



Environmentally sound management of PCBs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals in Peru

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10419

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Environmentally sound management of PCBs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals in Peru

Countries

Peru

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment of Peru

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Mercury, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Waste Management, Industrial Waste, Hazardous Waste Management, Pesticides, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Large corporations, SMEs, Local Communities, Civil Society, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Community Based Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

60 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

448,875.00

Submission Date

10/11/2019

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-1-1	GET	3,525,000.00	17,625,000.00
CW-1-2	GET	1,200,000.00	6,125,000.00
	Total Project Cost (\$)	4,725,000.00	23,750,000.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

To minimize risk to Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs), Mercury and other toxic chemicals exposure of human beings and environment to advance the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions, through environmentally sound management in Peru

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. Improve the management of hazardous chemicals in Peru	Technical Assistance	A) Government institutions and other stakeholders, regarding POPs management and elimination strengthened.	A1) Regulatory and Institutional framework strengthened for environmentally sound management of POPs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals. A2) National system for environmentally sound management and elimination of POPs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals established. A3) Coordination platform for regulatory compliance enforcement, for Information and Report of POPs control established.	GET	450,000.00	2,350,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Environmentally sound management and disposal of legacy POPs	Technical Assistance	<p>B) Legacy POPs management systems strengthened</p> <p>C) Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs, POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals</p>	<p>B1) Pilot for Pesticides management communication developed for rural population (Family agriculture) in 9 regions of country</p> <p>B2) Pilot for POPs pesticides and Highly Toxic pesticides prevention in the main Lima market of greengrocers</p> <p>B3) Pilot/Business model for management and elimination of POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals: used pesticides containers and agricultural plastics in rural areas.</p> <p>C1) 600 ton of PCBs contaminated equipment and materials from sensitive sites and industry eliminated</p> <p>C2) 100 ton of POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals eliminated.</p>	GET	2,000,000.00	12,750,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
3. Prevention of emissions (UPOPs and Mercury) from Health Care Waste	Technical Assistance	D) Main sources of emissions (UPOPs and Mercury) of Hospital waste management addressed	D1) Pilot project to reduce Mercury use, to eliminate Mercury waste management, and prevent emissions from healthcare waste D2) Five (5) Demonstration project for the introduction of BAT and BEP for Hospital waste management for UPOPs emissions reduction from healthcare waste	GET	1,850,000.00	6,650,000.00
4. Lessons learned identified, monitored and assessed	Technical Assistance	G) Lessons learned and knowledge managed	G1) Knowledge management system for best practices and communication platform at national level established. G2) M&E and adaptive management in response to necessities and results from the intermediate evaluation and final findings with lessons learned applied	GET	200,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,500,000.00	22,750,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	225,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	225,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	4,725,000.00	23,750,000.00

C. Indicative 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	Government of Peru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Electricity enterprises, to eliminate 200 MT of PCBs	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government / Hospitals	Grant	Investment mobilized	950,000.00
Private Sector	Private owners of PCB Contaminated transformers to eliminate 400 MT of PCBs	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Private Crop Producers to eliminate 100 ton of Pesticides	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	National Industry Society	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,000,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				23,750,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Activities involve the PCBs, Mercury and other Toxic chemicals' that are aimed to be eliminated during the Project's implementation Period. Among the activities that have been identified there are namely: Elimination of Mercury-contaminated waste, avoidance of UPOPs emissions, Elimination of pesticides and Elimination of PCB containing materials, and Transformer dechlorination (PCB) among others. Co-financing figures refer to new funding that will be used for the management and disposal of 1) the 600 MT of PCB contaminated material that will be destroyed during the project lifetime (Includes the investments that will be performed by the private sector for the elimination and does not include funding to replace existing transformers and is only linked with the Management / decontamination / disposal, etc.), 2), the elimination of 100 TON of POPs pesticides from private possessors in the agricultural sector and, 3) from the public medical sector: phaseout of 3 TON of 3 TON of Mercury waste from products Medical use and Elimination of 10 gTEq of

emissions from Health Care Waste. The investment mobilized refers to investments that will be done in the future and does not include any past investments. During the PPG phase the specific amounts of funding and associated quantities of PCB contaminated material, existing stockpiles of pesticides, and emissions of Hg and UPOPs from the Health Care Sector will be confirmed via signed co-finance letters.

D. Indicative 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(\$)
UNDP	GET	Peru	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,525,000	334,875	3,859,875.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	1,200,000	114,000	1,314,000.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					4,725,000.00	448,875.00	5,173,875.00

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Peru	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000	9,500	109,500.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Core Indicators

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

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
SelectAldrin	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
SelectPolychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	600.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.6 Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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3.00

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

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
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10.00

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Female	5,000,000			
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	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male	5,000,000			
Total	10000000	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Global Environmental Problems and/or adaptation, Root Causes and Barriers that need to be addressed.

1. Peru is committed with the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention to ensure a safe and environmentally sound management of POP's and Mercury. The Ministry of Environment, as the authority in charge of the national and environmental policy, created the National Environmental Management System from which the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) as well as the National Environmental Assessment and Control System (SINEFA) that have direct influence on POP's management. The Technical Group of Chemical Substances (GTSQ) led by the Ministry of the Environment in coordination with public and private sector institutions, is key support in the compliance with the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

2. The following is a list of Peru's various institutions directly and indirectly linked to the establishment of regulations on imports, production, storage, transportation, marketing and use, emissions and environmental standards for POP's and other toxic chemicals: Health Ministry (MINSa) through the General Directorate of Environmental Health and Food Safety (DIGESA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation through the National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA); the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), the National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) Concerning imports, the MINSa through the DIGESA are in charge of the direct and indirect sanitary regulation concerning POPs, pesticides for domestic, industrial and public health use, and other chemicals included in the Rotterdam Convention.

3. Peru has a robust regulatory framework concerning toxic substances management. The Decree D.S N° 012-2009-MINAM established the guidelines regarding hazardous chemicals and materials. The initial POP's were prohibited by Decree in 1991 (D.S. No. 037-91-AG prohibited the import and registration of aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene) and 1999 (Resolution No. 036-99-AG-SENASA banned hexachlorobenzene, chlordane, and Mirex and Resolution N° 060-2000-AG-SENASA) forbidding the import, register, as well as the local formulation, distribution of several substances included in the initial POP list. Concerning agriculture and POP's, between 2009 and 2011

several new agricultural pesticides (Pentachlorobenzene, lindane, alpha and beta hexachlorocyclohexane and chlordecone, and pentachlorophenol were banned by Resolution No. 036-99-AG-SENASA, Resolution No. 043-2000-AG-SENASA and Decree No. 037-91-AG, respectively) were banned.

4. Other regulations with cross-application in the field of POPs and pesticides management are related to the General Agrarian Health Law (Legislative Decree No. 1059), the Regulations of the National System of Pesticides for Agricultural Use (Decree No. 001-2015-MINAGRI), as well as the Andean Norm for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use and the Andean Technical Manual for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Use Agricultural (Decision 804 and Resolution 2075 respectively) as supranational regulations within the framework of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) , however there are no limits yet concerning the Acceptable Daily Intake for POPs and UPOP's in food. (NIP,2019)

5. According to the Update of the National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention (NIP), compliance with these rules lies in a surveillance of illegal entry or sale of these substances, therefore to the date there is no register of their informal entry or direct/ indirect sale. Furthermore, the report refers that only the MINAM and DIGESA possess sufficient analytical capabilities and infrastructure to allow appropriate attention to the national surveillance program. Furthermore, there is lack of permanent national monitoring actions to evaluate the remaining POP's and UPOP's of the former users (NIP Update, 2019).

6. In 2011, the Health Ministry through the General Directorate of Environmental Health and Food Safety (MINSA-DIGESA) implemented the UNIDO-GEF project "Environmentally Sound Management and Disposition of Polychlorinated Biphenyls". Moreover, in 2010 MINAM the UNEP-GEF project: "Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector in South America". Both projects contributed in the efforts to sound management PCBs. However, many shortcomings have been identified in the projects and there is still a considerable quantity of PCB containing equipment left in the country that will require a sound management and disposal. .

7. Regarding industrial activities, the elimination and control of POP's inside the electrical sector is controlled by the Regulation for Environmental Protection in Electrical Activities with specific guidelines on PCB management for the electrical sector (Supreme Decree No. 014-2019-EM). The Supreme Decree No. 040-2014-EM applicable to the field of medium and large mining establishes that the owners of dielectric oils containing PCB's must declare their existence, volume, and a proper elimination plan to the Authorities. Technical standards and regulations such as the NTP 900.051:2001 and NTP 900.052:2002, specifically regulate the management, storage and collection guidelines for used oils.

8. There is no effective control for small productive activities that allow to identify and manage POP's and other hazardous substances storage and to prevent environmental and health accidents. According to the NIP update, with exception to the Law on Integral Management of Solid Waste, D.L. No. 1278, there are no mandatory records of accidents, spills with POPs (NIP, 2019).

9. The Law N° 28256 and its regulatory framework, approved by D.S No.021-2008-MTC establishes the National Regulation for terrestrial transportation of hazardous waste and materials. Decree D.L. N° 1278 Law of Integral Management of Solid Waste. Its Regulation D.S. N° 014-2017-MINAM, identifies materials contaminated with a greater concentration to 50 mg/kg of PCBs as hazardous waste (NIP, 2019). However, the lack of an effective intersectoral coordination that controls and monitors the transport of dangerous goods results in a gap in the results of the above-mentioned regulation and its impact (NIP, 2019).

10. Peru has no specific legislation concerning the exports of POP's, with the exception to the possible hazardous wastes contained in materials and equipment. There are no regulations concerning the prohibition, restriction or registration of active ingredients, including composition in mixtures or materials containing hazardous substances such as POP's. (NIP, 2019) under certain conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mining (MINEM) and the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) do not have regulations concerning the prohibition, restriction or registration of active ingredients, including composition in mixtures or materials containing hazardous substances such as POPs. (NIP, 2019)

11. Peru has quality standards and regulations linked to POP's and PCB's, concerning PCB's in soil (D.S. N ° 011-2017-MINAM), in water (D.S. N° 004-2017-MINAM for PCB's and lindane) and inside solid waste (Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM). There are standards and regulations also concern the final disposal of vehicles (N° 8078-2008-MTC/15), as well as the solid waste of the agricultural sector (Decree D.S. N° 016-2012-AG).

12. Mercury is regulated by the Decree No. 061-2015-RE that ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in Peru, there is also a National Implementation Plan approved by DS N° 004-2019-MINAM for the correct implementation of said Convention. The obligations concerning the management of e-waste devices and electronics are contained in the Decree, D.S No. 009-2019- MINAM. Maximum Permissible Limits of Mercury in Liquid Effluents for the Hydrocarbons and Mining Subsectors are regulated by the DS N°037-2008-PCM and DS N° 010-2010-MINAM respectively.

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

13. Peru has a long history of POPs pesticides management. The Stockholm convention NIP update reports small stocks. However, Peru is in the process of review regulations addressing “Red Label” (highly toxic) pesticides. In this regard, 2,000 ton/year of pesticides containers are produced by 30 companies (2018) and it is claimed that 400 ton are collected in 24 centers, but without a sound end of life, other than the “triple rinse”. If it is assumed that 5% of pesticides classify in the “red list”, then at least 100 ton of plastics or other containers, are generated per year. The NIP also establishes that there is not enough official information to quantify Endosulfan amounts used in the country neither registries of stored stocks with the latest registry reporting about 1,100 ton imported in 2015. An undetermined amount of these and other pesticides is considered to enter illegally into the country.

14. Health establishments in Peru may account for an important part of mercury use in medical applications. Eight level 4 hospitals, and about 800 clinics spread around the country compromise the effect of outreach strategies for hazardous waste control, including mercury use. Furthermore, with the COVID 19 situation has resulted in an increased amount of Health Care Waste Management that requires sound elimination.

15. According to Peru’s Minamata Initial Assessment, thermometers total between 1.5 and 9.7 ton of mercury, relays and electrical breakers between 0.5 to 7.2 ton of mercury, sphygmomanometers between 4.2 to 5.1 ton and amalgams between 0.3 to 1.3 ton, for a total of between 6.5 and 23.3 ton in the 4 products. Therefore, there is a real need, in particular in the Health Care sector, to address mercury reduction and its waste elimination.

16. There are approximately 100,000 transformers in the country, from which approximately half of them, belong to the electricity sector, made up by private and public companies. The rest is owned by the industry and individuals. In the UNIDO PCB project’s Terminal Evaluation, it was established that from 45,000 transformers in the electricity sector, 15,912 were analyzed (equivalent to 12,500 tons) and 309 of them (equivalent to 300 tons) were found to be contaminated with PCBs. This is 1.4% in number and 2.4% in weight of the total (40% with more than 5,000 ppm of PCBs) with a high statistical certainty. When extrapolating this figure to the 100,000 existing transformers in Peru, it can be determined that there were at one point 1,920 tons of PCBs contaminated materials.

17. It is acknowledged that there have been attempts/initiatives to address the issue around PCBs in Perú. However these have been proven insufficient thus far. The Project “Best Practices Project for PCB management in the South American Mining sector”, conducted by UNEP in 2012 (GEFID: 3814), 50 tons of stocks containing PCBs were decontaminated (as reported in the 2020 NIP update). Meanwhile, the Project “Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs” (ended in 2017), conducted by UNIDO, reported a total of 173 Ton of materials with PCBs eliminated (while the original target was 1,000 Ton but no sufficient PCBs were found). The project provided evidence of a decontamination of 101.3 tons of PCB-contaminated oils, and 41.1 tons of PCBs exported. The combined quantities only represent a fraction of the real PCB inventory in the country, and the current project aims at putting Peru on a path to comply with the 2025 and 2028 obligations on PCBs under the Stockholm Convention.

18. In summary then, between 2003 and 2010 Peru exported 152.97 Ton of PCB contaminated waste oil. From 2010 and through the above-mentioned projects, 192.4 tons of stocks contaminated with PCBs were eliminated (151.3 tons were treated by dechlorination, and 41.1 ton were incinerated). In total then, 345.37 tons would have been eliminated in a best-case scenario, which would represent only 18% of the total estimated existence, leaving more than 80%, (that is 1,574.63 Ton) to be destroyed. When a thorough analysis is performed of the detailed inventory done by UNIDO, there are facts that stress the importance of addressing the elimination of the remaining PCBs materials: almost 10% of contaminated equipment contain over 5,000 ppm (some of them even pure PCBs), at least 25% are in industry and an important fraction in sensitive sites.

19. Peru is in the process of incorporation to the OECD. In the Environmental Performance Evaluation of Peru, a specific analysis of the chemicals management situation was requested, for which an action plan (DS N° 005-2017-MINAM) was developed as well as the preparation of environmental reports. There is a national interest in environmental control and reporting on chemicals management performance in order to be able to take actions. Rural workers, in particular “Family farming”, need to incorporate best practices for pesticides and their used containers management; which collection is an important issue. There have been poisoning incidents with pesticides in Cajamarca and Ayacucho in past years.

20. Control and regulations enforcement are fragmented in different government areas. On the industrial side, 156 mines used to report on environmental issues to the Ministry of Energy and Mines. However, after 2015 the reporting was transferred to SENASE. A need to better assess potential of PCBs contaminated equipment ownership is needed. This activity can be further detailed in the PPG phase. Furthermore, maintenance of electrical equipment is regulated and enforced by the area of Internal Commerce in the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). DIGESA (part of the Ministry of Health) used to regulate this and still owns much of the available information.

21. Therefore, the main development challenge is to phase-out, by 2025, all PCB-contained equipment and dispose of PCBs in an environmentally sound manner by 2028, as per the Stockholm Convention for the above stated amount of PCBs containing equipment. In addition, the project aims to establish the basis for permanent management of pesticides. Furthermore, through the adequate management of Health Care waste, the project will address mercury and UPOPs emissions. The main barriers to be considered are:

- PCBs contaminated equipment still need to be identified, since in the former project inventory was not completed;
- Fragmentation of control and enforcement exist, particularly for PCBs equipment, which need to be aligned;
- PCBs equipment disperse in the rural areas and in the mining facilities;
- POPs Elimination facilities are not existent in the country, therefore export mechanisms need to be more expedite;
- The lack of awareness/knowledge on the requirement of elimination by 2028 of industrial sector companies and other PCBs contaminated equipment owners.
- Complement elimination of POPs- and other highly toxic pesticides.
- Mercury devices substitution in the Health Care Waste Management of Peru

- Avoidance of UPOPs emissions from Health Care Waste Management

2) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

Components, Outcomes and Outputs: The project consists of 4 components, 7 Outcomes and 18 outputs, described as follows

Component 1. Improve the management of hazardous chemicals in Peru

Outcome A) Government institutions and other stakeholders, regarding POPs, Mercury and toxic chemicals management and elimination strengthened.

22. Output A1) Regulatory and Institutional framework strengthened for environmentally sound management of POPs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals.

Peru's has a solid regulatory framework. However, a key issue for the strengthening of the institutional framework will be the alignment of the different authorities involved in the chemicals control and law enforcement. This will be achieved through two main elements, one of coordination and the other of communication. Thus, coordination mechanisms among relevant authorities in different ministries will be developed and a POPs, Mercury and Toxic Chemicals legal communication platform for environmental management control and report will be created. This officially-based permanent information system will serve for control of information from the different authorities and for decision making. This system will encompass the core to report to the secretariats of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and to OECD. It will connect the already existing official entities that make use of information and make decisions regarding POPs and Toxic Chemicals management. The platform will produce an annual report.

23. Output A2) National system for environmentally sound management and elimination of POPs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals established.

A national strategy for chemicals, with emphasis on POPs and Mercury, will be designed based on Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (UNEP, 2006). It will include to devise at initial level, within the economic boundaries of the budget for this output, the following based on the scope stated so as to include the environmental, social and health aspects of chemical safety mainly in the industrial the agricultural chemicals, with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life-cycle. This includes: Measures to support risk reduction, strengthening knowledge and information, the strengthening of institutions, law and policy; and addressing illegal international traffic and improved general practices. The beginning of the development of a national chemicals inventory and registry will be supported including the legislation and the IT system to support all stakeholders involved in the chemicals lifecycle management. The strategy will be linked to a strong awareness campaign. A PCBs management system will also be developed as part of the strategy to incorporate industry and other than electricity companies' PCBs equipment as well as service suppliers. The implementation of the system will be developed with a national vision in a coordinated manner, with particular focus into servicing the industrial sector and sensitive sites. One of the main advantages expected from the establishment of the coordination mechanism is that it might bring economies of scale for PCBs disposal, as compared to individually led treatment/disposal initiatives.

24. Output A3) Coordination platform for regulatory compliance enforcement, for Information and Report of POPs, Mercury and other toxic chemicals control established.

At first, coordination arrangements will be made between the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the enforcement authorities in the different ministries of country. The Project will financially and technically support an intensive inspection campaign as soon as implementation begins. This will be performed under an Inspection Model, which consists in this sequence of five actions: Promote-Inspect-Apply Law-Verify-Communicate. The approach will be three-fold: 1) An agreement will be signed with enforcement authorities to make public presentations on its behalf on obligations related to PCBs and POPs pesticides, as part of first action: promotion. This will be achieved by presentations in all possible public environment and industry events about PCBs and POPs pesticides regulations. 2) The Project will finance the training of a group of 10 professionals that will support the second action: inspection activities, under the enforcement agency supervision and authority. This will become a "task force" to enhance PCBs and POPs pesticides inspection activities in the whole country. 3) Support the fifth action: a permanent and well-designed communication strategy that will allow an adequate follow-up of enterprises that possess PCBs contaminated equipment or POPs pesticides, and publish their success and/or failure stories, and provide recommendations for other potential possessors.

Component 2. Environmentally sound management and disposal of legacy POPs

Outcome B) Pesticides management systems strengthened

25. Output B1) Pilot for Pesticides management communication developed for rural population (Family agriculture) in 9 regions of country

Establishment of Communication/education tools to improve pesticides and their used containers management in rural farming conditions in 9 of the regions of the country. Several attempts have been tried in this sense without a consistent success as per opinion of SENASA. The project will design implemented and assessed innovative schemes. Motivational and/or economic incentives will be tested. After pilots succeed, replication methodology for all country will be developed.

26. Output B2) Pilot for POPs pesticides and Highly Toxic pesticides prevention in the main Lima market of greengrocers

An important entry gate for pesticides into big cities' food chain populations, like Lima, are the centralized greengrocers' wholesalers' market. A pilot will be designed in order to identify, quantify, classify and determine the origin of the (POPs and highly toxic non-POPs) pesticides, which might be present and may be focus of debate in the agriculture, health and environmental agendas in Peru. A careful statistical design will be applied for the sampling procedures and chemical analysis performed through certified laboratories. As result of these, products will be assessed in their toxic contents with their respective potential implication to population's health.

27. Output B3) Pilot/Business model for management and elimination of POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals: used pesticides containers and agricultural plastics in rural areas.

Pilot project for a corresponding business model on the management of agricultural plastics, with POPs or Non-POPs pesticides, will be designed and implemented in the agricultural areas (for instance banana, pineapple and other crops) with the support of the project and participation of the crop growers. The pilot project will focus on the application of BAT/BEP for the management of agricultural waste plastics which will also include empty pesticide containers. The pilot project will look into proper handling, use reduction/substitution for large plastics, as well as storage, rinsing, shredding, compacting and recycling of containers. In particular, a potential recovery of materials through recycling will be sought. Results of pilot will be used to identify the best technologies/practices that can be projected and deployed at national level in a further stage

Outcome C) Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs, POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals

28. Output C1) 600 ton of PCBs contaminated equipment and materials from sensitive sites and industry eliminated

Industrial and other private PCB-contaminated equipment holders will be identified through the promotion included in the strategy referred to in Output A1) and through the inspection campaign conducted by enforcement authorities, as per Output A3). Proposals will be presented and once a group of PCBs owners is agreed upon. The PCBs elimination process will be performed with the Project's logistic support and coordination. The Project will considerably contribute in lesser extent moneywise to the elimination, since it the elimination will be private sector oriented. Elimination will be performed by exporting the PCBs contaminated oils and materials. With this elimination, Peru will have achieved 50% of PCBs elimination in the country.

Elimination of PCBs materials is to be achieved in the most cost-effective possible pattern through an inventory that will be carried out during the PPG phase. Two groups will be targetted. First; sensitive sites, in particular it is suggested to be hospitals and education institutions, to whom larger part of GEF grant will be directed. Second: the industrial and electrical sector will be enforced, through output A3) activities. This sector will eliminate remaining PCB and PCB-contaminated materials. Based on the estimated inventory, on existing management capacities and further on the elimination to be achieved by project, a feasibility study will be developed, in order to determine the costs for elimination of the remaining amount of PCBs in the country. Its purpose is for Government to be able to plan from 2025 on to 2028 final PCBs elimination.

29. Output C2) 100 ton of POPs pesticides and other toxic chemicals eliminated

Elimination activities will be developed based on a previous identification of POPs and/or highly toxic non POPs pesticides through the implementation of Outputs A2) and A3). The elimination will focus on different approaches to manage, storage and transport, through national infrastructure. This outcome seeks to eliminate at least 100 ton of POPs/Non-POPs pesticides.

Component 3. Prevention of emissions (UPOPs and Mercury) from Health Care Waste

Outcome D) Main sources of emissions (UPOPs and Mercury) of Hospital waste management addressed

30. Output D1) Pilot project to reduce mercury use, to eliminate mercury waste management, and prevent emissions from healthcare waste

This Pilot will be an important activity for the health institutions in the entire country. Activities will be performed for substitution/replacement of equipment with mercury and activities for elimination/management of waste consisting of- or contaminated with mercury. This will include the assessment and qualification of cost-effective commercial options for the environmentally sound elimination of mercury also consistent with international standards. This pilot will be developed in a group of 4 large hospitals and 6 prioritized small health/hospital centers in the development of activities for replacement of mercury-added equipment/products through the application of best available techniques and the purchase of mercury-free alternatives. Available alternatives and/or recommended technologies will be evaluated to ensure their cost effectiveness, as well as a replication strategy designed and started to implement in all hospitals of Peru. Activities will include the identification, assessment and selection of Mercury free medical devices, that meet WHO technical specifications, are cost effective and preferably available in the country. These devices will be tested and used by the selected group of hospitals and clinics, with reports on their findings being produced. The pilot will focus not only on pure mercury products in the health sector (medical thermometers, sphygmomanometers and dental

amalgams), but will also include other products identified as fluorescent lamps, batteries with mercury and thermostats according to the priorities of each facility. The project aims to manage and dispose of 3 TON of Mercury waste eliminated from mercury-added products in the health sector.

Regarding mercury containing- waste management, includes the implementation of a plan for introduction of best practices and establishment of a system for the management and temporary storage of mercury waste, providing the physical requirements for this system. Plans will be developed for each of the priority facilities that include policies, internal procedures and guidelines for the management of mercury waste in accordance with individual conditions, current national legislation and guidelines established by the Minamata and Basel Conventions. Activities will be accompanied by a continuous training program. Options for interim, long-term storage of Mercury wastes and final disposal options will be included, sites and their guidelines for adequacy, operation and control. Additionally, an assessment of technologies available for the disposal of hospital waste, other than incineration, for the reduction of the liberation of unintentional POPs due to this activity will be performed. A special consideration will be provided to management of the (presently) existing COVID-19 origin waste produced: mainly plastics and fibers.

The products of this Pilot will become the main technical support for implementation of activities under the MIA, NIP, linked to its goals. Among them: evaluation, design and promotion of feasible alternatives for replacement of mercury-added products, such as thermometers, batteries and lamps; implementation of measures to decrease the use of dental amalgams and improve its storage, use, collection, treatment and disposal.

31. Output D2) Five (5) Demonstration project for the introduction of BAT and BEP for Hospital waste management for UPOPs emissions reduction from healthcare waste

Five demonstration projects will aim to introduce BEP and BAT to improve the collection, transport and final environmentally disposal of healthcare waste. The project aims to expand healthcare waste treatment coverage in the area of intervention in order to reduce UPOPs emissions.

The results of this output aim to eliminate 10 gTEq of emissions from Health Care Waste through positive impacts on transition measures, such as design of policies and programs to promote knowledge, development of best environmental practices and viable alternative technologies with focus on private sector and other stakeholder's involvement and design and assessment of economic instruments to encourage compliance of international commitments, reduction of emissions and improvement of the environment.

Component 4. Lessons learned identified, monitored and assessed

Outcome G) Lessons learned and knowledge managed

32. Output G1) Knowledge management system for best practices and communication platform at national level established

Through the recent waste law of December 2016 includes Extended Producer Responsibility, but its regulations are still lacking, including hazardous waste. A National system will be put in place in order to allow the different actors to share knowledge and foster management, control and regulatory enforcement towards POPs, Mercury and Toxic Chemicals' control. A permanent dissemination and knowledge and information exchange (KIE) platform for project and pilot knowledge products will be established. It will make use of social media to disseminate materials and presentation among selected audiences including decision makers.

33. Output G2) M&E and adaptive management in response to necessities and results from the intermediate evaluation and final findings with lessons learned applied

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. The results of the evaluations will be reported in an intermediate and final evaluation and the lessons learned captured will be integrated in the project through adaptive feedback management. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy.

3) Alignment with GEF Focal area and/or Impact program strategies

34. See annex D for Theory of Change diagram

3) Alignment with GEF Focal area and/or Impact program strategies

35. The proposed Project is aligned with the Following Focal Area objectives:

CW-1-1 Strengthen the sound management of industrial chemicals and their waste through better control, and reduction and/or elimination (Components 1 and 3)

CW-1-2 Strengthen the sound management of agricultural chemicals and their wastes, through better control, and reduction and/or elimination. (Component 1 and 2)

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

36. The project's approach will require interest and collaboration (technically and financially) from the private sector, to achieve the projected results, outcomes and project targets. Support from the holders of PCB contaminated equipment and materials will be necessary. The project will provide Technical Assistance to the sectors mentioned in the proposal. The project will also subsidize the pilot projects identified in the proposal, but it is important to note that the main share of the cost will be borne by the private industrial sector. The GEF proposal will add value in many ways, but two important things are important to note. The project will help to assure that POPs disposal activities are done in

accordance with international standards, and secondly, the project will play a coordination role among possessors of PCBs. which will lead to lower disposal costs for the country through an improved coordination among all the stakeholders.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

37. Global Environmental Benefits of the proposed project can be estimated at this stage and will be further defined during the PPG phase. The positive impacts of the project will include the following reductions:

- PCBs: Elimination of 600 TON of PCB-contaminated materials; with this, Peru will have finalized 50% of PCBs elimination.
- Elimination of 100 ton of POPs pesticides
- Elimination of 3 TON of Mercury waste from products Medical use

38. Other economic and social benefits of the project:

- Improved economics in the country, through job creation in the waste treatment industry;
- A general increase in awareness about the environmental impacts of POPs, Mercury and Toxic Chemicals.
- Develop an incentive scheme for pesticide collection to introduce a component for collecting plastic containers and other contaminated implements.

- Promote the proper application and implementation of the Environmental Protection Regulation in Electrical Activities (DS N° 014-2019-EM)
- Contribute to greater management of other toxic chemicals in addition to POPs.
- Allow for better communication schemes regarding the management of pesticides for rural workers (Family Farming).
- Provide support in the development of guides and reporting processes for the International Conventions, as well as in aligning with the results of performance evaluations, specifically, regarding the specific analysis of the chemical issue through an action plan.

COVID-19 Responsiveness

39. This project will support the GEF's COVID-19 response and mitigation of Future Pandemics through the promotion of activities that minimize human health risks while reducing pollution. Specifically, through Component 3, the project will support Peru on the establishment of Best Practices for the management of Healthcare Waste management, including COVID-19 pathological wastes. Through the Project's Pilots, demand and supply channels of Healthcare facilities will be strengthened, fostering the decisionmakers' capability to understand the challenges of waste management and its implications for human health and the environment. Component 3 will incorporate COVID-19 and healthcare waste management considerations into all activities developed throughout the implementation of the project. These activities assess opportunities where the Project's initiatives and Pilots can help reduce the risk of emerging infectious diseases such as COVID-19.

40. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that Peru, through Supreme Decree No. 008-2020-SA, published on March 11, 2020, declared a national health emergency that is still currently in force. The current context led to the issuance of differentiated protocols on solid waste management, reason why the execution of the activities proposed in Component 3 of this project is of great interest regarding the improvement of the management of hospital waste and its contribution to the best response to the COVID-19 context.

41. Furthermore, the project will also benefit from UNDP's extensive experience with Pandemic responses. In the past, UNDP has been key in the management of the Ebola pandemic, helping countries to promote and adopt actions that assure sustainable mechanisms to avoid future outbreaks.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

42. The innovation of this project is based on the integrated approach for different wastes containing POPs, mercury and other hazardous chemicals in various economic sectors. This will be the first time that a coordinated effort will be carried out at this scale in Peru for the management and disposal of hazardous waste. It is expected to generate greater awareness among stakeholders about their obligations regarding POPs and Mercury management and will identify cost-effective options for their management.

43. The sustainability of the project beyond its completion will be guaranteed mainly by strengthening the capacity of existing institutions, with the support of policies and regulations that will continue to be improved and expanded with the support of the project. Sustainability will also be guaranteed by supporting key elements, such as improving compliance capacity and establishing a monitoring mechanism that will facilitate the collection of information on management and disposal activities in the country.

44. Likewise, the project's approach is innovative since it requires close technical and financial collaboration from the private sector to achieve the project objectives. In particular, the support of the owners of equipment and materials contaminated with PCBs, users and producers of pesticides as well the medical sector will be essential. The project will in

turn provide technical assistance to the aforementioned sectors and will subsidize the pilot projects identified in the Preparatory Phase (PPG) of the same. It is important to keep in mind that the main part of the cost of interventions will be borne by the private sector.

45. This project will help ensure that disposal activities are carried out in accordance with international standards and will play a coordinating role among the owners of PCBs, POPs, Mercury, and toxic chemicals, which will lead to lower disposal costs for the country. through better coordination among all stakeholders and the achievement of economies of scale.

46. The potential for scale up is essential to this project, since results obtained in the pilots and business models implemented, must be replicated throughout the country in the relatively short period of time remaining before 2028 in such a large country.

47. Finally, this project will support the understanding of the effects that POPs pesticides and Highly Toxic pesticides have in the populations and support their sound management and elimination. Various studies have determined that Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is associated with the development of genetic mutations in response to the presence of pesticides, which are genetically transferred to their next generation. Pesticides are added to the environment with the purpose of controlling species that impacts adversely on human activities, however, the excessive use of these chemicals promotes the development of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) due to the residuals that remain in the crops, leach into the soil and filter into the groundwater. In this regard, this problem has been identified as a national concern. In 2019, through Supreme Decree No. 010-2019-SA, the Multisectoral Plan to face Antimicrobial Resistance 2019-2021 was approved and the Multisectoral Commission of a permanent nature dependent on the Ministry of Health, was created. According to above mentioned, MINAM participates in the said commission in order to promote research in this issue and its interrelation with the environment.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

9.1900° S, 75.0152° W

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations No

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

This project has been developed during the pandemic and there have not been any large public meetings during the PIF development.

There have been several meetings (in person and online) with the Private Sector during the PIF development. This includes the Iniciativa Campo Limpia Peru which represents the agrochemical industry in Peru. There has also been meetings with the Industry Association during the preparation, and their valuable feedback has been taken into account during the PIF development. Finally, there has been meetings with the Mining industry and other potential possessors of PCB containing transformers in the country (including maintenance workshops). The activities for the environmentally sound management of PCBs have taken these recommendations into consideration.

It is important to note that Private Sector has already been consulted during the PIF preparation and have committed to continue the collaboration during the PPG and implementation phases of the project. The list will be expanded during the PPG phase and there will also be a broader outreach to Civil Society during the PPG phase. It should be noted that the PIF for Peru is of a very technical nature!

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

Country and domain	Stakeholder	Engagement
Perú		

Public sector	Ministry of Environment, MINAM (Ministerio del Ambiente) Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental y Dirección de Control de la Contaminación y Sustancias Químicas	The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the environmental national policy for POPs and PCBs in Perú, and also for mercury, in the framework of Stockholm and Minamata Convention. These two are the key areas for this.
	Ministry of Agriculture and Watering, MINAGRI (Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego), SENASA Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria, Subdirección de Insumos Agrícolas	The Ministry of Agriculture is the Granting Authority and formulator of public policies, related to agrochemicals and pesticides for agricultural use.
	Ministry of Mines and Energy, MINEM, (Ministerio de Energía y Minas) Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales Mineros	The Ministry of Mines and energy is the authority most important in enforcement in Energy sector (electricity and gas) and on mines, where most of the activities of elimination of PCBs will be conducted
	Ministry of Health, MINSA (Ministerio de Salud) Dirección General de Salud Ambiental e Inocuidad Alimentaria - DIGESA	The Ministry of Health is the Granting Authority and formulator of public policies related to health, and has an important role in the control of PCBs and other chemicals.
	Ministry of Production, PRODUCE, (Ministerio de la Producción) Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales de Industria - DGAAMI	Control/Enforcement of maintenance in industry
	Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental (OEFA)	Main enforcer of Sistema Nacional de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental (SINEFA) - National System of Environmental Assessment and Enforcement (SINEFA)
Private Sector	Iniciativa Campo Limpio Perú	Institution related to the study, dissemination and legal representation of the agrochemical products. It represents an ally for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
	National Society of Industry (SNI), Sociedad Nacional de Industria Coordinadora Comité de Industria Química	Industry Association that promotes the development of the manufacturing industry, boosts the market economy and contributes to the development of the country through sectoral technical proposals. It represents an ally for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention.

Mining industries and other enterprises related to PCB stocks	This type of industry represents one of the main sectors with stock of equipment potentially contaminated with PCBs and one of the main allies to achieve the elimination of said contaminant.
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3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

48. A detailed Gender analysis that will include potential gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote gender equality and women empowerment will be conducted during the PPG phase, as is standard in UNDP-GEF projects.

49. Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? Yes X /no / tbd

50. A gender assessment will be conducted during the PPG phase and will be implemented with the Project to increase the effectiveness of its outcomes. The gender assessment will include the collection of sex-disaggregated data and provide gender training for involved staff and project participants, authorities and other stakeholders in collaboration with organizations and institutions that have expertise on gender issues. This will be further developed during the PPG phase where attention will be paid to issues like female workers exposed to PCBs and agrochemicals, children, pregnant and fertile populations and vulnerable groups and to develop strategies to address this matter in order to prevent the adverse effects of PCBs and agrochemical residuals on their health.

51. Mainstreaming gender into the various project interventions will tackle the main problems regarding gender which includes the lack of data and the different types of occupational exposures and will ultimately lead to improved conditions for women and men and empower them to play an active role in the management of chemicals and wastes and of PCBs in particular.

Peru, like many countries in Latin America, needs more gender and sex disaggregated information related to the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals and their impacts on human health, as well as on developing indicators to measure hazardous chemical's impacts on women and men. Data gathering in the labor market and health sector is especially important because gender-determined occupational roles have a direct impact on the exposure to chemicals. Specific policies to focus on gender and hazards of this and other polluting substances need to be produced.

Component 1 foresees the deployment of a collaborative approach to policy making that is sustained and continuously improves, integrating gender related issues across the implementation of the proposed activities.

Components 2 and 3 for POPs and Hg phaseout and management activities will benefit from other initiatives in the region to perform an in-depth review of existing Guidelines for update and expansion, adding an operational guide for maintenance practices based on Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP), participating all relevant market stakeholders involved in the relevant elimination chains. The Guidelines will include gender equity considerations indicating how the development of this activity considers different roles for women and men in the workplace, for instance, at the treatment plants, for the sustainable management of Chemicals. Furthermore, the project will pay special attention to social equity, since there is a growing concern regarding fairness and opportunities for other many of the involved stakeholders, like the large private companies and the sensitive sites that still owe a large part of the PCB contaminated equipment in Peru.

Component 4 will provide gender-sensitive knowledge management and implement an outreach communication strategy that will allow the dissemination of BAP/BEP for the development of a national-level platform in order to create awareness for compliance. This strategy will also publish success stories and will provide recommendations for other potential possessors. It will also include a gender approach for communication, education, training and capacity building workshops aimed at the FSP team, participating entities, key stakeholders and beneficiaries, related to risk management of chemical substances and hazardous waste.

Finally, a Gender Analysis and Action Plan will be prepared during the PPG phase. This plan will focus on three objectives as part of the project: 1) Capacity building for gender mainstreaming, 2) Women empowerment; 3) Information gathering regarding gender and hazardous chemicals by conducting a national survey. The proposed actions to support these objectives will be undertaken to address the identified gender risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women will be identified in the Gender Analysis and prepared at the PPG stage.

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; No

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

52. Involvement of the Private sector in the project will be two-fold. Firstly, regulatory, enforcement and awareness raising activities supported by the project will have as target the private sector in various economic sectors (energy generation and distribution, mining, manufacturing, steelmaking, construction,) as they either are the owners of about 50% of PCBs; rest is owned by electricity state owned enterprises. Secondly, private sector service suppliers for the management, elimination and treatment of PCBs, including export entities, will be much interested in the collaboration in the project. Therefore Output (A1) is focused to the establishment of partnerships with them.

53. With regards to Pesticide and their containers, support from Farmers and agricultural organizations will be sought. Special attention will be given to companies produce, import and/ or distribute pesticides; they will provide support in the identification and inventory of obsolete pesticides stocks. For Health Care Waste Management, cooperation will be sought from Health care Facilities (HCFs) and their suppliers.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risk	Management of risk
1. Coordination of authorities is not achieved.	a) Develop policies and programmes that can help advance project intervention without the need for regulations to be in place.
2. Different authorities with different needs and obligations may not agree on the way forward.	a) If agreement cannot be reached on provincial level, decisions will be made at the federal level to define a feasible Action Plan for the entire country.
3. PCB owners may not have the economic resources to pay for their elimination/disposal.	a) PCB owners will be made aware about their management disposal obligations according to Stockholm Convention (therefore a national law). The project will coordinate among the owner to obtain the lowest possible disposal cost through economies of scale. The project will co-finance disposal activities at sensitive sites.
4. COVID-19 pandemic threat	<p>a) Develop innovative virtual and remote methods for working and implementation</p> <p>b) since the World has not yet found a vaccine for this virus, for the implementation of those activities that require social gathering, the Project will assume COVID-19 as a public health crisis, implementing the solutions for which are social distancing, careful sanitization, widespread testing, access to safety equipment, and immediate competent medical care, if needed.</p>

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

54. This Project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) in accordance with UNDP's rules and regulation. The MINAM will be the National Executing Agency and will be responsible for the implementation of the project in Peru. UNDP will play the standard role as a GEF Implementation Agency and will provide clear implementation support to the Government of Peru. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordination will follow standard UNDP-GEF policies as standard practice in all UNDP projects that are being financed by the GEF. The National Project Director is a staff member of the MINAM and s/he will have overall responsibility of the project implementation. The Project Coordinator will be hired with Project Funds and will oversee the day to day management of the project. He/She will report directly to the National Project Director. The National Project Director will at least annually report to the Project Steering Committee which is composed of the Government of Peru and UNDP.

55. The proposed project will establish inter sectorial mechanisms (Technical Advisory Committee) to promote cooperation and coordination between the main project stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs and regulatory authorities.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

56. This project has been developed based on the baseline information taken up in the submitted (2019) Stockholm National Implementation Plan as aims to address priorities listed in the NIP. SAICM priorities have also been considered, as well as the ongoing process of revising SAICM objectives after 2020.

57. Other national, regional and global strategies such as the recently developed Agreement of the Principle 10 of the Rio declaration, the SDGs national implementation strategy and the OECD recommendations on chemicals and waste management, have also been considered.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

58. The project will have the opportunity to learn from ongoing initiatives that although they are from other countries and other waste types. The Mexico project for PCB Management (stage 2), will test some of the Outputs' activities here proposed, one year in advance for the benefit of Output A1, A2 and C1 and also from the Integrated Services Management System already successfully implemented in the first UNDP Project (with savings in elimination overall costs of about 25%). Moreover, the Project will also benefit from the Pilots tested from Component 2 of the Brazil PCB Project. The specific Knowledge Management Strategy will be developed during the PPG phase. Moreover, in line with the GEF GOLD Child Project in Peru, the project will support the phaseout of mercury emissions, promotion of best practices and introduction of technologies to Strengthen National Regulations for Mercury Management.

9. 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

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Kindly refer to the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) template

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Submitted

PIMS5932_Peru_Chemicals_PreSESP

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Martha Cuba de Cronkleton	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment	10/28/2020

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

9.1900° S, 75.0152° W