseline for measuring the impact of training and awareness-raising activities developed under Activities 1.2.2 through 1.2.5.

Activity 1.2.2 – Develop targeted sustainable training material for the gaps identified from the Training Needs Assessment

Under this activity, an interactive and detailed training plan will be developed for the stakeholders identified under Activity 1.2.1 in correspondence with the individual country needs documented in the TNA report. Technical guidance resources from the BRS Secretariat and UNEP via the CCKM executed Component 4, as well as training materials from other regional centres, will be employed to create customized training materials to fulfil the needs of the countries in this project. Consideration will also be given to materials developed under other ongoing related projects and seek to identify practical ways for creating and improving any existing training materials on these MEAs and the management of specific waste streams, with a view to standardize the material.

Electronic packages containing training materials, including all accompanying background materials, will be prepared for the stakeholders to deliver to their agencies via the "Training of the Trainers" approach described in Activity 1.2.3. The expected exponential increase in technical capacity across institutions responsible for implementation of Conventions through the "Training of the Trainers" approach must also be communicated in the training materials for the expectation to be realized. Toolkits and handbooks will also be developed on the training needs identified to ensure the institutionalization of the training plan following the workshop. Based on the findings during the PPG phase, consideration will be given to the development of training and instructional guidance videos, for sustainability in the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions on a regional basis, and consideration can be given to training for specific waste streams by country priority.

Activity 1.2.3 – Deliver a "Training of Trainers" programme to support the capacity in key agencies mandated with the implementation of and the monitoring of Chemicals and Wastes MEAs

A training programme will be developed based on the TNA and targeted at key personnel in key agencies (e.g., waste management, environment, health, agrochemical sector and border control). The Training of Trainers programme is intended to engage master trainers in coaching new persons who are less experienced with a topic or skill. In this project, the training programme will be utilized to deliver the training materials developed under Activity 1.2.2, to ensure that the trained persons can subsequently facilitate the delivery of the training materials, as competent trainers to other relevant stakeholders in their respective institutions; thereby building the sustainability. This in turn will increase the number of personnel with the technical capacity to implement the chemicals and waste MEAs and will thereby assist in abating the loss of knowledge transfer which occurs when there are changes to key personnel at these institutions. The programme will be based on a participatory learning process which will be designed to allow participants to review their training methodology, share experience and improve their training ability.

Consideration will be given here to linking to ongoing training and platform development initiatives of other regional centres, BRS Secretariats, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) and FAO (e.g., linking to existing webinars, training material, available trainers and considering ongoing projects such as the GEF/UNEP project: "Integrated Stockholm Convention Toolkit to improve transmission of information under Article 7 & 15"). Consideration will also be given to building the capacity of practitioners and trainers that actively work with agricultural pesticide management for the three (3) countries.

The training materials will be delivered to the key stakeholders via national workshops that will aim to train a minimum of ten (10) trainers, of which at least 40% should be female. In preparation for the workshop, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify personnel at the national, regional, and international agencies, NGOs and governments that are actively working on chemicals and waste management for training. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Perception Survey (KAP) will be conducted before and after the training workshop is executed. This will be completed by the participants to ensure that feedback can be incorporated into the improvement/finalization of the training materials to continuously strengthen the future delivery of the training programmes.

Activity 1.2.4 – Sustainable online training tools and/or platform which are designed to promote knowledge management on Chemicals and Waste MEAs in national institutions.

To support the sustainability of the "Training of Trainers" programme, an online platform or website will be developed as a repository for all learning content, training materials and knowledge enhancing products developed under the ISLANDS Programme, as well as any other training or awareness raising materials on Chemicals and Wastes developed under future initiatives. Under this project, resources will be allocated to ensure that the participating countries will be successfully connected

to this database. The database will also support the successful implementation of the “Training of the Trainers” Programme by ensuring that all target persons have access to the requisite resources for training to build their competence. Knowledge products developed under the project, such as training materials and instructional videos, will be made available on the repository. Consideration will be made during the project implementation for a host agency, for example a national or regional University, or competent National authority, that will be responsible for the maintenance of the repository and updating the materials to address any future changes related to the Chemicals and Wastes Conventions, such as the addition of newly listed chemicals and adjustments to the Annexes of the Conventions.

During the development of the baselines for this project, the paucity of available information on the chemicals and waste management frameworks of the three (3) project countries was evident. In this regard, in addition to acting as the repository of information for learning content, it is imperative that the data sets for chemicals and wastes management also be housed through this platform via controlled user access. These will include maps, data sets from current and previous studies, including summary sheets of the baseline assessments conducted during the PPG Phase of this project, and links to the webpages of governmental and intergovernmental bodies. Consultations will be undertaken with countries to determine whether there are any restrictions on materials to be shared and to determine the standard operating procedure for information exchange amongst the countries. A virtual regional training workshop will be delivered to the participating countries of this project to demonstrate the use of the database, and its resources and to ascertain from the stakeholders in the key agencies of the participating countries how they expect to use and share the database at a national level.

Activity 1.2.5 – Develop and implement an awareness raising programme on the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs Training Database

An awareness-raising programme will be developed to communicate the catalogue of resources and tools available on the online platform or website repository. Materials developed under this project will be accessed via the GEF 10266 project and will then be tailored and targeted to audiences in these project countries. Message will be created to increase awareness for the public on the ESM of hazardous waste and the existence of this database which can support the expansion of their knowledge base. Messages will also be developed to raise awareness among other stakeholder organizations in the private sector who are involved in the management of chemicals and wastes in all project countries. A survey will be conducted before and after the completion of the awareness raising program to provide insight on the awareness spread, and the database will be continuously monitored for viewer traffic. Detailed dashboard reports will be created showing interactions with the tools and disaggregation by country. Any additional educational materials and awareness-raising materials developed for the database under this project will be shared with other participants in the ISLANDS programme via the GEF 10266 Project.

Output 1.3 – National, institutional and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened

The existing national and regional frameworks related to the control of trade in chemicals, products containing chemicals and wastes governed by the various chemicals and waste MEAs are generally weak. This is epitomized by a lack of awareness among border control agencies and the public on restricted goods under the Conventions. This issue is further compounded by illicit trade due to Customs’ limited capacity for identification of imports before entry at port facilities, including aggregated import data and lack of labelling standards. Informal or non-existent institutional arrangements/collaboration between relevant agencies are also a barrier to the effective implementation of the Conventions as it relates to import controls. These agencies include customs and border control agencies, port authorities, environmental departments, and agencies with responsibility for pesticides, chemicals and waste.

While the countries may have some legislation with regards to the import and transit of pesticides and toxic chemical, such as the Decree Law no. 26/97 in Cabo Verde and Decree Law no. 7/2000 in Guinea-Bissau, it has been identified that there may be gaps in institutional capacity for effective enforcement and restriction, especially for products that may contain POPs and mercury. Standards and legislation related to labelling requirements for imported chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals such as the GHS, as well as standardized methods for the identification and quantification of chemicals or product imports containing chemicals have not been implemented the region.

Activities under this Output will address the identified gaps in the enforcement, institutional and technical frameworks to strengthen national and regional capacities to reduce and control the current and future trade in specified hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals, and waste. They will focus on improving mechanisms for:

- Identification of restricted or prohibited hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals or waste prior to their import or export
- Identification and seizure of illegal imports upon their arrival
- Environmentally sound storage, handling and testing of imported chemicals and products
- Institutional coordination and communication for data collection and management

Activity 1.3.1 – Assess institutional, technical and analytical capacity for the identification of restricted/ controlled chemicals and products containing chemicals and waste

Each project country has indicated that there is limited formal communication between customs and regulatory agencies as it relates to the monitoring and enforcement of the illegal trade and transboundary movement of hazardous chemicals and waste. Thus, in order to support the development of formal inter-agency communication strategies, an in-depth analysis will be undertaken to better understand: (i) the relationships between border control agencies, regulators with responsibility for the environment and chemicals management, and actors having analytical capacity in both the private and public sectors; (ii) the extent of collaborative efforts involved in the identification of suspicious or illegal imports and exports; (iii) the integration of the data management systems such as the ASYCUDA World System into the operations of stakeholder agencies, (iv) the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the pre-screening and identification of imports containing restricted chemicals; and (v) monitoring and enforcement protocols for confirmed cases of illegal traffic.

This analysis will be coupled with an assessment on the technical and laboratory capacity of each country for the analysis of POPs, mercury and other chemicals of concern and the methodology for same. One assessment report will be generated for the three (3) project countries.

Opportunities for facilitating and strengthening collaboration among the various institutions will be presented and recommendations for countries to quickly adapt to the global identification of new POPs of concern will be provided. The priorities identified under the assessment will lead to the development of guidelines to support a standardized approach for pre-screening and identification of MAPs and POP-containing products. In order to support the pilot project proposed under Activity 1.3.3

on identification of chemicals in imports, mechanisms for sustainably financing the maintenance and operating costs of equipment for chemical analysis will also be explored. In this regard, guidance will be provided to countries as it relates to leasing agreements with service providers in the private sector for maintenance of equipment.

Activity 1.3.2 – Develop a formal mechanism for inter-institutional collaboration and communication as it relates to the trade of restricted or controlled chemicals, products and waste and management of data generated by relevant agencies

This activity will seek to implement the opportunities identified under Activity 1.3.1 to strengthen collaboration and communication between regulatory agencies with responsibility for border control, environmental and chemicals management. The national situation of each project country will be considered to enact suitable national coordination mechanisms for comprehensive border control with respect to chemicals and waste. Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) will be created for member agencies. Further, to assist in facilitating liaisons between the private sector and the public sector, Model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will also be developed. The results of this activity will build on efforts being conducted under the Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE) and the Green Customs Initiative.

The project will also establish a special collaborative mechanism between customs and national pesticide management agencies for control of illegal trade of pesticides. For São Tomé and Príncipe, given that there is no pesticides and toxic chemicals inspectorate or board, this activity will include other relevant stakeholders in agricultural management, such as the General Directorate of Environment under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment. The information exchange system will be strengthened between the registration authority and customs for sharing registration information and importing products to enable customs to check the legality of products pending import. This system will exploit the data management systems already in use in the project countries, such as the ASYCUDA World systems. Joint law enforcement will be organized between agriculture and customs for pesticide trade.

Another aim of this activity is to support the amendment of the regional Common External Tariff HS Codes based on the guidance report to be submitted by the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership–Mercury in Products partnership area (Products Partnership) at the fourth COP for the MC (consideration will also be given to additional developments and decisions made at COPs within the lifecycle of the project). This activity is key to reducing the imports of MAPs over the next five (5) years and thus limit the build-up of mercury wastes in countries. Participating countries generally follow the World Customs Organization's 6-digit HS Codes for classification of traded commodities. However, trade statistics obtained from using the 6-digit HS Codes are often aggregated by commodity-type, and quantities of imported products containing harmful substances, such as mercury, are often totalled with imports of their chemicals-free alternatives, thereby hindering analysis, and understanding of the true nature of chemicals imports. Assistance for this activity will be sought from the Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) and any related regional bodies.

Activity 1.3.3 – Improve institutional, technical and analytical capacity to support customs and affiliated regulatory agencies with the identification of trade in restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals, chemicals in products and wastes

Under this activity, a regional training programme will be developed to provide for capacity building initiatives as it relates to implementing inter-institutional collaboration. This activity will support customs and border control agencies of the project countries in the adoption of the guidelines developed under Activity 1.3.1, while simultaneously ensuring that there is a standardized approach to the management of restricted and prohibited chemicals by border control agencies in the Atlantic SIDS. Specifically, the training plan will improve the capacity of customs and border control agencies in chemicals identification and examination, notification

procedures, and reporting and coordination for activities related to the control of restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals and product imports and monitoring and enforcement. The training plan will also elaborate on the sampling and laboratory analysis of POPs and MAPs, including the appropriate equipment to be used for the detection of different POPs and mercury. This activity can also be linked to Activities 1.5.3 and 2.1.2. Training materials will also be developed under the plans and delivered via a regional training workshop aimed to train 10 persons, of which 30% will be female.

The capacity of the border control agencies, in project countries where the need exists to detect and control MAPs will be improved through the provision of X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) devices. A pilot exercise will be conducted in at least one project country to test the effectiveness of the guidelines developed under Activity 1.3.1 and support their finalization. The country in which the pilot project will be conducted will be determined based on the impacts of mercury on the environment from industrial applications. The results of this pilot project will be summarized and disseminated to the GEF 10266 Project via Activity 4.1.1 to facilitate replication in other SIDS.

All developed training materials will be incorporated into the online training database to be utilized in Output 1.2 to ensure sustainability. Further, training materials specific to for Pesticides and Customs Inspectors/Officers on the import/export Inspection and Control of Pesticides will be shared with this project through GEF 10266 via Output 4.1 and any lessons learnt will be incorporated into this activity. This includes information on pesticides regulation; registration law enforcement including the procedure of confiscation, safe transportation, storage, and disposal; the role of Pesticides Inspectors and types of Inspections; the roles of Customs and Border Control in the Control and Inspection of Imported Pesticides; Pesticides Import and Export Control, and collaboration among and between government agencies. The outcomes of the pilot project will also be shared with other countries via the GEF 10266 project.

Output 1.4 – Increased capacity for the development and implementation of national and regional chemicals and products standards including GHS

To an extent, each project country has a department or institution with responsibility for the development of national standards with respect to products, services, processes, and practices. These departments also generally have responsibility for testing of products to ensure compliance with developed standards. However, it has been noted that there is limited analytical capacity in the project countries to facilitate tests on the chemicals of concern under the ISLANDS Programme. In the absence of analytical capacity, it is therefore imperative that standards on the labelling and classification of chemicals be implemented in order to support the identification of hazardous chemicals. Furthermore, standards on labelling will ensure the safety of all parties involved in the handling of hazardous chemicals, including their transport, as well as during inspection and clearance by border control agencies.

Hazard classification and labelling of chemicals will be considered under Activity 1.4.1, which focuses on developing an adaptive implementation strategy for the GHS in each project country. The GHS System is an internationally recognized approach to enhance protection strategies against hazardous chemicals. It is acknowledged that there are some limitations to GHS as it does not adequately address chemicals in products and wastes, which is a major issue and problem for POPs and other hazardous chemicals in products and related waste management. Nevertheless, it is considered a frontline tool to support regulation of the import of chemicals and is another aspect that can be strengthened in each country.

Activity 1.4.2 will seek to develop two (2) regional standards on the labelling of hazardous chemicals, as well as the national roadmaps to support countries with implementation of these standards. The ECOWAS is a fifteen-member regional group with the mandate for promoting economic integration in the constituting countries. Both Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau are member states. One of the main objectives of ECOWAS is the harmonization of standards and conformity

assessment procedures and measures, in order to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade. ECOWAS can be engaged as a project partner for this activity.

Activity 1.4.1 – Detailed multi-institutional assessment of current implementation status of GHS in each project country to support the improvement of chemical registration systems for the evaluation and authorization of imported chemicals

The baseline indicated that GHS has neither been accepted nor implemented in the project countries. Overall, there is a need for national GHS implementation strategies which consider coordination among all the key institutions such as the national standards bureaux and border control agencies. This activity will build on the outcomes of Activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1, which would have assessed the existing legal framework, the data management framework and inter-agency communication mechanisms with respect to managing the import and identification of harmful chemicals. An assessment of current implementation of GHS, or lack thereof, will be conducted for each country. Here, the existing national and regional labelling and product standards related to hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals will be examined to identify gaps in available standards that could support countries with fulfilling their obligations under the chemicals and waste management MEAs, particularly the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The existing situation in each country will be benchmarked against the GHS 'Purple Book' and best practice examples of implementation in the other project countries and internationally. The current role of national bodies responsible for standardization in hazard communication and their implementation of related labelling legislation will be assessed and training materials will be developed to assist in filling apparent gaps.

Stakeholder mapping will be conducted to understand how both the private and public sectors can support the implementation of GHS in each country. A regional training workshop will be developed to share training materials and case studies with these stakeholders on best practice examples of GHS implementation in other countries. At least twenty (20) persons will be trained, of which 25 % will be female. All training materials and knowledge products from this activity will be integrated into the online repository database developed under Activity 1.2.4.

Activity 1.4.2 – Develop two (2) regional labelling and product standards for relevant chemicals and products, as well as national roadmaps to support future development and implementation of labelling and product standards for relevant chemicals and products

This activity will seek to develop two (2) regional standards to provide specifications on products such as pesticides, and products that contain POPs or mercury, for example, skin-lightening creams with mercury or toys or kitchen utensils which contain PBDEs and/or Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). Firstly, a regional assessment will be conducted on existing standards with a view to understanding where gaps exist in regulation with respect to the aforementioned chemicals and products. These will be done in tandem with regional consultations, which will be held to understand the chemicals or products containing chemicals which should be targeted under the standards. This activity will then seek to create national roadmaps to support countries involved in this project with the implementation of these standards. Consideration should be given to the ECOWAS Standards Harmonization Model (ECOSHAM), where necessary. During the development of roadmaps for the project countries, regular collaboration with ECOWAS and any other regional /international standards bodies should be considered to ensure technically sound implementation. Other existing guidance documents, such as the Stockholm Convention's "Labelling of products or articles that contain POPs – Initial Considerations", 2017, will also be consulted to understand requirements for monitoring and enforcement and the corresponding analytical support for the successful implementation of the standards. The roadmaps will incorporate lessons learned on barriers to the implementation and enforcement of new and existing standards and recommendations to improve processes and circumvent the identified barriers. A training and awareness-raising workshop will be developed with the support of national standard bodies and will be delivered to key stakeholders in the private and public sector.

In addition to the planned activities, Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides in agriculture is to be developed by the FAO under the GEF 10279 Project. The guidelines will seek to cover information about pesticide hazards, risks, main routes of exposure and general principles of effective personal protection when working with pesticides, which will also be shared with project countries under this activity. This will be supported by the GEF 10266 Project.

Output 1.5 – Sustainable Procurement is promoted among key stakeholders to reduce the manufacture/import of products containing hazardous chemicals

The principles of sustainable procurement involve the purchasing of goods, supplies and services that are less harmful to human health and the environment thereby promoting sustainable development and shifts to green economies. It is well acknowledged by the international community that establishing mechanisms to ensure green procurement can play a major role not only in contributing to achieving the SDGs, but also promoting compliance with the chemicals and waste MEAs like the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. For the three project countries, the baseline indicates that there are limited sustainable procurement initiatives being implemented, such the national implementation of decrees and initiatives to reduce the import, use and marketing of single use plastic bags in Cabo Verde (Law no. 99/VIII/2015), Guinea-Bissau (Decree no. 16/2013) and São Tomé and Príncipe (Law no. 8/2020). The intent of this output is to assess the enabling environment and promote the procurement of safer chemicals and products rather than those which traditionally may contain POPs and/or mercury or generate UPOPs as by-products of their use or destruction, with a focus on the public and/or private sectors that import chemicals and products for use in healthcare, industry, fire safety, cosmetics, and agriculture. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) project 'Chemicals Without Concern – Towards safer products for our environment and health', (UNEP-implemented, GEF funded) will be a key resource for this output.

Activity 1.5.1 – Assess enabling environment for Sustainable Procurement in project countries and determine which products lend themselves to such policy

The overarching objective of this activity is to assist the project countries toward a circular economy model related to the use of materials that produce waste. The example set by the public sector is expected to be used as a template for the private sector to move toward a circular economy model. This activity will seek to assess the legal frameworks that govern material and product imports, including the purchasing policies and practices, and negative import lists where appropriate, with the view of identifying gaps and opportunities for enabling sustainable procurement, eco-labelling schemes or other certifications as a means of verification for public procurement. Focused stakeholder consultations with key actors in government, as well as relevant Chambers of Commerce, importers, and distributors, will be conducted to assess the sectors most impacted by POPs or MAPs. The regional assessment will include a cost-benefit analysis considering reliable available non-regrettable alternatives to products that may contain POPs or mercury, and HHPs, as well as financial mechanisms and other incentives to facilitate the uptake of these alternatives. The activity will allow for recommendations to be made that can facilitate the drafting or updating of national or regional technical policies and procedures for sustainable procurement, or where appropriate, draft amendments to existing articles in the legislation aimed at mainstreaming sustainability in the public procurement legal framework. Standard clauses on sustainable procurement, in the form of examples, will also be proposed for incorporation into standard bidding documents and source selection criteria. This assessment will also be used to inform the development of training materials to be used in the delivery of a regional training workshop under Activity 1.5.3.

Activity 1.5.2 – Assess and select sustainable suitable alternatives to pesticides, PCBs, PBDEs and HBCD, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and mercury added products (MAPs) in all project countries

This activity focuses on the categories of chemicals captioned. With respect to pesticides, legacy POPs such as DDT, but also HHPs will be considered. These categories were selected based on reports and consultations held during the PPG Phase, as well as the review of updated NIPs and/or MIAs where applicable, while focus for alternatives to mercury will be placed on consumer products and intentionally used products, such as CFL bulbs and medical devices such as blood pressure monitors and thermometers. This activity will also consider PCBs, as this has been flagged as a concern in the project countries. An assessment of usage

of POPs and Hg in each country will be undertaken based on the inventories conducted as part of the NIPs and MIAs and projected future usage. The assessment will rely on the inventories made in Activity 2.1.1 to identify manufacturing processes in the region which use POPs. Based on these data, selected products containing these chemicals will be prioritised according to usage/import, level of risk, and a more detailed assessment of existing use and functionality in each project country.

In order to support the transition to safer alternatives, the following criteria will be considered during the selection process: (i) compiling suitable alternatives considering costs and performance, (ii) education and capacity-building of the key stakeholders, and (iii) awareness raising and training to promote the phase in of the alternatives. The proposed GEF funded Global Greenchem and Innovation Network Programme can provide useful guidance. Measures to identify and promote suitable alternatives will focus on two areas: cleaner design and manufacture and the supply chain, particularly the distributors. These are synergistic with SAICM's approach. The availability of non-regrettable alternatives for the products of priority will also be considered if they are available on the market. Synergies with national or regional environmental projects being executed will also be considered. For example, light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs are currently being promoted as an alternative to fluorescent lighting, especially by initiatives for the conservation of energy in relation to climate change. The assessment under this activity may also inform the development of a national green tourism certification programme, as the tourism industry looks toward minimizing the use hazardous chemicals and generation of hazardous waste in its sector.

Pilot projects will also be designed and undertaken to assist countries in the phase out of harmful chemicals identified and to support the transition to sustainable alternatives based on market availability and technical feasibility. For example, technical guidance for the transition from PFOS/PFOA fire-fighting foam to PFAS-free alternatives can be considered. Alternatively, pilot projects may be designed for other products which have been prioritised for phase-out during the assessment. For example, given the expression of interest by Cabo Verde to phase out PCB containing equipment and interest by Guinea-Bissau to phase out MAPs such as CFL bulbs, pilot projects to facilitate this activity can also be considered. Another product which may be considered under this activity is halogenated plastic, categories of which include polychlorinated vinyl (PVC), polychloroprene (PC or Neoprene) and chlorinated polyethylene. If non-regrettable alternatives are available within the budget allocated for this activity, these will also be considered; if they are available but not affordable, the project will then consider the development of national roadmaps under the pilot projects towards the transition. This activity will target at least one (1) product in each project country and will consider usage, ecological and human health impacts, and engagement of the importers/distributors/users to facilitate the transition. Where applicable, training workshops will be facilitated for each project country during the pilot exercise to support the transitions and avoid issues such as contamination through proper container-rinsing mechanisms. The results of the pilot project will be shared through the GEF 10266 Project to facilitate uptake across the region, as well as to provide guidance to other SIDS with similar challenges. In the case that disposal of stocks of the phased-out chemical or products is required, this will be addressed under Output 2.1.

Activity 1.5.3 – Develop training materials on the assessment and selection of alternatives and the role of public/private partnerships in environmentally sound management of POP-containing products and mercury-added products

This activity seeks to promote and increase regional awareness raising and capacity for sustainable procurement development, implementation, and its benefits. The target audiences will be institutions involved in procurement (public and private sectors) and consumers. For the institutions, the target training group will include government procurement managers, relevant policy makers and technical project officers. In the private sector, the Chambers of Commerce will be the key collaborative institution.

Training materials and knowledge products will be developed to give an understanding of the concepts of sustainable procurement; awareness of standards; identify key drivers, barriers and benefits; provide a strategy for organized sustainable procurement using proposed recommendations for products prioritised under Activity 1.5.2 and useful tools and guidance documents for implementation, and; to promote awareness among key stakeholders on how to integrate environmental criteria for procurement of products and services, especially non-regrettable alternatives. In addition to developing materials for the products prioritized under Activity 1.5.2, training tools for farmers, distributors and governments will also be developed on sustainable procurement in agriculture and on IPM, including biopesticides. In collaboration with the private sector, training materials will be delivered to the relevant targeted groups. Round table consultation meetings will be conducted to share good practices, business cases, success stories, new methods, tools and innovative approaches for SIDS farming communities.

The training can be delivered face-to-face or via webinar, and the training materials produced will remain available on the online database developed in Activity 1.2.4. At least thirty (30) persons will be trained, 40% of which should be female. Communications products can be developed to lay the foundation for general awareness and engender the public's purchasing power to select safer alternative products on the market. Training materials will be made available for dissemination via the GEF 10266 Project.

Component 2 – Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, Products and Materials

Harmful chemicals and materials may already be present and/or generated due to past or present activities in the Atlantic SIDS. Therefore, there is a need to dispose of harmful chemicals and materials in project countries in an environmentally sound manner. It should be noted that there is a notable lack of local ESM and disposal infrastructure with limited regional solutions readily available to these countries. The ISLANDS programme aims to work together with project countries to implement several interventions to support the improvement of ESM and disposal of chemicals and waste. The programme will implement activities involving the collection, safeguarding, export and disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals and pesticides, PCBs, DDT stockpiles and selected MAPs to address sound disposal. Further to the ESM of these chemicals and products, institutional strengthening, infrastructural improvement, and recommendations on BAT/BEP practices will be provided. Consideration will be given to countries' access to national or other funding mechanisms for these activities in the future, especially regarding the implementation of recommendations with respect to infrastructural capacity. These are the overarching goals of Component 2, which will be achieved through two (2) Outputs.

Specifically, activities under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 will aim to: (i) strengthen capacity for the ESM and disposal of SC POPs and MC Hg products (**Output 2.1**) and (ii) improve capacity to manage hazardous waste (**Output 2.2**).

All activities under Output 2.1 will be conducted on a regional level, while activities under Output 2.2 will be implemented regionally but with a focus on national priorities.

Output 2.1 – Capacity for environmentally sound management of SC POPs and MC Hg products strengthened, and obsolete pesticides and chemicals, PCBs and DDT eliminated

Like many other SIDS, chemicals and products containing chemicals are mainly imported into these project countries for daily use. There is no significant manufacturing in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe and so these countries remain heavily reliant on imports for the supply of many agricultural and industrial chemicals. In the context of the GEF ISLANDS Programme, there are significant concerns surrounding the potential obsolete stockpiles and incoming

end of life stocks that have hazardous properties. There are known stockpiles of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), agricultural chemicals and empty containers, PFAS containing firefighting foams and mercury-added products, which reinforces the need for the ESM and disposal activities.

In the absence of requisite facilities for ESM, interim storage and disposal, these obsolete legacy chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals are improperly stockpiled and are not properly secured in many SIDS. Medium to long-term strategies and systems must be instituted to safely manage them nationally and, where possible, as a region. As such, the activities outlined below address the inventory, removal, and ESM of stockpiles. All activities are to be executed on a regional level, with consideration to the national priorities of each country.

Activity 2.1.1 – Undertake three (3) hazardous waste inventories and set national priorities (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

To plan well for the environmentally sound disposal/treatment of harmful chemicals, materials and wastes present in Atlantic Ocean SIDS, as well as those being generated continuously, and to inform the design of regulatory measures, financial mechanisms and effective circular and life-cycle management systems at the national and regional level, it is necessary to have access to detailed information on the types of hazardous waste that are being generated, stored, treated/recycled, disposed of and exported. In addition, information on how these chemicals and wastes stockpiles are currently accumulated, managed (e.g., stored, treated/recycled, disposed of, and exported) and how their management is being addressed (technically and financially), needs to be understood and elaborated.

The hazardous waste inventories will seek to:

- Identify priority hazardous waste streams at the national level;
- Inform the design of regulatory measures for their management;
- Inform the design of sustainable cost recovery/financial mechanisms for the sustainable management of priority hazardous waste streams;
- Develop and implement national and regional management plans for priority (hazardous) waste streams

It is recognized that the scope of the inventories will consider the national situations and priorities and will inform Activity 2.1.2 below. There are known stockpiles of PCBs contained in transformers in all three (3) project countries which can be directly addressed under this project activity. There are also known stocks of PFAS in firefighting foams in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, however, PFAS concerns, and potential stockpiles are not well understood in Guinea-Bissau. Mercury and mercury compound stocks are well estimated in Guinea-Bissau while significant investigations are required for these streams in São Tomé and Príncipe and Cabo Verde. The activities here will build directly on the existing POPs Inventories and MIAs for the project countries.

Activity 2.1.2 – Develop management and disposal/stabilization strategies to eliminate PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals including DDT, POP-PBDEs and HBCD in WEEE and selected MAPs (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

This activity aims to develop strategies for managing obsolete pesticides and chemicals, including PCBs, DDT and selected mercury added products to be disposed of under this project. Since there are still no available mechanisms to dispose of these chemicals within the region safely, they will need to be exported to ensure safe disposal. Synergies in the centralized interim storage and consolidation of the different categories of chemicals will be explored for logistical coordination of the removal operations.

Options to consolidate the waste from the three (3) project countries may be considered to ensure the economic feasibility of the operation. However, the strategies developed will also need to identify public and private sector financing opportunities to either supplement disposal costs or undertake separate disposal operations for wastes that could not be disposed of in this project. The management and disposal/stabilization strategies will be developed according to the waste type to facilitate the identification of cross-cutting regional solutions and sustainable solutions.

It is recognized that the scope of the management and disposal/stabilization strategies will be informed by Activity 2.1.1 above considering the national situations and priorities, for example, there are recently concluded and ongoing safeguarding and disposal initiatives in Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. The outcomes of these initiatives and lessons learnt can be taken into consideration during the development of the management and disposal/stabilization strategies under this project to ensure complementarity and sustainability moving forward.

Government agencies and other key stakeholders, including those able to provide technical support, will be engaged prior to the execution of these exercises to identify centralized interim storage sites pending the shipment of obsolete chemicals and wastes containing chemicals to facilities abroad for ESM.

Activity 2.1.3 – Regional: Elimination of PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, and selected mercury-added products through safeguarding, centralization and disposal/stabilization (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

Under this activity, the identified chemicals and associated products will be packaged in each country, labelled and consolidated at centralized secured sites prior to export for disposal/stabilization at an approved facility. The exercise will entail confirming the location of the stockpiles and ensuring that they are properly labelled, as well as safeguarding them until the removal operation can be conducted. Technical expertise from public and private sector personnel must be obtained in order to ensure that statutory requirements are followed and harm to human health and the environment is prevented during the execution of the operation.

This activity will seek to undertake the consolidation, safeguarding, export and disposal of obsolete chemicals and waste products containing chemicals based on the findings of Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. This activity will capitalize on the government agencies' knowledge and experience from previous disposal initiatives (considering operational aspects that were put in place, including government agencies and personnel familiar with the key stakeholders, trained in-country personnel, and identified suitable centralized storage sites). This activity will be conducted in the second half of the project to enable quantities of these chemicals to be collected to have maximum impact. The disposal can be conducted at a regional level due to the economies of scale where stockpiles of similar waste types with common disposal/ destruction options can be moved out of the region jointly.

Output 2.2 – Capacity and infrastructure to support the integrated waste management systems and hazardous waste management strategies in the Atlantic SIDs improved

The ESM of hazardous waste in the project countries is lacking with little focus being placed on the development and maintenance of integrated waste management systems. Issues surrounding irregular collection service with limited infrastructure in urban areas, limited financial and human resources, open dumping, indiscriminate burning of comingled waste (MSW, medical and hazardous waste), and the use of informal dumping sites for final disposal are common to all three (3) project countries. Sanitary landfilling is also limited with the majority of the collected waste being disposed of at open dumpsites and non-sanitary landfills with high occurrences of open burning potentially contributing to significant UPOPs emissions. Existing sanitary landfills are at or beyond capacity with constraints surrounding the siting of appropriate alternative sites and financing of suitable and sustainable designs. Hazardous waste streams are generally comingled with MSW with no designated systems in place for the segregation from the waste mass at waste management sites. There is also no infrastructure to facilitate the appropriate interim storage nor is there a comprehensive framework for ensuring the management of current and future stockpiles of waste. This project output seeks to improve the capacity and infrastructure in each project country based on the current situation by (i) closely examining the current practices and operations; (ii) providing the requisite training and capacity building; (iii) supporting with BAT/BEP for the ESM of hazardous waste via the design of improved systems and infrastructure; and (iv) demonstration of key aspects of the design with direct technical backstopping, and monitoring and evaluation. Activities planned under Output 2.2 have a greater focus on national issues as compared to other project activities. However, activities will be executed at the regional level with outputs being developed for each country.

Activity 2.2.1 – Strengthen/develop integrated hazardous waste management systems considering hazardous waste management plans in three (3) project countries (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

Currently, there is no formal waste management plan in STP and the existing plans in CV (the PENGER) and GB (the National Plan for Integrated Management of Urban Solid Waste) do not comprehensively consider all aspects of the integrated waste management system with focus mainly on collection. In particular, the ESM and appropriate disposal of hazardous waste management is lacking. This activity will support the three (3) project countries and address the barriers identified such as the ad-hoc approach to hazardous waste management, lack of hazardous waste management policies, lack of political buy-in (with associated financial and institutional constraints) and limited capacity/lifespan of the existing landfill infrastructure. The activity will include the following:

· Assess the status of the project countries' hazardous waste management plans in the context of the national waste management strategies (with a focus on the wastes and chemicals under the BRSM Conventions). This will follow the consultations with waste management entities and the in-depth study of waste characteristics at the main waste management sites. This activity will include the assessment of current hazardous waste management and storage infrastructure and inform the improvement of the landfill operations, source-segregation strategies and hazardous waste storage and disposal in an effort to reduce UPOPs emissions.

· Assess the gaps and barriers to the effective implementation of the project countries' national waste management strategies. The findings of this activity will also support the project activities that are addressing the policy, legislation and institutional constraints on the management of wastes and chemicals under Component 1.

· Develop/update national strategies and plans for the development or enhancement of waste management strategies to include strategic hazardous waste management planning in the sector. Acknowledging that there is an ongoing need for periodic revision and updates of national waste management strategies and plans, the project will provide training and workshop activities to allow for national capacity building and sustainability for future improvement and development. The development of the comprehensive national hazardous waste management plan and national roadmap will consider an overview of the key activities, resource

requirements, identification of potential funding opportunities and detailed stakeholder mapping and guide. Consideration will be given to the need for a cost-benefit analysis (where the cost of inaction is clearly demonstrated) and a M&E plan. This activity will synergise with the need for legislation to support the implementation of the plans through Component 1.

· Present/deliver the national strategies, plans and national roadmap to the management of the waste management entities and key decision makers within the waste management sector. This level of consultation will provide for finalisation of sustainable and realistic outputs that can be advanced nationally. Technical backstopping will also be provided in order to support requisite endorsements and high-level political buy-in.

Activity 2.2.2 – Improvement of management operations at waste management sites in the three (3) project countries (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

This activity will focus on the improvement of the waste operations at the priority waste management sites in each of the project countries. Currently several of the waste management sites in the project countries function as open dumpsites, are at capacity and receive comingled waste. Open burning practices are predominant in proximity to these sites and there are severe challenges surrounding the operation of the sites in accordance with international best practices and incorporation into an integrated waste management model. Further to the findings of Activity 2.2.1 and considering the developed/updated national strategies, plans and roadmap, this activity will address:

· Detailed assessment, examination and characterisation of the current hazardous waste streams entering and being managed at the following sites:

- Santiago Inter-municipal Sanitary landfill on Santiago Island, Cabo Verde – this site currently accepts the majority of the waste from the other islands and will serve as suitable foundation to initiate the improvement of landfill management operations in Cabo Verde.

- Penha Dump Site on São Tomé – this site currently serves as a major hub for waste consolidation and presents the most severe concerns as it relates to human health and environmental risks. This site is suitable to demonstrate the improvement of basic hazardous waste management practices under the project.

- The Safim Waste Management Site in Guinea-Bissau – previous and ongoing studies "Identification of the area and typology of Landfill for the City of Bissau, Guinea-Bissau" have established the need for the upgrade and development of this site for the improvement of operation, and the upgrade of infrastructure to an engineered sanitary landfill facility. The site currently operates as a dumpsite due to the lack of capacity to expand sound operations. The activity here can consider the findings of the EU's project lead by the University of Padua which conducted a pre-feasibility study and identified Safim as a suitable location for a future controlled landfill.

· Develop sustainable hazardous waste management training plans to support the improvement of operations at the three (3) selected sites. These training plans will be developed based on the prioritised training needs determined during Activity 2.2.1 and preceding activities under 2.2.2. The training plans will consider the determined gaps and barriers to the ESM of waste at each site with a focus on the hazardous waste (especially POPs and mercury waste) management capabilities and existing waste separation programs. Training plans will be presented via county specific Training Concept Notes, which will include but not be limited to:

- the necessary training/s for each of the three (3) country sites,

- the proposed number and scale of trainings,

- the subject matter trainings will touch upon,

- training methods,
- training objectives, estimated duration, and target audience for each country.

· Deliver sustainable hazardous waste management trainings based on the plans above to train operations practitioners (at least five (5) persons in each of the three (3) countries). Trainings focussed on waste management site operations will be delivered in accordance with the training plans. Here consideration will also be given to the integration of capacity development needs to support wider activities to be executed under the project Outputs 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, such as the hazardous waste storage facility and source segregation pilot components, training materials and building plans within an integrated planning framework. Specific training materials to be developed in can include aspects such as an introduction to POPs, Mercury waste, UPOPS and priority waste streams, how to identify and quantify generation, their impacts, and options for their management.

Activity 2.2.3 – Demonstrate one aspect of the HWM strategy as it relates to improved landfill practices at waste management sites in the three (3) project countries (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

This activity will focus on the need for improved diversion of hazardous waste streams from the waste mass and comingled waste piles at management sites. The activity will consider the need for site specific and national source segregation. The design will consider the findings of Activity 2.2.1 and will inform the training requirements of Activity 2.2.2. Consideration will be given here to the following:

· The cost of Inaction - Indicative impact assessment of current practices

· Case Studies - Experiences from the region and internationally touching on technologies/systems, operator models, legislation and regulations, etc. (focused on SIDS) to assist develop local plans

· Strategic management options and recommendations

o Identifying, Categorizing and Prioritizing waste streams (including confirming the current and future capacity needs for hazardous waste storage facilities)

o Prioritizing and phasing diversion from landfill

- Collection (including methodology for source-separation and collection of waste)
- Source Segregation (including Strategies and Operator Models within Conceptual Design of Pilot Implementation)
- Hazardous waste collection (including the development of efficient systems for the collection and disposal of hazardous wastes containing POPs)

The source segregation strategies will inform the development of a pilot project to demonstrate the diversion of one priority waste stream. Consideration will be given here to providing the requisite trainings, M&E plans, project resources and technical support to initiate the pilot project phase and the need for public awareness, behaviour change campaigns to support the pilot. The pilot project/s will be located at the waste management site/s prioritised under activity 2.2.2. Consideration will be given to the development of the source segregation strategies at each site in collaboration with a relevant private sector entity and can be linked to the proposed activities in Output 3.1 and 3.3 where the hazardous waste streams including E-waste or plastic waste from the tourism sector can be diverted from the waste management sites in order to demonstrate the concepts of the overall integrated waste management system. Private sector entities that can be

considered here include Homem Novo in Guinea-Bissau (as there is expressed interest in improving E-waste management, waste management facility construction and is currently managing paper, plastic, metal, and glass waste); Iberostar Group and the RIU Group (for the management of tourism generated waste); and the Luxury Waste Company.

Activity 2.2.4 – Improved hazardous waste management and storage infrastructure (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe)

This activity will focus on the need for interim hazardous waste storage solutions for hazardous waste streams diverted from the waste mass and comingled waste piles at management sites. Understanding that there are no local disposal and management solutions currently in place for POPs and mercury waste streams, the activity will consider the need for interim storage solutions in accordance with international best practices. The activity will directly address infrastructural needs via the development of design reports and subsequently, front-end engineering design (FEED) plans for the interim storage facilities for the hazardous waste. During the design phase, the reports on the technical capacity in each country for the management of waste will be analysed to determine which technologies for pre-processing of waste should be incorporated into the facility's design. The FEED plans will consider technical specifications and schematic designs for the sites. The waste streams to be considered for storage will include, but not be limited to, halogenated plastics such as PVC and BFRs used found in casings of EEE, agricultural plastics and waste plastics, and MAPs and hazardous waste streams separated. The design will consider the findings of Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. where the current capacity of storage solutions and/or the future need will be considered. Additionally, the activity will inform the training requirements of Activity 2.2.2. Consideration will be given here to the following:

- Licencing and enforcement
- Treatment and Disposal
- Hazardous Waste Management (including design requirements for the hazardous waste storage facilities)
- Treatment, Storage, Shipment (including draft contents of operation and maintenance needs for each hazardous waste storage facility)

The following sites will be considered for the preliminary consideration and design of the facilities:

- Santiago Inter-municipal Sanitary landfill on Santiago Island, Cabo Verde – this site currently lacks appropriate storage. This landfill was designed for the management of urban waste, not providing areas for the storage of hazardous waste. The Sanitary Landfill of Santiago was designed before the Waste Management Operational Plans and only Urban Waste from the Island is planned during its useful life.
- Penha Dump Site on São Tomé – this site currently serves as a major hub for waste consolidation and will be most suitable for project activities to focus on improvements.
- The Safim Waste Management Site in Guinea-Bissau – this site currently serves as a major hub for waste consolidation and will be most suitable for project activities to focus on improvements. There is a demonstrated need for proper interim hazardous waste storage due to previous instances where storage initiatives were derailed due to the theft/ misplacement of stockpiles.

This activity will consider the need for the following overall infrastructural improvements at the current waste management sites:

· Santiago Inter-municipal Sanitary landfill on Santiago Island, Cabo Verde – need for preliminary designs to support expansion of the landfill a hazardous waste management cell. This will address the need for disposal and recovery of hazardous waste in the country. This will consider previous recommendations reports and operational Plans on Waste Management conducted by the Departments of Sanitation across the different municipalities in Cabo Verde.

· Penha Dump Site on São Tomé – need for assessment and designs to support upgrade to an Engineered Landfill or assessment of alternative sites to service the area.

· The Safim Waste Management Site in Guinea-Bissau – need for preliminary designs to support upgrade of the site to a Sanitary Engineered Landfill. Additional consideration can be given here to a feasibility study and determination on alternative sites to support the hazardous waste management needs of Guinea-Bissau.

It should be noted that successful execution of these activities is contingent on significant co-financing from national entities, as this is required for the advancement of the activities in a sustainable manner. During the inception phase of the project national entities would be required to demonstrate the ability to fund the construction, operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure designs being provided by the project. Consideration should be given here to a sustainable operator model (e.g., a design-build-operate (DBO) contract); sustainable mechanisms such as Public Private Partnerships (e.g., collaborating with local waste management entities such as Homem Novo and the Luxury Waste Company); and grants or loans from agencies such as but not limited to the African Development Bank (ADB) and the West African Development Bank (BOAD).

Component 3 – Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product Loops for Products

A key solution to preventing the future build-up of harmful materials and chemicals in Atlantic SIDS as per the goals of the ISLANDS Programme is the implementation of closed-loop systems through reverse supply chain (RSC) schemes. To achieve this, it is imperative to have the support of the private sector, whose business models should be considered for effective implementation of RSC schemes. The benefits of this will include recovering resources that may otherwise be lost and ensuring the ESM of hazardous materials. This is the overarching goal of Component 3, which will be achieved through three (3) Outputs.

In this component, engagement with the private sector to secure investment, is essential to ensure that waste management awareness raising activities in components 1 and 4 can be put to practice by safe disposal options being available.

Specifically, activities under Outputs 3.1 through 3.3 will aim to: (i) develop RSC systems and regional approaches to manage WEEE via reverse logistics (**Output 3.1**); (ii) promote the ESM of ELVs (**Output 3.2**), and (iii) improve the management of hazardous wastes and increase the material flow of recyclables trough engagement of the private sector (**Output 3.3**). Component 3 includes regional and national level activities as well as linkages to the GEF 10266 project which are detailed below.

Output 3.1: Supporting Private Sector Involvement the ESM of WEEE in Atlantic SIDS

Given that WEEE may contain hazardous components, the negative impacts of its mismanagement on human health are still apparent. The populations of many African countries bear the brunt of these impacts due to unregulated movements of WEEE being directed to their territories. According to the Global E-waste Monitor year, 53.6 Mt of the e-waste is generated globally, with only 17% managed in an environmentally sound manner. This document also contends that although Africa only generates 2.9 Mt of this global total, only 0.9% is formally recycled. The UNEP found that 85% of the WEEE dumped in West Africa originates from Africa; however, more stringent measures are required to manage the import of the 15% which originates from abroad. Since the exporting states do not conduct tests to confirm whether the materials are functional and safe for use, it is generally categorized as e-waste on receipt by the African States. Inadequate legislative frameworks in many African States indicating restrictions or prohibitions in relation to the conditions of used items, scrap metals or waste accepted in their countries only serve to compound this issue. Therefore, support is required from the private sector in the African SIDS in order to ensure that the closing of the material loop is facilitated. The following activities consider each project country's national situation and propose actions accordingly.

Activity 3.1.1 – Material flow, technical and economic assessments on lifecycle management of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe

To implement any systems for the management of e-waste in the project countries, whether from a regional or national approach, reliable and accurate data must be used to inform a solution. The assessments proposed under this activity will evaluate the lifecycle management of new and used EEE imported into each project country and will endeavour to estimate the lifespans of different categories of these new and used EEE, specific to the consumption patterns in each project country. Granted that many African countries do not maintain reliable records on their imports and that e-waste is disguised as scrap metal many times during shipping, UN Comtrade data may have to be used to complement the data from local Customs authorities.

Under this activity, an assessment of the quantity and types of e-waste generated and projected to be generated for at least five years following inventory period will be conducted. The role of the informal sector and the repair and refurbishment industry in the management of the waste should be clearly detailed. The assessment will also seek to understand the material flows of new and used EEE and WEEE between the project countries and African States, as well as other States, with a view to establish partnerships for the design of RSC systems for WEEE management with viable economies of scale. Communication materials on the inventories, which can be used in the information exchange exercises under Component 4 of the project, will also be developed.

Further to elucidating the e-waste inventories for the project countries, the assessment will also indicate the technical competence and economic viability of the actors and waste management facilities involved in the value chain. The current practices of the formal and informal sectors, as well as the repair and refurbishment industry, will be compared against relevant guidance manuals on BEP and BAT for WEEE management. Additionally, the ability of WEEE management facilities to technically comply with local legislation and regional policies (including draft policies) for the management of hazardous wastes will also be assessed. An economic model will be developed to support the comparison of the present cost of collection, treatment and recovery or disposal against model situations for improved economies of scale and the implementation of BEPs and BAT. Considerations for the costs of operating an RSC scheme will also be made and should include:

- Net costs for WEEE management in each project country, including transport, recovery and final disposal;
- The cost to dispose of accumulated hazardous wastes (POPs, mercury and others);
- Costs for establishing a national WEEE collection system versus a regional approach;

· Administrative costs, i.e., costs linked to the running of Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO)s;

· Costs for public communication and awareness-raising (on waste prevention, litter reduction, separate collection) as long as producers have a say in their design and implementation, and;

· Costs for the appropriate monitoring of the system (including auditing and measures against free riders).

The cost of inaction and social impacts of same should also be considered. The assessment should provide recommendations of the most feasible scenarios for ensuring the ESM of WEEE in the project countries from national and regional perspectives. Consideration should also be given to incorporating private sector involvement into the solutions, for example through RSC schemes.

Activity 3.1.2 – Demonstrating the feasibility of reverse supply chain schemes for the management of WEEE to address the national or regional management of WEEE

The results of the material flow assessment, especially the flow patterns revealed, shall then be used to design a suitable take-back or advanced deposit fee schemes, or another innovative system as appropriate, to support the management of WEEE by the private sector. Based on the assessment, a decision on a national or regional approach to the management system should be made. National consultations should be held to support the development and review of the design of the system for selected categories of WEEE and to identify the distributors and importers which can support with the scheme, as well as authorized refurbishers and WEEE recovery facilities in country or abroad. Strong consideration should be given here to the GEF-funded project, Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria, which will work with the Nigerian government and private sector to provide a solution for implementing a closed-loop system for WEEE management. Given that this project also seeks to share best practices and begin a regional dialogue on WEEE management, lessons learnt can be applied to the design of the RSC scheme, and the development of a partnership for the recycling and final disposal of the WEEE collected through the RSC schemes can be considered.

Based on the material flow and economic assessment conducted in Activity 3.1.1, a pilot project will be developed to test one (1) of the systems designed for a project country (or to test the regional system in one country). In addition to the aforementioned assessment, action plans outlined in the countries' NIPs and the findings of the MIAs should be consulted to ascertain the categories of WEEE which should be targeted, for example, lighting products containing mercury or personal devices which may contain PBDEs. The specific WEEE category to be addressed will depend on the sector which is willing to support the implementation of the pilot project. The pilot project developed should also consider the legislative framework developed under Component 1 in relation to the lifecycle management of WEEE and the extent to which any national strategies developed under same can be practically implemented. An assessment of the efficacy of the pilot project should also be reported to the CCKM, with demonstrated recovery of at least 5 MT of WEEE through the RSC scheme.

Activity 3.1.3 – Addressing national training needs to improve of BAT/BEP for WEEE management

There are few WEEE management operators in the project countries. However, at national consultations during the PPG Phase, operators such as Luxury Waste in Cabo Verde (non-governmental organisation) and Homem Novo in Guinea-Bissau (private sector) indicated vested interest in opportunities to strengthen capacity for improving the management of WEEE. This activity will seek to develop guidelines on the BEPs and BATs for the management of WEEE in the context of the subregion,

which may include storage, transportation, and treatment requirements. A roadmap will also be developed to support project countries with the national implementation of the BAT/BEP. Given that Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau already benefit from the Draft Regional E-waste Strategy developed under ECOWAS, consideration should be given to ensuring that the roadmap developed for these countries will allow them to comply with the goals of the strategy.

Further to this, a comprehensive needs assessment on the areas where training is required, as well as considerations for equipment and personal protective equipment needed to increase available capacity, will be developed. To accompany this, an operations manual will be developed for a facility selected to support the advancement of the WEEE management agenda based on the material flow assessment conducted under activity 3.1.1. A training plan for implementing the recommended BAT/BEP and roadmap will be developed and executed through at least one (1) training workshop for the staff of the facility and key supporting stakeholders. The workshop should be attended by at least ten (10) persons, thirty percent (30%) of whom should be female.

Output 3.2 – Strengthened capacity to manage ELVs in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe

ELVs present complex waste streams at the end of their useful lives, many of which may be deemed as hazardous, such as ULABs, waste oils, coolants and WEEE. One such waste stream, which is quite voluminous and is unsuspected of presenting environmental threats, is upholstery and dashboards which may be coated with POPs such as PBDEs. The overall management of ELVs must therefore encompass strategies for the individual waste streams and hazardous chemicals generated. Given that ELVs are often abandoned on roadsides in the project countries, the implementation of technically and economically feasible solutions are critical to prevent the continuation of this practice.

Under this output, two activities will be developed to target the national situations of two project countries: Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe. Guinea-Bissau has indicated that the management of ELVs is not a national priority for their country, given that vehicles are rarely imported and therefore measures are taken to extend the life and usage of vehicles which are already present in the country.

Activity 3.2.1 – Material Flow, Economic and Technical Assessment of the ELVs Management in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe

This activity will seek to understand the material flow of vehicles entering the beneficiary countries, including new and used vehicles and the average lifespan of different vehicles imported into the project countries. The management of vehicles when they become waste, and capacity of treating or disposing of residual waste from ELVs, will also be analysed for each country, along with the technical and financial capacity of the private sector facilities which manage the ELVs. The technical assessments will compare the current practices and equipment used for dismantling and de-polluting ELVs against BEPs and BAT. The economic assessment will take into account the present cost of collection, treatment and recovery or disposal against model situations for improved economies of scale and the implementation of BEPs and BAT. Considerations for the costs of operating an RSC scheme will also be made and should include:

- Net costs for WEEE management in each project country, including transport, recovery, and final disposal;
- The cost to dispose of accumulated hazardous wastes (POPs, mercury, and others);
- Costs for establishing a national WEEE collection system versus a regional approach;

· Administrative costs, i.e., costs linked to the running of PROs;

· Costs for public communication and awareness-raising (on waste prevention, litter reduction, separate collection) as long as producers have a say in their design and implementation, and;

· Costs for the appropriate monitoring of the system (including auditing and measures against free riders).

Interactions with the informal sector and waste management authorities must also be considered in the study. Financial mechanisms, such as levies and establishments of revolving funds, to cover costs for the management of ELVs in the project countries should also be assessed.

The assessment will also contain a gap analysis, as well as recommendations for filling gaps and improving the circularity of ELV management in the project countries. For example, as there is already legislation prescribing the import of vehicles no older than four (4) years into Cabo Verde, the feasibility of a similar provision in São Tomé and Príncipe should be considered, as well as mechanisms for regulating and improving the capacity of actors in the informal sector. Recommendations for implementing a national versus a regional or sub-regional solution for the management of ELVs and its components from the project countries will be clearly presented.

Activity 3.2.2 – Improving ELV Management Mechanisms in São Tomé and Príncipe

Based on the recommendations report developed under Activity 3.2.1, a roadmap on implementing BEPs and adopting BATs will be developed to support the improvement of the technical capacity for ELVs management in São Tomé and Príncipe, with focus on how POPs-containing materials such as upholstery will be handled. A training plan will be developed and delivered on the implementation of the BEPs and BATs and will detail a theoretical component and a practical component. This training plan can be executed through a national training workshop will be targeted towards at least two (2) different ELV management facilities and a total of at least ten (10) professionals, twenty percent (20%) of whom should be female. The practical component elaborating in the training plan can be demonstrated at one of the ELV management facility on the island of São Tomé as part of the training exercise, and appropriate training and communications material can be developed from this demonstration for sharing with the CCKM. At least 1 MT of ELVs should be sought to be managed as part of the training exercise.

Output 3.3 – Establishment/improvement of lifecycle management mechanisms for priority wastes and recyclables in the Atlantic SIDS

This output focuses on mechanisms to reduce hazardous chemical waste generated by the tourism sector in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as the agricultural sector in Guinea-Bissau. The main outcome expected is the improvement of the circular economy approach towards the handling of recyclable materials in the project countries. Four (4) activities are proposed, under which partnerships will be formed with well-established hoteliers in the tourism industry to improve sustainability within their operations, and with financial institutions in order to foster the development of innovative solutions to facilitate the sustainable management of chemicals and waste by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The first activity will be a national activity to be executed in Guinea-Bissau. The second activity will be executed in both Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe. The third activity is also a national one which seeks to develop certification for environmentally responsible businesses in the tourism sector on the island of Príncipe. The fourth activity will seek to develop an incubator facility that can serve all three SIDS.

Activity 3.3.1 – Establish/improve the national life-cycle management system for chemicals and products containing chemicals in the agricultural sector in Guinea-Bissau

Under Output 1.5, activities will work to increase sustainable procurement of non-regrettable alternatives to harmful chemicals, as well as methods to support integrated pesticide management. Given that the agricultural sector is a major contributor to Guinea-Bissau's GNI, addressing the waste streams from this sector has been flagged by national stakeholders as a national priority. This activity will develop a lifecycle assessment of the chemicals and products containing chemicals in Guinea-Bissau's agricultural sector. This assessment will serve as a baseline understanding of the resources being used along the supply chain and will also analyse the environmental impacts of the chemicals in use and the wastes generated. Among the categories of waste for which the baseline should be clearly elucidated are agricultural plastics, HHPs and pesticide containers. Although the use of plastic bags and sacks are banned in Guinea-Bissau, these may still be waste streams of concern. The technical capacity for the management of these waste streams will be analysed and the current practices will be compared to BEP/BAT for the industry to assess gaps in the ESM of the wastes generated. The analysis should also consider Guinea-Bissau's progress towards the objectives under the ECOWAS Draft Regional Strategy on Chemicals Management and Hazardous Waste.

Following the analysis, a recommendations report should be developed with a view to employing appropriate management mechanisms to reduce the hazardous waste generated in the country's agricultural sector, and strategies to manage agricultural plastic waste, residual and obsolete chemicals and their containers, and the types of trainings which are needed to improve practices in relation to chemicals and waste management. The strategies for the management of the waste streams considered here can be cross-referenced during the consolidation, safeguarding and environmentally sound disposal/elimination activities which will be planned under Output 2.1.

A training plan and training materials will be developed based on the recommendations for training and be delivered at a national training workshop. This workshop should seek to train at least 15 persons in the agricultural sector, at least 20% of whom should be female. The training materials should also complement those being developed under Output 1.5 with respect to integrated pesticide management. Further, the training plan should consider approaches for the training material be sustainably implemented even after the project through the initiatives under Activity 4.1.2.

Activity 3.3.2 – Establish/improve the national life-cycle management systems for chemicals and products containing chemicals in the tourism sector in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe

Given the significant contributions of the tourism sector to the GNIs of Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, the priority waste streams to be considered under this activity are those generated along the countries' tourism value chain. Moreover, as there is limited capacity for the ESM of waste in these countries (including for recycling of plastic waste), it is also necessary to identify appropriate management mechanisms for the waste streams generated by this sector.

Under this activity, partnerships will be developed with at least two (2) hoteliers from each project country, who are willing to let their processes be analysed for the purposes of this activity. Specifically, the activity will seek to develop a lifecycle assessment of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals used along the hotels' supply chains. Priority waste streams to be considered will be those generated from food suppliers, personal care products which are supplied to hotel guests, facilities maintenance (including but not limited to landscaping, where pesticides and HHPs may be used, and repair works where construction and demolition waste and PVC may be generated). The management of WEEE and ELVs will also be considered under this assessment and relevant linkages with the

material flow assessments and management mechanisms to be developed under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 must be made. A recommendations report on coordinated mechanisms for reducing waste from the tourism industry and methods for managing the waste, including strategies for the diversion of recyclable materials from landfills will be developed following the assessment. Approaches should also consider where partnerships should be formed with waste management facilities locally and abroad.

Following the finalizations of the assessment, draft national strategies should be developed for each country to facilitate coordination among the hotel industry and their suppliers in order to promote waste reduction in the tourism sector. This draft strategy should be developed in consultation with the private sector actors involved along the value chain. A pilot project will also be undertaken to demonstrate the effectiveness of the strategy on Sal Island in Cabo Verde, in partnership with the Iberostar Hotel on the island, with potential to scale up to at least two other hotels. Considering that Iberostar's management team has already considered mechanisms for closing material loops and is working towards implementing a zero waste to landfill plan, they will be an ideal partner to work with environmental regulators to assess how the national strategy can be implemented by the private sector. The other hotels to which the pilot can be expanded may be operated by partners of Iberostar, noting that they have indicated that they have developed pre-competitive partnerships with other hoteliers who also intend to improve the sustainability of their operations. A report on the outcomes and lessons learnt under the pilot project will also be developed and shared with CCKM under Component 4 in order to facilitate information exchange.

Activity 3.3.3 – Development of a national green tourism certification programme specific to the sustainable management of hazardous chemicals and waste in São Tomé and Príncipe, with considerations for adoption in other Atlantic SIDS

During national consultations, representatives from Principe, the smaller island of São Tomé and Príncipe indicated their interest in advancing work on improving sustainable tourism on the island. An ecotourism hub, an NGO in Príncipe called Fundação Príncipe has already undertaken preliminary work to develop a Responsible Príncipe Certificate System, which aims to promote products and producers who comply with the principles of responsibility and sustainability. However, the project to implement the certification has been on standby since 2016 due to the lack of funding. This activity will seek to develop a case study on this certification scheme and document the lessons learnt from the attempts to implement this system. Secondly, it will establish a roadmap for the implementation of a certification programme for the tourism industry, considerations for which can include:

- international certification schemes such as *EarthCheck Certified*,
- the revitalization of the national Responsible Príncipe Certificate System or
- the development of new model scheme, which should align with the *Responsible Príncipe Certificate System* and integrate lessons learnt.

Certification should be targeted towards actors along the entire tourism value chain, including upstream actors such as farmers and other vendors and focus on avoiding and minimizing the use hazardous chemicals and generation of hazardous waste. Criteria for certification should be pegged to the hotels' ability to meet targets for the reducing the used of hazardous chemicals and reducing the generation of waste, diverting waste from landfills, and complying with mechanisms for the ESM of hazardous wastes, for example, the separation of PVC and construction and demolition waste during maintenance operations. Considerations for sustainable financing for the implementation of the certification must also be included in the roadmap.

Stakeholders for this activity with include Fundação Príncipe, who has already indicated their willingness to support with this activity, chambers of commerce, any hotel industry association, farmers associations (where relevant, given that the country is dependent on imports), environmental regulators and agencies which support standards implementation. A training plan will also be developed to support the hotel industry with attaining certification. Training will be delivered to at least 20 persons, 40% of whom should be female. A pilot project should also be designed to demonstrate the feasibility of the certification programme in at least one hotel on the island of Principe, with the aim of avoiding 1 MT of a prioritized hazardous chemical and diverting 1 MT of a prioritized waste stream from landfills. Should resources be available, consideration should be given to scaling up the pilot project to another hotel on the island of São Tomé. During the design of the pilot project, consultations should be done with Iberostar in Cabo Verde, where the EarthCheck certification is expected to be implemented to also integrate lessons learnt from their experiences in the demonstration. A summary report on the results of the pilot project will be made available to the CCKM to facilitate information exchange among SIDS through Component 4.

Activity 3.3.4 – Improving financial capacity for the ESM of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals in the sub-region

This activity will seek to develop a roadmap to facilitate the establishment of an incubator facility for the sustainable financing of chemical management in the African SIDS in order to stimulate further development of RSC schemes or other innovative solutions for regional and national private sector stakeholders. The incubator facility developed under the GEF 10258 project, which is being implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank in the Caribbean, for the sustainable management of hazardous chemicals and waste can be referenced, as well as the incubator facility being developed for the GEF ISLANDS 10261 project in the Indian Ocean. Given the national situation for WEEE management in these countries, the incubator facility should facilitate the entry or advancement of SMEs involved in chemicals and waste management. National consultations must be held, followed by a regional consultation, to determine the most appropriate financial institution which would suit the development of the incubator facility for the region, as well as national consultations with financial institutions to confirm their willingness to invest and the level of collateral which may be required by private sector applicants to the facility. Following these consultations and upon the selection of an appropriate financial institution for undertaking this venture, a roadmap should be developed to support the launch of the facility, with considerations to the eligibility criteria of the applicants of the facility, including the reduction of gender disparity in the chemicals and waste management sector. The environmental safeguards policy and integrated environmental and social impact assessment guidelines developed by African Development Bank should also be referenced in the development of the eligibility criteria.

Component 4 – Knowledge Management and Communication

A key component of the project is the overall coordination, knowledge management, communication, and information exchange, within the three (3) project countries, the Atlantic region and on a global scale. The overall ISLANDS Programme includes a “Communications, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM)” Child Project (GEF 10266) which is responsible for the execution of the programmatic communication strategy and aims to provide a mechanism for coordination across all child projects in the Caribbean, Pacific, Indian Ocean and Atlantic regions. Atlantic SIDS have expressed a great interest in learning from successful activities implemented across the other child projects in order to adapt and replicated them. GEF 10266 is responsible for receiving and disseminating knowledge from all projects and will provide templates for the development of knowledge assets. Component 4 of this project will be facilitated by the CCKM.

With the addition of the Atlantic SIDS, all knowledge materials developed for and by the Programme will need to be translated to both Portuguese and French (in addition to Spanish and English). This will allow for a wider transfer of knowledge across any Portuguese and French speaking countries and a greater reach of the programme at a global level.

Under **Output 4.1**, activities will be undertaken to consistently share information generated by the project with the GEF 10266 Project to facilitate their development into knowledge products as well as to share knowledge products developed for the project (Activities 4.1.1 and 4.1.2). The GEF 10266 Project will then disseminate knowledge to the wider Programme. One activity will specifically focus on changing behaviours related to waste management, through extensive community education, and specific activities targeted at youth (Activity 4.1.3). M&E of project activities under this project will be coordinated under this output through quarterly and annual reporting to the CCKM (Activity 4.1.4), which will serve as the central coordination centre for all child projects under the GEF ISLANDS Programme. Finally, this output will seek to share knowledge products and project information generated by other child projects under the ISLANDS Programme with Atlantic SIDS (Activity 4.1.5).

Under **Output 4.2**, the aim is to ensure that resources from this project are allocated to support the CCKM in its functions, as described in Appendix 3. Activity 4.2.1 will therefore provide support for activities under the GEF 10266 Project as they relate to the countries involved in this project.

Output 4.1 – Atlantic SIDS communities are informed and engaged to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste

For projects under the ISLANDS Programme to be effective, active engagement with local communities in the project countries is needed. This will ensure that project activities are widely supported throughout and beyond the project execution timeline, as well as that the most affected demographics (youth, indigenous peoples, and the informal sector) benefit from project activities. Finally, engagement with SIDS in other regions, is critical to ensure regional and international collaboration and cooperation, as these countries have additional resources which would allow them to cooperate with the countries of the project.

Activity 4.1.1 – Creation and dissemination of knowledge products based on project implementation

Knowledge products are important tools to ensure that the material that is developed is shared in a manner that allows for action by the user. This project will generate a significant amount of information which must be packaged into knowledge products to be shared with a wider audience through the CCKM 10266 Project. This audience will include SIDS participating in the ISLANDS Programme from other regions, as well as Overseas Countries and Territories and other SIDS not participating in the ISLANDS Programme.

Information generated from the activities of this project will be shared with the GEF 10266 project to allow for the curation of case studies and knowledge products under Project Output 4.2 of the GEF 10266 Project thereby ensuring synergies within the Programme. Activities from which knowledge products can be generated for dissemination through the CCKM include, but are not limited to, roadmaps, training plans, and the results of demonstration pilot projects. In the three (3) project countries, UPOPs emissions were identified as a potential concern due to the high occurrences of open burning at the dumpsites and non-sanitary landfills and therefore a focus will be placed on generating knowledge products focusing on raising awareness on UPOPs and guidance on the reduction of these emissions. The training material developed under Activity 1.2.4 will also be a critical tool for facilitating information exchange in this activity.

Following the transformation of the project information into knowledge products, the executing agency as well as key national focal ministries and stakeholders will share the products through their websites and social media pages in accordance with the guidance developed under Output 4.1 of the GEF 10266 Project; requirements related to ensuring brand visibility and visual identity, stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming to be followed. Schools will also be engaged to facilitate the sharing of knowledge products with the younger population. In Cabo Verde, the online platform "System of Communications for Waste", although not fully developed at the time of the PPG phase, can be considered, if functional, as an option for a portal to share knowledge products as well. The GEF 10266 Project will also disseminate the knowledge products to a wider audience via the CCKM.

Activity 4.1.2 – Development of knowledge products for stimulating behavioural change for a POPs and Hg free Atlantic including vulnerable populations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Behavioural communication change is a strategic use of communication techniques and approaches to promote change in knowledge, behaviour, attitudes, norms and belief. It is an interactive process with communities and organizations to develop tailored messages and approaches using a variety of communication channels to develop positive behaviours; promote and sustain individual, community and societal behaviour change; and maintain appropriate behaviours. Under Components 1 through 3 of this project, several knowledge products will be created, such as videos to be used as training materials and awareness-raising materials. These knowledge products will help to stimulate behavioural change by highlighting behaviours which cause harm to human health and the environment through improper management and suggesting positive alternative behaviours and practices. A focus will be placed on raising awareness of UPOPs emissions and the issues associated with the burning of waste based on the information gathered on the realities of the current waste management practices in the three (3) project countries.

The knowledge products will support community education in the Atlantic SIDS and include engagement with youth groups, religious groups, CSOs and vulnerable populations, including considerations for gender mainstreaming. By engaging these groups and communities, partnerships can be formed to encourage a comprehensive communications outlook and incorporate tendencies or cultural customs for a greater impact. Knowledge products will also include successful case studies and lessons learned from similar communication activities in SIDS from other regions. The knowledge products will be branded and shared in accordance with Output 4.1 of the GEF 10266 Project. They will also be shared with the GEF 10266 Project to facilitate dissemination to a wider audience.

Activity 4.1.3 – Raising awareness on plastic pollution among Atlantic SIDS youth through implementation of the Tide Turners Challenge Badge

The UN Environment Tide Turners Plastic Challenge Badge is a successful global programme to raise awareness on the impact of plastic pollution with youth movements such as the World Organization of Scout Movement, Junior Achievement and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. The Challenge is related to raising awareness among youths to prevent the production of waste of single use plastics in the region, giving them the tools to shift behaviour and inspire communities, and providing support to teach advocacy skills for youth to raise these issues with key decision makers. Under this project, the aim is to engage similar groups – youth, community, or religious groups – and NGOs to implement the challenge with the three (3) project countries among a targeted age group of children between 8 and 25 years of age. Considerations for modifying the Toolkit will be considered where appropriate; for example, reference will be made to lessons learned from implementation of the Challenge in other countries/regions such as considerations for including young professionals or digital modifications for a wider reach. The aim is to reach up to 3,000 participants, with a minimum of 1,500 females, taking part in the Tide Turners Plastic Challenge during a two-year period of 2023-2025.

Activity 4.1.4 – Quarterly reporting to the Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management Project on project activities

For projects under the ISLANDS Programme to equate to something greater than the sum of their parts, effective coordination is required. The CCKM will serve as the "Control Room" for all child projects under the ISLANDS Programme by monitoring the progress of technical activities planned under projects, tracking and analysing project results, and documenting financial activities. Given that the CCKM is responsible for the overall monitoring of the ISLANDS Programme, this output will focus on supporting the coordination activities of the CCKM.

This child project will use templates developed under the GEF 10266 Project to provide quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports to the CCKM. The Executing Agency will comply with requirements under the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) and calls to share progress on a quarterly basis as well as subscribe to any trainings required to efficiently fulfil its duties related to M&E under the ISLANDS Programme.

Activity 4.1.5 – Regular receipt of knowledge assets and information from Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management Project packaged and distributed to relevant stakeholders

Knowledge products received through the CCKM from the Indian Ocean, Caribbean and Pacific regions will be used, modified, or translated as needed for adoption or implementation in the Atlantic region, and/or for distribution to relevant stakeholders. Where practical, the execution of the project will implement lessons learnt by other SIDS which the CCKM will share.

Reference is also made here to the instruments that will be developed by FAO under the ISLANDS Programme to strengthen decision-making processes in relation to agrochemicals. These instruments and resources will be synthesized into knowledge products in the form of databases, data visualizations and publications to provide an opportunity to build human and institutional capacity across all ISLANDS SIDS. This activity will also include links to several digital communities of practice, consisting of social learning to advance behavioural change and motivate individuals, such as the SAICM Highlight Hazardous Pesticide Community.

Output 4.2 – Support for the CCKM under GEF 10266

The GEF 10266 Project is responsible for coordinating communication and knowledge management activities across the GEF ISLANDS child projects. The project is being executed by the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) and includes the establishment of a knowledge hub (www.gefislands.org) and a series of communities of practice to facilitate SIDS-SIDS learning and exchange. The proposed projects' knowledge management component is designed to complement and extend the scope of GEF 10266. Under this project, Activity 4.2.1 will support the ongoing execution of the project activities under GEF 10266, which is provided as Appendix 3.

Activity 4.2.1 – Resource allocation to the CCKM Child Project

With the addition of the child project for the Atlantic SIDS, additional resources will be diverted to the implementation of the CCKM and support additional duties to enhance the overall coordination across all projects and the benefits of the Programme as a whole. With the additional resources, training will be provided to the Atlantic SIDS stakeholders on the programmatic documents related to stakeholder engagement plans, gender action plans and reporting templates. Resources will also be directed to the integration of the Atlantic region into the ISLANDS Brand Kit and Visibility Guideline identity of the knowledge products to be shared under the child project in the ISLANDS Programme, relevant to the Atlantic Region. Additionally, resources will be allocated to support the continued coordination of private

sector collaboration, specifically the development of a website and mobile App for the ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Partnership, including software to monitor and quantify the amount of recyclables moving under the Partnership. The Partnership aims to bring shippers, SIDS-based SMEs, SIDS governments and recycling facilities together to commit to providing free backhaul shipping to facilitate recycling from SIDS (to recycling markets). Provision of free shipping of recyclables to recycling markets will benefit SIDS participating in each Child Project.

Additional resources have been allocated to coordinate work with the cruise sector. Early consultations with existing ISLANDS SIDS have pointed to the importance of SIDS using the ISLANDS Programme as an opportunity to speak with one voice to the cruise industry. Resources allocated will facilitate meeting with SIDS, including Atlantic SIDS, to develop a joint approach to managing relations with the cruise sector, ensuring the sector contributes to improved chemicals and waste management in SIDS.

Provision is also made to support knowledge exchange visits between SIDS regions. This will ensure that SIDS have the chance to learn from and share with each other. In the context of the need to change behaviours in SIDS to improve chemicals and waste management, provision has also been made for the visual communications and storytelling consultant, to capture the unique voice and messages from SIDS and to develop communications collateral to increase the visibility of chemicals and waste issues, and the need for behavioural change in SIDS.

Finally, support will be provided to ensure coordination all Child Projects under the ISLANDS Programme through annual and quarterly reporting and midterm reviews.

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies

The GEF Chemicals and Wastes Focal Area (CWFA) is mandated to support the elimination of harmful chemicals covered under the Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention, and the Montreal Protocol, and to support the implementation of specific priorities under the SAICM. Under GEF-7, the GEF CWFA will seek to optimize maximum benefits in its approach by integrating the work of the conventions rather than addressing individual chemicals. Synergies will therefore be established to deal with, *inter alia*, marine litter and microplastics, industrial pollution and agricultural policy. Further, it intends to efficiently address chemicals and waste management issues in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and SIDS on national levels through innovative locally developed and scaled technologies and practices, including the design of financial mechanisms as sub-national, national, and regional levels, thereby ensuring sustainability of project outputs. The GEF recognises that the engagement of the private sector is critical to the successful implementation of the aforementioned. The ISLANDS Programme and by extension, this child project, is designed in alignment with GEF-7 Programming direction on SIDS[51], which supports:

- Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs;
- Promoting BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;
- Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;
- Strengthening the management system for WEEE, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e., acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;

- Phasing out of mercury-containing products;
- Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project M&E; and
- Developing a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance countries' ability to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.

The GEF ISLANDS 10848 Child Project is aligned with the GEF-7 investment framework, as well as the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and building on the use of existing networks. In response, the Project's components were designed to facilitate meeting the aims of the investment framework in the Atlantic through engaging with specific sectors.

In Component 1, i.e., *Preventing the future build-up of chemicals*, the project will focus on assisting countries with instituting legislative measures to provide for the life cycle management of chemicals as well as providing guidance on the implementation of chemicals and waste MEAs. Furthermore, to aid in the identification of harmful chemicals entering the borders via importation, the project seeks to support the development of product and labelling standards. This component will also focus on the establishment of sustainable procurement mechanisms, the reduce negative societal and environmental impacts along the supply chain.

In Component 2, i.e., *Managing and disposing of existing hazardous chemicals, products and materials*, the project will build national and regional capacities to eliminate emissions and releases of harmful chemicals through the execution of strategies focused on the management, disposal and stabilisation of chemicals and associated wastes prioritised by each country. Given that the facilities for the management of these harmful chemicals are not available regionally, the project will also provide guidance and access to funding mechanisms for the development of facilities for the intermediate storage of hazardous waste, pending their export for environmentally sound disposal. This will divert harmful chemicals from landfills, thereby avoiding their emission and unintentional release into the environment.

In Component 3, i.e., *Safe management of products entering SIDS through the development of closed loop systems*, activities will support sustainable partnerships with the private sector to address potentially hazardous wastes, such as reverse supply chain schemes for WEEE and plastic waste streams which may emit UPOPs. Opportunities for integration into regional recycling systems will also be considered in partnership with the private sector, where feasible. Support will also be provided to facilities involved in the management of WEEE, ELVs and plastics in order to ensure that BEP and BAT are instituted into their operations to reduce the emission of harmful chemicals and UPOPs. These activities will also consider the regularisation of the informal sector and collaboration with NGOs, as far as practically possible.

In Component 4, i.e., *Knowledge management and communication*, the project will generate, communicate and share the knowledge developed from the above components among SIDS, through the Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) Child Project. Resources will also be allocated to directly support the expansion of the CCKM in its execution of project activities as noted in the GEF 10266 Project.

5) Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions from the Baseline, the GEFTF, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and Co-Financing

Globally, there is an immense need for investment in the waste management sector in SIDS. According to the 2015 Global Waste Management Outlook, of the funding made available to support improved waste management in the last decade, two-thirds of this has been invested in just ten (10) middle-income countries[52]. Making the necessary finance for investment available to LDCs and SIDS, which face unique challenges and often lack basic infrastructure, is a major challenge which this ISLANDS Programme aims to overcome.

In the case of chemicals and waste management in SIDS, GEF financing has a significant catalytic role in orientating countries onto a more sustainable development pathway. That catalytic effect is achieved by focusing on achieving global environmental benefits (GEBs). In all child projects under the ISLANDS Programme, the achievement of the GEBs will be based on activities linked to promoting the avoidance of specific chemicals through stronger import controls and promotion of

alternatives, the integration of principles such as circularity at the national and regional level, through investment in waste collection and associated recycling systems and, through the strengthening and where possible, harmonization of national policies and regulations at the regional level.

The ISLANDS Programme is proposed as a cost-effective way to link a series of individual, yet interlinked child projects in four (4) SIDS regions that will amplify the results throughout each of the SIDS regions by ensuring that BAT/BEPs are applied consistently across all regions. By ensuring coordination and exchange of knowledge at the global, regional, and national level among SIDS and subsequently supporting the introduction of best practices, approaches and technologies for chemicals and wastes management in SIDS, it is anticipated that the programme will achieve at scale, positive impacts on the global environment, with benefits to all regions. The outcomes of this programme are intended to equate to more than the sum of the outcomes of each individual child project by building the capacity to leverage larger number of investments and through exchange of knowledge and experiences among SIDS through the global project.

GEF financing under this project is focused on enabling Atlantic SIDS to align and integrate priorities in a manner that will minimize trade-offs in generating GEBs, while achieving sustainability and development goals. All outputs proposed deliver both local and global benefits. The relationship of the national and regional level outputs to global benefits, that is, GEF's incremental contribution, is outlined in Table 7, below. These global environmental benefits are expected to contribute to healthier terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the Atlantic which will lead to socio-economic benefits through associated environmental services.

Table 7: Incrementality of proposed project outputs

Project Component	Outputs	GEBs achieved through interventions at national level
1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	1.1: The legislative and institutional framework is developed to support the ESM of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes at national levels in the Atlantic region. 1.2: Sustainable training programme is developed to assist countries with implementing Chemicals and Wastes MEAs at a national level 1.3: National, institutional and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened 1.4: Increased capacity for the development and implementation of national and regional chemicals and products standards including GHS 1.5: Sustainable Procurement is promote	· Indirectly reduced emissions, through improved management of wastes · Toxic chemicals reduced, through – reduction and avoidance of chemicals of global concern · Reduction/elimination of Mercury

	d to key stakeholders to reduce the manu facture/import of products containing ha zardous chemicals	
2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Che micals, products and mat erials	2.1: Capacity for ESM of SC POPs and MC Hg products strengthened, and obsolete p esticides and chemicals, PCBs and DDT e liminated 2.2: Capacity and infrastructure to suppor t waste management strategies in the Atl antic SIDs improved	- Reduction/elimination of mercury - Toxic chemicals in the environments of Atlantic SIDS reduced, through disposal/stabili sation of chemicals of global concern and thei r waste in and in processes, materials, and pro ducts - Toxic equivalent TEQ reduced through - r eduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs and UPOPs to air - To facilitate investment mobilization by development banks
3. Safe Management of P roducts entering SIDS/Clo sing Material and Product loops for Products	3.1 Supporting private sector involvement in the ESM of Waste Electrical and Electro nic Equipment (WEEE) in Atlantic SIDS 3.2 Strengthened capacity to manage End -of-life vehicles in Cabo Verde and São To mé and Príncipe 3.3 Establishment/improvement of lifecyc le management mechanisms for priority wastes and recyclables in the Atlantic SID S	· Toxic chemicals reduced, through dispo sal/elimination of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in proc esses, materials and products · Avoidance of marine litter · Toxic equivalent TEQ reduced through - r eduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to a ir
4. Knowledge Manageme nt and Communication	4.1 Atlantic SIDS communities are inform ed and engaged with in the sound manag ement of chemicals and waste 4.2 Support for the CCKM under GEF 102 66	· Increased beneficiaries resulting from pr oject interventions · Avoidance of marine litter · Reduction/elimination of Mercury

It is recognized that GEF resources are limited, so the use of this to leverage additional support to Atlantic SIDS and identify opportunities for future investment into the public and private sector is a key element in the projects' designs. These leveraged contributions are expected to include investments in modernizing and extending the waste recycling and closed loop systems, as well as the production and (where necessary) importation of sustainable product alternatives.

There have been many initiatives on chemicals and waste management across SIDS. These have largely been delivered discretely and thus have failed to share and learn from experience (both positive and negative) and resources. For example, in the Pacific region national unintentional POPs (UPOPs) action plans have been developed under a regional project, but no mechanism or platform exists for sharing these resources that can be tailored to, and then replicated for other SIDS including countries in the Atlantic region. Under the ISLANDS programme, the GEF resources will be targeted to address both deficiencies, thus ensuring true incrementality. The activities developed under this GEF 10848 Project are intended to build on existing and past work, as identified in the alternative scenario, to supplement GEF resources. Additionally, Component 4 of the project will develop knowledge products and promote SIDS learning, through the transfer of these products to the global CCKM Child Project. The CCKM will develop a repository for knowledge and communicate this knowledge to child projects in all regions. This will extend the benefit of project investments and thereby ensure that important and costly resources developed under the project are available to all relevant stakeholders. Better use of resources means additional SIDS beneficiaries for a marginal investment.

For the Atlantic region, conventions relating to the sea are of particular importance, namely the International Maritime Organisation Convention including the MARPOL convention. Some of the initiatives on chemicals and waste across the Atlantic countries specifically have been identified for their relevance to the ISLANDS Programme. For example, the cruise industry is a potential partner in the Atlantic region with relevant initiatives for ISLANDS. Cruise ships have sometimes been compared to "floating cities," due to the number of persons sailing aboard at any given time, as either passengers or crew. The waste streams generated by cruise ships are governed by several international protocols (especially MARPOL) and domestic laws, regulations, and standards, but in general there is no single law for cruise ship waste. However, the cruise industry has voluntarily undertaken initiatives to prevent pollution by adopting waste management guidelines and procedures and researching new technologies.

Collaboration can be very important for child projects and provides a significant opportunity to improve and bolster waste management practices. For example, in the Caribbean child project, a collaboration between the Cartagena Convention *(a regional legal agreement for the protection of the Caribbean Sea)* and Carnival Corporation presented a unique chance to improve the municipal waste management in Freeport, Grand Bahama, a transit cruise port in The Bahamas in which Carnival Corporation is a shareholder. A pilot project was developed alongside Carnival Corporation to strengthen the enabling environment as it related to the ESM of plastic waste from cruise ships. Similar collaborative opportunities can be discovered in the Atlantic region patterning that of the Caribbean. Collaboration with the ISLANDS programme could also help establish best practices and guidelines for future plans with cruise lines in the region. It can also provide other benefits such as ensuring no duplication of efforts and mutual support for regional initiatives such as the transboundary movement of waste and promotion of transnational recycling enterprises.

In 2018, the World Bank indicated that of the various waste streams which contribute to marine pollution, up to 80 % is made of plastic[53]. This has adverse impacts on the health of ocean ecosystems, the integrity of food supplies and people's livelihoods. SIDS are particularly vulnerable to plastic debris because of their dependence on fisheries and tourism and because of the isolation and inaccessibility associated with islands.

6) Global Environmental Benefits (GEFTF) and/or Adaptation Benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The GEF is the financial mechanism for the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Stockholm Convention on POPs and provides partial funding for the SAICM. GEF investments in the chemicals and wastes focal area seek to prevent a toxic legacy through both reducing existing stockpiles and preventing the use and emissions, both current and future, of the chemicals covered under the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions. The GEF 7 results framework has set out its GEB targets in the following terms:

· *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 (thousand metric tonnes of toxic chemicals reduced)*

· *Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent, gTEQ)*

The programme is designed to provide support to SIDS to improve chemicals and waste management in line with international commitments and national plans. The programme is the first integrated attempt to assist SIDS across several regions to address chemicals and waste issues at the sectoral level. By addressing objectives of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and SAICM, the programme will look to broaden the scope of interventions to address the wider chemicals and waste management issues unique to SIDS. This will also be achieved through ensuring the GEF investment is fully integrated with the large number of other ongoing and planned interventions across the regions in this sector.

Using a broad array of national and regional interventions (outlined in Section 1a. 3), in accordance with the GEF mandate, the GEF 10848 Child Project will lead to the following measurable GEBs:

· Elimination and avoidance of hazardous chemicals in Atlantic SIDS (including POPs, Hg, pesticides, and other hazardous chemicals including those contained in products);

· Improved chemicals and wastes management in Atlantic SIDS leading to reduced releases of POPs, UPOPs, Hg and other hazardous chemicals/releases to the global environment;

· Disposal of obsolete stockpiles of chemicals that are POPs, including the improved management and treatment of mercury containing products;

· Through the management of land-based sources of waste, address the issue of chemicals and products in oceans and other fragile water systems;

· Assessment of alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives, to develop an action plan for the replacement of POPs, mercury and relevant HHPs used in the global food supply chain;

· Reduction in generation of non-biodegradable and hazardous waste generated and landfilled through source separation initiatives, addressing electronic waste, and the overall reduction of hazardous wastes.

The GEF 10848 Child Project, through a combination of regional and country level activities, is anticipated to lead to the reduction of 121.47 metric tonnes of toxic chemicals through - 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. Of these, at least 6.24 metric tonnes of will be of Mercury and at least 115.23 metric tonnes of POPs. The project also seeks to reduce and avoid the emissions of at least 99.186 grams of toxic equivalent of POPs to air from point and non-point sources.

Data from the most recent inventory conducted in the three (3) project countries indicated that 0.37, 0.77 and 0.94 tonnes of mercury is released per year for Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe respectively to the environment due to the use and disposal of mercury added consumer products and other intentional uses/processes. It is anticipated that under this Child Project, the development and implementation of legislation, institutional strengthening and customs capacity building to support the control and phase-out of mercury-added products as well as the development of management strategies to phase-out selected MAPs such as compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs and medical devices, will be conducted. Collectively, these activities are expected to eliminate 2.08 tonnes of mercury from mercury-added products per year over a three-year period during the project, which will result in approximately 6.24 tonnes of mercury being avoided.

The priority waste streams which contribute to the generation of POPs-contaminated waste in the project countries are PCBs in transformer oils, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), end-of-life vehicles (ELVs) and Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonic Acids (PFOS) in firefighting foams. One of the key mechanisms via which this project will tackle the reduction and avoidance of POPs will be via the prevention of the future import and build-up of stockpiles of these POPs-containing chemicals,

and the safe management of POPs contaminated waste within the three (3) countries. This will be achieved through the assessment and implementation of legislative and institutional framework, and national strategies for the adoption of the framework, through customs training and through capacity building for customs and in the ESM of hazardous waste through disposal operations and training exercises on best environmental practices and ESM of the chemicals of concern. This will result in an estimated 3,200 metric tonnes of POP- and Mercury (Hg)-contaminated material being avoided throughout the duration of this project. This figure is over one- and one-half times the initial quantity of products and materials expected to be avoided at the start of the PPG Phase.

In addition to avoidance and elimination of POPs and mercury, the project will seek to prevent an estimated 4,200 tonnes of marine litter plastic pollution throughout the five (5) Year execution phase, which is equivalent to the quantity predicted at the initiation of the PPG Phase. The baseline information for this reduction was initially linked to the efforts by the participating countries to ban and phase out the use of plastic bags and other single use plastics for packaging within the tourism sector, which form a large part of the marine litter that is generated in the Atlantic Ocean.

In addition to legislative bans, it has been noted that all project countries have initiated schemes to support the recycling of plastics, which would contribute to the reduction in marine litter. In Cabo Verde, a new law will be approved in 2022, which will increase the complexity of the process for the importation of plastics, reduce the sale and use of plastic bags and create incentives to reinforce the recycling of plastics. Additionally, in Cabo Verde, there is a Decree Law that outlines the technical standards for reuse and recycling in Cabo Verde. There is no legislative framework for recycling for Guinea-Bissau, however, in the law on the Basic Legislation on Environment, the reuse of waste is mentioned, along with the use of inspection systems which encourages waste reuse and recycling. Additionally, the revised version of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, recycling is emphasized as important. In São Tomé and Príncipe, recycling is outlined as a management method in the Environmental Law.

It was identified that in the three (3) project countries, there were gaps in the management of plastic waste streams, since it remains commingled, and not typically recycled in the region nor disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The plastic waste streams, in addition to single use plastics in packaging, may include polyvinylchloride (PVC) and other halogenated polymers, and plastic waste streams which may be contaminated by hazardous chemicals, such as agricultural plastics. Open burning is practiced in the project countries, and when burnt, these plastic waste streams will emit dioxins and furans to the atmosphere.

Additionally, the tourism sector, contributes significantly to the hazardous waste generation of the region and there is limited incorporation of these into the national waste management plans, policies and strategies. To address this issue, plastic waste flows from the cruise ship sector and land-based tourism activities in all project countries will be assessed. The project seeks to provide recommendations on the environmentally sound co-management of plastic waste with municipal waste management stakeholders, to identify the plastic leakage into the environment, through engagement with public and private stakeholders.

7) Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

To date, the GEF has not yet financed a holistic project relating to chemicals and waste management in SIDS. Therefore, the ISLANDS programme, in its very nature, is innovative. Furthermore, the ISLANDS Programme is unique in its geographical and topical scope with thirty-three (33) SIDS participating from four (4) regions. The combined comparative experience that is brought by the different GEF implementing partners to the programme, coupled with the involvement and contributions made by key regional partners, ensures a wide range of perspectives without giving up the focused and unique qualities of each partner. In this way, the programme ensures that the identified barriers are addressed through adequate and relevant interventions, sourced from a broad range of expertise.

The ISLANDS programme is focused on developing robust public-private sector partnerships, combined with national level sustainable financial mechanisms. This approach will be optimized through the direct involvement of GEF as a co-financer for the Atlantic Child Project. Close collaboration with other agencies in the region is expected to create additional synergistic solutions based on coordination of the public and private sectors. This allows for an innovative approach to waste management that builds on new technologies and approaches, rather than duplications of the often-expensive waste management solutions found in larger countries, without sacrificing the concept of waste as a resource.

The three (3) project counties do not have sufficient resources to develop and maintain economically viable infrastructure projects to manage all waste streams at the local and national levels. As such, most waste continues to be disposed of in dumpsites and openly burnt and the economic value contained in waste is not realized. For a region so far characterized by poor waste management practices and widespread open burning, regionally focused solutions can be a possible innovative approach to sustainable and scaled up activities for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management. Comprehensive regional collaboration on chemicals and waste management in the Atlantic Islands region has not existed on a significant scale until now. The ISLANDS Child Projects will identify and develop innovative solutions, which would support increased regional capacity to manage generated waste streams on a larger scale. Solutions developed at the regional level ensure sharing of knowledge, resources and lessons learned.

The Child Project will take advantage of technological advancements to gender stakeholder participation in executed activities. The effectiveness of using virtual platforms to conduct remote meetings was demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic when meetings had to be conducted remotely due to travel restrictions put in place to protect countries. Moving forward, where possible, project meetings and consultations will be conducted remotely to engage as many stakeholders as possible without bearing the costs associated with regional travel. Similarly, an online training platform will be developed to host online training material that can be accessed by regional stakeholders during and after the project's execution.

Overall, the Child Project will consider innovative and sustainable solutions for the ESM of chemicals and waste on a national and regional level and support the implementation of these solutions in the project countries. The project activities will also seek to identify opportunities for scaling up the project outputs to other neighbouring countries in the Atlantic region not benefiting from the Child Projects and to ensure that the outputs are sustainable and can be continued even after the project is concluded.

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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Figure 4 below shows the location in the Atlantic region of the three (3) participating countries. Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe are islands which are qualified as SIDS. The landscape of Guinea-Bissau, however, is a combination of mainland and island territories, which also qualify as SIDS. The detailed maps of the participating countries and their location are detailed in Annex E. The maps show the location of potentially contaminated sites in each country.

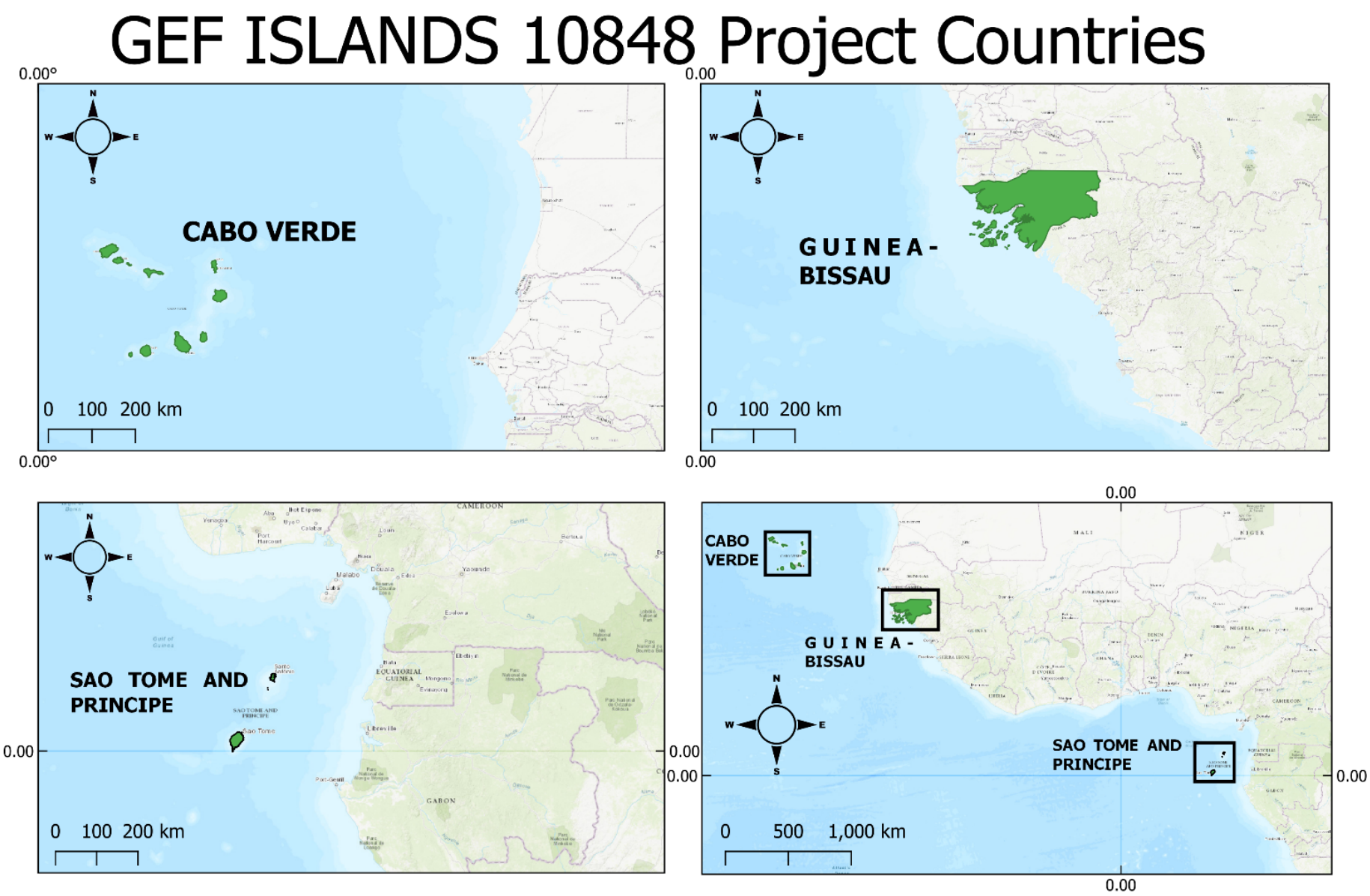

Figure 4: Map of the Atlantic region showing project countries

1c. Child Project?

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

This Child Project is the UNEP implemented Atlantic Child Project under the ISLANDS Programme. The objective of the ISLANDS Programme is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS. The intervention logic for the ISLANDS Programme and the theory of change are included as Figure 5 below (Refer also to Appendix 1).

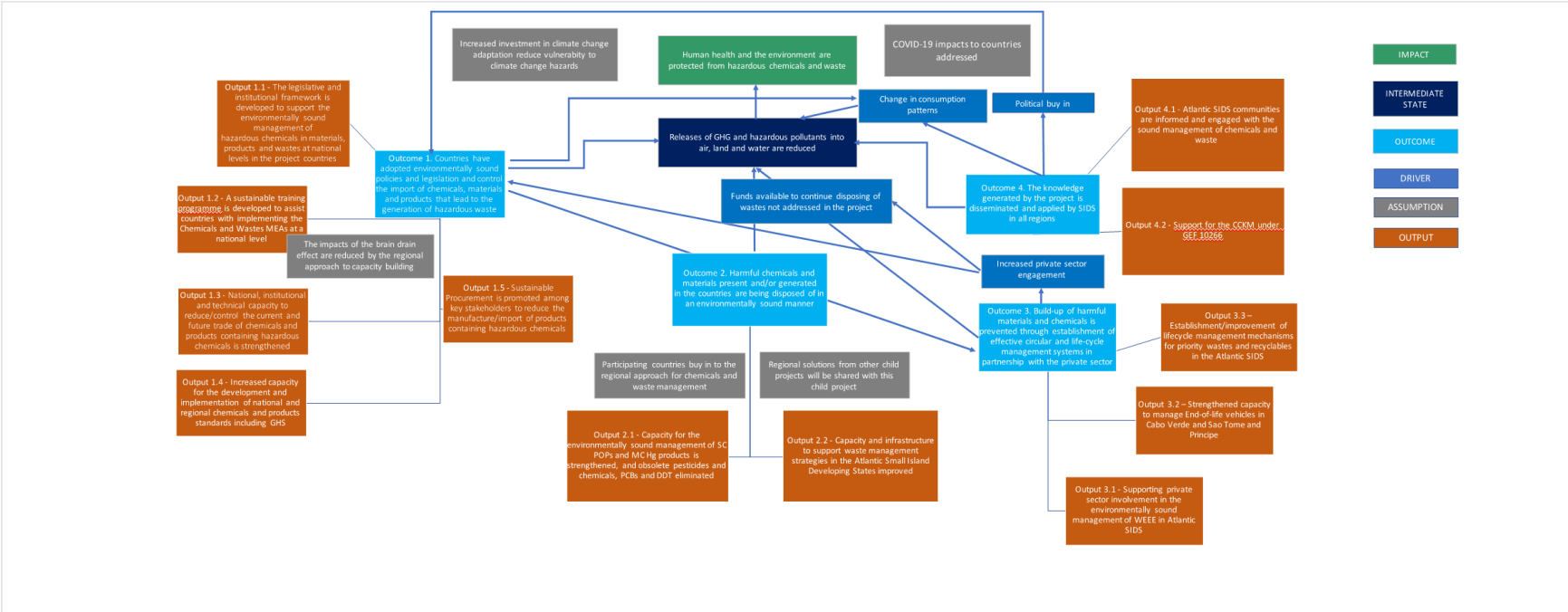

Figure 5: ISLANDS PFD Theory of Change

This Child Project's objectives are akin that of the Global Programme with a focus on the three (3) participating countries in the Atlantic SIDS region, i.e., to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in Atlantic SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Atlantic SIDS. The relationship of each project component to the overall programmatic impact is outlined below.

Activities under Component 1 are intended to achieve the outcome of Atlantic SIDS having in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste. The activities are focused on providing support to the participating countries to improve legislation for chemicals and waste management, building capacity for implementing chemicals and waste MEAs and strengthening regulatory and institutional capacities for controlling the trade and procurement of chemicals and products containing chemicals. Outputs will include the development and implementation of policies and legislation to support hazardous chemicals and waste management, including national strategies; the development of a training programme for officers responsible for the sound management of chemicals, including customs/border control and trade officers; updated restricted and prohibited import lists and standards, and; the promotion of sustainable procurement to reduce the manufacture and import of products containing hazardous chemicals.

Activities under Component 2 are intended to achieve the outcome of environmentally sound disposal of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Atlantic SIDS. The activities are focused on working together with project countries to collect, safeguard, export and dispose of harmful chemicals and materials in an environmentally sound manner. Outputs will include updated hazardous waste inventories; source separation plans developed; obsolete pesticides and chemicals, PCBs and DDT eliminated, and capacity for the ESM of harmful chemicals and materials strengthened.

Activities under Component 3 are intended to achieve the outcome of preventing the build-up of harmful materials and chemicals through the establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector. The activities are focused on working together with project countries to establish relevant and effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector. Outputs will include management systems put in place for the ESM of e-waste, ELVs, plastics and tourism waste.

Component 4 is intended to achieve the outcome of dissemination and application of knowledge generated by the programme to SIDS in all regions. Knowledge assets generated under the Child Project will be shared with the CCKM in addition to being linked to any existing national/regional platforms. Developed communications material will be disseminated to public and private sector stakeholders based on a comprehensive awareness raising strategy to be developed under this Component. Further, this activity will facilitate coordination among all child projects under the ISLANDS Programme through progress and financial reporting.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

The table below identifies key project stakeholder groups critical to project implementation in the project countries. The table also highlights the present relevant role of the stakeholders in the project's area of influence, and their expected engagement and contribution to the project execution. It is noted that the table represents a summary of the project's stakeholders and a detailed list, identified by country, is included as Appendix 6.

Table 8: Stakeholder Assessment for Project Implementation

Stakeholder Group	National Role	Engagement in and Contribution to Child Project	Potential Impact
Government stakeholders *- Government stakeholders have a role to ensure that key issues are brought to the attention of decision makers across line Ministries. Coordination across involved Ministries will be important with exchange of information and sensitization of senior government officials being a key feature of the proposed stakeholder engagement strategy.*			
Environment Divisions within the Ministries with responsibility for the Environment and/or Sustainable Development	Partner agencies for chemicals MEAs. Responsible for environmental management which includes monitoring and enforcement of pollution and hazardous emissions into the environment E.g., Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in Cabo Verde; Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity, and Directorate General for the Environment in Gui	Key stakeholder for all activities and national project implementing partner Continuous consultation on national priorities and to support data collection on impacts of pollution and environmental health, public awareness raising of chemicals and products of concern and the project Collaboration for the development and implementation of legislation, standard operating procedures, guidelines, and strategies	High

	nea-Bissau; Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources in São Tomé & Príncipe.	Participation in National Working Groups	
Agencies with responsibility for Waste Management including local/municipal governments	Responsible for solid and hazardous waste management including oversight of waste collection and disposal activities Some national entities are also responsible for national recycling efforts E.g., National Water and Sanitation Agency in Cabo Verde; Água Grande City Council in São Tomé and Príncipe; Bissau City Council in Guinea-Bissau; and various other local/municipal governments as appropriate.	Key stakeholder for all activities related to waste management Continuous consultation to gather information on national waste streams and existing public and private sector waste management activities and priorities Collaboration for the development and implementation of legislation, standard operating procedures, guidelines, and strategies Pilot waste management projects will be supported by these agencies in collaboration with others, where relevant Participation in National Working Groups	High
Ministries with responsibility for Agriculture	Partner agencies for chemicals MEAs. Responsible for aspects of pesticides management including permitting of licenses for import and use, monitoring and enforcement of national legislation E.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in Cabo Verde; Mi	Key stakeholder for activities related to pesticides management Consultation, as needed, to support data collection on the use and impact of pesticides and raising awareness among importers, users, and disposers of pesticides	High

	nistry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Guinea-Bissau; and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development in São Tomé and Príncipe.	Participation in National Working Groups	
Customs and Excise Departments within the Ministries with responsibility for Trade	Primary border control agencies responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of imports and exports E.g., General Directorate of Customs in Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau; Customs Department in São Tomé and Príncipe; and local/municipal customs authorities as well as airport and port authorities. These departments may also be supported by chemicals authorities for inspection and testing of imported chemicals at port facilities	Key stakeholder for activities related to trade in chemicals, products containing chemicals and waste, particularly Output 1.3 Departments to provide import and export data and information on operational procedures in place at the national entry points Collaboration to support the development and implementation of SOPs for pre-screening and inspection of imports and formalized institutional coordination mechanisms and training on developed SOPs Participation in National Working Groups	High
Bureaux of Standards	Responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of standards, nationally Bureaux of Standards have the capacity to test products to ensure compliance with developed standards E.g., Institute for Quality Management and Intellectual Property in Cabo Verde; Ministry of C	Key stakeholder for activities related to product standards, particularly Output 1.4 Bureaux to provide information on existing standards and procedures for developing and implementing new standards Participation in National Working Groups	High

	ty in Cabo Verde; Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Guinea-Bissau		
Ministries with responsibility for Health	Directs policies on medical waste management and the management of some chemicals Responsible for ensuring public health including mitigation of negative health impacts that may be caused by chemicals use and disposal, pollution, and harmful emissions to the environment Provides oversight on national guidelines for mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic E.g., National Health Directorate in Cabo Verde; Ministry of Public Health Guinea-Bissau; Ministry of Health in São Tomé and Príncipe.	Key stakeholders for all activities, particularly those related to public health, medical waste, and chemicals management (for example, will assist in assessing national permissible levels of mercury in MAPs such as cosmetics) Consultation, as needed, to support health impact data collection and collection of data on medical waste management and chemicals, where relevant Collaboration in support of awareness raising on the negative health impacts of exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste Participation in National Working Groups	High
Ministries with responsibility for Legal Affairs	Responsible for drafting and reviewing national policies, legislation, and regulation Provides guidance on agenda of legislative priorities	Key stakeholder for activities under each output related to the development of model policies, legislation and regulations related to chemicals and waste management and the review of existing relevant laws Consultation for collection of information on existing legislative framework, gaps, and opportunities to integrate model legislation into national laws	High

		Participation in National Working Groups	
Ministries with responsibility for Finance	Approves use of national funds	Approval needed regarding co-financing from various government agencies and departments Buy-in is needed from this Ministry to ensure adequate future national budget allocations to the chemicals and waste management sector Guidance and buy-in required on the development of levies (as needed) and to support national investment opportunities for private sector initiatives Consultations with these Ministries needed to inform possibility of implementing levies and taxes to support ESM of waste generated from imported products Participation in National Working Groups	High
Ministries with responsibility for National Security	Provides direction and funding for national safety and security issues, such as Fire Services E.g., Ministry of Health & Social Security in Cabo Verde	Fire Services may be involved in handling PFOS/PFOA in fire-fighting activities Key stakeholder for Outputs 1.5 and 2.1 Key stakeholder for awareness-raising activities Participation in National Working Groups	High

Ministries with responsibility for Tourism	Provides oversight of the tourism sector, including hotel and cruise ship industries, and ensures compliance with relevant legislation E.g., General Directorate of Tourism and Hospitality in São Tomé & Príncipe.	Ministries to support quantification of waste generated by this sector and identification of opportunities for collaboration for integrated waste management Participation in National Working Groups	Medium
Ministries with responsibility for Education	Supports national education programs and various public awareness initiatives, including environmental awareness in some countries	Ministries to support with raising awareness on the project objectives and sharing developed educational and training tools to students at all levels	Medium
Diplomatic Missions in Project Countries	Develop, fund, and implement complementary projects in project countries. E.g., EU Delegations in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe; Spanish Cooperation in São Tomé & Príncipe.	ISLANDS project activities are harmonized / coordinated with ongoing activities.	Low
Key project implementing agencies	Develop, fund, and implement complementary projects in project countries. E.g., UN Development Program (UNDP); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); UN-Habitat; World Bank; World Health Organization (WHO).	ISLANDS project activities are harmonized / coordinated with ongoing activities.	Low
Private Sector *– Public-private partnerships and co-financing for waste management and recycling systems are an expected outcome of the project's execution. To ensure these are feasible and sustainable post-project, the project will seek to engage and learn from potential private sector partners. In each Atlantic SIDS private se*			

he project will seek to engage and learn from potential private sector partners. In each Atlantic SIDS private se ctor stakeholders have been identified, together with the external drivers of their activities, the constraints they currently face, and their underlying interest. This information and further ongoing consultation will guide the d evelopment of interventions.			
Importers and retailers of ch emicals and pr oducts contai ning chemical s (including pl astics, EEE an d vehicles)	Minimal manufacturing of che micals and products containin g harmful chemicals is done in the project countries As such, importers and retailer s are the primary source of the se hazardous materials in the project countries	Key stakeholder for all activities, particularly fo r Components 1 and 3 Entities to provide data on quantities and type s of imported chemicals and products containi ng chemicals (including EEE and vehicles) Consultations on potential RSC, take-back syst ems, levies, and tax schemes to support envir onmentally sound disposal of generated wast e, incentives for procurement of green alternat ives to harmful chemicals	High
Private Waste Managers and Recyclers (incl uding informal waste handler s)	Private entities that collect an d transport waste and operate landfills, waste storage and tre atment centres and recycling i nitiatives, sometimes through contracts with governments a nd businesses. E.g., Waste Processing and Re covery Centres, Eco centres an d Composting Stations in São Tomé and Príncipe;	Key stakeholder for all activities Entities to provide information on national was te streams and existing public and private sect or waste management activities and priorities Pilot waste management projects will be supp orted by these entities in collaboration with ot hers, where relevant Consultations needed to verify their role and c apacity for chemicals and waste management and supporting the regularization of the infor mal sector	High
	Responsible for providing guid	Key stakeholder for activities in which private sector support is needed	

Chambers of Commerce	ance to the private sector, mon itoring their activities, and ens uring compliance with national regulations	sector support is needed Key stakeholder for Outputs 1.5	High
Private industr ies in the touri sm sector	Significant amounts of waste generated by these sectors. E.g., Iberostar Group and TUI G roup in Cabo Verde; Orango Pa rque Hotel in Guinea-Bissau	Key stakeholder for Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.3 Industries to provide information on quantities and types of waste generated and mechanism s in place to minimize and manage the waste generated Can support the development and implementa tion of guidelines for managing waste streams specific to the tourism sector	Medium
Importers and distributors of PVC plastics	Suppliers to construction and t elecommunications industries of all project countries	Key stakeholder for Activity 3.3.2 Manufacturers to provide support for the ident ification of quantities and types of PVC plastic s produced, generation of PVC waste and exist ing disposal methods, and for awareness raisi ng on the dangers of open burning of PCV plas tics	Medium
Shipping com panies	Deliver freight transport by sea services in the Atlantic SIDS re gion (e.g., The Atlantic Shippin g Company, Maersk)	Shipping companies will be identified during th e inception phase and directly engaged in acti vities under Output 3.1, and Output 3.2 depend ing on if a regional strategy is developed.	Medium
<u>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</u> - Given the importance of be havioural change in improved waste management in SIDS, engagement and well-defined roles for community groups, village leaders, and locally active CSOs and NGOs across the project countries is considered essential during the project's execution. Such groups will be viewed in the context as execution partners, as well as ben eficiaries and their support for the various initiatives to be undertaken as part of this project is seen as a key el ement of local and community level engagement.			
	These groups work to ensure e	Groups to support gender mainstreaming, and	

Groups focused on Gender and Youth Affairs and other vulnerable communities	These groups work to ensure equitable distribution of national resources among vulnerable communities E.g. Youth Association for Environmental Production in Guinea-Bissau.	Groups to support gender mainstreaming, and identification and inclusion of vulnerable communities throughout the project Engagement will support awareness raising among vulnerable communities and ensure their participation in decision making processes throughout the project	High
Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples	These groups work to ensure equitable distribution of national resources among local communities and indigenous peoples	Efforts will be made to include local communities and indigenous peoples in the execution of other project's activities through consultation and, where possible, opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and community enhancement The project will identify issues and associated mitigation/preventive measures related to local communities and indigenous peoples, particularly in the context of the impacts of mercury and POPs on the populations, where applicable	Medium
Universities and other Academic Institutions	Supports development and execution of tertiary level and/or technical educational content	Key stakeholder for the development and distribution of technical material and training content under each output Developed material and tools can be incorporated into existing coursework on hazardous chemicals and waste management and training for national staff on an as-needed basis	Medium
Environmental CSOs/NGOs	Varying aims by existing groups include lobbying for improved national environmental management, supporting national environmental management frameworks, and raising environmental awareness.	Organizations to support national awareness raising and distribution of developed communication and training material under this project Can support waste diversion efforts	Medium

Regional and Inter-Governmental Institutions *– Coordination with regional and inter-governmental entities is critical to ensuring the success of this regional project by capitalizing on existing initiatives and lessons learned throughout the region. Further, existing regional mechanisms can be used to facilitate the project activities and engender support from national and regional entities.*			
BCRC-Senegal	Provides support, capacity building, awareness-raising, and identification of the priority needs of the countries party to the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is recognized by the largest decision-making bodies which deal with environmental issues, in particular the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste.	Project Executing Agency Facilitation of the delivery of project activities, outputs, and outcomes, coordination of communication between all project partners, and coordination of project activities with the other regional and global child projects Provision of technical, administrative, and management oversight, quality control and compliance with all UNEP reporting requirements	High
International Organizations *– International organizations can provide technical support and oversight of the project activities in addition to co-financing through other global initiatives.*			
BRSM Secretariat	Responsible for coordinating global activities for supporting implementation of BRSM Conventions by Parties	ISLANDS project activities are harmonized / coordinated with updates to the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions	High
UNEP	Responsible for coordinating global activities in support of the UN's agenda for sustainable environmental management on an international level	Project IA and primary GEF IA for the global ISLANDS Programme Overall accountability for the project outcomes and fiduciary responsibility to the GEF Provision of technical backstopping, oversight and compliance with all GEF reporting requirements	High
Global Mercur	Multi-stakeholder partnership t	Will be engaged for assistance with investigating the requirements for regional implementati	

y Partnership	hat aims to reduce global releases and emissions of mercury	on of 8-digit or 10-digit HS Codes for MAPs (Activity 1.3.2)	Medium
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	IUCN has ongoing waste management/ocean plastics projects in the Caribbean and the Pacific.	ISLANDS project activities are harmonized / coordinated with ongoing IUCN activities in the Caribbean and Pacific.	Low
FAO	Information sharing from global activities in support of the UN's agenda for improved food security on an international level Information sharing on previous initiatives e.g. Project GCP/INT/147/GFF: Elimination of obsolete pesticides including POPs and strengthening of pesticide management	ISLANDS project activities will learn about FAO activities under other projects and provide updates to the FAO on activities leading to improved management practices in the agricultural sector	Low
Zero Mercury Campaign	International campaign which aims to reduce global mercury emissions to a minimal level	ISLANDS project activities will learn from ZMC activities and provide updates to ZMC on mercury-related activities	Low

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Appendix 6 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement plan – ISLANDS Child Template

1. Stakeholders, their relevant interests, and why they are included

GEF ISLANDS aims to collect and analyze stakeholder expectations and concerns as well as to take appropriate responsive measures throughout the Programme in order to ensure that there is enough support for the project. The tables below (Table 1; Table 2) identify social groups and persons that are associated with the project in different ways at all stages. In Table 1, under international stakeholders, "stakeholders affected directly or indirectly by the Project implementation" are stakeholders that will be consulted in some project activities, while "stakeholders that participate in the project" will be engaged in project execution. The roles of national stakeholders are defined in the table.

Table 1: General stakeholder classification

Stakeholders affected directly or in directly by the outcomes of the Pro ject implementation	Stakeholders that participate in the pr oject directly or indirectly	Stakeholders who are able to influence and decide the out comes and the manner of th e Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project
International Stakeholders		
· BCRC-Senegal · GGKP (CCKM team) · National focal points from pr oject countries (SC, MC, BC, R C) · SAICM focal points	· BCRC-Senegal · BRS Secretariat · Tourism Industry operators (e.g., Iberostar, RIU) · Shipping companies operating in the region · National focal points from projec t countries (SC, MC, BC, RC) · SAICM focal points	· GEF · UNEP · FAO · IDB · UNDP · BCRC-Senegal · GGKP (CCKM team) · National focal points fr om project countries (S C, MC, BC, RC)
National Stakeholders		
Project country citizens Project country citizens will benefit from successful project implement ation, through job opportunities thr oughout life cycle management of chemicals; increased potential to e	Stakeholders (including technical prof essional, private sector, and informal waste management operators; and ac ademia) invited to the workshops and meetings for capacity building	Professionals who provide fe edback on workshops and m eetings. Stakeholders involved in the design of project outputs (dr aft legislation, management

njoy services offered by the enviro nment; increased environmental a wareness; increased safety and he alth conditions in their daily life.		plans, guidance documents e tc.) and pilot project designs etc.
Offices of the Attorney General and other legislative bodies	Legal officers invited to workshops an d meetings and who will champion the cause to pass legislation and impleme nt roadmaps developed under the proj ect. Legislative Review Committees respo nsible for reviewing legislation and su bmitting to Parliament.	Key Officers in Ministries of L egal Affairs Attorney General
Ministries with portfolios of enviro nmental, health, agricultural and to urism matters in project countries	Invited personnel from respective mini stries who may be on National Workin g Groups or invited to workshops/mee ting	Chief Technical Officers (e.g., waste management specialis ts, personnel with responsibil ity for implementing MEAs) a nd Permanent Secretaries fo r these ministries.
Ministries with portfolios of enviro nmental, health, agricultural and to urism matters in non-project count ries in the region. They are likely to use models devel oped under this project to advance their own chemicals and waste ma nagement frameworks.	Invited personnel from respective mini stries who may be on National Workin g Groups or invited to workshops/mee ting	None
Focal Points and Competent Autho rities for BRSM Conventions in proj ect countries.	Focal Points and Competent Authoriti es for BRSM Conventions in project co untries	Focal Points and Competent Authorities for BRSM Conven tions in project countries
Regulatory Agencies in all project c ountries	Agencies involved in NWGs	Environmental and sanitation agencies, solid waste manag ement authorities (mainly Di strict Chambers), pesticides and toxic chemicals inspecto rates, bureau of standards, di

		fates, bureau of standards, disaster management offices.
Customs and Excise Divisions in all project countries	Customs personnel invited to training workshops	Customs personnel who provide feedback on training workshops (e.g., KAP surveys, feedback forms); customs officers who sit on NWGs.
Organizations which are responsible for the waste management in all project countries. All organizations are required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.	National Water and Sanitation Agency in Cabo Verde; Água Grande City Council in São Tóme and Príncipe; Bissau City Council in Guinea-Bissau; and various other local/municipal governments as appropriate	Environmental and sanitation agencies, solid waste management authorities (mainly District Chambers)
Waste Management handlers and Facilities (including private sector, informal sector etc.) in non-project countries	Foreign companies may be procured to manage (safeguard, transport and dispose) waste which cannot be handles via Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) in project countries. Include Homem Novo in Guinea Bissau (as there is expressed interest in improving E-waste management, waste management facility construction and is currently managing paper, plastic, metal and glass waste); Iberostar Group and the RIU Group (for the management of tourism generated waste); and the Luxury Waste Company.	Companies procured to manage waste via ESM.
Chemical Manufacturers in all project countries who might use POPs and Hg (only in Cabo Verde). All companies are required to com	Companies who used POPs in their operations, and who use mercury in their operations	Uptake of alternatives by these companies is an indicator of project success. Therefore, the uptake or lack thereof by these companies directly affects metrics which indicat

All companies are required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.		e project success.
Chemical Manufacturers in non-project countries Many countries import their chemicals. Should certain activities be successfully implemented as described in the Alternative Scenario, some companies may lose customers while other companies who manufacture safer alternatives will gain clients. Other neighbor countries may take up the models proposed under this project.	None	None
Chemical importers and distributers in project countries. If a chemical which they import is restricted or prohibited by national law, this will affect their business.	Companies invited to participate in workshops and meetings through Chambers of Commerce.	This group must be willing to adopt alternatives. Their lobbying against alternatives can hinder progress outlined in roadmaps to adopting alternatives.
Electricity Companies (or other entities with relevant electrical equipment) in all project countries. All companies are required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.	Companies having PCB-contaminated equipment; companies who will provide feedback on current industry practices.	Companies having PCB-contaminated equipment; companies who will provide feedback on current industry practices. Those who take up the BEPs and BATs proposed under the project will serve as an indication of project success.
Farmers/ Agro-shops in project countries.	Local offices of FAO, farmers and shop owners who participate in trainings and who provide feedback on project activities.	FAO and ministry of agriculture representatives who will provide feedback on current practices.

All farmers and agro-shops will be required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.		
Health clinics and hospitals in project countries. All health institutions will be required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.	Local offices of WHO, health facilities managers who participate in trainings and who provide feedback on project activities.	WHO, health facilities managers who will provide feedback on current practices.
Tourism organizations (e.g., hotels and resorts) in project countries. All tourism institutions will be required to comply with new regulations implemented through the work done under the project.	Hotel and Resort managers who participate in trainings and who provide feedback on project activities. Consideration for Public Private Partnerships (e.g., collaborating with local waste management entities such as Homem Novo and the Luxury Waste Company); and grants or loans from agencies such as but not limited to the African Development Bank (ADB) and the West African Development Bank (BOAD).	Major companies in the sector who will provide feedback on current practices.
NGOs in the environmental area They will have instruments to better educate and sensibilize the population to hazardous chemicals consumption and disposal.	NGOs who participate in the training and who can be the enablers of the education of the population. Pointed out as critical stakeholders, since they are independent from the governmental instability.	None

Table 2: Key stakeholders Expectations and Concern Analysis

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendations for engagement
National Government	· Increased capacity for implementation of BRSM Conventions (technical and financial) and managing chemicals and wastes as per the obligations of the Conventions. · Improved infrastructure to support implementation of Conventions.	· Maintenance of infrastructure following termination of project- lack of financial resources may stymie continuity. · Political instability, which can lead to missing information. · Lack of basic infrastructures, which allow running the waste management processes.	Inclusion on national coordination committee Communication and reports in digital form that can be stored and accessed at any time
Customs and Excise Divisions in project countries	· Increased capacity for monitoring the flow of chemicals in and out the country (technical facilities- Labs, human resources qualification).	· Maintenance of infrastructure following termination of project- lack of financial resources may stymie continuity.	Members of national working groups; regular consultations through national technical assistants
Waste Management Organizations in project countries	· Increased technical and financial capacity within operations. · Increased revenue.	· Costs for implementing BEPs and BATs. · Cost of integrating informal sector into operations. · Lack of general infrastructures that allow running the w	Members of national working groups; regular consultations through national technical assistants

		aste management processes.	
Chemical Manufacturers (chemicals here also include plastics polystyrene materials)- Only Cabo Verde	· Increased technical and financial capacity within operations. · Opportunities for niche market with alternative products.	· Some chemical manufacturers may suffer losses when safer alternatives to harmful chemicals are promoted.	Members of national working groups; regular consultations through national technical assistants
Chemical Importers	· Increased technical and financial capacity within operations. · Opportunities for niche market with alternative products.	· Some chemical manufacturers may suffer losses when safer alternatives to harmful chemicals are promoted.	Members of national working groups; regular consultations through national technical assistants
Companies/Entities who use POPs and mercury in their operations	· Opportunities to safely dispose of contaminated waste with limited costs involved.	· Cost and effort required in retrofitting operations to integrate safe alternatives. · Cost of training human resources to know how to dispose the chemicals correctly.	Members of national working groups; regular consultations through national technical assistants
Electricity companies	· Increased capacity regarding integrated safer products. · Opportunities to safely dispose of contaminated waste with limited costs involved.	· Cost and effort required in retrofitting operations to integrate safe alternatives. · Cost of training human resources to know how to dispo	Members of national working groups

		se the chemicals c orrectly.	
Farmers and agro-sho ps	· Increased capacity regardi ng integrated pest manage ment and biopesticides. · Opportunities for tapping i nto a niche market (e.g., per sons concerned about orga nic content and pesticide c ontent in food). · Opportunities for reaching foreign markets	· Cost of IPM and biopesticides · Appearance of fo od for sale (e.g., bi g, shiny peppers as opposed to small, dull peppers)	Members of national working groups
Health clinics and hos pitals in project countr ies	· Increased capacity regardi ng integrated safer product s. · Opportunities to safely dis pose of contaminated wast e with limited costs involve d.	· Cost and effort re quired in retrofittin g operations to int egrate safe alterna tives. · Cost of training h uman resources to know how to dispo se the chemicals c orrectly.	Members of national working groups
NGOs	· Increased technical and fi nancial capacity to promote campaigns on waste mana gement education and sens ibilization · Increased environmental a wareness · Increased infrastructures t o help in the execution of th eir activities	· Lack of engagem ent by the other st akeholders	Members of national working groups
Gender groups	· Equality at decision-makin g levels	· Health effects rel ated to exposure t o chemicals and w	Members of national working groups

		aste (e.g., on reproductive health)	
Indigenous groups (only in Guinea-Bissau)	· Ensure/Increase the environmental quality	· Assistance in managing chemicals and/or waste, if needed	Members of national working groups
Youth groups	· Increased environmental awareness · Sustainability for the future exploitation of environment for economic benefits and leisure	· Loss of certain job opportunities	Members of national working groups
Informal sector	· Opportunities for steady incomes	· Loss of economic revenue if security measures are imposed at landfills and informal workers are not absorbed by a company	Members of national working groups
Project country citizens	· Better living conditions (improved safety and health).	· Abandonment of waste management activities after the end of the project	Invited as observers to national working group meetings
Co-financing contributors	· ISLANDS activities harmonized with other activities being executed in the region	· Project activities are coordinated with other ongoing activities	Invited as observers to national working group meetings
Waste management companies in non-project countries	· Opportunities for collaboration on knowledge sharing on ESM of waste. · Opportunities for expansion into project countries where capacity increases. · Opportunities for [illegible]	· Economic viability of sale or investment (quantity may not be feasible; logistics may thwart economics). · Increased capaci	Invited as observers to national working group meetings

	· Opportunities for sales where project countries have no capacity/infrastructure for ESM of waste streams.	ty and infrastructure in the countries may decrease opportunities for sales.	

2. Stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and timing of the engagement throughout the project cycle:

Stakeholders will be engaged through meetings and workshops for trainings throughout the project cycle. Stakeholders at all levels will be able to access the training materials developed under this project through the online repository developed to house the materials. The executing agency(ies) and project management team (s) will be responsible for establishing and maintaining this repository.

National working groups will be responsible for the review reports developed under the project. Their continued involvement will serve to increase the accuracy of the information being developed and published under the project.

National workshops and regional workshops will include round table discussions with different groups (e.g. GHS training workshops should have round table discussions with Comptrollers to understand the baseline in the first workshop and understand how GHS implementation has changed in by the second workshop). KAP surveys will also be conducted to illustrate the impacts of the project activities (e.g. training and awareness/behaviour change activities) . Focus groups for private sector actors will also occur during workshops held throughout the project cycle in order to gain buy-in for project activities. It is important for this to start as early as possible. Updates on the project will also be shared via the most appropriate media (e.g. social media platforms, press releases, workshop reports and newsletters) in order to ensure that the project is always seen as relevant and to therefore maintain support from all stakeholders involved.

The table below (Table 3) outlines stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and timing of the engagement throughout the project cycle, as well as detailing level of engagement during the project preparatory (PPG) stage.

Table 3: Outline of regional and national stakeholders engaged in project execution

Stakeholder	Engagement in project preparation	Engagement in child project	Timing (Years 1-5 of Project Execution)
Regional			
The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Expected to be engaged during the project inception phase by the executing agency	Component 1, Output 1.4 Component 4, all Outputs	1-3; 1-5
African Development Bank (ADB)	Expected to be engaged during the project inception phase by the executing agency	Component 2, Output 2.2	1-3
West African Development Bank (BOAD).	Expected to be engaged during the project inception phase by the executing agency	Component 2, Output 2.2	1-3
National			
National governments	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	All components and outputs	Throughout
Private Sector; NGOs (recycling sector operators, tourism industry, shipping industry, agricultural industry, industrial chemicals industry including importer and distributors)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	All components and outputs	Throughout
National governments (Legal Departments; Waste Management entities; Focal Points t	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Ca	Component 1, Output 1.1	Throughout

o the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated gove rnment agencies)	ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps		
National governments (Waste Management entities; Focal Points to the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated government agencies)	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps	Component 1, Output 1.2	Throughout
National governments (Waste Management entities; Focal Points to the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated government agencies; Bor der control agencies)	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps	Component 1, Output 1.3 & 1. 4	Throughout
Chambers of Commerce	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps	Component 1, Output 1.3 & 1. 4	Throughout
National governments (Waste Management entities; Focal Points to the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated government agencies; fire services, electrical/power generation indust ry)	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps	Component 1, Output 1.5	Throughout
Chambers of Commerce; industrial chemica ls industry including importer and distributo rs	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca ribbean throughout the P PG, as well as at inceptio n and validation worksho ps	Component 1, Output 1.5	Throughout
National governments (Waste Management entities & facilities; Focal Points to the BC, R	Consulted by national foc al points and/or BCRC-Ca	Component 2; Output 2.1 and	Throughout

C, SC and MC & associated government agencies; Border control agencies; fire services, electrical/power generation industry)	ribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	2.2.	
Private Sector; NGOs (recycling sector operators, waste management facilities, tourism industry, shipping industry, agricultural industry, industrial chemicals industry including importer and distributors, rural communities, farmers)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	Component 2; Output 2.1 and 2.2.	Throughout
National governments (Waste Management entities & facilities; Focal Points to the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated government agencies; Border control agencies; fire services, electrical/power generation industry)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	Component 3; Output 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.	Throughout
Private Sector; NGOs (recycling sector operators, waste management facilities, tourism industry, shipping industry, agricultural industry, industrial chemicals industry including importer and distributors, rural communities, farmers)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	Component 3; Output 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.	Throughout
National governments (Waste Management entities & facilities; Communications departments, Focal Points to the BC, RC, SC and MC & associated government agencies; Border control agencies; fire services, electrical/power generation industry)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	Component 4; Output 4.1 and 4.2	Throughout
Private Sector; NGOs (Youth groups, recycling sector operators, waste management facilities, tourism industry, shipping industry, agricultural industry, industrial chemicals industry including importer and distributors, rural communities, farmers)	Consulted by national focal points and/or BCRC-Caribbean throughout the PPG, as well as at inception and validation workshops	Component 4; Output 4.1 and 4.2	Throughout

3. The budget for stakeholder engagement:

The budget for stakeholder engagement is included in the subtotal for budget line 3300 meetings/conferences $ 2,254,000

4. Monitoring stakeholder engagement

GEF ISLANDS will monitoring stakeholder engagement as part of the monitoring activities of the CCKM project. ISLANDS is employing a harmonized set of indicators for engagement of stakeholders. The indicators in Table 4 are those proposed by the child project and are expected to be considered by the CCKM project.

Table 4: Monitoring stakeholder engagement

Proposed parameter	Reporting responsibility
No. of stakeholders attending national coordinating committee meeting (disaggregated by gender)	Executing agency (ies), Project Coordinator
No. of consultation meetings convened	Executing agency (ies), Project Coordinator
No. of international stakeholders attending national working groups (dis aggregated by gender)	Executing agency (ies), Project Coordinator

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

Stakeholders in the context of the ISLANDS programme are defined as organizations, institutions and groups which are directly or indirectly impacted by and/or which have a direct potential financial or administrative interest in the GEF 10848 Project interventions. Thus, the identification and engagement of stakeholders for project execution focus on those who have the most relevant and direct impact on project activities and outcomes, as well as those who will be direct project

beneficiaries. All the stakeholders identified can bring a diversity of perspectives and expertise, connect issues and opportunities across programs, agencies and sectors and help to ensure the success of the project within the country. Stakeholder engagement is also critical to support the institutionalization of the project's outcomes and to ensure its sustainability through continuation of the outputs after the project is completed.

Stakeholder groups consulted during the development of the project's activities included government agencies, civil society, the private sector, intergovernmental, regional, and international organizations with responsibility over chemicals, waste and environmental management, customs and excise, standards development, legislation, health, gender and public education. These stakeholders contributed to the overall understanding of national priorities and validation of the developed activities. They will continue to play a critical role in ensuring that national priorities are effectively addressed and that the overall goals of the ISLANDS Programme are met during the project's execution.

Stakeholders will be engaged at varying levels during the project's execution to ensure their support and active involvement in the project's activities, to raise awareness on the hazards associated with chemicals and waste and to highlight their role in the management of various chemicals and waste streams. National focal points, consisting of the main government agencies responsible for chemicals and waste in each country, the UNEP as the IA, and the GEF as the donor agency, will participate on a Project Steering Committee (PSC) that would serve as the project's decision-making body and support M&E of the project. The BCRC-Senegal as the executing agency, will serve as the secretary to the PSC. PSC meetings will be organized on an annual basis to discuss the progress of activities and amendments to the schedule, as needed. Additionally, the BCRC-Senegal will provide regular project updates to the PSC. The national focal points will support the organisation of National Working Groups (NWG), as necessary for specific project activities, and ensure that national stakeholders are continuously engaged and updated throughout the project. Stakeholders will be invited to national and regional meetings, training workshops and awareness raising activities and will also be engaged directly through dissemination of meeting notes, draft reports, and technical documents for their review. Regular project updates will be provided via email, meetings and online publications on the BCRC-Senegal, and national media platforms. Other national, regional, and international stakeholders will be engaged as needed throughout the project.

The primary means of engaging the stakeholders will be through individual consultations, email correspondence and virtual meetings and workshop, as needed for project activities. Face to face communication during meetings and workshops will be considered where safety protocols can be adhered to without risking the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. Supplemental communication will be conducted through, surveys and questionnaires, where necessary.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The role of gender in chemicals and waste management is a global issue and has further served to highlight gender inequalities. The current gendered nature of the waste sector is the product of attitudes and stereotypes of men and women. These gendered norms play out through the entire value chain of waste management and gender analysis can provide critical information for the development of policies and programmes for improved chemical and waste management. The sound management of chemicals and waste can only occur if the gender linkages are established and taken into consideration in programs and projects since women and men are exposed differently to chemicals and waste in their daily lives.

There is also a link between poverty and exposure to chemicals and waste and the ability to mitigate the effects. Economically disadvantaged persons tend to be more exposed to pollution and less likely to be able to seek health redress. Women, especially single women, in most of the project countries tend to be in the lowest income group. It is therefore imperative that gender is mainstreamed in the sectors contributing to gender equality and the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Women and men impact the environment and are being impacted by it in different ways. Even if hazardous substances, chemicals and wastes reach and expose populations equally, factors such as: (i) poverty and socioeconomic status, (ii) gender-based and customary norms, (iii) health access and equity, and (iv) overall representation in decision-making processes and management policies relating to chemicals and wastes, determine the extent of repercussions and ramifications of these on population subgroups.

Gender dimensions are relevant to the success of this programme and meeting its objective of preventing the build-up of waste materials and chemicals in the environment, and of managing and disposing of existing harmful waste streams. The programme will take a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure the project activities do not (i) reinforce existing gender inequalities (that is, are Gender Sensitive /Accommodative); or (ii) attempt to redress existing gender inequalities and redefine the roles and relations of men and women (that is, are Gender Responsive / Transformative). The complete Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan can be consulted on Appendix 5.

A review of the relevant demographic statistics of the project countries reveals that (i) women have higher life expectancies than men; (ii) Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe fall within the medium human development category based on their Human Development Index (HDI) while Guinea-Bissau falls within the low human development category; (iii) men have a higher GNI per capita than women; and (iv) only Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe have a quota system for women in their parliament.

The Africa Gender Index (AGI), produced jointly by the African Development Bank Group and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, measures parity between women and men across three dimensions: economic, social, and representation and empowerment. Each dimension is assessed using multiple indicators and African countries are scored within each dimension and then overall, on a scale of 0 to 1. A value of 1 indicates equality between women and men, a score between 0 and 1 means there is gender inequality in favour of males, and a score greater than 1 indicates that females are doing better relative to males[1]. Among the three project countries, Cabo Verde has the highest AGI (0.655), followed by São Tomé and Príncipe (0.494), and Guinea-Bissau (0.446).

In Cabo Verde (the only project country for which MSMEs statistics are available), approximately 33.1% of businesses are led by women. Access to finance is the most cited obstacle facing MSMEs to grow their businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa due to high interest rates, limited collateral to access loans, and absence of financial reporting.

The project countries have ratified several international gender-related agreements and several International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, demonstrating their political commitment to gender equality. Concerning international chemical and waste management frameworks, all three project countries have ratified the Basel, Stockholm, and Rotterdam Conventions, and all except Cabo Verde have ratified the MC. These conventions recognize gender equality as key to the success of the conventions and acknowledge the differentiated impacts of hazardous chemicals and waste on men and women.

A review of the national institutional and policy framework of the three project countries reveals that, (i) the Constitution of these countries speaks to varying degrees on gender equality and gender discrimination. While only the Constitutions of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe make specific reference to gender equality with a specific article, the Constitution of Cabo Verde is the only document of the three to promote the eradication of inequality and gender discrimination; (ii) the development plan/strategy of all three project countries makes specific reference to and provisions for gender mainstreaming; (iii) all three countries have a Gender Policy, Strategy, or Plan; (iv) the referred countries have some legislations that govern gender issues as well as chemicals and waste management within their territory; and (v) all these countries have a national gender agency that is mandated to mainstream gender and several agencies that coordinate the management of chemicals and solid waste within their territory. However, there is also very little coordination and collaboration between the agencies focused on chemicals and waste management and the gender agencies.

Cabo Verde has an estimated population of 555,988[2] – 276, 871 females (49.8%) and 279, 117 males (50.2%), and a working age population of 373, 350 (49% female and 51% male). Females in Cabo Verde have a higher life expectancy (age 76) than males (age 70).

Cabo Verde falls within the medium HDI category with a score of 0.665, which is higher than the average for the countries in the Sub-Saharan African region. The gender inequality index (GII), which ranks inequality in achievements between women and men, for Cabo Verde was 0.397. Cabo Verde's labour force disaggregated by gender shows a higher percentage of men in the labour force (56.4%)[3] than women. However, the unemployment rate among women is slightly lower than the unemployment rate of men in Cabo Verde[4].

Of the sectors that use and release chemicals, the tourism, health, and wholesale sectors have more women employed than men. In other sectors, such as agriculture, more men are employed and are therefore more exposed to chemicals. There is one sanitary landfill in Cabo Verde and the employees who oversee disposal activities along with waste pickers are predominantly male. Among employed women, close to one-quarter work in retail and 13% are domestic workers in private homes[5]. In Cabo Verde, there has historically been a high share of households headed by women. A few private entities involved in waste management are owned by women, which is indicative of some female empowerment, however, there is a majority of men working in the sector.

The overarching responsibility for mainstreaming gender in Cabo Verde lies in the national gender agencies such as Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity which is the lead governmental organization for gender issues. It is responsible for advancing government policies for equal rights for women and for women's full participation in all spheres of national life. Environmental and Social Integration and Gender Office is a coordinating function for gender issues within ANAS.

Guinea-Bissau has an estimated population of 1,967,998[6] – 1,005,303 females (51.1%) and 962,695 males (48.9%) and a working age population of 1,086,079 (51.6% female and 48.4% male). Guinea-Bissau has the lowest life expectancy among the three project countries for both females and males, but females have a higher life expectancy (age 60) than males (age 56).

Guinea-Bissau falls within the low HDI category with a score of 0.480, which is below the average for the countries in the Sub-Saharan African region. There was no data for Guinea-Bissau concerning the gender development index and the GII. Guinea-Bissau's labour force disaggregated by gender shows a higher percentage of men in the labour force (53%)[7] than women and the unemployment rate among women is higher than the unemployment rate of men[8].

Of the sectors that use and release chemicals, the agriculture and the wholesale sectors have more women employed than men. The waste pickers are predominantly males; however, the distribution is almost balanced. All private entities involved in waste management are owned by men, and men comprise most of the employees working in the sector.

The Institute for Women and Children is the lead agency for government actions to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in Guinea-Bissau, with oversight and guidance from the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion. Another national gender agency is the National Committee to End Harmful Traditional Practices, created to combat practices that affect particularly the health of women and children, and more specifically genital mutilation and early forced marriage.

São Tomé and Príncipe has an estimated population of 219,161[9] – 109,486 females (50%) and 109,675 males (50%) and a working age population of 121,051 (again 50% female, 50% male). Like the other project countries, Females in São Tomé and Príncipe have a higher life expectancy (age 73) than males (age 68).

São Tomé and Príncipe falls within the medium HDI category with a score of 0.625, which is higher than the average for the countries in the Sub-Saharan African region. The GII, which ranks inequality in achievements between women and men, for São Tomé and Príncipe was 0.537. São Tomé and Príncipe labour force disaggregated by gender shows a greater inequality than the other project countries of men in the labour force (64.8%)[10] than women and the unemployment rate among women is significantly higher than the unemployment rate of men[11].

Of the sectors that use and release chemicals, the tourism and the wholesale sectors have more women employed than men. In the other sectors such as agriculture, more men are employed and are therefore more exposed to the chemicals. There is only one landfill São Tomé and Príncipe, and the waste pickers are predominantly males, as well as the employees who oversee disposal activities.

The National Institute for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity is charged with ensuring the promotion and execution of the Government's policy for the advancement of women and gender equality and equity in São Tomé and Príncipe. The Centre for Counselling against Domestic Violence is responsible for ensuring the promotion and implementation of government policy on combating domestic violence and gender-based violence.

Gender Considerations in the Project

Stemming from the overview of the current solid waste and chemicals management situation and an assessment of the level of gender mainstreaming that exists within the project countries, it is evident that gender mainstreaming in the chemicals and waste management sectors of these countries must become a priority. The entry point for gender mainstreaming in the project must be the creation of awareness for the need to develop gender-responsiveness in the sectors and increase the visibility of gender roles especially women's contributions and roles. Achieving chemicals and waste management targets in the three project countries can create jobs for women and young people

Project activities have been designed to consider gender dimensions in the beneficiary countries and to facilitate equal access to opportunities for both genders. In the development of mandates for gender mainstreaming in the sector, implementation must be a primary consideration. Towards successful implementation of gendered programmes, formalized frameworks must be developed with the national gender agencies and include women's NGOs and other social groups such as youth and indigenous people's representative organizations.

In the PPG phase of the project, a gender mainstreaming plan was developed to propose certain actions for consideration during the execution of any sub-activities under the project. Initiatives must be directed at increasing the number of women in the technical roles in the sector.

The specific ways in which gender will be considered in Child Project's activities are outlined as follows.

Gender consideration for Component 1 activities include ensuring that the roles of women are fully defined and understood in relation to the legislative and institutional framework for the management of chemicals and wastes and the import of chemicals. Targets have been incorporated into project activities to ensure that each gender is represented appropriately in training activities for capacity building on the implementation of chemicals and waste MEAs and the identification of chemicals in imports. With respect to ensuring that gender and socioeconomic aspects are incorporated into policy solutions and standards for preventing the entry of harmful chemicals into Atlantic SIDS, women's groups, men's groups, and Indigenous communities will be engaged to ensure that their interests are represented at stakeholder consultations.

Activities under Component 2 will focus on strengthening capacity for the ESM of POPs and MAPs and improving the capacity to manage hazardous waste through the development and strengthening of national management plans and strategies. Project activities will ensure that consultations with stakeholders will include the aforementioned socioeconomic groups and that their concerns are addressed in the development of strategies management of wastes are considered. Activities under Output 2.2 also present an opportunity to refine gender-relevant data through a deeper understanding of gender roles in chemicals and waste management in communities near waste management sites. Gender dimensions will also be designed into capacity-building activities for improving infrastructure to manage hazardous wastes in general.

Activities under Component 3 will focus on the implementation of closed-loop systems to recover resources and ensure ESM of materials, including WEEE, ELVs and plastics (including PVC). The feasibility of such systems will be assessed during execution of the Child Project, and as part of this, gender will be considered in each stage. Stakeholders (including women's groups) will be consulted, and opportunities and risks to women will be clearly defined. It is recognized that in these Atlantic SIDS, the most vulnerable groups in the waste management value chain belong to the informal sector. It is essential that schemes instituted under the Child Project present accessible opportunities to these groups rather than acting as barriers to their sources of income.

Component 4 on knowledge management and communications will include the development of knowledge products that will be disseminated in participating SIDS and used to guide project activities. Further, recognizing the responsibility of women in sorting and managing waste in the homes as well as in educating family members, targeted communication materials will be developed, and local women's NGOs will be used to assist in dissemination and education of women. The Global CCKM Child Project will ensure consistency and coherence among Child Projects' approaches to gender during execution, through the development of a programmatic gender action plan. The plan will be developed in response to the Child Projects' specific gender reviews, and be executed by Project Executing Agencies, and coordinated by the CCKM Child Project (GEF 10266). This will ensure that gender data is collected, monitored, and evaluated; and lessons learnt, and best practices related to gender can be shared with all SIDS.

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[1] African Development Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, "Africa Gender Index Report 2019," African Development Bank, Côte d'Ivoire, 2020

[2] The World Bank, "Population, total - Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe," 2020. [Online]. Available: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=CV-GW-ST. [Accessed 4th March 2022].

[3] International Labour Organization, "Labour force by sex and age - ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2021 (thousands) - Annual," ILOSTAT Explorer, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/. [Accessed 18th March 2022].

[4] International Labour Organization, "Unemployment rate by sex and age - ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2021 (%) - Annual," International Labour Organization, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/ . [Accessed 18th March 2022

[5] Barnett, M. B. Diallo, K. M. Kouakou, C. Rodrigues and E. dos Santos, "Cabo Verde: Country Gender Profile," UN Women, African Development Bank, and the Government of Cabo Verde, New York, United States of America, 2018.

[6] *Supra* note 55.

[7] *Supra* note 56.

[8] *Supra* note 57.

[9] *Supra* note 55.

[10] *Supra* note 56.

[11] *Supra* note 57.

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

Yes

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?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Currently, the private sector is minimally involved in the import, distribution, end-of-life management and manufacture of chemicals and products containing chemicals in Atlantic SIDS. Recycling and disposal of chemicals is lacking across the region and where initiatives are present, they are driven mainly by the public sector or are local and small-scale.

In Cabo Verde, recycling has not been flagged by locals as a worthwhile endeavour, as the country is made up of many islands which on their own do not generate enough recyclable waste to justify large-scale recycling initiatives. Private sector engagement is further inhibited by the lack of incentives and a lack of governance. In Guinea-Bissau, a major factor inhibiting private sector engagement is the political instability, with frequent changes in government and power disputes halting private sector initiatives. Additionally, there is a need for human resource development in both the public and private sector; capacity building with regards to waste management; and environmental awareness. This reality stretches to the public, which is uninformed on the hazards of improper disposal of chemicals and waste. São Tomé and Príncipe does not have a recycling industry due to the country's lack of technological capacity and scale. The waste recovery sector is characterized by small-scale, local, and informal solutions. Most of the recycling facilities in the country focus on glass.

Despite a lack of waste recovery and recycling, if the ESM of chemicals and waste in the project countries is to be ensured, the private sector will have to play a significant role in the management of chemicals and products containing chemicals. The potential to further harness the comparative and competitive advantages of the private sector to improve the delivery of waste management and pollution control services is broadly recognized. Moreover, during PPG phase consultations, the private sector showed great willingness and interest to collaborate and lead initiatives focused on specific chemicals and waste streams. Therefore, interventions are required to catalyse private sector initiatives through the development of an enabling legislative framework to support and incentivize the creation of such initiatives. Identification, incubation, and acceleration is therefore a key goal of the GEF ISLANDS Programme.

Engaging private sector entities already involved in recycling activities during project execution is important to understand ongoing initiatives and national and regional capacities for chemicals and waste management. Through consultations with relevant private sector entities, effective localized recommendations can be determined to optimize processes, and opportunities can be identified to integrate these into existing initiatives. For example, small enterprises on Santo Antao Island in Cabo Verde engage in recycling of PET plastics for crafting purposes. These entities are also responsible for the valorisation of some collected waste like glass and plastic bottles as well as metals. In the city of Bissau in Guinea-Bissau, a small business called Zero Lixo founded by Homem Novo NGO collects plastics, metal, glass, paper, and organic waste. Although only the metal is currently recycled, the business is also actively involved in educating the public on the importance of separating waste and sells waste separation kits and other eco-innovative appliances made in their own workshop. In São Tomé and Príncipe, there are three small enterprises that focus on the recycling and valorisation of glass; a waste recovery centre on Principe Island collects and processes glass to transform into sand; the Liquor factory accepts glass bottles from the informal sector to recycle and reuse; and The Beer Factory recollects their own bottles to be reused.

The ISLANDS project will seek to engage the aforementioned companies in order to support data collection on the quantities and types of manufactured products and imports and to secure their buy-in for strategies developed for reducing the trade in harmful chemicals and products, development and implementation of product standards and green procurement initiatives (Component 1). Given that the tourism sector is a major generator of waste in the project countries and has a great capacity and motivation to reduce waste, private sector industries, especially the hotel and resort industry, will also be engaged throughout the project. Iberostar Group and RIU Hotels are two examples of hotel chains active on the islands that were engaged during project preparation and will collaborate on project activities. Through consultations with representatives from these and similar companies, strategies for managing waste streams specific to the tourism sector will be developed. Further, importers and manufactures will be consulted on the development of RSC and take-back schemes and to garner their support for recommended levies and tax systems to fund the environmentally sound disposal of end-of-life products (Component 3).

To contribute to long term sustainable waste management in the Atlantic SIDS region, there is a need to look not only at the consolidation and export of valuable commodities, but also at managing more difficult and less valuable wastes such as WEEE and ELVs. There is also a need to organize with other initiatives in the region–including the African mainland–to increase economies of scale, ensure the economic viability of waste management operations, increase GEBs, and ensure the long-term sustainability and durability of solutions. There are, however, several constraints to this, including differing capacities and experiences among African countries, cultural and linguistic barriers, and limited access to financial and human capital. Project activities have therefore been designed to consider the efficiency of operations and opportunities for bridging financial gaps as well as other barriers. The GEF 10266 (Communications, Coordination and Knowledge Management) Project will also play an important role in developing relationships with original equipment manufacturers supplying equipment to project countries, and other key private sector partners such as shipping lines (for export of waste), activities which are already ongoing with the other ISLANDS regional projects. The listing of relevant private sector organizations identified during the PPG Phase is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan annexed to this document.

As was learned from the other ISLANDS projects during their PPG phases –the Caribbean, Pacific, and Indian Ocean SIDS– the private sector has great potential to drive recycling activities. However, in all regions, recycling activities are volatile and largely affected by the flow of materials and prices in the international recycling commodity markets. As recycling initiatives are encouraged across the Atlantic SIDS, the project countries will have the opportunity through Component 4 of the project to learn from waste recovery and recycling initiatives in the other regions to share experiences and avoid common mistakes. Lessons learned during the execution of this ISLANDS Atlantic Child Project will also open the door for knowledge sharing with other LDCs.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Due to having similar geopolitical climates, SIDS tend to be exposed to similar risks and opportunities. These global risks are outlined in the following section. Regionally, specific mitigation measures for the identified risks are included in Table 9 below.

Global risks

a. COVID-19

Direct risks from the COVID-19 pandemic to the project include travel restrictions and the generation of additional waste streams. Some Pacific SIDS, for example, continue to have their borders closed as of April 2022, while SIDS elsewhere continue to be subject to differing degrees of lockdown. Although vaccines were developed after approximately one (1) year following the proclamation of the pandemic, the delivery and rollout of vaccination programs in SIDS globally has been slow as compared to developed countries. For example, by April 2022, Guinea-Bissau has only administered one dose of the vaccine to roughly a quarter of the population, and São Tomé and Príncipe has fully vaccinated less than half of its population. Therefore, impacts to human health and economies due to the COVID-19 pandemic continue to be felt in these countries.

Additionally, delivery of project resources such as equipment and materials may also be constrained by delays due to travel restrictions. SIDS are also importing COVID-specific medical equipment, leading to increased pressure on medical waste management. These medical wastes include single use plastics and other impact-heavy waste streams that the ISLANDS programme seeks to reduce. Indirect risks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic include decreased local support due to shifted priorities and resources and impacts to SIDS economies. Over the past two years, SIDS governments have had to prioritise COVID-19 responses over other national issues, including waste management. Countries with significant tourism sectors are facing decreases in GDP, growing unemployment rates and increases in state debt.

b. Climate change

SIDS are inherently vulnerable due to their small size and isolation and are therefore prone to the significant damages caused by climate change, which is suggested to have increased effects due to a projected temperature increased of up to 4^{o}C by 2100. Effects such as severe coastal erosion, sea level rise, salinisation of freshwater bodies, increased frequency, and intensity of climatological phenomena, and changing ocean conditions which lead to a decline in fisheries, all threaten the life and livelihoods of persons living in SIDS.

In Cabo Verde, it is proposed that the most vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change are those already faced with social and economic challenges. These include persons living in poverty, those who cultivate marginalised and degraded lands as well as those plagued by infectious diseases. Climate change also threatens the economic sustainability of São Tomé and Príncipe, noting that the agriculture and fishing sectors may be affected due to the country's low capacity to absorb and adapt to ecosystem disturbances. In terms of Guinea-Bissau, 70% of the population lives along the coast, resulting in high levels of population susceptibility and increased disaster risk. All these present challenges to the environmentally sounds management of waste.

Climate change vulnerability among Atlantic SIDS poses a risk to the successful execution of project activities. Issues of the security of waste storage sites, and the need to climate proof waste management infrastructure come to the fore. Planning for and mitigating these risks allow for the project objectives to be met, while reducing the risk of being disrupted by extreme climate events.

All three (3) project countries face COVID-19 and climate change related risks. Regionally, specific mitigation measures are needed to adequately address specific regional vulnerabilities.

11.2 Regional risks

The following table outlines the risks and proposed mitigation measures for the Atlantic region.

Table 9: Identified project risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Risk ranking	Proposed mitigation measures
COVID-19 risks		
Impacts on human health	Medium	There are large differences in vaccination rates between the project countries, from about a quarter of the population in Guinea-Bissau to nearly two-thirds in Cabo Verde. However, although vaccinations have become available, mutated, and new strains of the virus continue to emerge, some of which could be more transmissible and more aggressive as compared to the strains identified at the beginning of the pandemic. For this reason, meetings will be held virtually as far as possible, and travel will be limited to minimize physical interactions. However, where face-to-face meetings are held, international health protocols, including, but not limited to, sanitization and appropriate physical distancing will be observed.
Restricted travel	Low	All three Atlantic SIDS have re-opened since onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and there are no signs of a return to travel restrictions. However, the possibility of future lockdowns persists. Considerations will be made for hosting meetings, workshops, and consultations on virtual platforms as much as possible.
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities	Low	Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economies of the project countries, recovery from the pandemic is at the top of political priorities. Nonetheless, two years on from the start of the pandemic, all project countries continue to show considerable enthusiasm in the project. Furthermore, project activities will be validated with national stakeholders and aligned to national priorities prior to finalization to ensure continued buy-in.
Increase of new waste streams	Low	The programme will support recovery from the pandemic through tackling medical waste management if needed/where requested.
Impacts to SIDS economies (e.g., due to tourism reduction)	Medium	Discussions have been held with all relevant stakeholders to ensure COVID-19 impacts are not exacerbated by the programme and new economic opportunities are supported. Development of in-country capacity will help to mitigate impacts.
Climate change risks		
Infrastructure damage due to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in the Atlantic	Medium	The impacts of climate change and the creation of resilience will be considered in the development and implementation of project infrastructure and strategies for sustainable chemicals and waste management. Additionally, tools such as the Climate Change Knowledge Platform, Think Hazard, and others can be used to determine climate sensitivity, vulnerability, and resilience to aid in better decision making.
Increase in disaster waste due to increased frequency and impacts of extreme weather events in the Atlantic	Medium	The impacts of climate change and opportunities for optimizing resilience to natural disasters will be considered in the development and implementation of project infrastructure and strategies for sustainable chemicals and waste management. Additionally, tools such as the Climate Change Knowledge Platform, Think Hazard, and others can be used to determine climate sensitivity, vulnerability, and resilience to aid in better decision making.
Projects exacerbate community	Low	Attention will be given to long-term and short-term strategies that are implemented within project activities which will extend beyond project execution to ensure that the effects of climate change are not exacerbated. This

vulnerability	Low	ion to ensure that the effects of climate change are not exacerbated. This will be seen in the development of waste management strategies, guidelines, and roadmaps.
Shifts in political priorities	Low	Climate change is expected to increase the need for waste management as a political priority as climate change impacts are more likely to increase rather than decrease the need for sustainable waste management. Nonetheless, the impacts of climate change will be considered in the development and implementation of project infrastructure and strategies for sustainable chemicals and waste management.
Delays in project outputs	High	Considerations will be made for changes in the project execution timeline to minimize the probability of natural disasters affecting the project timeline, thereby delaying project execution.
Operational/delivery risks		
Political priorities, will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	Medium	The institutionalization of the project's activities will be encouraged. Government stakeholders were engaged throughout the PPG phase to ensure that national priorities were aligned with national strategic plans, thereby ensuring political buy-in for the project activities. Continuous communication and updates will be provided to the national focal point and key agencies to ensure sustained support.
Improved collection services still do not meet the demand of waste being created on the islands	Medium	Collection services currently cover less than 50% of households in Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. If collection services are not improved, certain waste stream-specific solutions may not be viable. The programme will support the improvement of waste collection services and analyses will be conducted to ensure the viability of recommended recycling and material recovery initiatives under the current real-world scenario.
Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project	Low	Project information will be disseminated to as many stakeholders as possible and multi-partite political support for the project will be sought. The formulation of Project Steering Committees will also serve to maintain continuity once the project begins, as it will include national focal points for the project and a designated alternate to same.
Private sector and/or community support are not adequate	Low	The private sector and CSOs/NGOs have been engaged throughout the PPG Phase and will continue to be engaged throughout the project's execution. Members will be included on NWGs to ensure that their needs are being met. Awareness raising campaigns will be developed and executed to engender additional support from these groups. Finally, the programme will create job opportunities through new formal economic opportunities, which is expected to benefit the Atlantic SIDS private sector as well as communities.
High shipping and recycling costs; low market price of recyclable materials reduce the viability of establishing material recovery and recycling initiatives	Low	Market analyses will be conducted to ensure the economic viability of recommended recycling and material recovery initiatives. Financial incentives and investment opportunities will also be highlighted to support public-private partnerships. Discussions with shipping companies will be held to understand shipping routes and how opportunities can be created to support project activities rather than inhibit them, drawing on experience with shipping companies in ISLANDS Caribbean and Pacific.
Technical risks		
		Historically, data collection within the Atlantic SIDS region has not been consistent or reliable. Some inventories have been done but may be dated

Inadequate data available to support activities	Medium	and information sharing is limited. Where required information is not available, the project executers and partners will work with stakeholders to collect raw data and develop mechanisms to ensure that sustainable data collection mechanisms are implemented. Furthermore, lessons learnt, and information gathered from the other ISLANDS regional projects will be used to fill gaps and identify needs.
Social risks		
Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities	High	Awareness raising campaigns will be developed and conducted for government and private sectors as well as the public to engage key community authorities and vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, Indigenous communities). There is a risk that awareness is raised but there is still a lack of options, so waste is still not disposed of soundly; project activities will be harmonized, and the timeline designed carefully to avoid this risk.
Economic displacement of informal sector workers through formalization of chemicals and waste management systems	Medium	The programme will have a notable impact on the informal recycling sector. Communities/relevant experts and the informal sector will be engaged in the execution of the project's activities to ensure that developed and implemented strategies provide safe economic opportunities for informal recyclers. These workers will also benefit from training on best environmental practices to protect them from the negative health impacts associated with improper waste management.
Inaccessibility to waste due to a lack of established roadways, rurality of community groups, language barriers and cultural reasons.	Medium	Differences in the rural environment in terms of their language, culture and level of structural development may pose risk to the collection of waste across the Atlantic Islands. This can be mitigated by the approach to develop projects and initiatives specific in the area, which consider these nuances before the execution of the respective projects.
Disturbance of Indigenous Peoples	Low	Guinea-Bissau has indigenous populations. However, no project activities implemented or supported by the ISLANDS programme will be located on lands inhabited by indigenous populations. Nor will any project activities take place where there are conflicts around access to land.
Disturbance of areas of Cultural significance	Low	There is the potential for damage, inappropriate alteration, disruption, removal or misuse of areas or items of cultural heritage. The ISLANDS programme aims to mitigate this risk by not acting in such areas of the project countries. Rather, the programme aims to ensure the equitable sharing of the benefits generated from integration and utilization of cultural heritage in the programme or its projects.
Impact on human health via exposure to hazardous materials	Low	Persons on the Atlantic islands who engage in waste picking at the dump sites are at an increased risk for exposure to infection given the presence of sharp and contaminated objects. Some women particularly, use the dumpsites as a source of food. The ISLANDS programme will ensure that community health, safety and security will always be protected, and where possible, improved.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Programme Level Coordination Framework

The ISLANDS programme is a multi-agency initiative that builds on the experience of several GEF Implementing Agencies (IA) across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Pacific SIDS. UNEP has been designated as the lead agency for the programme and as such will be responsible for the overall programme coordination and ensuring that the results at national / regional level benefit all regions. This role includes the monitoring of progress and delivery of programme results as well as providing a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of information to all project beneficiaries. Making knowledge accessible to all partners and ensuring knowledge transfer between regions is seen as a major mechanism for ensuring that the programme makes progress towards achieving the objectives of preventing the build-up of harmful materials and chemicals in SIDS. UNEP will also work with the other GEF implementing and executing partners to ensure equivalence of standards and adoption of international best practices across all four regions in the core components of the programme outlined in Section 1 of this document.

Under the ISLANDS programme, a series of Child projects are planned (see Figure 6). UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and the IDB will implement these Child projects. The identification of this group of agencies has been based on a set of criteria including comparative advantage as a GEF IA, experience of operation geographically and mandate. A summary of the four GEF IAs is provided in the following subsection.

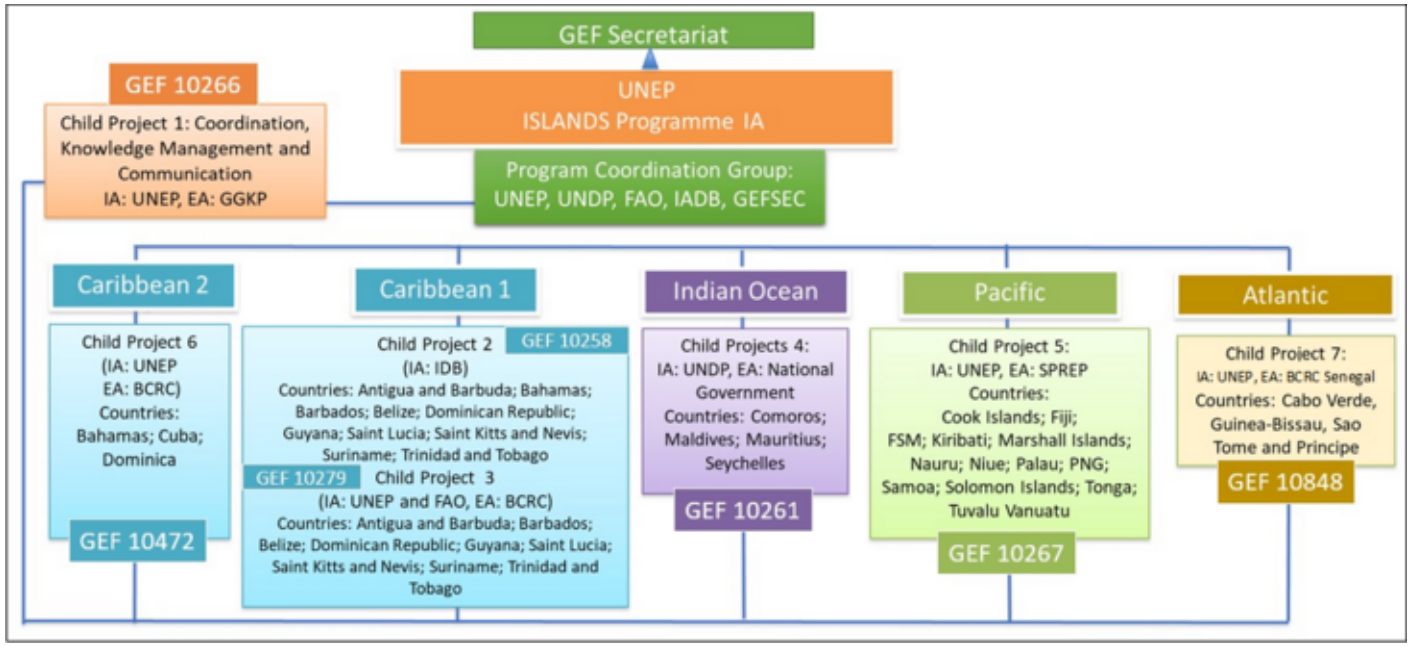


Figure 6: Global ISLANDS Programme Structure

The Programme will be coordinated through a Programme Coordinating Group (PCG) which will consist of the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing and Executing Agencies for the Child Projects (UNEP, FAO, UNDP, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), BCRC-Caribbean, BCRC-Senegal, GGKP, IDB, and a government representative from the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Pacific regions). The PCG will meet face to face annually, taking advantage of existing

events in the chemicals and wastes calendar such as COPs to the BRSM Conventions and events linked to SAICM. This modality serves to reduce costs and provides the opportunity for further interaction with a wider network of project stakeholders from the beneficiary countries, private sector, and civil society through additional parallel events. The approach also ensures close collaboration with the Conventions and SAICM Secretariats.

Programme level coordination will also be supported by global coordination grant (Child project 1, Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication) will be implemented by the UNEP and executed through the Global Green Growth Knowledge (GGKP) platform; an independent entity hosted by UNEP in Geneva. GGKP is a multi-agency knowledge management platform with an existing large constituency.

Child Project 1 will design the Child Project reporting format, as well as other procedures and modalities for sharing information across the regional and national focused child projects. This modality will allow regions to learn from each other's experience and foster an environment of south-south cooperation through peer-to-peer learning. This child project will provide reports on progress to the PCG as part of the annual reporting and monitoring process.

GEF 10848 Child Project Institutional Arrangements

Figure 7 shows the Institutional Arrangements for the GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project.

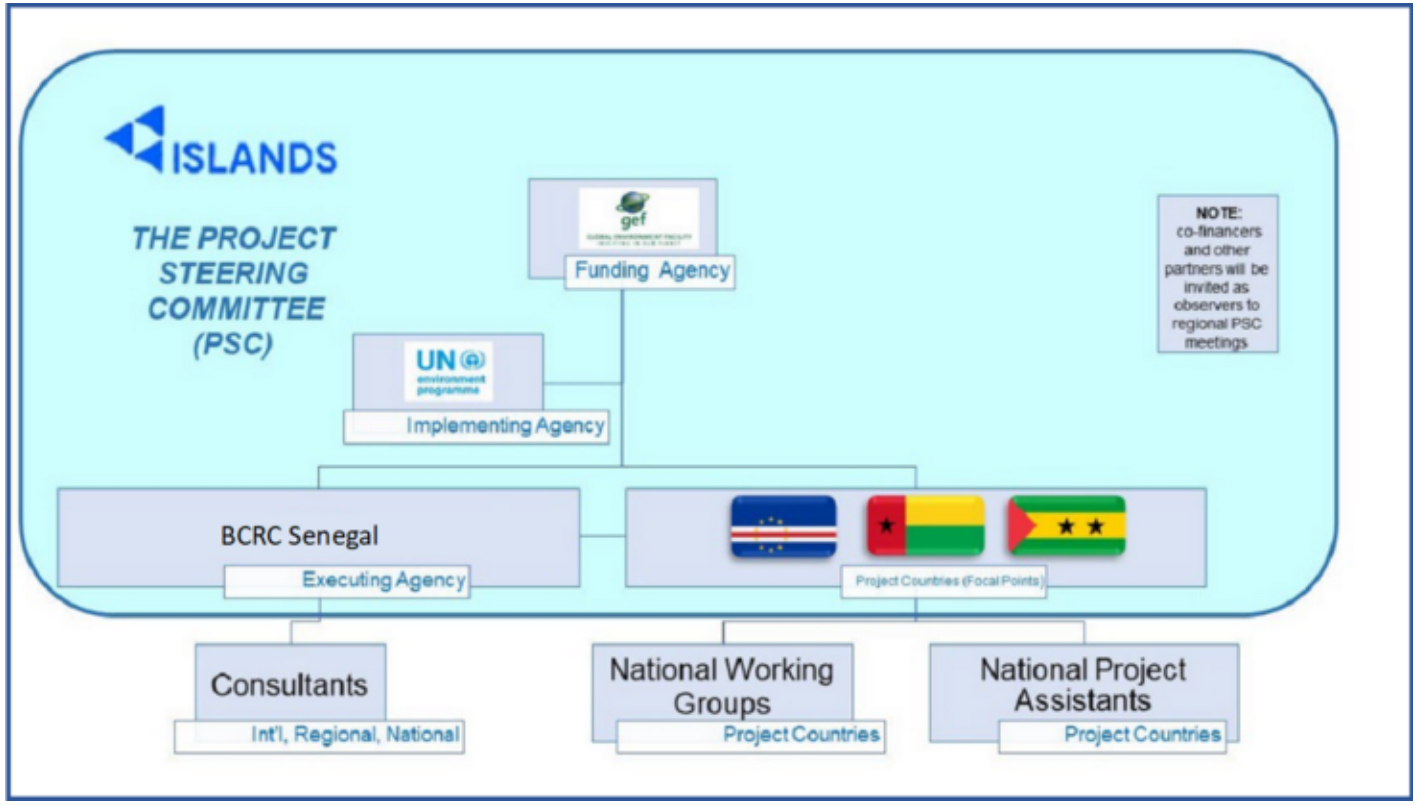


Figure 7: 10848 Atlantic Child Project structure

Implementing Agency

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is the IA for the Child Project. The UNEP will therefore oversee the development of the project and report to the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC) on progress. UNEP will coordinate dissemination of the project's activities and outcomes with the other child projects through regular meetings of a Programme Coordination Group made up of FAO, Global Environment Facility Chemicals and Waste (GEF C&W) Focal Area team, IDB and UNDP. As Lead IA for the Child Project as well as the overall Programme, UNEP will provide all reports to the GEFSEC to allow for onward report to GEF Council.

UNEP's comparative advantage is its mandate to coordinate the work of the UN in the area of environment, and its experience as a successful and efficient IA specializing in regional and global activities. UNEP's expertise includes proof of concept, testing of ideas, and the best available science and knowledge to form the basis of GEF investments. UNEP also serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs (Stockholm, Minamata and SAICM), for which GEF is the/a financial mechanism. UNEP will take the lead in finalising the programme level data flow and reporting to the GEFSEC as indicated in the organo-gram in figure 7 above.

Executing Agency

The Atlantic Ocean SIDS Child Project (GEF 10848) will be executed by the BCRC-Senegal. Output 4.2 – Support for the CCKM under

GEF 10266 will be executed by the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP).

Regional and National Coordination

National Focal Points will be an integral part of the project's execution as part of the decision-making body. The focal point agencies will play a key role in ensuring the relevant stakeholders are invited to and engaged at the various meetings and during public awareness activities throughout the project. Engagement in these meetings will help to secure feedback on project progress on a continuous basis and help to facilitate a more positive project outcome. National Focal Points proposed for this project will be from the main agencies responsible for chemicals and waste management in each country. The various Government agencies expected to fill this role are as follows:

- Government of Cabo Verde – Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in Cabo Verde
- Government of Guinea-Bissau – Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity
- Government of São Tomé and Príncipe – Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources

A *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will be established consisting of the three (3) national focal points, three (3) nominated alternatives to the focal points and one representative each from UNEP and the GEF (top group in Figure 7). Key stakeholders will be participating with the PSC to provide guidance but without decision rights. The BCRC-Senegal will act as the secretary to the PSC. The PSC members will support the establishment of NWGs in their respective countries, as needed for each activity assign responsibilities amongst national government departments; select and nominate relevant project stakeholders; evaluate and assess the progress of the project; and provide advice, policy and institutional guidance to the implementing and executing agencies. In this regard, relevant governmental institutions will be

requested to allocate the necessary human and technical resources to support project implementation through the PSC, where it does not already exist. The TORs for a PSC will be developed during the inception phase of the project. PSC meetings will be organized on an annual basis to discuss the progress of activities and amendments to the schedule, as needed. Additionally, the BCRC-Senegal will provide regular project updates to the PSC.

National Working Groups (NWG) will be established for each country as needed at the start of each activity. The NWGs will support information gathering from respective entities, review national project outputs and ensure that national priorities are being met. The NWGs will also provide advice, policy, and institutional guidance to support the successful execution of project activities and the sustainability of the project. The NWG will consist of national stakeholders relevant to each activity and will be chaired by the national focal point. Members will also include representatives from CSOs/NGOs, the private sector and gender affairs groups to ensure that gender mainstreaming is considered throughout the project. Composition of the NWG will be determined at the inception for each country but will include gender affairs departments. Indication of the composition of the NWG is provided in Appendix 4.

Coordination with Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF-funded programmes and projects have been carried out in the project countries. Information on the project countries has been collected under these initiatives, and stakeholder frameworks have been developed. These include:

1. Republic of Cabo Verde

· GEF Project ID 2869 – The Development of a National Implementation Plan for Cabo Verde (POPs)

· GEF Project ID 5693 – Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

2. Republic of Guinea-Bissau

· GEF Project ID 2080 – Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

· GEF Project ID 5498 – Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

3. Democratic Republic of São Tomé e Príncipe

· GEF Project ID 1793 – Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

· GEF Project ID 5169 – Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in São Tomé

Other GEF-funded projects are also being developed and executed and these can be considered as enabling activities for the ISLANDS Programme and will provide valuable data and guidance in the execution of project activities. In this regard, the GEF 10848 Project will build on the results of work conducted through these and other initiatives existing knowledge management platforms and south-south collaboration approaches in order to capitalize on existing information, strategies and lessons learned. Some of these include: *GEF 9308 Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe.*

Coordination with other agencies will be conducted through consultations with relevant personnel and requests for their input on executed activities and outputs under this child project. Entities contacted during the PPG phase will be invited to participate in the project meetings as observers and as members of technical working groups which may be established to support the development of different activities, for example, the implementation of a Reverse-Supply Chain Schemes or National Waste Management Plans. TORs will also be developed for members of these technical working groups.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Project is in line with national priorities of the three countries addressing waste management, in terms of plastic recycling, circular economy and management of hazardous chemicals contributing to the goals of MEAs (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

As outlined in the approved ISLANDS PFD, effective knowledge management is required to ensure that all the ISLANDS Child Projects equate to more than the sum of their parts. That is, accumulated knowledge assets, derived from each of the ISLANDS Child Projects and SIDS-relevant resources from other historical and future activities, will be captured, stored, and distributed by the CCKM to key stakeholders through knowledge products, services, and assets. The aim is to foster an environment of cross fertilization between regions to ensure best practice is applied at a global level, thus “raising the bar” of environmental compliance; to promote the use of evidence-based learning to deliver benefits across SIDS into the future; and to ensure the project acts as an efficient “hub” to the regional Child Project “spokes.”

Under the ISLANDS Programmatic knowledge management approach, each ISLANDS Regional Child Project includes Component 4*: Coordination, knowledge management and communications*. This component is expected to lead to the outcomes of SIDS’ experiences being available to other SIDS, and that learning exchange between SIDS is active. Figure 8 shows the information and data flow expected throughout the Programme.

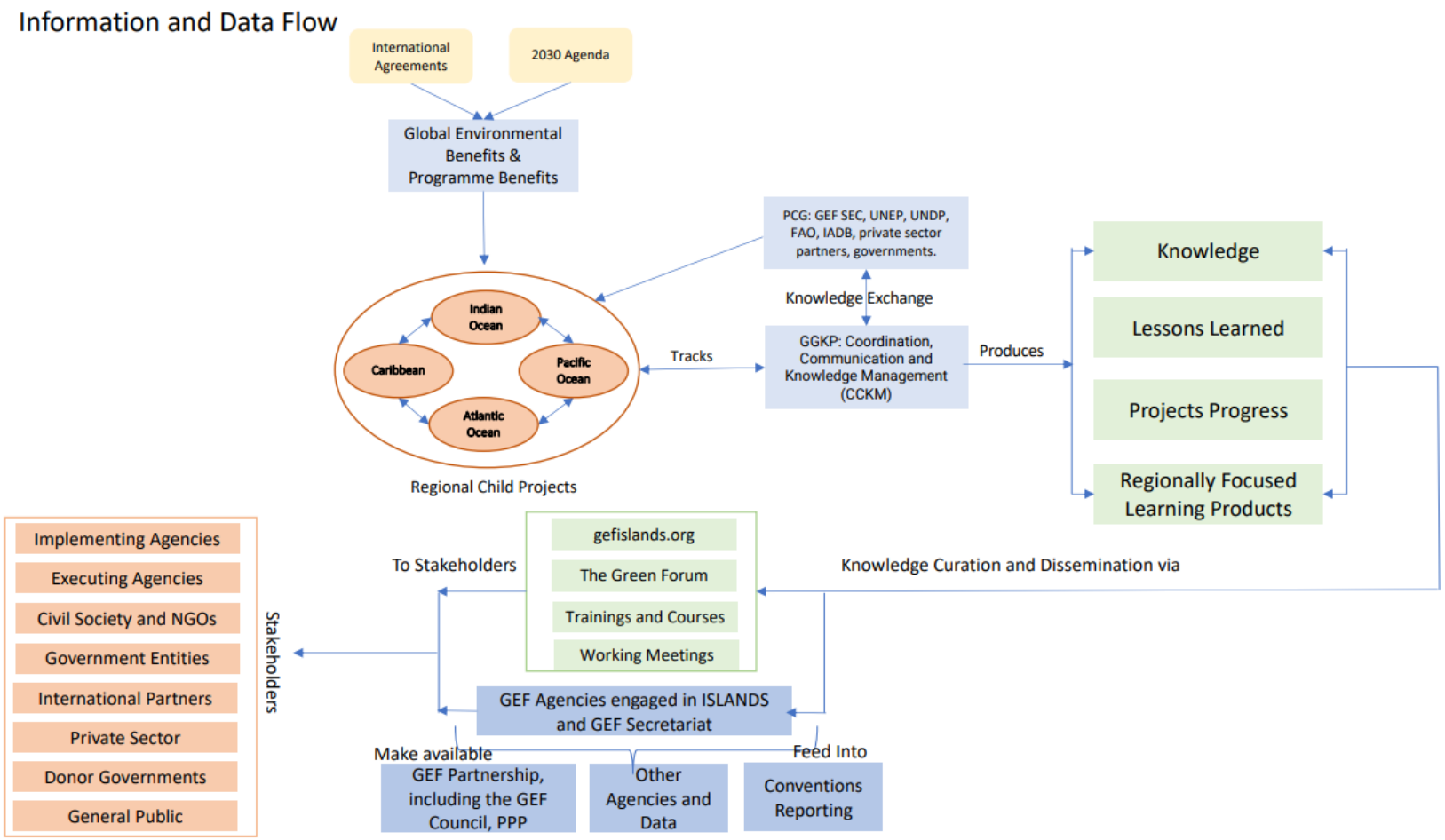


Figure 8: ISLANDS Programme flow of data and knowledge products

Activities under Component 4 will include dissemination of knowledge within the region using tools and material developed through the project activities and the CCKM, as well as provide inputs to the CCKM for dissemination outside the region. The Atlantic project includes activities dedicated to the generation of case studies and sharing of lessons learned and knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. The Child Project will focus on developing nationally focused learning and awareness raising products derived from its completed activities. These are outlined in the Alternative Scenario (above) and budgeted under the respective Components. Key expected knowledge products include:

- Model policies and legislation to guide management of targeted waste streams and to enable EPR for WEEE
- Training plan and materials to train key stakeholders to execute training sessions on various aspects of chemicals and waste management

· Training plan and materials to fill gaps identified for implementation of the chemicals and waste MEAs; to build capacity of customs and border control agencies; to strengthen strategies to eliminate identified chemicals and obsolete pesticides; to improve management operations at waste management sites; and to train key stakeholders on the use of developed guidelines.

· Material Flow, technical and socioeconomic assessments in order to design WEEE and ELVs management schemes, considering a regional approach with a view to improve WEEE management capacity and develop pilot projects

· Strategies for improving national chemicals and waste management and landfill practices; and managing and destroying PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, DDT stockpiles and selected MAPs

· Guidelines and training to support the implementation of green tourism certification programme

· Awareness raising materials for identified safe alternatives to PFAS, POP-PBDEs, Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs), PCBs, Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCNs) and mercury containing products; to promote BAT/BEP and minimize UPOPs emissions from open burning; and to inform the public on developed take-back systems and other implemented waste management pilots

Detailed case studies and fact sheets will also be developed regarding the pilot projects conducted under the Child Project and the results of other activities.

The developed knowledge products will be disseminated through training workshops with key stakeholders, and awareness raising campaigns. Information will also be shared with stakeholders through Project Working Committee (PWC) and NWG meetings. As previously stated, the products will be shared with other SIDS through the CCKM.

The timing of the development and delivery of these deliverables will be agreed and reviewed annually with the CCKM project, as part of the execution of the programmatic communications plan (Appendix 12). This plan outlines the links between knowledge creators and knowledge users and sets out the timing of communications activities. The aim of the project's communications work is to increase the total number of ISLANDS beneficiaries by communicating information and disseminating knowledge on chemicals and wastes as widely as possible, increasing awareness among target groups, stimulating behavioural change, and expanding and extending project impact.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will follow UN Environment standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation process procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UN Environment legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UN Environment.

The Executing Agency will develop and submit annual and quarterly progress and financial reports to the CCKM on their respective components. These reports will track the progress according to the workplan and budget and identify any obstacles faced during implementation and mitigating actions to be taken. Templates for the quarterly progress and financial report will be provided by the GEF 10266 Project.

Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with established UNEP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the EA. The M&E plan includes an inception report, annual review and final evaluations. The Project Manager will be responsible for stakeholder engagement, gender monitoring, and outreach to the broader community in the country. The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or correlative measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft projects outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. All GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a

recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

Table 10: Project Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Type of M & E Activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget Co-finance (USD)	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	EA	22,000		Within two months of project start. May be conducted remotely.
Inception Report	EA	Included in EA fee		Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	EA			Annually
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA			Project inception
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA			Mid point
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA			End point
Quarterly Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	EA	Included in EA fee		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period (quarterly)
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and National Working Group meetings	EA	97,000		Annually (convening virtually)
Reports of PSC meetings	EA	Included in EA fee		Annually
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	EA and IA	Included in EA fee		Annually, part of reporting routine

Monitoring visits to field sites				
Mid Term Review/Evaluation	IA (UNEP)	28,000		At mid-point of project implementation
Terminal Review/Evaluation (whether a project requires a management-led review or an independent evaluation is determined annually by UNEP's Evaluation Office)	UNEP Evaluation Office	45,000		Typically initiated after the project's operational completion
Audit	EA	45,000 (included under PMC as per GEF Guidelines)		Annually
Project Operational Completion Report	EA	Included in EA fee		Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report (including supporting evidence for in-kind co-finance)	EA	Included in EA fee		Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e., on or before 31 July
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	EA	Included in EA fee		Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report
TOTAL		$192,000		

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The ISLANDS programme will follow a holistic approach to chemicals and waste management that will result in environmental, social, and economic benefits for SIDS in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic and Pacific. The planned project will be executed with considerations to the unique socioeconomic conditions in each of the project countries. In following this approach, it is expected that environmental benefits for the Atlantic SIDS will stimulate better socioeconomic conditions and vice versa.

The GEF 10848 Project first aims to reduce the quantities and variety of harmful chemicals and products containing harmful chemicals entering the project countries, which aligns with the top goal of the waste management hierarchy. The approach to the reduction of hazardous chemicals will entail strengthening the national and regional legislative and institutional frameworks and building technical capacity to control the current and future trade of these items. The benefits of conducting such activities are the reduction in required costs for specialized waste management once these products reach their end-of-life and the reduced pressure on national waste management systems to treat and safely dispose of these complex waste streams. Activities developed under Component 1 of the ISLANDS Programme will implement initiatives for chemicals and waste management through legislative and institutional improvements, targeting border control and environmental agencies, as well as the standards bureaus. These activities will seek to raise awareness of and address gaps in legislation for the management of WEEE, post-disaster waste and hazardous chemicals such as POPs and MAPs will be addressed. A secondary benefit will be the creation of an online repository for reliable and validated data on chemicals and waste management for Atlantic SIDS, as well as readily accessible training tools and knowledge assets to support the effective implementation of Chemicals and Waste MEAs.

Another aim of the Child Project is to support regionally appropriate solutions for the ESM of hazardous chemicals and waste that cannot be avoided in the Atlantic SIDS. The different levels of engagement of the public and private sectors across the project countries will be taken into account during stakeholder engagement exercises for related activities. Achieving this aim will increase public and private sector access to safe chemicals and waste treatment and disposal options, that will lead to improved human and environmental health through reductions in pollution and toxic releases of chemicals such as POPs and mercury.

Furthermore, the project will seek to identify opportunities for creating a closed loop approach to material recovery and recycling from various waste streams including WEEE, ELVs, tourism waste and plastic waste. These opportunities will also engender public-private partnerships, create jobs within the chemicals and waste management sector and improve the regulation of existing activities being conducted by informal recyclers. Training of existing recyclers and waste handlers, both formal and informal, will be facilitated to improve ongoing practices, thereby reducing occupational exposure to toxic chemicals, and increasing the value of the waste handled.

Support will be given to project countries to identify sustainable financial mechanisms for implementing innovative circular economy solutions, including, but not limited to, RSC schemes. Additionally, consideration will be given to the establishment of incubator facilities to promote innovative management mechanisms with the support of financial institutions. From a national perspective, these activities can assist in reducing import bills and conserving foreign exchange. The involvement of private sector actors in the tourism sector will also help to promote the beneficiary countries as clean, ideal destinations.

Increased capacity for ESM of hazardous chemicals and waste in the participating countries will result in the diversion of waste from landfills which are generally not effectively designed to hold hazardous wastes, and which have limited capacities. This would relieve existing pressures on landfills and increase their remaining lifespan. Additionally, more effective land use in waste management through destruction of stockpiled obsolete chemicals and wastes, will increase land availability for more productive purposes. This will address the issue of limited material flows, which have previously stymied profitable recycling operations in Atlantic SIDS.

Sound chemicals and waste management also increases resilience to other environmental issues such as environmental degradation. For example, HHP-free farming and other alternative agricultural methods that make use of more environmentally friendly practices and generate less (hazardous) waste can reduce soil erodibility, a compounding cause of environmental degradation. Preventing hazardous chemicals and wastes from entering the natural environment leads to healthier ecosystems that are more resilient in the face of natural disasters. This is a significant benefit for the participating countries, some of which have primarily tourism-based economies and all of which are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Improved resilience will also lower the future costs to be incurred for adapting to the environmental impacts of climate change.

An additional social benefit to the Child Project will be increased public awareness and improved attitudes and practices as it relates to the ESM of hazardous chemicals and wastes. The design of the ISLANDS Programme seeks to promote information exchange among regulators, consumers and waste generators across regions, thereby promoting south-south cooperation and innovative solutions to regional challenges. On a regional and national level, this project will seek to educate importers, manufacturers, consumers and waste generators on the risks associated with hazardous chemicals and wastes, thereby empowering them to make safer decisions and avoid any negative impacts which they may have on human health and the environment. Awareness campaigns will be extended across various socioeconomic strata, thus ensuring that groups such as youths and women are integrated into the movement towards the common goals which the ISLANDS Programme symbolize.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF)

Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	GEF ID 10848 UNEP IMIS:
Project Title	GEF ISLANDS —Implementing Sustainable Low- and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States. Atlantic Child project
Managing Division	Economy Division
Type/Location	Regional
Region	Africa
List Countries	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe
Project Description	Under the Programming Directions for the 7th funding cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 7), a specific allocation was made for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for chemicals and waste management. The programme entitled ISLANDS – Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS was approved by the GEF Council in June 2019. This global programme seeks to address the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions, strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries and unlocking resources to implement sound management of chemicals and waste.

	The ISLANDS programmatic framework has been designed to ensure that lessons and knowledge fr om each of the child projects are captured and sha red among SIDS globally. The aim is to facilitate th e replication and scale-up of initiatives based on le ssons learnt, the demonstration of best practices a nd fostering increased south-south cooperation. T he ISLANDS programme will support 30 SIDS, of w hich 3 nations are addressed in this review note. SI DS not included in the ISLANDS programme will be informed of the results of the programme. This project is the last addition to the programme and will be submitted as a programme amendmen t.
Relevant Subprogrammes	—SP5
Estimated duration of project	60 months
Estimated cost of the project	$9 million
Name of the UNEP project manager responsible	Ludovic Bernaudat
Funding Source(s)	GEF Trust Fund
Executing/Implementing partner(s)	Executing Partner: Basel Convention Regional Cent re Senegal
SRIF submis	*If it is not the first time, mark the time of yo*

sion version	*ur previous submission* *Concept Review [ ]* *During Project development [ ]* *PRC [x]* *Other _____*
Safeguard-related reports prepared so far *(Please attach the documents or provide the hyperlinks)*	· *Feasibility report [ ]* · *Gender Action Plan [x]* · *Stakeholder Engagement Plan [x]* · *Safeguard risk assessment or impact assessment [x]* · *ES Management Plan or Framework [ ]* · *Indigenous Peoples Plan [ ]* · *Cultural Heritage Plan [ ]* · *Others _____*

Section 2: Safeguards Risk Summary

A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk[i] (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) *Please refer to the matrix below*
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	3	2	M
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	3	2	M
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	2	3	M
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	1	1	L
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	2	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	2	3	M

B. **ESS Risk Level**[ii] -

B. **ESS Risk Level**[2] **-**

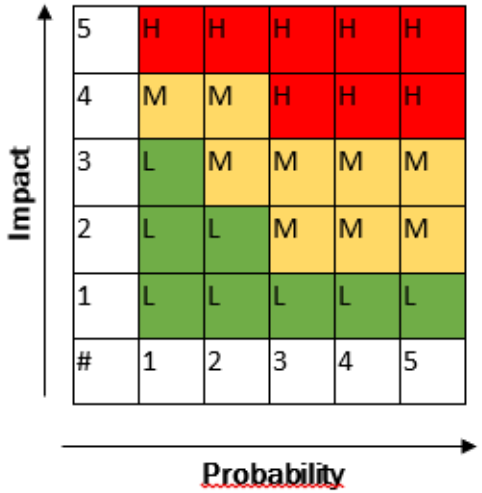
Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV) and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

Low risk ☐

Moderate risk ■

High risk ☐

Additional information required ☐



C. Development of ESS Review Note and Screening Decision

Prepared by

Name: Ludovic Bernaudat Date: 8 July, 2022

Screening review by

Name: Alexandra Mutungi and Polycarp Odiedo Date: 5 August 2022

Cleared[iii]

D. **Safeguard Review Summary** (by the safeguard team)

This is a moderate risk project. Develop a management plan to handle the safeguard risks identified, implement it and be vigilant in finding other safeguard issues during the project implementation. Apply adaptive management.

E. **Safeguard Recommendations** (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required ☐
- Take Good Practice approach[4] ☐
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.) ☐
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan ☐
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase ☐
- Other _____ ■

Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
Guiding Principles (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)		
GP1 Has the project analyzed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	A wide range of stakeholders have been analyzed and other interested parties and beneficiaries have been stated.
GP2 Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?	Y	The Programme has approached women's groups and developed a Gender Action Plan. National guidelines/processes on engagement of Indigenous and other rural communities and organizations have been analysed and will be used as reference. ISLANDS programme activities will not lead to displacement and/or involuntary resettlement. However, the Atlantic region has a high prevalence of informal waste pickers and the ISLANDS programme may have a notable effect on their livelihoods due to the improvement and possibly, formalization of certain chemicals and waste management practices. Waste pickers will be included in any activities that may affect their livelihoods as relevant stakeholders and the programme will provide adequate alternatives if informal recycling activities are halted or otherwise affected by programme activities.
GP3 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N	Local communities are expected to gain from the Programme in terms of environmental and human health and even economic benefits. A Gender Action Plan has been developed to ensure gender equality concerns are tackled appropriately, if concerns are raised.
GP4 Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?	Y	Consideration has been given to gender-balanced representation in the design and imp

epresentation in the design and implementation?		anced representation in the design and implementation.
GP5 Did the proposed project analyze relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	Y	Chemicals and wastes tend to affect men and women differently. Even if chemicals and wastes reach and expose populations equally, factors such as: (i) poverty and socio economic status; (ii) gender-based and customary norms; (iii) health access and equity; and (iv) overall representation in decision-making processes and management policies relating to chemicals and wastes, determine the extent of repercussions and ramifications of these on population subgroups. For example, in many societies women are expected to fulfil roles of unpaid domestic work, including care of ill family members. In this way, chemical exposures and health effects (whether of men or women) can add to the existing and entrenched "time poverty" (i.e. the time required for non-productive or unpaid labour that limit women's opportunities to participate in remunerative economic activities), thus further entrenching gender inequality. As such, the programme did develop a gender analysis and will take a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure child project activities, either: • do not reinforce existing gender inequalities (that is, are Gender Neutral); or • attempt to redress existing gender inequalities (that is, are Gender Sensitive); or • attempt to re-define women and men's gender roles and relations (Gender Positive / Transformative). This work will be continued by the CCKM c

		oordination project. The CCKM project use s the gender information from this child pro ject and other ISLANDS child projects to de velop a programmatic gender action plan t o ensure the programme is delivered in a g ender responsive manner.
GP6 Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of suc h information.	Y	A grievance redress mechanism will be buil t into the ISLANDS programme website, wh ich will include specific contact details (e-mail address and phone number) where per sons can raise grievances.
GP7 Will or did the project disclose project information, incl uding the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the web pages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	Y	All documents will be available on the Prog ramme knowledge platform on the ISLAND S programme website gefislands.org, and i n the UNEP Open Data Portal (https://open. unep.org/).
GP8 Were the stakeholders (including affected communitie s) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanis m? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Y	Stakeholders will be informed of UNEPs gri evance mechanism, the Stakeholder Respo nse Mechanism (SRM), as well as the griev ance redress mechanism situated on the IS LANDS programme website (gefislands.or g).
GP9 Does the project consider potential negative impacts f rom short-term net gain to the local communities or countrie s at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burd en?[v]	Y	All activities will follow a sustainable econo mic model that should make activities fina ncially feasible in the long term.
GP10 Does the project consider potential partial economic b enefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, inc luding women in poverty?	N	Vulnerable groups related to chemicals and waste management (e.g. informal recycler s, waste pickers) will be informed, trained a nd involved in project activities to ensure e qual benefits. More specifically, vulnerable groups will be approached as relevant stak eholders and collaborated with to ensure fu ll involvement in demonstration activities. If their livelihoods are affected, for example t hrough the formalisation of jobs, they will b e provided affordable alternatives. In this w

		e provided affordable alternatives. In this w ay tangible benefits are expected beyond th e executing timeline.
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modifi ed habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or loss es and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and e cosystem services?	N	
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritativ e sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenou s Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?	N	
1.3 conversion or degradation of habitats that are identifie d by authoritative sources for their high conservation and bio diversity value?	N	
1.4 activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsist ent with any officially recognized management plans for the a rea?	N	
1.5 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroach ment on habitat)?	N	
1.6 activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration a nd/or land degradation?	N	
1.7 reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?	N	The quality of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands is expected to be improv ed in the long term due to the expected imp rovements in management of chemicals an d waste. For example, decrease in size of la ndfills will lead to better drainage. Moreove r, any waste management technologies use d by, for or through the ISLANDS programm e will not be water intensive.

1.8 reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?	N	
1.9 support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting	N	
1.10 introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
1.11 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	N	
1.12 collection and utilization of genetic resources?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1 improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Y	Poor waste management can increase the vulnerability to environmental issues and decrease resilience to climate change impacts. Specifically, poor waste management can lead to environmental degradation which can in turn directly lead to disasters or worsen the effects of natural hazards. Therefore, it is expected that sound waste management practices implemented through the ISLANDS Programme will lead to increased resilience against climate change impacts.
2.2 areas subject to (natural) hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Y	The Atlantic SIDS region is prone to natural hazards, in particular tropical cyclones but also earthquakes and volcanic activity. The ISLANDS Programme will incorporate adaptive measures when developing activities, with an eye on local characteristics. For example, considerations will be made for changes in the project execution timeline to minimise the probability of natural disasters affecting the project timeline, thereby delaying project execution. Resilience to these ex

		ternal factors will be factored in the solutio ns introduced by the project.
2.3 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to poten tial impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	Y	Interim storage facilities could be vulnerabl e to impacts of climate change. Therefore, considerations will be made for planning a nd risk mitigating in order to climate proof waste management infrastructure.
2.4 direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate c hange impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	N	
2.5 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N	Projects implemented or supported by the I SLANDS Programme in participant countrie s are unlikely to cause significant generatio n of GHG emissions. The programme can c ontribute to improvement (decreases) in gr eenhouse gas emissions under end-of-life v ehicles management, as vehicle emissions would be considered under the control of i mports. The ISLANDS Programme will not encourage the establishment of waste inci nerator facilities or similar facilities, but if a participant country decides to establish a waste incinerator facility or similar facility, t he Programme could assist to ensure best available techniques and best environment al practices are used. Renewable energy so urces will be favoured. Any transboundary movement of hazardous waste will be in lin e with the Basel Convention.
2.6 capture of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and l ow carbon development, other measures for mitigating clima te change	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

3.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Maybe	One of the ISLANDS Programme's goals is to prevent the release of pollutants to air, water and/or soil. In the case of interim storage of hazardous chemicals, the project will use best available practices and techniques to prevent any release of pollutants to the environment.
3.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N	One of the ISLANDS Programme's main goals is to prevent the generation of wastes in participant countries, especially hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
3.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Y	The ISLANDS Programme will assist participating countries in managing the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides, using best available techniques and best environmental practices, as well as ensuring project sites have emergency preparedness and response plans in place.
3.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention)	N	The ISLANDS Programme will reinforce the capacity of countries to comply with the phase-out dates under the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions and prevent the release of chemicals to the environment.
3.5 the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment (including non-target species) or human health?	N	One of the ISLANDS Programme's goals is to reduce the use of highly hazardous pesticides.
3.6 significant consumption of energy, water, or other material inputs?	N	Projects implemented or supported by the ISLANDS Programme in participant countries are unlikely to consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources. The ISLANDS Programme will not encourage the establishment of waste incinerator facilities or similar facilities, as est

		ablishment of these facilities in small coun tries may lead to considerable emissions. However, if a participant country decides to establish a waste incinerator facility or simi lar facility nonetheless (separate from the I SLANDS programme), the Programme coul d assist to ensure best available technique s and best environmental practices are use d.
Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1 the design, construction, operation and/or decommissi oning of structural elements such as new buildings or structu res (including those accessed by the public)?	Y	The project will involve the design of infrast ructural improvements for selected waste management sites and storage infrastructu re in accordance with international best pra ctices. Construction is entirely dependent o n co-financing being available.
4.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?	Maybe	The ISLANDS programme pilot projects will not support the establishment of any infras tructure that could lead to air pollution, nois e pollution, vibration, traffic or water runoff. Physical hazards due to the upgrading of w aste management facilities, secure consoli dation sites, handling of hazardous wastes will be entirely mitigated through the provisi on of protective gear, training programmes, and regular monitoring that safety measure s are being followed.
4.3 exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne disease s (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or nonco mmunicable diseases?	Maybe	Persons on the Atlantic islands who engag e in waste picking at the dump sites are at an increased risk for exposure to infection given the presence of sharp and contamina ted objects. The ISLANDS programme will ensure that community health, safety and s ecurity will always be protected, and where

		possible, improved. These workers will also benefit from training on best environmental practices to protect them from the negative health impacts associated with improper waste management.
4.4 adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N	
4.5 transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event)?	Y	All waste management practices implemented or supported by the ISLANDS Programme will take into account reduction of risk to human health and the environment and BAT/BEP will be applied with wastes that need to be transported.
4.6 engagement of security personnel to support project activities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?	Y	Consolidation of hazardous chemicals in secure sites will consider operational aspects that were put in place in previous government disposal initiatives, such as the presence of security personnel.
4.7 an influx of workers to the project area or security personnel (e.g. police, military, other)?	N	
Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N	
5.2 adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	N	
5.3 utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism)?	N	
5.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cul	N	

5.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N	
5.5 significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	N	
5.6 identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage	N/A	
Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1 full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	N	
6.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	Maybe	Informal recyclers and waste pickers operating in dumpsites will be included in any activities that may affect their livelihoods as relevant stakeholders, and the programme will provide adequate alternatives if informal recycling activities are halted or otherwise affected by programme activities.
6.2 involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
6.3 risk of forced evictions?	N	
6.4 changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	N	
Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
7.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	Y	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé and Príncipe do not have populations of uncontacted or isolated Indigenous peoples, (although Guinea-Bissau does have Indigenous populations), but have significant rural and/or subsistence populations. No project

		and/or subsistence populations. No project activities implemented or supported by the ISLANDS programme will be located on lands inhabited by indigenous populations. In the case that Indigenous peoples and/or rural communities are present in the area of influence of waste management projects implemented or supported by the ISLANDS Programme in these countries, the ISLANDS Programme will ensure that Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is obtained, that communications are established with representatives, and that the relevant Indigenous peoples and communities will benefit from the improved management of chemicals and waste under these projects.
7.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	Only Guinea-Bissau has Indigenous communities, and no project activities will be implemented in their territory. Rural and/or subsistence communities will be actively engaged through meetings with representatives. Where rural communities request assistance in managing chemicals and/or waste, the ISLANDS programme will support accordingly
7.3 impacts to the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	N	
7.4 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
7.5 adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N	
7.6 risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	

survival of indigenous peoples?		
7.7 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous people s, including through the commercialization or use of their tra ditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions		
8.1 Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff?	Y	The Executing Agency will be responsible f or hiring project staff. As per PCA condition s, UNEP guiding principles on selection pro cess and labour and working conditions wil l have to be adopted. The EA being an inter governmental organisation under the BRS s ecretariat, these rules are already integrate d in their operations.
If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involv e or lead to:	N	
8.2 working conditions that do not meet national labour la ws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?	N	
8.3 the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
8.4 occupational health and safety risks (including violenc e and harassment)?	Maybe	Persons on the Atlantic islands who engag e in waste picking at the dump sites are at an increased risk for exposure to infection given the presence of sharp and contamina ted objects. The ISLANDS programme will ensure that community health, safety and s ecurity will always be protected, and where possible, improved. These workers will also benefit from training on best environmental practices to protect them from the negative health impacts associated with improper w aste management. ISLANDS programme p ersonnel handling hazardous wastes will b e provided with protective equipment and p articipate in training programmes; safety m easures will be monitored regularly.

8.5 the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	
8.6 suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N	
8.7 unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men	N	

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10848 - Appendix 7 - COVID19 additional questions	CEO Endorsement ESS	
10848 - Appendix 7 - SRIF_final	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A: Project Results Framework (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective: To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS

GEF Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity
Sub indicator 5.3: Amount of Marine Litter Avoided – 4,200 MT

GEF Core 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 – 121.47 MT
Sub indicators:
9.1: Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type): DDT – 0.5 MT; PCB – 84.60 MT; PFOS – 27.04 MT; PBDE – 3.09 MT
9.2: Quantity of mercury reduced – 6.24 MT
9.4: Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste: three (3) countries
9.5: Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities: RSC – 3
9.6: Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided: 3,200 MT

GEF Core indicator 10: Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources – 99.186 (grams of toxic equivalent g TEQ)

GEF Core indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.
Female: 274,315
Male: 274,315
Total: 548,630

SDG Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. *Indicators: 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement; 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment*
SDG Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention,

reduction, recycling and reuse. Indicator: *12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.*

SDG Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. Indicator *14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density.*

Annex A: Project Results Framework						
Outcome 1	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Component 1: Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS						
Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports and transition to sustainable alternatives (C&W Impact class 1) No. of countries that endorse ESM policies for chemical wastes (C&W Impact class 4) No. of end users with access to online information system and training database to promote knowledge management on Chemicals and Waste MEAs in national institutions (C&W Impact class 10)	Project countries have varying levels of environmental legislation and controls in place to control imports of chemicals and the generation of hazardous wastes. Levels of capacity to develop, draft, enact, implement, and enforce vary. It is estimated that on an annual basis, the project countries cumulatively generate over 3,291 tonnes of WEEE and two of the three project countries generate at least 35, 297 tonnes of plastics on average per year.	At least 3,000 tonnes of products containing POPs/Mercury avoided Three (3) countries have endorsed ESM policies which prevent the entry of harmful chemicals into their territories At least 50 end users across the three (3) countries have access to the online information system and training database	Indication of endorsement via national media house/ government website/ government social medial Global trade data on UN Comtrade database Chemicals and waste data for the project countries accessible on online information system and training database Training reports	Countries are unable to enact legislation within the lifetime of the project due to lack of political will Relevant national stakeholders with appropriate technical capacity will contribute to and participate in the Training needs assessment to inform the relevant thematic areas to be prioritised for training	UNEP MTS 2022-2025. Pollution and Waste Pillar; Chemicals and pollution action thematic subprogramme; Towards a pollution-free planet Strategic Objective 2025 Outcomes: 3A, 3B, 3C
Component 1 Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Output 1.1: The legislative and institutional framework is developed/ improv	1. No. of national assessments on the legal framework for the management of specific hazardous chemicals and	All project countries have passed legislation to support the management of wastes, with considerations being giv	Mid-term Three (3) x detailed national assessments of legal framework on POP-containing chemicals and	National roadmaps towards adopting legislation on EEE, ELVs and MAPs Workshop repor	Assumptions: Countries will continue to have similar national priorities during execution in order	Direct Outcomes: 3.1, 3.5 Indicators (Chemicals and P

ed to support the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes at national levels in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe	wastes conducted (Activity 1.1.1) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 2. No. of draft sub-regional model policies and legislation developed to support the implementation of the environmentally sound management of specific hazardous waste categories (Activity 1.1.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.2) 3. No. of national strategies developed for adoption and implementation of the model policies and legislation (Activity 1.1.3) (C&W Output indicator 4.1)	en to plastic waste in each country. However, no legislation has been developed for the management of categories such as EEE, ELVs and mercury containing products. A regional directive for Atlantic SIDS has not been developed.	products containing POP chemicals, such as EEEs, ELVs and MAPs One (1) x sub-regional draft policy on management of the priority hazardous waste streams End of project Three (3) x national strategies for the for implementation of hazardous waste management	ts from National Working Sessions and consultations	to facilitate the development of the sub-regional policy Each country has the empowering legislation to subsequently enact the model regulations or the parts thereof which are relevant to the country's needs.	ollution Action): (i), (iii)
Output 1.2: Sustainable training programme is developed to assist countries with implementing the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs at a national level	1. No. of training needs assessments developed (Activity 1.2.1) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 2. No. of training plans developed (Activity 1.2.2) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 3. No. of agency personnel trained through "Training of Trainers" programme (Activities 1.2.3) (C&W Output indicator 10.1) 4. No. of training platforms going online (Activity 1.2.4) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 5. No. of persons attending awareness	Project countries indicated that capacity building on waste and chemicals Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) will be beneficial to assist in addressing the concomitant challenge of meeting obligations under these Conventions, the limited capacity to stay abreast of the updates to the Conventions and the inherent need to improve implementation.	Mid-term One (1) x Training Needs Assessment (TNA) One (1) sustainable training plan for the gaps identified from the Training Needs Assessment Ten (10) x persons trained under "Training of Trainers" programme, with 40% being female End of project One (1) x sustainable training platform available online with training tools and materials being uploaded Thirty (30) people attending awareness raising session on o	TNA Report "Training of Trainers" Workshop report Photographs and social media post on training workshops Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of online platform Survey (post-KAP survey) after the completion of the Awareness Raising Programme	Risk: Countries may consider some data as sensitive and will therefore refuse to share national data through online database Mitigation: Standard operating procedures for information exchange and guides for validation of information prior to making content available on the online database	Direct Outcomes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.13 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (i)

	tending awareness-raising sessions on, and using the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs online training platform (Activity 1.2.5) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1)		nline platform and at least fifty (50) people reached by online training platform			
Output 1.3: National, institutional and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened	1. No. of assessments developed on institutional, technical and laboratory capacity (Activity 1.3.1) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 2. No. of formalized arrangements for inter-agency collaboration (Activity 1.3.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.1) 3. No of persons trained in regional training programme on detection of POPs and MAPs in imported products (Activity 1.3.3) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1)	The existing national and regional frameworks related to the control of trade in chemicals, products containing chemicals and wastes governed by the various chemicals and waste MEAs are generally weak. Countries have indicated their interest in strengthening capacity in this regard.	<u>Mid-term</u> One (1) x assessment on institutional, technical and analytical capacity on identification of chemicals to be controlled At least ten (10) persons trained on regional training workshop on monitoring of imported chemicals, of which 30% are female <u>End of project</u> Three (3) x formalized arrangements for inter-agency collaboration in each project country, including requisite Terms of Reference for member agencies	Assessment report shared with CCKM Regional training workshop report Training materials developed for execution of pilot project shared on a regional database and through CCKM	<u>Assumption</u>: Border control agencies have sufficient resources to support successful implementation of inter-agency mechanism <u>Risk</u>: Availability of information from Customs agencies to complete analysis of potentially hazardous imports.	<u>Direct Outcomes:</u> 3.5 - <u>Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action):</u> (i), (iii)
Output 1.4: Increased capacity for the development and implementation of national and regional chemicals and products standards including GHS	1. No. of assessments on the implementation status of GHS in the project countries (Activity 1.4 1) (C&W Output indicator 3.2) 2. No. of persons trained in regional training workshop on GHS implementation (Activity 1.4.1) (C&W Output indicator 10.1) 3. No. of regional assessments on the regulation of chem	Only Cabo Verde has advanced to develop standards in accordance with ECOWAS treaty. São Tomé and Príncipe and Guinea Bissau do not have specific legislation or bodies to support implementation of standards.	<u>Mid-term</u> One (1) x regional assessment of GHS implementation in each project country At least twenty (20) persons trained in regional training workshop on GHS implementation, of which 25% are female <u>End of project</u> One (1) regional assessment on labelling and product sta	One (1) x Assessment Report of GHS Implementation in 3 project countries and Gap Analysis benchmarked on GHS "Purple Book" Workshop report on regional training on GHS Certificates of Participation for persons trained Training materials and knowled	<u>Risks</u>: National implementation of standards may be dependent on collaboration with regional standards bodies. There are no standards bureaus in place in Guinea Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe.	<u>Direct Outcomes:</u> 3.1, 3.5 - <u>Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action):</u> (i), (iii)

	icals and products through standards (Activity 1.4.2) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 4. No. of roadmaps to support countries with implementing national standards developed (Activity 1.4.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.1 5. No. of beneficiaries attending training and awareness-raising workshops on standards developed (Activity 1.4.2) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1 6. No. of regional labelling or product standards developed (Activity 1.4.2) (C&W Output indicator 3.2)		ng and product standards conducted Three (3) x national roadmaps for implementation of regional standards At least ten (10) beneficiaries, of which 30% are female, trained in awareness raising workshop conducted on the implementation of the standards developed Two (2) x regional labelling or product standards developed	ge products on GHS shared to online database and CCKM National roadmaps for implementation of standards		
Output 1.5: Sustainable Procurement is promoted to key stakeholders to reduce the manufacture/ import of products containing hazardous chemicals	1. No. of assessments on the enabling environment for sustainable procurement conducted (Activity 1.5.1) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 2. No. of non-regrettable alternatives available for PFAS, POP-PBDEs, SCCPs/PCBs/PCNs and mercury added products identified/assessed (Activity 1.5.2) (C&W Output indicator 1.2) 3. Number of assessments of usage of POPs and Hg in project countries (A	There are low levels of investment in funding for alternative and sustainable production practices in all project countries. Governments are limited by resources and information exchange, especially given frequent updates to the lists of chemicals of concern.	<u>End of project</u> One (1) x regional assessment on the enabling environment for sustainable procurement Three (3) x sustainable suitable alternatives to PFAS, POP-PBDEs, SCCPs/PCBs/PCNs and/or mercury added products assessed and selected for phase-out Three (3) assessments, one per country, on usage of POPs and Hg in project countries. Three (3) x workplans for three (3) pilot	Assessment reports on enabling environment and suitable alternatives Quotations for procurement of samples of sustainable alternatives and official confirmation of receipt of stocks under pilot project(s) Regional training workshop report	<u>Risks</u>: Availability of suitable non-regrettable alternatives on market and ability of alternative to perform to the same standard as unsustainable product Cost of complete phase-out and introduction to the suitable alternative products constrained by national resources within the proj	<u>Direct Outcomes:</u> 3.1, 3.5, 3.9 - <u>Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action):</u> (iii), (iv)

	ctivity 1.5.2) (C&W Output indicator 2.1) 4. No. of pilot project work plans developed to phase out hazardous chemicals or products containing hazardous chemicals phased out (Activities 1.5.2) (C&W Output indicator 1.2, 3.2, 5.1) 5. No. of beneficiaries attending regional training workshop on the selection of suitable sustainable alternatives (Activity 1.5.3) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1)		projects on transition to sustainable alternatives for at least one (1) priority product in each project country At least thirty (30) persons trained during a regional training workshop on the selection of suitable alternatives with 40% being female		ect timeframe Cost of retrofitting equipment to facilitate uptake of alternative products into operations.	
Component 2: Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials						
Outcome 2	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Quantities of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Atlantic SIDS that are being managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (C&W Impact Class 1)	All project countries have ratified the BRSM Conventions, except for Cabo Verde, who has not ratified the Minamata Convention. However, practices for the management of hazardous chemicals and waste systems in the Atlantic SIDS vary widely. There is also a lack of available facilities for the management of complex hazardous waste streams in the project countries.	End of project At least 84.6 tonnes of PCBs, 38.64 tonnes of PFOS, 4.39 tonnes of PBDEs eliminated regionally. Approximately 129 tonnes of obsolete pesticides, DDT and other chemicals eliminated regionally. At least 6.24 tonnes of mercury added products eliminated regionally.	Inventory/Stockpile verification reports Destruction certificates Safeguarding/ Shipping documentation	Risk: Accidental spills can cause damage or loss to human health and the environment Mitigation: Authorized contractors will be engaged for consolidation and safeguarding operations and health and safety protocols will be adhered to.	UNEP MTS 2022-2025. Pollution and Waste Pillar; Chemicals and pollution action thematic subprogramme; Towards a pollution-free planet Strategic Objective 2025 Outcome 3A, 3B, 3C
Component 2 Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Out**

						comes
Output 2.1: Capacity for environmentally sound management of SC POPs and MC Hg products strengthened, and obsolete pesticides and chemicals, PCBs and DDT eliminated	1. No. of hazardous waste inventories developed (Activity 2.1.1) (C&W Output indicator 2.1) 2. Number of strategies developed for sound management and disposal of hazardous wastes identified (Activity 2.1.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.1) 3. Quantity of materials consolidated for disposal/elimination operations (Activity 2.1.3) (C&W Output indicator 1.1)	Component 1 dealt with implementing to control the import of avoidable hazardous chemicals and chemicals in products into the countries. However, for chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals that are already in the countries, those that are considered intrinsic to daily life and those without suitable alternatives, systems need to be in place to safely manage them on a national level and, where possible, as a region.	**Mid-term** Three (3) x national hazardous waste inventories developed One (1) x regional strategy for the sound management and disposal of hazardous wastes identified, with sub-sections for each project country **End of project** At least 3,000 tonnes of materials consolidated and safeguarded for disposal/ elimination operations as per the regional strategy	Strategy developed for disposal/ stabilization of hazardous chemicals and products Contract with company for consolidation, safeguarding, export and disposal/ stabilization of waste Destruction certificates Waste manifests	Risks: Shipping costs and market prices will determine the feasibility of the export operation. There is potential to involve private sector here, but their interest may fluctuate. If equipment or chemicals are stored improperly or in an unsecure environment where there is potential for leaks or larceny, this will affect the quantity of materials which can be managed sustainably. It will also affect the feasibility of the export operation. Mitigation: Secured site is used for interim storage of materials in order to avoid larceny Regular monitoring of containers during ongoing consolidation activities to prevent harm to environment This activity will be conducted in the second half of the project to ena	Direct Outcomes: 3.2, 3.5, 3.7 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (ii), (iii), (iv)

					ble as large a s possible qu antities of the se chemicals to be accumul ated to have maximum im pact	
Output 2.2: Cap acity and infras tructure to sup port the integra ted waste man agement syste ms and hazard ous waste man agement strate gies in the Atla ntic SIDs impro ved	1. No. of national h azardous waste m anagement plans (HWMP) develope d or updated (Activ ity 2.2.1) (C&W Out put indicator 4.2) 2. No. of assessme nts made on managem ent of hazardous wast e streams at selected l andfill sites (Activity 2. 2.2) (C&W Output indic ator 2.1) 3. No. of sustainabl e hazardous waste management traini ng plans develope d (Activity 2.2.2) (C&W Output indica tor 3.2) 4. No. end users att ending sustainable hazardous waste management traini ngs (Activity 2.2.2) (C&W Output indic ator 7.2, 10.1) 5. No. of pilot proje cts executed to de monstrate hazardo us waste manage ment plan (Activity 2.2.3) (C&W Outpu t indicator 3.2) 6. No. of front-end engineering design reports developed (Activity 2.2.4) (C& W Output indicator 3.2)	Project countries la ck integrated wast e management sys tems with consider ations for problem atic and hazardous waste streams. In addition, disposal s ites are not properl y lined and the haz ardous wastes whi ch end up there po se significant envir onmental threats. There is a recogniz ed need for improv ed landfill manage ment practices in o rder to protect hum an health and the e nvironment.	**Mid-term** Three 3 x national H WMPs and roadma ps for implementati on of (HWMP) devel oped or updated (at l east one for each c ountry) Three (3) assessme nts on management of hazardous waste streams at selected landfill sites Three (3) sustainabl e hazardous waste management trainin g plans developed Three (3) x national training workshops delivered to waste management (publi c and private secto r) personnel At least 15 end user s attending sustain able hazardous was te management trai nings **End of project** Three (3) pilot proje cts executed to de monstrate hazardou s waste manageme nt plan Three (3) x front en d engineering desig n reports for improv ing infrastructural c apacity for interim s torage of hazardous waste in region	Meeting notes fro m national consult ations Presentations dev eloped for waste management entit ies on national HW MPs Communication m aterials developed on results of pilot project and share d with CCKM Training materials developed for wa ste management personnel at land fills Workshop reports for training works hops for waste m anagement perso nnel at landfills FEED report(s)	Risk: Availabil ity of resourc es at waste management entities to op erationalize H WMP Mitigation: On going consult ations should be held with national wast e manageme nt entities to ensure that pl ans develope d can be feas ibly executed. Assumption: Co-financing for constructi on of interim hazardous w aste manage ment facility will be made available (no reallocation o f resources) External fundi ng sources fo r infrastructur e developmen t to be establi shed during th e inception ph ase of the proj ect.	Direct Outcom es: 3.2, 3.5, 3. 7 Indicators (Ch emicals and P ollution Actio n): (i), (iii)

Component 3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products						
Outcome 3	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector	Quantities of harmful materials and chemicals not disposed on dump sites and viable materials recovered for re-use/recycling (C&W Impact Class 1) Amount of marine litter avoided (C&W Impact Class 1)	In the project countries, there is limited evidence of private sector involvement in waste management. In the case of Cabo Verde, there is one NGO which is known to support WEEE management. However, limited material flows and fluctuating prices in the international recycling commodity markets inhibit the economic feasibility of recovery operations.	**End of project** At least five (5) t of WEEE recycled At least one (1) t ELVs managed At least fifteen (15) persons trained in Guinea Bissau on the ESM and reduction of chemicals used in the agricultural sector At least 1 t of hazardous waste diverted from landfills on the island of Principe At least one (1) incubator facility developed to support the advancement of chemicals and waste management through small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the project countries. At least 4,200 of marine litter avoided	Confirmation of receipt of Notification Document from Basel Convention competent authorities of States concerned in transboundary movement Chain of custody forms for recyclers to indicate receipt of recovered materials Certificates for persons trained Incubator facility developed by financial institution	Risk: Availability of resources to support pilot projects with private sector to manage waste streams	UNEP MTS 2022-2025. Pollution and Waste Pillar; Chemicals and pollution action thematic subprogramme; Towards a pollution-free planet Strategic Objective 2025 Outcome 3B, 3C
Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Output 3.1: Supporting Private Sector Involvement the ESM of WEEE in Atlantic SIDS	1. No of material flow, technical and socioeconomic assessments on WEEE management in project countries (Activity 3.1.1) (C&W Output indicator 3.2) 2. No. of pilot projects work plans dev	WEEE management is a priority issue for the project countries. However, there is limited information on the actors involved in this sector. The baseline revealed that none of the project countries have RSC schemes in place for	**Mid-term** One (1) x regional assessment on material flow, technical and economic feasibility of RSC for the management of WEEE **End of project** One (1) x pilot project workplan develop	Assessment reports and roadmaps delivered Training workshop report Certificates of participation for trainees Chain of custody forms and was	Assumptions: Given the interest of the waste management companies to improve national landscapes for WEEE management, it is assumed that they can sustainably finance	Direct Outcomes: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (iii), (iv)

	eloped to demonstrate the RSC scheme (Activity 3.1.2) (C&W Output indicator 3.2) 3. Quantity of WEEE diverted from land fill under pilot project (Activity 3.1.2) (C&W Output indicator 1.2) 4. No. of regional roadmaps developed to implement BAT/BEP guidelines for the management of WEEE (Activity 3.1.3) (C&W Output indicator 3.2) 5. No. of people trained on plan for implementing the recommended BAT/BEP and roadmap (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1)	WEEE management.	ed for demonstration of RSC scheme At least five (5) t of WEEE diverted from landfills under pilot project One (1) x regional roadmap developed on implementation of BAT/BEP guidelines for the management of WEEE At least ten (10) waste management professionals trained, at least 30% of which are female	te recovery/disposal certificates for the environmentally sound management of 5 tonnes of WEEE	operations to implement the BAT/BEP in accordance to the guidelines and roadmaps developed and in accordance with the training plan and operations manual.	
Output 3.2: Strengthened Capacity for ELVs management in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe	1. No. of material flow, technical and economic assessments on ELV management in participating project countries (Activity 3.2.1) (C&W Output indicator 2.1) 2. No. of national roadmaps developed (Activity 3.2.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.2) 3. No. of persons trained on BAT/BEP in ELV management in São Tomé and Príncipe (Activity 3.2.2) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1) 4. Quantity of ELVs managed through training exercise (C&W Output indicat	There is a lack of: information regarding quantities and flows of vehicles and ELVs. Although its management is addressed in special rules in Cabo Verde and a national plan in São Tomé and Príncipe, there has been limited action to ensure enforcement and ESM by facilities involved in dismantling ELVs and so, ELVs tend to be abandoned in public spaces in both countries.	**Mid-term** One (1) x Material Flow, Technical, Infrastructural and Economic Assessment One (1) x national roadmap developed for implementation of BAT/BEP guidelines for ELV management facility in São Tomé and Príncipe At least ten (10) waste management professionals trained on ESM of ELVs in São Tomé and Príncipe (at least 20% female) **End of project:** One (1) tonne of ELVs managed in an environmentally sound manner in São Tomé and Príncipe	Material Flow, Technical, Infrastructural and Economic Assessment report Roadmap developed BAT/BEP Guidelines and training materials published on online training database Training Workshop Report Communication materials developed on results of pilot project and shared with CCKM	Assumption: There are enough females involved in ELV management to meet 20% gender disaggregation target	Direct Outcomes: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (i), (iii), (iv)

	&W Output indicator 1.1)					
Output 3.3: Establishment/ improvement of lifecycle management mechanisms for priority wastes and recyclables in the Atlantic SIDS	1. No. of lifecycle assessments on agricultural sector in Guinea Bissau (Activity 3.3.1) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 2. No. of people trained to avoid and reduce generation of hazardous chemicals and waste in Guinea Bissau's agricultural sector (Activity 3.3.1) (C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1) 3. No. of national lifecycle assessments of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals developed for tourism sector (Activity 3.3.2) (C&W Output indicator 5.1) 4. No. of draft national strategies to reduce waste in tourism sector developed (Activity 3.3.2) (C&W Output indicator 4.2) 5. No. of case studies on national green tourism certification programmes developed (Activity 3.3.3) (C&W Output indicator 3.2) 6. Number of road maps developed for the implementation of sustainable tourism certifications in Príncipe (Activity 3.3.3) (C&W Output indicator 4.2)	The agricultural and tourism sectors are major economic sectors in Guinea Bissau, and in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, respectively. In this regard, national stakeholders identified these sectors for consideration for reduction and lifecycle management of hazardous chemicals and waste, especially given the limited capacity of waste management facilities in the project countries.	**Mid-term** One (1) x lifecycle assessment on agricultural sector in Guinea Bissau 15 persons in the agricultural sector, at least 20% of whom should be female, trained to avoid and reduce generation of hazardous chemicals and waste in Guinea Bissau's agricultural sector Two (2) x national lifecycle assessments of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals developed for tourism sector in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe Two (2) x draft national strategies to reduce waste in tourism sector developed for Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe One (1) x case study on national green tourism certification programmes developed for Principe One (1) x roadmap developed for the implementation of sustainable tourism certification in Príncipe **End of project** One (1) x roadmap developed for developed for launch of incubator facility	Assessments, national strategies and roadmaps delivered Workshop reports Statistics indicating decreased procurement of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals by farms and hotels Sustainable tourism certification criteria Suppliers certified under sustainable tourism certification programme Meeting notes with financial institutions from national consultations Criteria for being funded under incubator facility	Assumptions: Green tourism certification programme is viewed as economically feasible and will be adopted by hotels and other accommodations for tourists Risk: Availability of reliable data to support plastic waste assessment from tourism and agricultural industries Mitigation: UN Comtrade data and national consultations will be used to fill gaps	Direct Outcomes: 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (ii), (iii)

	7. No. of roadmaps developed for launch of incubator facilities developed (Activity 3.3.4) (C&W Output indicator 4.2)					
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Communication						
Outcome 4	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	No. of knowledge products developed under project (C&W Impact Class 9) No. of persons aware of knowledge products developed under project (C&W Impact Class 10)	Knowledge generated by projects and activities in SIDS is not currently shared, disseminated or communicated in a systematic way. As a result, and fuelled by geographic and language barriers, Atlantic SIDS rarely learn from each other, nor from the experiences of other SIDS.	At least six (6) knowledge products developed under project Knowledge products shared with at least ten thousand (10,000) recipients	No. of interactions on social media posts on knowledge products No. of hits on online information system and training database Progress and financial reports shared on CCKM List of Tide Turner Challenge Badge Earners	Assumptions: The ISLANDS programme accurately identifies SIDS stakeholders requiring information, and this information is used	UNEP MTS 2022-2025. Pollution and Waste Pillar; Chemicals and pollution action thematic subprogramme; Towards a pollution-free planet Strategic Objective 2025 Outcome 3A, 3C
Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes**
Output 4.1 Atlantic SIDS communities are informed and engaged with in the sound management of chemicals and waste	1. No. of knowledge assets generated (Activity 4.1.1) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 2. No. of knowledge assets for stimulating behavioural change for a POPs and Hg free Atlantic to Atlantic SIDS (Activity 4.1.2) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 3. No. of persons reached through Tide Turners Challenge (Activity 4.1.3)	gefislands.org web site and Green Forum (thegreenforum.org) ISLANDS groups are currently active. Pages and channels specific to the Atlantic SIDS child project will be developed. The Tide Turners Plastic Challenge implementation will benefit from previous experiences in the ISLANDS Pacific and Caribbean projects. It will increase environmental awaren	End of project At least six (6) knowledge products developed Knowledge products for stimulating behavioural change shared with at least ten thousand (10,000) recipients in Atlantic SIDS 3,000 persons (50% female) reached through Tide Turners Challenge 20 quarterly and 5 annual reports submitted to the CCKM by	Training materials and knowledge products uploaded to online database and shared to social media Dashboard reports on insights into interactions with knowledge products on social media and online database List of participants enrolled in Tide Turner Challenge	Risks: COVID-19 pandemic is affecting attendance at school, which may affect targets for Tide Turners Challenge Badges Mitigation: Challenge can be adapted, and creative ways developed to engage youths to complete challenge with	Direct Outcomes: 3.5, 3.13 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (iii)

	(C&W Output indicator 7.2, 10.1) 4. No. of quarterly and 5 annual reports submitted to the CCKM (Activity 4.1.3) (C&W Output indicator N/A) 5. Knowledge products of ISLANDS Programme shared in Atlantic SIDS (Activity 4.1.4) (C&W Output indicator 9.3)	vironmental awareness in youth and stimulate their behavioural change, which can influence the behaviour of the entire community.	BCRC-Senegal on progress/expenditure under GEF 10848 Project No. of hits on gefislands.org website and Green Forum ISLANDS communities of practice	List of Tide Turner Challenge Badge Earners Progress and financial reports available on CCKM	nin restrictions.	
Output 4.2 Support for Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management (CCKM) under GEF 10266	1. Development of a website and mobile App for the ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Partnership (Activity 4.2.1) (C&W Output indicator 9.2) 2. % of knowledge products shared within ISLANDS programme (Activity 4.2.1) (C&W Output indicator 8.1)	Given the expansion of the ISLANDS Programme into these three (3) Atlantic SIDS project countries, additional resources are required to support the activities of the CCKM child project 10266.	**End of project** One (1) website and mobile App for the ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Partnership developed for the ISLANDS Programme 100 % of project information from child projects packaged into knowledge products and disseminated across all SIDS	Branding guide used by executing agencies of child projects Progress reports ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Partnership Website and mobile app gefislands.org website and Green Forum ISLANDS communities of practice	**Assumptions:** SIDS are interested in cooperating and collaborating on chemicals and waste management issues.	Direct Outcomes: 3.5, 3.13 Indicators (Chemicals and Pollution Action): (iii)

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Response to GEF Secretariat Review

GEF noted that the co-financing of the PMC is less than the GEF amount. In the majority of projects, the practice is for the co-financing to be equal or greater than the GEF amount.

The co-financing for PMC is now greater than the GEF contribution. Significant co-financing is coming from SPREP towards project management.

-

Response to STAP Reviews

STAP reviewed the PFD, concurred with the ISLANDS Programme, and made the following comments on the concept of ISLANDS PFD that are relevant to this project (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/10185_STAP_Screen.pdf). These comments and the responses are included below:

• The project has the potential to generate Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) beyond the chemicals and waste focal area including: biodiversity benefits (through the prevention of harmful impacts of chemicals and waste on terrestrial and marine ecosystems); international waters benefits (through the prevention of chemical pollution and plastic pollution of international waters); and climate change benefits (through the mitigation of greenhouse emissions from poor waste management). It is recommended that a detailed analysis of these co-benefits should be carried out at the PPG stage and the final interventions designed to maximize these co-benefits. STAP also suggests that detailed information about how the chemicals and waste GEBs were estimated should be provided at the PPG stage.

Agency response: Noted. Section on GEBs addressed co-benefits in the areas of biodiversity, international waters, and climate change benefits. This section also includes details on the basis for GEB calculations.

• Component 2: one of the proposed interventions includes infrastructure, for example, engineered landfills. Given the limited land mass of SIDS and the susceptibility of SIDS to the impacts of climate change, for example, sea-level rise and increased frequency of extreme weather events, it is recommended that other alternatives should be assessed to ascertain that landfill is the best option. If landfill is the best option, it is recommended that the BAT be deployed that includes effective leachate management, methane recovery and waste-to-energy applications.

Agency response: This has been noted and BAT will be deployed.

• Stakeholders: The proposal contains a good representation of stakeholders, but their expected role in the project is not specified. STAP believes that academic and research institutions, especially local ones, are important stakeholders for this type of project that involves the assessment of BAT, knowledge management and dissemination. It is therefore recommended that relevant academic and research institutions should be engaged.

Agency response: This is noted and the project will ensure knowledge assets are shared with a network of SIDS based academic stakeholders. In addition, representatives from SIDS based academic institutions will be targeted to join the communities of practice.

• Risks: The proposal presents a good preliminary analysis of the potential risks to the success of the project. STAP appreciates that the potential impact of climate change and sea-level rise is recognized and included in the preliminary risk analysis. It is important that ways of mitigating these risks be designed at the PPG stage and incorporated during project implementation. Beyond the identified risks, STAP recommends that the project proponents consider other potential risks, including political risk and coordination challenges for a large program.

Agency response: This is noted. Political risks are now included. During PPG an assessment of climate risks and mitigation measures was undertaken. The result of this are included in the Section on Risk and in the Risk Mitigation Plan.

Response to Country comments on the PFD

GEF Council members made the following comments on the project. Where these comments pertain to this child project, a response is provided in the righthand column

Country	Comment	Agency Response
Canada	- The project appears to address some of the systemic issues facing SIDS that prevent them from fully implementing t he Minamata Convention. While not hi ghlighted in the project proposal, great er control of imports and waste could also assist countries in fulfilling their re porting requirements under the Conven tion. - This project is in line with previously a dopted Stockholm COP decisions and proposed actions to the GEF in the 201 8-2022 priority areas.	Noted. UNEP concu rs and under Comp onent 1 work is plan ned to reduce impor ts and waste. This will assist Caribbea n countries in fulfilli ng requirements un der the Convention.
Germany	Germany welcomes this proposal, whic h addresses the major chemicals and waste issues in the SIDS through an int erregional and intersectoral approach. At the same time, Germany has the foll owing comments that it suggests be a ddressed in the next phase of finalizing the project proposal: Suggestions for i mprovements to be made during the dr	The global CCKM pr oject will gather, syn thesize and dissemi nate information on recording chemical s components cont ained in products.

	improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: - The risks associated to the complex management structure should be addressed in the risk section of the PIF, as well as associated risk mitigation measures. As UNEP-Chemicals has already limited management capacities, Germany recommends to ensure that sufficient resources are provided in an early stage of project preparation. - In Component 1, the activity on "promotion and introduction of alternatives to identified priority chemicals and products (e.g. alternatives to POPs and Hg containing products, alternatives to HHPs, alternatives to certain plastics)(…)" does not clarify how identification is processed. Germany would welcome additional information on this component - In many sectors recording on chemical components contained in products is insufficient and incomplete. Germany therefore recommends to include the recording of chemicals and products as thematic building blocks in the component on strengthening regulatory/policy frameworks in the final proposal.	The Caribbean project will use and disseminate this information to inform stakeholders and change behaviours in the Caribbean region.
Norway/Denmark	- We are pleased that such a program is suggested for SIDS as they are especially vulnerable to these issues and have limited resources. - Please note (1) that the programme document itself states that there have been many initiatives on chemicals and waste across SIDS in the past. A common feature of many of these has been the failure to learn from experience	The potential overlap with countries with Special Programme activities is noted. During project preparation UNEP consulted both the Special Programme Secretariat and countries with Special Programme projects, to e

	(both positive and negative) and, to build on results and successes. The programme intends to address this issue which is very positive. - Several of the components refer to strengthening the national governments capacity to implement the BRS and Minamata Conventions, plus SAICM. One should be aware that there may be an overlap with UN Environment Special programme. How will this be addressed? - Indicator 5.3 concerns the amount of Marine Litter Avoided. The target is set at 185,400.00 Metric Tons (expected at PIF) which is higher than the total target set for GEF-7. Will GEF-7's target be increased? It is also noted that marine litter estimates are based on available country baseline data in term of marine litter generated. It is noted that some of these studies are dated and the data will be confirmed, and hopefully increased during PPG. - It is difficult to get a full overview of the elements of the program and these should be more detailed. It is positive that import control, substitution and collaboration with sectors generating waste are elements of the program. It is also positive that work is planned to promote regional management solutions as these are essential to ensure environmentally and economically sustainable waste solutions.	amme projects, to ensure national activities were complimentary, as opposed to duplicative of Special Programme activities.
US	- We believe that the overall goals of the ISLANDS program are positive and address important chemical and waste	The project does not propose single use plastic bans, however project countries

	priorities, including those related to reducing plastic pollution. However, in the United States' view, the inclusion of project activities directed at advancing new national efforts to ban single-use plastic products or develop extended producer responsibility (EPR) mechanisms is not consistent with the GEF mandate, which is to achieve global environmental benefits. Single-use plastic bans do not yet have a demonstrated net environmental benefit, as analyses of the full economic and environmental impacts, including life-cycle analysis of the impact of plastic alternatives, are lacking. GEF interventions should focus on waste management to combat plastic pollution. Unless activities related to the ban of single-use plastics and EPR are removed during further project development, the United States will not be in a position to support the Pacific Regional, Caribbean Regional, Indian Regional and Caribbean Incubator Child Projects at the CEO endorsement stage. - The United States would appreciate additional information on whether the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer (BCRC Caribbean) has the demonstrated competency and experience in the promotion and implementation single-use plastic bans. The below comments from the United States were provided prior to the Council meeting. An initial agency response was provided and can be found in the list of documents specific to the project in the GEF Portal.	er project countries that independently of the project introduce plastic bans during project execution, will contribute to the reduction of marine litter in core indicator 5.3. The project is focused on waste management to combat plastic pollution.	

	- Can the GEF please provide a breakdown of the relative funding directed to each country	

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

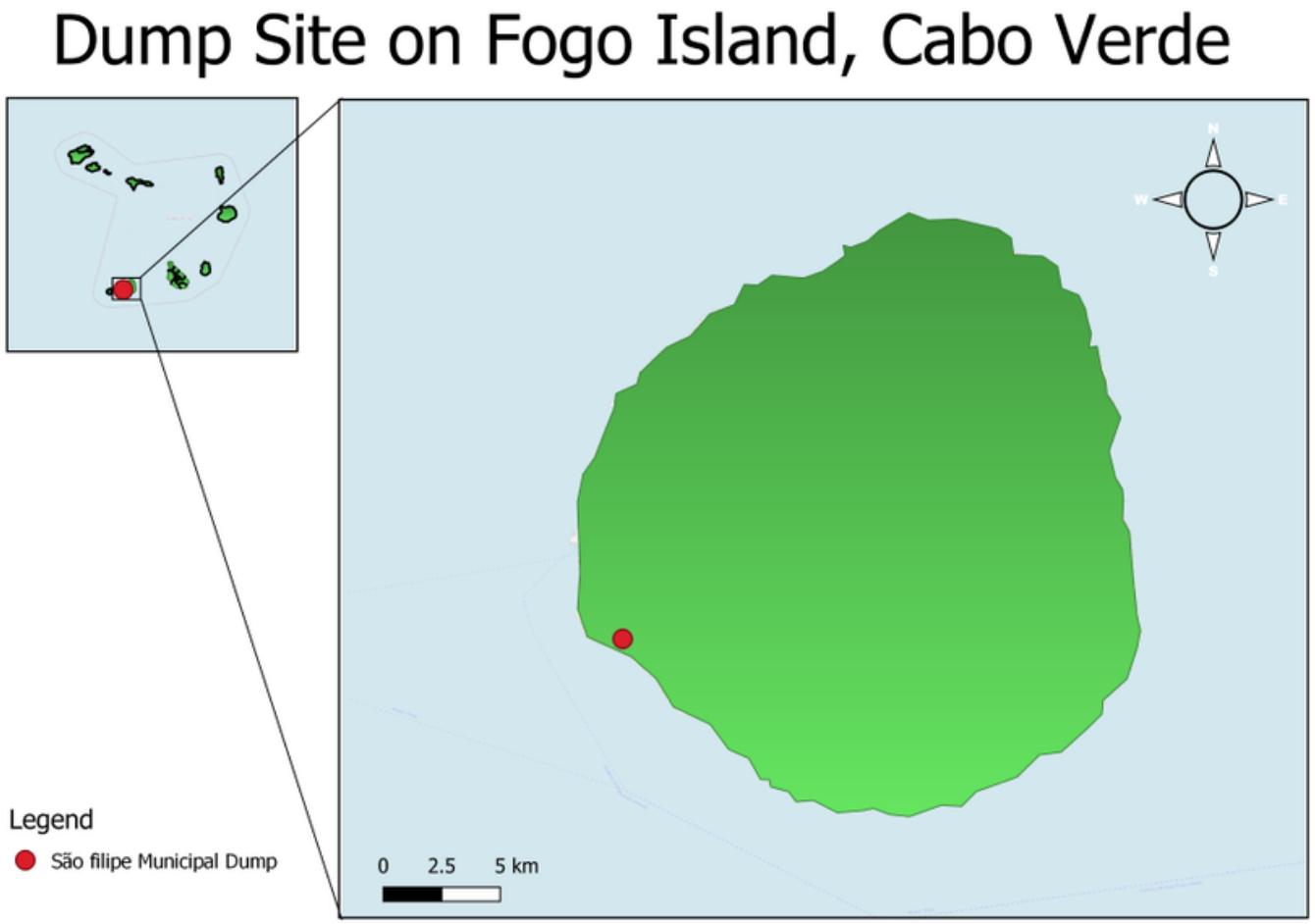
UNEP – implemented PPG ($200,000)

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Subcontract with BCRC – Caribbean *	85,000		85,000
National workshops	5,000	2,480	2,520
Validation workshop	10,000	1,030	8,970
Project personnel ADIST	60,760	60,760	
Project consultants ADIST	16,200	16,200	
Travel ADIST	22,780	22,780	
Consultants	260		260
Total	200,000	103,250	96,750

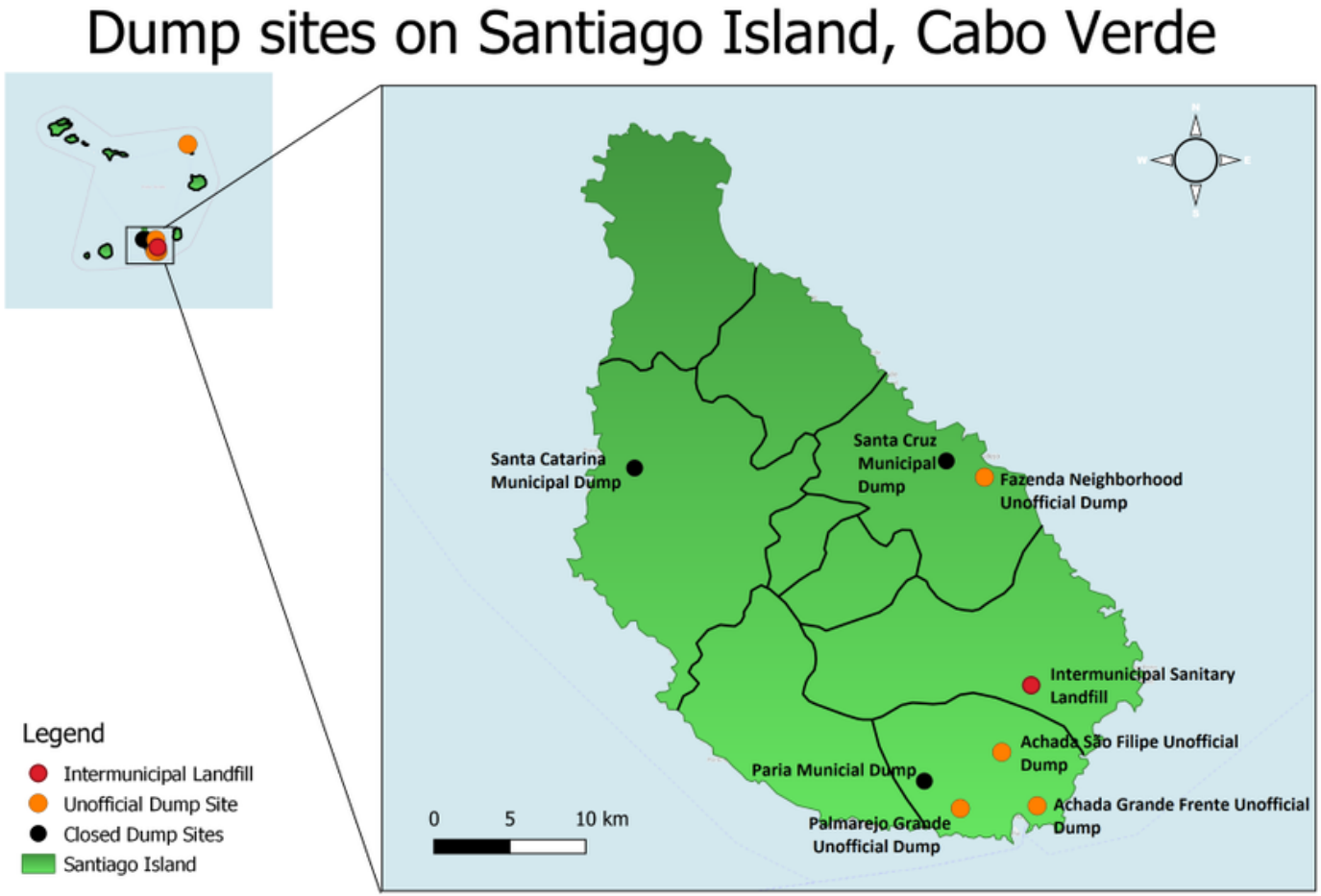
* Subcontract with BCRC – Caribbean covered the recruitment of consultants for preparation of baseline, alternative scenario and Theory of Change in line with the rest of the ISLANDS Programme.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

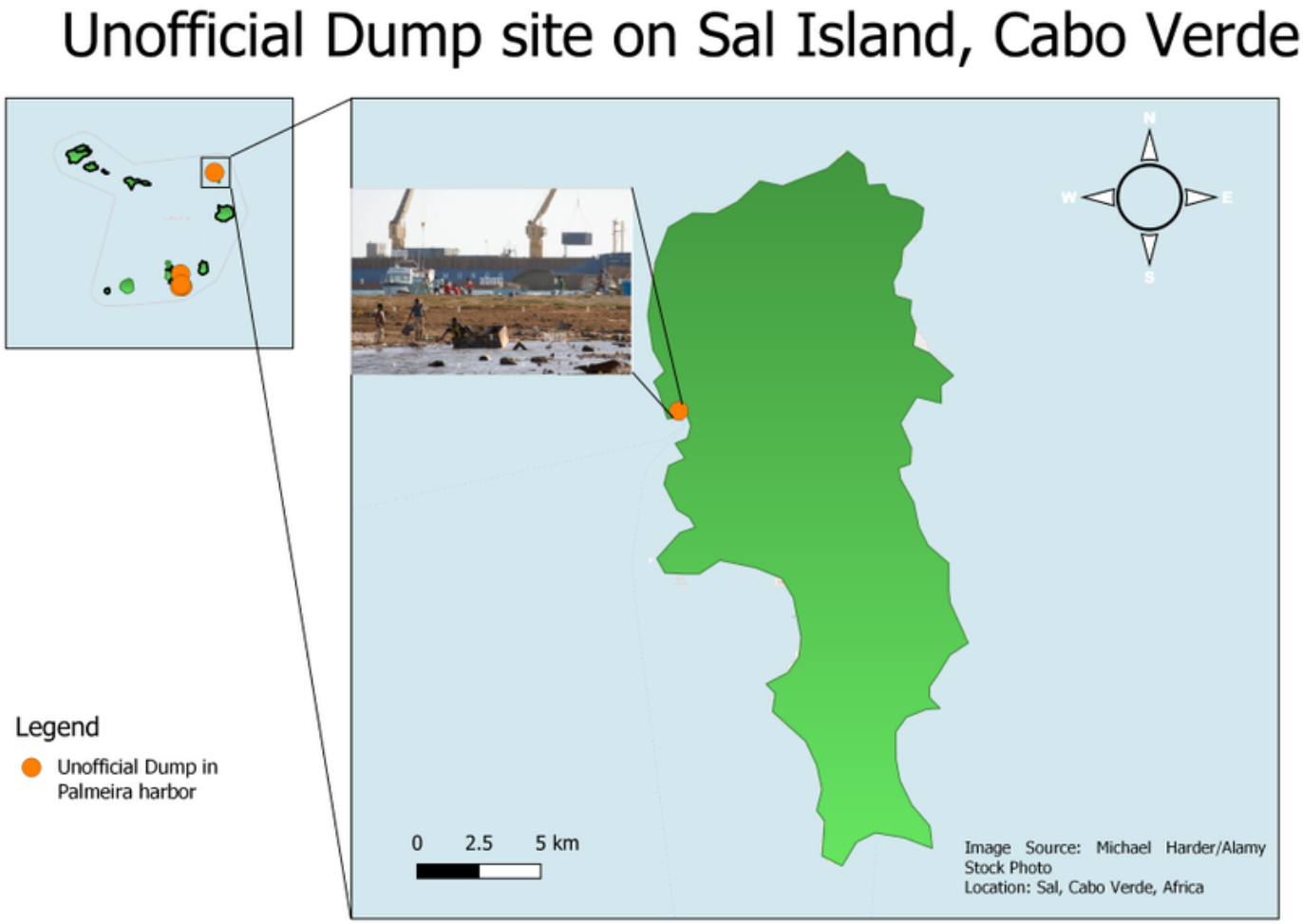
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



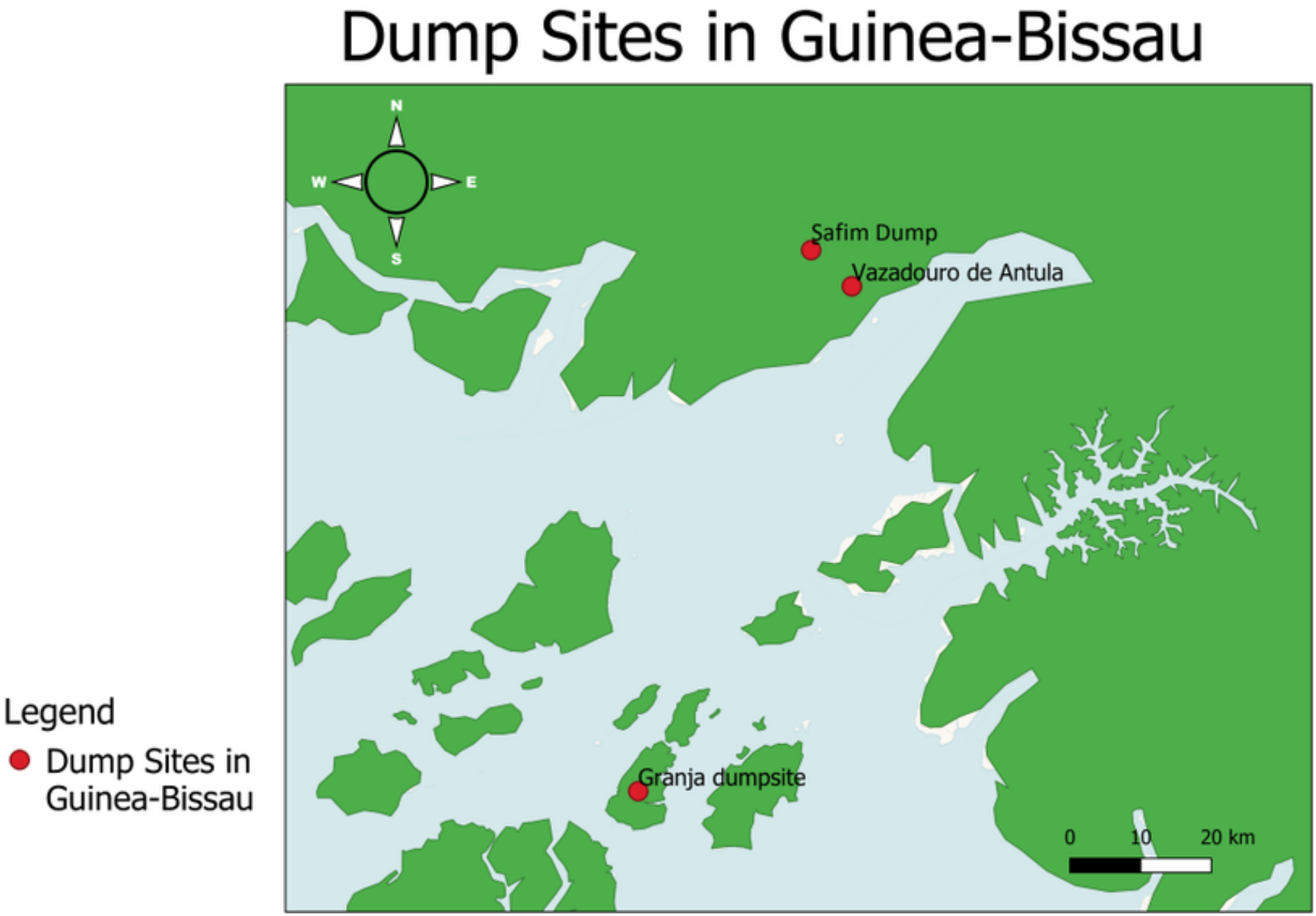
Map 1. Dump Site on Fogo Island, Cabo Verde



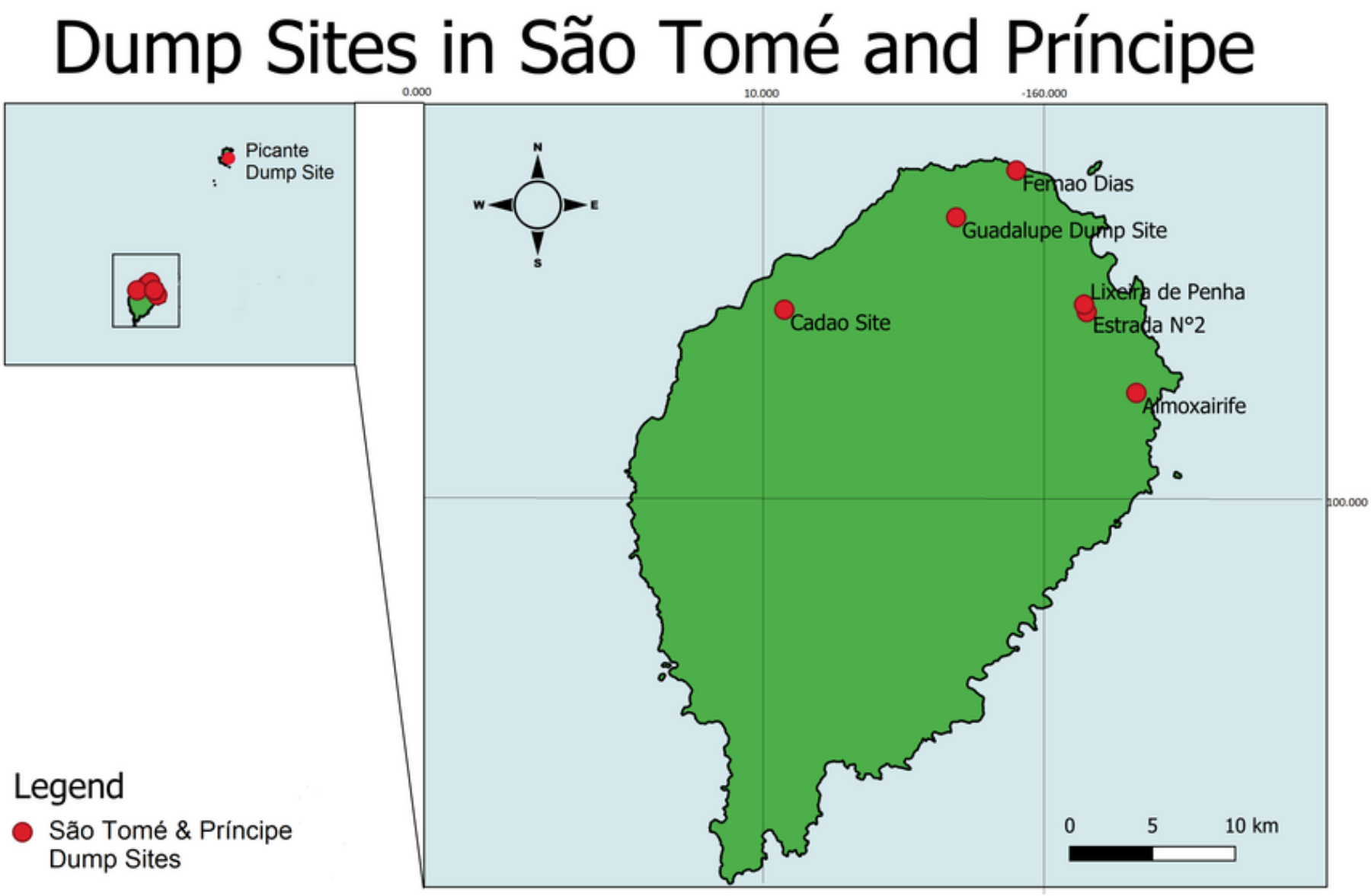
Map 2. Dump Sites on Santiago Island, Cabo Verde



Map 3: Unofficial Dump site on Sal Island, Cabo Verde

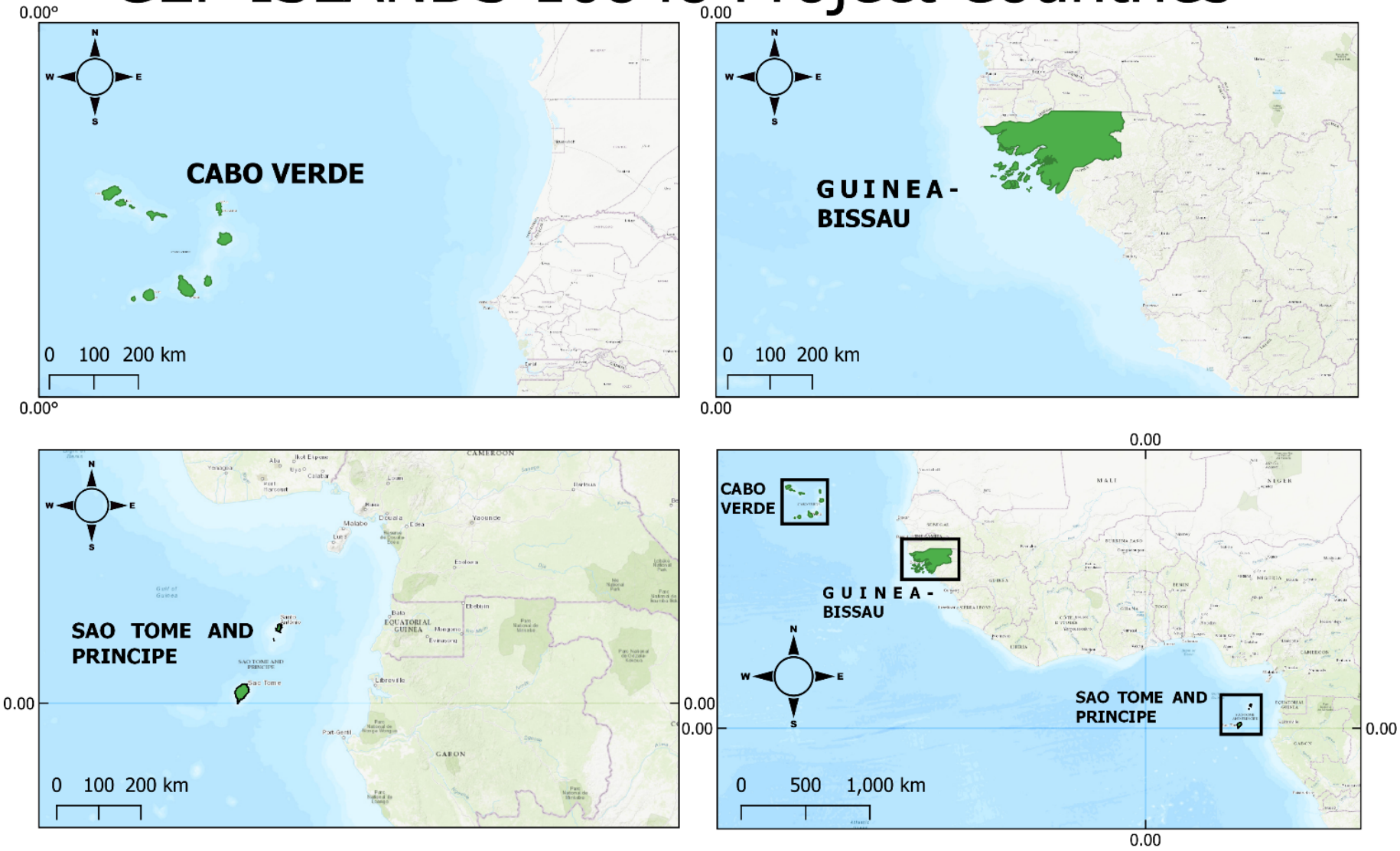


Map 4: Dump sites in Guinea-Bissau

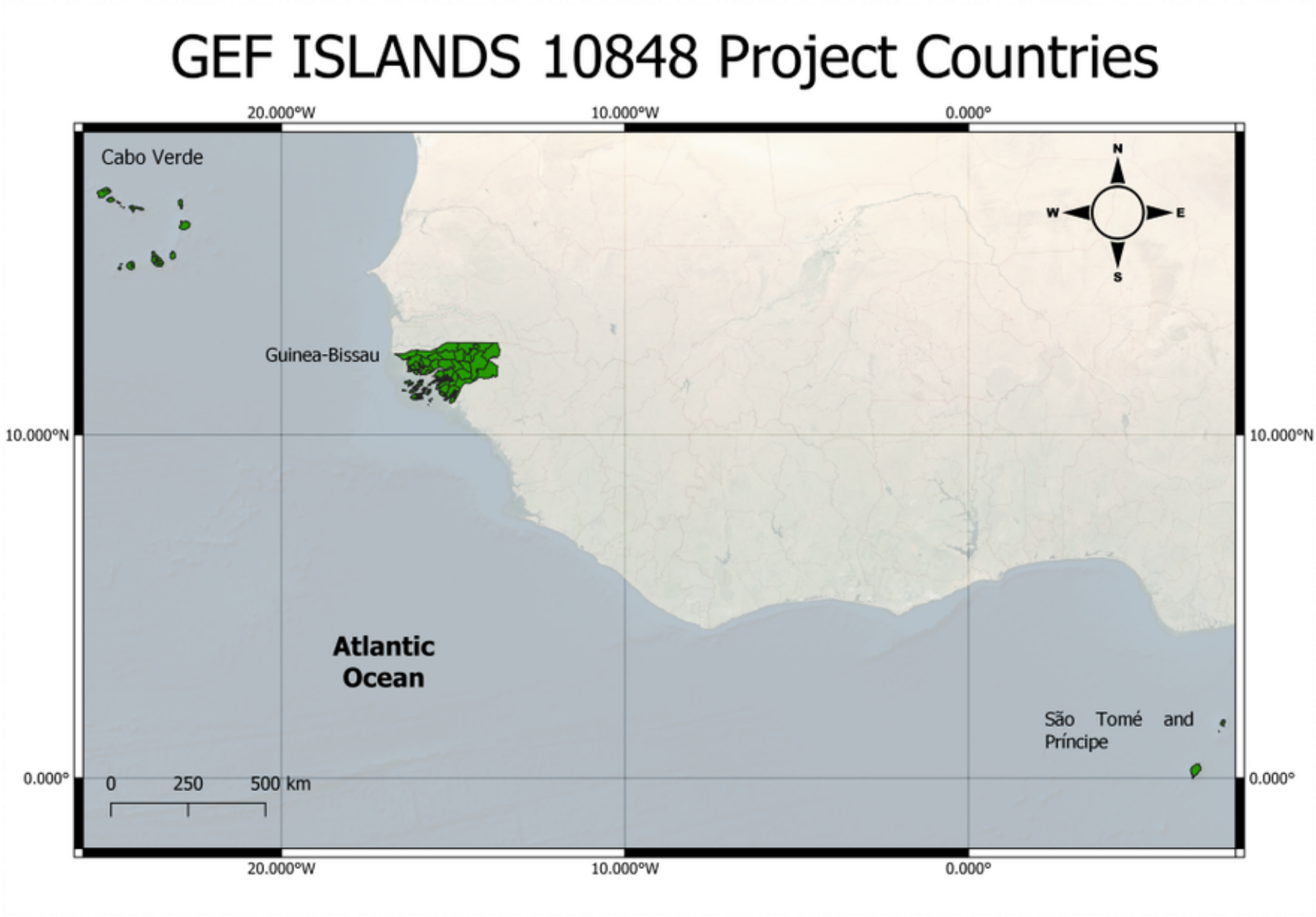


Map 5: Dump sites in São Tomé & Príncipe

GEF ISLANDS 10848 Project Countries



Map 6: Showing three (3) project countries in the GEF ISLANDS: 10848 child project, and their positions in relation to the African continent.



Map 7: Showing three (3) project countries in the GEF ISLANDS: 10848 child project, and their positions in relation to each other

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF Project Budget Summary

Appendix 2 - GEF Budget				Total	Responsible Institution	ALLOCATION BY COMPONENT					
			UNEP & UNDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US$		Component 1	Component 2	Component3	Component 4	PMC	M&E
						US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	UMOJA CODES		PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
		1100	Project Personnel (Project Management 3% of over all total)								
	1161	1101	Project Coordinator	270,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270,000.00	0.00
	1161	1102	GEXM Coordinator	71,000.00	GGXP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,000.00	0.00
		1199	Sub-Total	341,000.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	341,000.00	0.00
		1200	Consultants w/m								
	1161	1201	Regional ConsultingTeam(Legal, Institutional and Infrastructural Capacity, Gender Consultant)	75,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1202	Regional ConsultingTeamon Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Border Control and Trade in Chemicals and WasteCommodities	115,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	115,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1203	National Consultant(s) on Standards Implementation	43,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	43,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1204	Regional GIS Expert	20,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1205	Regional Consultant on Green and Sustainable Procurement	30,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1206	Regional Expert on Integrated Pestici de Management	15,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1207	Expert(s) on Sustainable/ Non-regrettable Alternatives to Harmful Chemicals for National Pilot Projects	30,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1208	Regional Expert on Pesticide Stock Management System	0.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1209	Regional Consultingteam (Hazardous waste management consultant , Socio-economic Consultant, Training Consultant, Design Engineer for Hazardous Waste Storage Facility, Post-disaster Waste Consultant, Communications)	410,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	0.00	290,000.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1210	Regional Consultingteam (Hazardous waste management consultant, EIE Expert, EIVA Expert; Reverse SupplyChain Scheme Expert, Economics Consultant, Training Consultant; Socioeconomic Consultant, Private sector partnership specialist)	320,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	0.00	0.00	180,000.00	140,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1211	Regional Expert on Youth Engagement	90,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1212	Regional Website Architect, website development	320,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	290,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1213	Regional Software Consultant(s) waste tracking	100,000.00	GGXP	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1214	Regional Consultingteam (Hazardous waste management consultant and Cruise Ship Sector Expert; Plastic Flows Consultant, Economics Expert; Legal Consultant, GenderConsultant)	440,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	190,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1215	Regional Communications Consultants	279,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	249,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1216	National Consultants	978,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	185,000.00	204,000.00	289,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	1161	1217	Regional Technical Advisor(s)	104,800.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	33,500.00	20,400.00	27,900.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
		1299	Sub-Total	3,371,800.00		741,500.00	529,400.00	746,900.00	1,354,000.00	0.00	0.00
		1300	Administrative Support								
	1161	1301	Administrative assistant	18,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00	0.00
		1302	HR, procurementand financial management	24,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00
		1600	Travel on official business (above staff)								
	1561	1601	Travel	452,500.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	105,000.00	80,000.00	117,500.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
		1699	Sub-Total	494,500.00		105,000.00	80,000.00	117,500.00	150,000.00	42,000.00	0.00
		1999	ComponentTotal	4,207,300.00		846,500.00	609,400.00	864,400.00	1,504,000.00	383,000.00	0.00
20			SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT								
		2100	Sub contracts (UN Organizations) (*not relevant)								
	2261	2101		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2199	Sub-Total	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2200	Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)								
		2201		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2299	Sub-Total	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2999	ComponentTotal	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30			TRAINING COMPONENT								
		3100	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)								
	3302 and 3	3101	Training and capacity enhancing materials	474,200.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	71,000.00	38,200.00	103,000.00	262,000.00	0.00	0.00
		3199	Sub-Total	474,200.00		71,000.00	38,200.00	103,000.00	262,000.00	0.00	0.00
		3300	Meetings/conferences								
		3301	Inception workshop	22,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,000.00
		3302	National technical workshops	1,395,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	580,000.00	375,000.00	385,000.00	95,000.00	0.00	0.00
		3303	National training workshops	340,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGXP	90,000.00	90,000.00	95,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00
		3304	Regional technical workshop	265,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	95,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3305	Regional trainingworkshop	265,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	195,000.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00
	3302 and 3	3306	Steering committee meetings	97,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97,000.00
		3399	Sub-Total	2,384,000.00		920,000.00	585,000.00	570,000.00	230,000.00	0.00	119,000.00
		3999	ComponentTotal	2,858,200.00		991,000.00	383,200.00	673,000.00	492,000.00	0.00	119,000.00
40			EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT								
		4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)								
	4261	4101	Operational costs	5,000.00	GGXP	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
		4199	Sub-Total	5,000.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
		4200	Non expendable equipment								

	6261	6201	Computer, photocopier, projector	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6202	Software	95,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGKP	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
		6203	ME Equipment	45,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	45,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6203	Alternatives	150,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6204	Consolidation, Packaging and Disposal/Stabilization of Hazardous Waste	1,100,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6205	Equipment support for REC pilot projects	50,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6206	Equipment support for Regional Hub upgrade	150,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6261	6207	Equipment to support pilot plastic projects	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6299	Sub-Total	1,590,000.00		265,000.00	1,100,000.00	200,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
		6999	Component Total	1,590,000.00		265,000.00	1,100,000.00	200,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00
30			MISCELLANEOUS (COMPONENT								
		7200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)								
	5161	7201	Translation/Interpretation	214,500.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal/GGKP	39,500.00	29,500.00	47,500.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		7299	Sub-Total	214,500.00		39,500.00	29,500.00	47,500.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		7300	Sundry (communications, postages)								
	5161	7301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc.)	5,000.00	GGKP	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
		7399	Sub-total	5,000.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
		7500	Monitoring and evaluation								
		7501	Financial audit	45,000.00	BCRC&CRC Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	0.00
		7502	Mid term Review	28,000.00	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,000.00
		7503	Final Evaluation	45,000.00	UNEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00
		7599	Sub-Total	118,000.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	73,000.00
		7999	Component Total	339,500.00		39,500.00	29,500.00	47,500.00	105,000.00	45,000.00	73,000.00
		TOTAL		9,000,000.00		2,142,000.00	2,322,100.00	1,784,900.00	2,131,000.00	429,000.00	192,000.00

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).