ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program
Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

GEF ID
10261

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project

Countries
Regional, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Regional component: Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) "Other"; Business Mauritius (BM) "Private Sector"; UNDP HQ/BPPS/NCE "GEF Agency"; UNDP Comoros "GEF Agency"; Comoros: The General Directorate of Environment and Forestry "Government"; Maldives: Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change "Government"; Mauritius: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change "Government"; Seychelles: Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change "Government";

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy
Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Pesticides, Waste Management, eWaste, Hazardous Waste Management, Industrial Waste, Plastics, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Open Burning, Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Emissions, Disposal, Eco-Efficiency, Mercury, Coal Fired Power Plants, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, International Waters, Pollution, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Ship, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Private Sector, SMEs, Large corporations, Capital providers, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Knowledge Generation, Innovation

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date
11/1/2020

Expected Implementation Start
2/1/2022

Expected Completion Date
1/31/2027

Duration
60In Months

Agency Fee($)
1,170,000.00

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 wastes addressed through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries	GET	13,000,000.00	187,609,184.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**13,000,000.00**	**187,609,184.00**

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	SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Output 1.1: Capacity improvement of customs, environmental enforcement and waste management agency officers. Output 1.2: Drafting of regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	GET	1,945,530.00	28,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Technical Assistance	Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Output 2.1: Detailed hazardous wastes inventories conducted - Output 2.2: Development of management/disposal/ export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams - Output 2.3: Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country. - Output 2.4: Establishment of centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes.	GET	4,590,250.00	67,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
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	Output 3.1: Establishment/ improvement of national and regional life-cycle management systems for priority wastes/recyclables (in partnership with the private sector). - Output 3.2: Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, municipalities) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of recyclables. - Output 3.3: Increase in adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating resorts. - Output 3.4: Design of economic instruments and development of accompanying regulations (required for their successful implementation), to finance the	GET	3,383,050.00	49,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	Output 4.1: Create national and regional technical and operational expertise to support the implementation of waste and chemical programmes. - Output 4.2: Establishment of National Waste Platforms to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives and avoid duplication. - Output 4.3: Gender-responsive GEF-ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project. - Output 4.4: Awareness raising campaigns on the sound management of	GET	2,462,395.00	36,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**12,381,225.00**	**180,000,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	618,775.00	7,609,184.00
				Sub Total($)	**618,775.00**	**7,609,184.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**13,000,000.00**	**187,609,184.00**

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($)
Donor Agency	Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,860,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP Comoros	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Minist?re de l?Agriculture, de la P?che, et de l?Environnement ? Direction G?n?rale de l?Environnement et des For?ts	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,774,005.00
Recipient Country Government	Minist?re de L?Agriculture, de la P?che, et de l?Environnement ? Institut National de Recherche pour l?Agriculture, la P?che et l?Environnement	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,171,637.00
Recipient Country Government	Commune de Moroni	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,630,906.00
Recipient Country Government	Minist?re des Finances, du Budget et du Secteur Bancaire ? Direction G?n?rale des Douanes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,432,551.00
Recipient Country Government	Minist?re de la Sant?, de la Solidarit?, de la Protection Sociale et de la Promotion du Genre	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,438,112.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	In-kind	Investment mobilized	34,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	88,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	28,750,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health and Wellness	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	550,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Grant	Investment mobilized	375,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	In-kind	Investment mobilized	320,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	24,881,830.00
Recipient Country Government	Landscape & Waste Management Agency	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	8,490,643.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**187,609,184.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

AFD: The Agence Francaise de Developpment (AFD) and the Fonds Francais pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) finance a regional project (2020 - 2024), including Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles which is entitled "Expedition Plastique Oc?an Indien (ExPLOI") and is implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The project aims to tackle plastic pollution by i) Encouraging better use of plastics by supporting plastic reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives including from the private sector; ii) Developing research on plastic industry; and iii) Promoting Sensitization campaigns in the Indian Ocean. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. UNDP Comoros: The Comoros UNDP Country Office will provide in cash co-financing in the amount of 400,000 USD to the project, using UNDP Core TRAC resources allocated to the Country Office. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. Maldives 'Ministry of Environment': The text of the co-financing letter states ?in-kind? but in reality, the co-financing provided is a grant, as is apparent from the description of the co-financing. This grant co-financing contribution is made up of three large projects implemented by the Ministry of Environment, which include i) The Maldives Clean Environment Project (20,500,000 USD) funded by the World Bank; ii) The Greater Male' Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project (USD 40,000,000) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB); and, iii) The Addu City Regional Waste Management Project (28,000,000

USD) funded by the Maldives Green Fund. These Investments mobilized are confirmed grants which have been secured and will be operating during the lifetime of the project. This co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. Mauritius 'Ministry of Health and Wellness': This grant co-financing contribution (375,000 USD) is a mobilized investment from the Mauritius' Ministry of Health and Wellness to the project. The mobilized investment will be applied as Capital Investment for the construction of the Centralized Healthcare Waste Treatment Facility for the country. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. This grant has been mobilized specifically for the implementation of the GEF ISLANDS project. This mobilized investment is a confirmed grant and will be used during the lifetime of the project. Mauritius 'Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security': This cash co-financing contribution (375,000 USD) from the Mauritius' Ministry of Health and Wellness to the project will be applied as Capital Investment for the construction of a Centralized Healthcare Waste Treatment Facility for the country. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. Seychelles 'Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change': The cash co-financing provided by the Seychelles' Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change to the project (24,642,857 USD) are the tax levies collected by Customs on imported glass bottles, plastic bottles and aluminum cans. Collected funds are managed by the Waste Management Trust Fund and applied towards the collection and recycling of packaging waste over the duration of the project. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures. Seychelles 'Landscape and Waste Management Agency': The cash co-financing provided by the Seychelles' Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA) in the amount of 2,658,009.98 USD is intended for the i) Expansion of the La Digue landfill and ii) The Providence 2, Unit 2 sanitary landfill. The co-financing is considered investment mobilized as it excludes recurrent expenditures.

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($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,500,000	315,000
UNDP	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,500,000	135,000
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,000,000	270,000
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,000,000	180,000
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	45,000
UNDP	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury		
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	45,000
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	250,000	22,500
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM		
UNDP	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	500,000	45,000
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000	90,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	250,000	22,500
				Total Grant Resources($)	**13,000,000.00**	**1,170,000.00**

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 **false**

PPG Amount ($)

300,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

27,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	195,000	17,550
UNDP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	60,000	5,400
UNDP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	45,000	4,050
				Total Project Costs($)	**300,000.00**	**27,000.00**

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 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates 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 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions 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 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	8,000.00		

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

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	177.21	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)
SelectPolychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)		13.50		
SelectTetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether		0.14		
SelectHighly Hazardous Pesticides		162.00		

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	1.57		

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)
	4		

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)
	4		

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)
	16,261.00		

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)
	105.85		

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)
	4		

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)
	3		

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		466,449		
Male		473,892		
Total	0	940341	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

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Globally Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are progressing on import-dependent development pathways. The quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic packaging, from second hand electronic products to motor vehicles, from agricultural chemicals to industrial chemicals) is rapidly increasing. This is leading to the generation of a large variety of different types of hazardous and toxic wastes which SIDS do not have the installed capacity or required treatment facilities to address[1][1]. There is an urgent need for SIDS to move to integrated waste management[2][2]. Extensive studies conclude the costs of inaction in SIDS are significant in term of the economic costs of impacts to health, environment, tourism, and fisheries.

In common with Caribbean and Pacific SIDS, Indian Ocean SIDS generally lack infrastructure to manage the wide variety of wastes generated by imported products. The disposal of non-biodegradable materials and industrial and agricultural chemicals pose an increasing challenge[3][3].

On the one hand, the four Indian Ocean SIDS are quite different. They comprise of a Least Developed Country/Lower-Middle Income Economy (Union of Comoros), Upper-Middle-Income Economy (Maldives) and High-Income Economies (Mauritius and Seychelles)[4][4]. Geographically they are also quite distinct. Maldives, located in Asia, 700 km from India/Sri Lanka, comprises of 1,190 low-lying coral islands (average 1.8m above sea level) in 26 atolls over an area of about 750 km on a north-south axis and 120 km on an east-west axis, with its land area accounting for only 1% of the country?s territory. The country?s population lives on 198 of the 1,190 islands in the Maldives; an additional 80 islands have tourist resorts. Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles are African nations. Mauritius, East of Madagascar, consists of 16 islands and islets; Comoros (between the North of Madagascar and Mozambique) consists of three major islands and numerous smaller islands, while Seychelles is an archipelago nation with 115 islands located 1,500 kilometers off the eastern coast of Africa (Kenya, Tanzania), spread over an area of 1.4 million square kilometers.

On the other hand, the four Indian Ocean SIDS are very similar. Indian Ocean SIDS, like SIDS globally, are susceptible to natural disasters such as tropical hurricanes and tsunamis. Furthermore, like SIDS globally, Indian Ocean SIDS are characterized by their small physical scale, geographic isolation, unique biodiversity, limited resource base, remoteness from global markets and small economies of scale[5][5]. In addition, there are multiple drivers and pressures affecting SIDS globally, which also apply to Indian Ocean SIDS, that are hampering their development. These include vulnerability to climate change, local access to potable water, nutrition and food security, energy and transport demand, exploitation of natural resources, local sectoral development, poor management of waste and pollution, including from chemicals, coastal squeeze and loss of ecological resilience[6][6].

Traditionally, Indian Ocean communities lived relatively subsistence lifestyles consuming locally sourced food and fish and other supplies. This self-contained lifestyle resulted in minimal impact on the island environment or public health. However, over time, local lifestyles and consumption patterns have changed considerably and in combination with a fast growing tourism sector (e.g. Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles) Indian Ocean SIDS now rely heavily on imported goods and products, triggering the associated changes in waste production and need for waste infrastructure / management systems.

On average waste generation in SIDS is 2.3 kg/capita/day, 48% higher than that of OECD countries[7][7]. Waste generation in Comoros is at 2.2 kg/capita/day, Maldives 2.5 kg/capita/day, Mauritius 1.18 kg/capita/day[8][8] and Seychelles 2.5 kg/capita/day[9][9]. The fact that Maldives generates an estimated 860 MT of solid waste per day[5] of which tourist resorts accounts for 180 MT per day (20%), equivalent to 7.2 kg/pp/bed night (12 hours in a tourist facility), reflects the importance of the tourism sector on waste generation rates and the pressure the consumption pattern of this sector puts on waste infrastructure.

In many of the Indian Ocean SIDS waste collection services are still inadequate, or non-existent. In certain Indian Ocean SIDS it is common to dump municipal waste on the coastline leading directly to marine pollution, while in others open burning of accumulated waste is still practiced. A significant proportion of waste and associated chemicals ends up reaching precious drinking water sources,

leading to human health problems, as well as adverse impacts on the marine ecosystems, and other sensitive land areas and watercourses with potential to impact on biodiversity.

Root causes: As stated in the approved PFD, the root cause of chemicals and wastes problems in SIDS are due to countries being largely import-dependent economies, located remotely from global markets and with outer islands spread across vast distances. This situation is exacerbated by limited available landmass to manage wastes; high economic vulnerability to economic and natural exogenous shocks; lack of critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments; economic migration of qualified individuals (brain drain); and increased susceptibility to natural hazards driven by climate change.

During the project preparatory period these root causes have been further analysed within the Indian Ocean context.

? **Import-dependent economies**: All four Indian Ocean SIDS rely heavily on imports. In 2018 for example, Comoros exported $102M and imported $356M in goods (negative trade balance of -$254M). Maldives exported $254M and imported $3.07B (negative trade balance of -$2.81B); Mauritius exported $2.69B and imported $5.8B (negative trade balance of -$3.12B); and Seychelles exported $924M and imported $1.27B (negative trade balance of -$342M). Top imports (in USD value) included refined petroleum and gas, cars/boats/planes, furniture, food stuffs, water (Comoros); gravel and crushed stone (Maldives), while exported products included (processed/fresh) fish (Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles), raw sugar (Mauritius), textiles (Mauritius), Cloves/Essential Oils/Vanilla (Comoros)[10][10].

? **Remotely located from global markets:** More so than SIDS in other regions (e.g. Caribbean and Pacific region), the IO SIDS are located far away from each other. As a consequence, these SIDS cooperate more often with the mainland (e.g. Maldives with India, Sri Lanka and South Korea, Mauritius with South-Africa, Seychelles with South-Africa, Comoros with Tanzania, Madagascar) than among themselves. Because of the location of Indian Ocean SIDS, shipping opportunities are limited and results in high shipping costs. For example, there are 4 major shipping lines operating in the South-West Indian Ocean zone: MSC, MAERSK, Hapag LLOYD and CMA-CGM[11][11]. These major shipping lines maintain regular routes between Madagascar, La Reunion and Mauritius. Unfortunately, comoros is less well connected as it benefits from only 1 shipping company (CMA ? CGM) while Seychelles is serviced by CMA-CGM and MAERSK. It should be noted that the only shipping company that is allowed to transport hazardous waste is MAERSK.

? **Limited available landmass to manage wastes:** Available landmass in Indian Ocean SIDS varies greatly. SIDS like Mauritius (2,040 km2) and Comoros (1,861 km2) appear to be better off in terms of potentially available land mass for waste management, compared to Seychelles (455 km2) and Maldives (297.8 km2). Maldives is the 7th most densily populated country globally (1,802 inhabitants per km?); Mauritius the 19th (653 per km2); Comoros the 26th (328 per km2) and Seychelles the 66th (199 per km2).[12][12] That said, it appears as if GDP and a thriving tourism sector are factors that are more important than land scarcity to encourage governments and municipalities to allocate land to waste management and make investment in infrastructure. Maldives, which is extremely land scarce, has a large open dumpsite located on an reclaimed artificial industrial island (Tilafushi) for this purpose and smaller open dump sites on inhabitated atolls, while both Seychelles and Mauritius have centralized sanitary landfills in place. Comoros, even though it appears the country has potential space available for waste management infrastructure, has not been able to allocate dedicated space for landfills/dumpsites, resulting in significant amounts of municipal waste being dumped on the coastline.

? **Lack of critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments**: Population size varies greatly in the Indian Ocean SIDS: Seychelles has 96,762 inhabitants; Maldives: 515,696; Comoros: 832,322; and Mauritius: 1,265,000. Investment in municipal waste management infrastructure is high in Maldives (but challenging to implement due to the very spread out nature (750 km) of the very low-lying coral islands) and Mauritius, but lower in Seychelles and almost non-existent in Comoros. Infrastructure and investments in recycling and hazardous waste management infrastructure (with the exception of Mauritius) is almost non existent. The critical mass of people, but more so GDP, access to affordable shipping routes, and a thriving opportunity seeking private sector, as well of financial mechanisms for waste management, also influence the scale of recycling opportunities. Mauritius for example exports for treatment abroad: hazardous waste, car batteries, e-waste, plastics and scrap metal while it locally recycles waste oil and certain types of plastics; Seychelles exports PET, aluminium cans, scrap metal and car batteries and disposes locally of waste oils (through incineration); Maldives exports scrap metal, some e-waste, car batteries, waste oils and limited amounts of plastics/paper; and Comoros currently only exports car batteries and scrap metal and on a very limited scale reuses some waste oil in furnaces.

Even though each of the IO SIDS recycles certain waste streams and exports others for recycling/treatment abroad, the extent to which these waste streams/recyclables are diverted from landfills, dumps and indiscriminate dumping in the ocean is still extremely limited. In addition, there are a number of priority waste streams, like Healthcare Waste (HCW), e-waste, mercury containing wastes and pesticides which still pose major challenges. The segregation, collection, recycling, treatment or export of these waste streams could be established or increased, if financial incentives

were sufficiently interesting for private sector entities to get involved and make waste management or recycling activities economically viable.

? **Economic migration of qualified individuals**: Of the four Indian Ocean SIDS, the economic migration of qualified individuals (brain drain) has been mostly an issue in Comoros, and to a much lesser extent in Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. Migration is a key feature of Comoros? society, with an estimated one-third of the population living abroad, primarily in France. Emigrants have close ties to their home communities and send remittances averaging 13% of the annual GDP, making Comoros one of the highest remittance-recipient nations in Sub-Saharan Africa[13][13]. On the contrary, remittances only make up 1.4% of GDP in Seychelles, 1.2% of GDP in Mauritius and 0.1% of GDP in Maldives[14][14]. In 2015, a very limited number of Maldivians (2,844, 0.8% of the 2014 population[15][15]) lived abroad, and only 26,028 Mauritians (2011)[16][16]. Comoros? migration of educated individuals results in fewer educated individuals pursuing economic activity, such as establishing businesses. It also results in a very small pool of qualified professionals to fill roles in key services such as waste management.

? **Susceptibility to natural hazards driven by climate change**: Environmental risks are considered a structural constraint to growth in some of the Indian Ocean SIDS, even more so in Maldives and Seychelles than Comoros and Mauritius, even though climate change impact there is also considerable. Cyclones, tsunamis and floods often lead to loss of life, as well as damage to infrastructure. Rising sea levels pose a particular threat to the Maldives as most atolls are on average only 1.8m above sea level, but also present important issues to other IO SIDS. Disaster recovery diverts public funds from planned public investments into emergency response[17][17], while investment costs in climate resilient waste management infrastructure and waste infrastructure siting puts additional pressure on government budgets and land allocation discussions.

Barriers: The following barriers to improved chemicals and waste management faced by SIDS globally are outlined below:

? **Limited adequate landfills and poor solid waste management systems**: Many SIDS lack engineered landfills and in these instances rely on ?dumps? where uncontrolled burning, resulting in releases of unintentionally produced POPs, is common. In atolls particularly, space available for

landfills is extremely limited. This is often due to lack of financial resources for the fuel to run waste collection vehicles, and is exacerbated by limited accessibility to more remote settlements.

? **Limited recycling opportunities in SIDS**: Due to small population sizes, geographical isolation and associated high shipping costs, economies of scale cannot be reached. Segregation of waste streams is still uncommon, meaning that a high percentage of potentially recyclable waste (e.g. compostable material, plastics, paper, glass, etc.) is dumped, or ends up in a landfill. Limited human capacity and lack of incentives to encourage recycling, including the absence of legal and regulatory provisions for recycling, economic instruments for citizens and businesses or voluntary agreements with the private sector, are additional constraints to recycling.

? **Lack of awareness**: of the broader community of the need to manage wastes, in order to prevent adverse health and environmental impacts. SIDS populations are often unaware of the potentially hazardous nature of many consumer products, and what ?proper? disposal constitutes. There is very little public information available in SIDS aimed at educating communities on improved waste management practices.

? **Additional burden of waste generated by the tourism industry**: For many SIDS, tourism in an important contributor to national employment and overall GDP. However, the waste generated by both land-based and sea-based tourism places a significant burden on SIDS? waste management infrastructure.

? **Additional burden of waste generated by natural disasters**: These include disasters such as cyclones, hurricanes, tsunamis, volcanoes and earthquakes. These events add additional waste burden to already fragile waste management infrastructure. In a matter of seconds, a disaster can generate the equivalent of decades of waste[18][18]. Recovery from disasters also diverts public funds from planned investments to emergency response.

? **Climate Change and rising sea levels**: In low lying atoll SIDS climate change is considered one of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people. Areas of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Maldives, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu are only a few metres above present sea level and may face serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise. SIDS lack the resources to adequately address vulnerability to climate change. This presents a significant barrier to the sound management of chemicals and wastes as landfills and dumpsites also risk inundation. In addition, poor waste management leads to greenhouse gas emissions, with between 8-10% of annual greenhouse gas emissions in SIDS attributed to poor waste management[19][19].

The following barriers to improved chemicals and waste management faced by Indian Ocean SIDS specifically are outlined below:

? **Absence of regional IO C&W Strategy and Programmes**: To date, there is no specific regional chemicals and wastes strategy that guides C&W related activities for all Indian Ocean SIDS. As such, chemicals and wastes related activities in the Indian Ocean have been often guided by the various chemicals and wastes related MEAs to which the Indian Ocean SIDS are a party[20][20] and thus GEF funded C&W projects were implemented predominantly at individual country level, and less so through regional approaches (as compared to the Caribbean and Pacific SIDS). A good development is that the Indian Ocean Commission - IOC (established in 1984 and an intergovernmental organization which comprises of: Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion Island (an overseas region of France)[21][21] has developed a regional action plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries to: i) Create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region; ii) Improve legislations and institutional laws regarding their waste management strategy; iii) Create a specific environment to develop research, education and innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean. Since 2006, IOC has implemented numerous waste, oil and chemicals related projects, and has supported various waste studies (see Table 2 below). Working with IOC as a Responsible Party for (part of) the implementation of the Indian Ocean Child Project, will allow the project to bring together IOC countries as well as non-IOC countries (Maldives) to facilitate and promote the implementation of regional Indian Ocean approaches and solutions to joint chemicals and waste challenges, an approach that never before has been tried.

? **Incomplete/piecemeal environmental legislation and limited capacity to enforce and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products**: Most Indian Ocean SIDS lack comprehensive regulatory frameworks and standards to adequately curb and control the influx of products that are challenging to dispose of when they become wastes. As well as improved regulations, capacity is lacking to effectively implement and enforce these policy and regulatory frameworks effectively.

? **Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances:** Generally, the only environmentally sound disposal option for hazardous substances available for Indian Ocean SIDS is export, which is expensive and logistically challenging. Neither strategies to minimize the import of products that cannot be treated with the local constraints, nor best practices and technologies fit for IO SIDS settings to improve the systems, capacity and physical infrastructure to properly manage wastes exist. Improved disposal of hazardous waste, including chemical, medical and electronic waste as well as lead-acid batteries, and used oil is critical for SIDS[22][22].

COVID-19 IMPACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every economic sector in Indian Ocean SIDS and all segments of society, however with differential impacts depending on age group, gender, disabilities, socioeconomic status, geographic location etc.

Upon the request of IO SIDS governments, the UN System, often with the UNDP Country Office leading the assessment under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator?s Office, supported COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment in Comoros and Maldives as well as the preparation of UN Socio-Economic Response Plans for Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to support IO SIDS in responding to and recovering from COVID-19 related socio and economic challenges.

COVID-19 related impacts in Indian Ocean SIDS include (but are not limited to): Impact on Human Health; A depression of economic growth; A significant decline in tourism and remittances, that have led to reduced forex earnings; Reduced income from major income contributing sectors (e.g. tourism, fishery, agriculture, services, etc.); Job losses, especially in the informal and SME 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 run but could emerge stronger in the medium- to long- term; and Women and girls more adversely affected.

Indian Ocean SIDS? governments have responded to the crisis in different ways. The most common response measures, however, have been the implementation of fiscal stimulus packages, complete or partial lockdowns and movement restrictions, and the enforcement of basic hygiene practices such as regular hand washing and social distancing.

Within the context of the *Indian Ocean Child Project* in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles, the impact of COVID-19 has been considered and included as part of the PRODOC risk analysis and the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening procedures. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following (risks and their mitigation measures have been described in more detail in the risk table): 1. Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities; 2. Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity; 3. Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption; 4. A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for waste/chemicals related investments; 5. Reduced markets for recyclables, at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable; and, 6. Social inequalities might worsen ? impacting vulnerable communities, collectors of recyclables, women, among others.

In order to help alleviate and mitigate COVID-19 impact on IO SIDS people, society and economic sectors, help address recovery related needs and in certain cases use COVID-19 as an opportunity to advance the objectives of the project, there are a number of interventions foreseen as part of the project, these include:

1. The Indian Ocean Child Project will build on UNDP?s in-country *?COVID 2.0? Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030 offer* where applicable (funded by UNDP?s Rapid Financing Facility - RFF). Initiatives funded by the RFF will strengthen programme countries? Covid-19 socioeconomic response capacities, working in clear alignment with the UN System?s response under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator. The RFF will allow Country Offices to deliver catalytic *Beyond Recovery* projects that support national recovery efforts in line with the UNDP Covid 2.0 programme priorities.

2. Introduce digital solutions for (remote) project implementation (including trainings/meetings/workshops), monitoring, reporting, audits, as well as the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. Project interventions will for example introduce remote/digital record keeping and monitoring/reporting by establishing reporting mechanisms/Apps for e.g. (hazardous) waste inventories and (hazardous) waste generation reporting, making the waste generator an integral part of the reporting mechanism. Another example is the design and provision of remote trainings to customs officials and environmental inspection officers, including the development of remote training modules and courses, which will be offered through training platforms, ensuring the availability of training materials beyond the duration of the project and allowing SIDS in other regions to make use of the same materials. Finally, lessons-learned captured by each and every SIDS in GEF ISLANDS tailored publications will be made available through a global Knowledge Management platform. Combined these interventions will contribute to building the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in digital record keeping/monitoring/reporting, training, awareness raising, etc. which would simplify and facilitate future work and help entities in certain countries to build their technological capacity to reduce the digital divide.

3. Support livelihoods/job creation in the waste management/chemicals sector through the design and introduction of financial instruments/mechanisms, building capacity of the private sector, establishing private sector partnerships in country as well as in the region to increase the collection, recycling, export and treatment of wastes, and finally in a limited number of IO SIDS support the creation and capacity building of new waste management / recycling SMEs. This will thus promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation.

4. Build the capacity of NGOs, CBOs, private sector companies, municipalities, government departments, etc. on the safe management of various types of (hazardous) waste, including the

use of Personal Protection Equipment, safeguarding waste management workers from health impacts, including COVID-19.

5. Contribute to avoiding marine and freshwater pollution from single use plastics, which has risen dramatically during COVID-19, due to a rise in the use of disposables, particularly those used in the medical and food sectors.

6. Improve practices and treatment solutions for infectious Healthcare Waste (HCW), including COVID-19 waste, through the introduction of environmentally sound practices for waste management and treatment, and improving the capacity of healthcare facilities to soundly manage their waste streams to keep staff, patients, visitors and surrounding communities safer. In countries where the Indian Ocean Child Project supports HCWM interventions (Comoros/Mauritius), the project will also support the development of HCWM emergency plans for future pandemics in order for countries to be ready. This will help SIDS manage risks attached to potential future similar crises.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

i. Global baseline scenario:

SIDS are a distinct group of 38 countries across the: Atlantic Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Pacific, and South China Sea. Globally, development in SIDS is guided by the 2014 SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise on SIDS? efforts to achieve sustainable development as well as to their survival and viability, and addresses economic development, food security, disaster risk reduction and ocean management, and chemicals and wastes management. The SAMOA Pathway is being implemented over the 2014-2024 timeframe. On chemicals and wastes management, the SAMOA Pathway recognises the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities *inter alia* through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies[23][23]. 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[24][24].

In March 2019, several resolutions were agreed at the fourth meeting of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) further committing governments to act to improve the management of chemicals and wastes, in line with the SAMOA pathway. These include the resolutions related to marine plastics

and marine litter; sustainable consumption and production, including green procurement; addressing single use plastic pollution; the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes; and, sound management of chemicals and wastes[25][25].

Since the PFD was submitted in April 2019, a midterm review of the SAMOA Pathway has been completed. On 27 September 2019, a high-level meeting convened at UN Headquarters in New York and reviewed midterm progress in addressing the SIDS? priorities through the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway[26][26]. The political declaration from the meeting calls upon relevant institutions, funds and facilities to review their financing instruments to maximize accessibility, effectiveness, transparency, quality and impact. It also underscored the need to foster enabling environments to attract foreign direct investment and strengthen capacity of SIDS to effectively participate in the multilateral trading system[27][27].

A midterm review of progress the SIDS Partnership Framework was also undertaken[28][28] addressing the impact of partnerships on beneficiaries and sustainable development of SIDS, as well as challenges and lessons learned. The report concluded further attention is needed to address: the multi dimensions of poverty; inclusion of marginalized groups; issues of market development; issues related to health and noncommunicable diseases; gender considerations, particularly in regard to income inequality; and, addressing sustainable consumption and production holistically in the context of small island environments.

ii. Indian ocean regional baseline scenario:

A major difference with the other regions participating in the GEF ISLANDS programme is that to date, there is no specific regional chemicals and wastes strategy that guides C&W related activities for the Indian Ocean or Indian Ocean SIDS/countries.

In the past C&W related interventions were designed to target the priorities of the chemicals and wastes-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which the Indian Ocean SIDS are a party[29][29], and specifically the national priorities as laid out in the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and Minamata Initial Assessments (MIA) reports of the Indian Ocean SIDS. However, no

regional approach was taken to design and implement regional solutions benefitting all IO SIDS/island countries. The GEF ISLANDS programme and its Indian Ocean Child Project, will be able to change this.

A very welcome development is that the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has developed a regional action plan (funded by the EU) for waste reduction and waste management in IOC member countries with the objective to elaborate the multi-annual programming of the IOC in the area of waste reduction and waste management.

The Regional Action Plan (2020 ? 2024) is consistent with the national priorities of each State, and has been developed along the following axes:

? To create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region.

? To improve legislations and institutional laws regarding their waste management strategy.

? To create a specific environment to develop research, education and innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean.

In addition, IOC has also been involved in the Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes Between Islands Located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean (?*Approche R?gionale de la Gestion des D?chets dans les Iles du Sud-Ouest de l?Oc?an Indien*? ? Cap Business Oc?an Indien ? 2019) and the Feasibility study on optimized waste management in the Indian Ocean (?*Etude de Diagnostic pour une Gestion Optimis?e des D?chets dans l?Oc?an Indien*? ? IOC 2013). In 2021, the IOC, with financial support form AFD and FFEM, will start the implementation of the Regional Marine Plastic Pollution Project ?Exploi ? Exp?dition Plastique Oc?an Indien? to tackle plastic pollution.

The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) is based in Mauritius, and is composed of five African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, R?union (an overseas region of France), and Seychelles. In the past the IOC has, as part of waste and recycling related initiatives, also included collaboration with Zanzibar (part of Tanzania), Madagascar, and other countries and islands. As such, extending support to the Maldives is considered to be a natural addition to this network of countries, as this support was confirmed by the IOC Council of Ministers which endorsed support of the IOC to the implementation of the ?Indian Ocean Regional Project? during their 34th meeting (2 ? 6 March 2020, Seychelles).

IOC will be engaged as a Responsible Party for (part of) the implementation of the Indian Ocean Child Project. This will allow the project to bring together IOC countries as well as non-IOC countries (Maldives), ensure coordination between national and regional C&W initiatives in the Indian Ocean, promote and support the implementation of regional Indian Ocean approaches and solutions to joint chemicals and waste challenges, an approach that never before has been tried.

iii. National baseline overview of Indian Ocean SIDS

As discussed in the previous section, Indian Ocean SIDS share a common development trajectory comparable to other SIDS, as import dependent economies. Each of the four SIDS sits at differing spots on that trajectory, and face differing challenges and national priorities.

During the project preparatory phase, a comprehensive national review was undertaken to assess each Indian Ocean country?s progress on chemicals and waste management, and key priorities.

The national tables aim to provide a snapshot of basic country data, waste statistics, legislative environment, and other relevant activities currently being undertaken in each project country.

Table 1a: Union of the Comoros

Union of the Comoros	
Country Data Population: 846,281 (July 2020 estimate)[30][30] Geography: three major islands (Grande Comore, Moh?li, and Anjouan) and numerous smaller islands (volcanic islands) GDP: $1,186 billion USD (2019)[31][31]	**Waste Statistics** Waste generation: 400 MT/day (2019)[32][32] Waste generation rate: 2.2 kg/person/day (2017)[33][33] Plastic waste generation: unknown Mismanaged plastic waste: same as plastic waste generation

Waste management overview:

The capacity for the management of wastes and chemicals, among the Indian Ocean SIDS, is the lowest in Comoros. The country faces challenges with the collection and management of municipal wastes, recyclables, hazardous wastes (including PCBs, Healthcare Waste and obsolete pesticides), monitoring and halting imports of hazardous chemicals and products containing them, developing comprehensive legislation and regulations for their implementation as well as introducing financial mechanisms to finance waste management and recycling and waste infrastructure. With the exception of Moroni (the capital) and a few minor municipalities on Grande Comore, there are no allocated dump sites for municipal waste. Even though the municipality of Moroni has contracted 2 companies to collect municipal waste using tricycles and waste trucks, only a very limited amount of waste is collected. As a result the majority (if not all) of waste in Comoros is disposed off indiscriminately in the wild, burned in the open and most often dumped on the coastline, being washed away during high tide. Except for a waste collection fee that is being charged in Moroni, there are no financial mechanism in place that support waste management or recycling activities. As a result, only high value recyclables are collected to some extent (car batteries and scrap metal and on a very limited scale reuses some waste oil in furnaces). NGO initiatives that have focussed on the collection of plastics, aluminium cans, e-waste and paper, have proven mostly unsuccessful in accumulating sufficiently large volumes to warrant export, and come to a halt when donor funded projects come to an end. The 2030 Plan for Emerging Comoros (Plan Comores Emergent 2030) ? developed for the Conference of Partners for the Development of Comoros (Paris, 2 ? 3 Dec 2019) focusses on 6 priorities, one of which is Integrated Waste Management in the Union of Comoros, indicating that waste management is among the country?s main priorities.

National priorities articulated	
Comoros Emergence Plan by 2030	Priorities: Implement an integrated waste management system focusing on Municipal Solid Waste Management; Health Care Waste Management; and PCB Management
NIP Update: Under development, draft is available. Final NIP is expected to be approved in 2020. **Initial NIP**: 2007	Priorities NIP (2007): 1. Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs, PCB contaminated equipment and sites 2. Environmentally Sound Management of pesticides 3. Environmentally Sound Management of dioxins and furans
Minamata Initial Assessment: October 2017	Priorities MIA Report (October 2017): Strengthen technical and institutional capacity to implement sound management of medical waste; Develop a database on mercury-containing products in the Union of the Comoros; Strengthen border controls; and, Introduce mercury alternatives.
Legislative snapshot[34]	

Legislation assessment summary:

The Union of the Comoros has adopted a framework law on the environment, which dates back to 1994. The Law on the Environment stipulates the protection of the environment in general and the management of waste in its articles 54; 59; 60; 61 and 62. However, these articles are not very descriptive as the definitions and responsibilities of concerned stakeholders/actors is limited.

A Health Code was developed in 2011 which aims to set out the legal rules applicable to health activities and structures. The Health Code aims to ensure the protection and promotion of the health of individuals, families and the community. A specific chapter on the protection of the natural environment is broken down into five sections, namely: water and air pollution, atmospheric pollution, phytosanitary products and the fight against all forms of waste, however the chapter does not yet refer to mercury containing products and wastes. The chapter was developed in 2011 and has been incorporated in the health code, however the revised Health Code is awaiting adoption.

In 2017, Comoros adopted the Law on Plant Protection as well as the Law Prohibiting the Production, Import, Trade and Distribution of Non-Degradable Plastic Packaging and Bags. However some regulations for the implementation of these laws require adoption and/or implementation. For example, a Bill on Pesticides emanating from the Law on Plant Protection (2017) was prepared but not adopted, while the law on plastic packaging and bags does not have any regulations to support its implementation.

Apart from the law on non-degradable plastic packaging and bags, no laws/regulations or guidelines governing the import and use of chemicals has been put in place.

Recommended legislative actions:

As Comoros has not benefitted from large-scale comprehensive chemicals or hazardous waste related projects in the past (except for a number of GEF financed Enabling Activities), there is an urgent need to draft and approve a number of critical legislative actions that initially will focus on ?low hanging fruits? to obtain as much benefit as possible in the short term and that are deemed to be feasible and viable in light of the economic climate in Comoros. These are:

? Draft and submit for approval a ban on the import of mercury containing products listed in part I of Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

? Review and update the *? Law on Pesticides* ? and support the drafting of a regulation to support the Law?s implemention.

? Support the drafting of legislative texts related to the ? *Code de la Sant? ?* to support its implementation.

? Draft and submit for approval legislative texts/regulations to support the implementation of the ?*Law on the prohibition of the production, import, trade and distribution of non-degradable plastic packaging and bags*?.

? Review and revise the national legislative framework and financial mechanisms/incentives to limit the import of certain dangerous products (HHPs, second hand equipment/products that quickly turn into hazardous wastes).

? Develop policies and regulations for the management of healthcare waste.

? Develop guidelines for the management of priority hazardous waste streams.

? Draft a national plan for the phase-out and treatment of PCB containing oils and equipment as well as PCB contaminated soils.

? Draft a national plan for the disposal of obsolete pesticides, including viable and feasible options for their disposal.

? Asses potential economic instruments/financial mechanisms for the operation of a waste collection and disposal system on Anjouan island.

? Design (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) a minimum of two (2) promising and feasible economic instruments and submit them for approval.

Ongoing & approved chemicals and wastes activities

? UNDP (USD 250,000), funded by the Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC). Project will aim to accelerate progress on SDG 14 - Reduce Marine Pollution recognizing the increasing urgency of tackling ocean pollution, particularly from plastics and nutrients.

? IOC (6,700,000 Euro), funded by AFD/FFEM: Regional Marine Plastic Pollution Project ?Exploi ? Expedition Plastique Ocean Indien? to tackle plastic pollution by: i) encouraging better use of plastics by supporting plastics reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives, including from the private sector; ii) Developing research on plastics industry; iii) promoting sensitization campaigns in the Indian Ocean.

? Ministry of Environment (1,500,000 Euro), Project D?COR funded by Italy. Moroni biodigester, including the purchase of 3 waste trucks. The project will focus on the collection, segregation and treatment of organic waste through composting and the recovery of methane.

? Ministry of Health, funded by the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria & GAVI. Purchase of 12 incinerators for the treatment of infectious Health Care Waste including their installation and commissioning.

? Direction Douane, funded by COMESA, which aims to develop a One-Stop-Window (Quichet Unique) through an electronic platform for the import of phytosanitaire products (including pesticides) and food stuffs.

? INRAPE (3 million Comoros francs), funded by Japan, that will help with analyzing residue on food stuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Table 1b: Maldives

Maldives	
Country Data *Population*: 391,904 (July 2020 estimate)[35][35] *Geography*: Comprises of 1,190 low-lying coral islands (average 1.8m above sea level) in 26 atolls over an area of about 750 km on a north-south axis and 120 km on an east-west axis. *GDP*: $5,729 billion USD (2019)[36][36]	**Waste Statistics** *Waste generation*: 860 MT/day; Tourist resorts: 180 MT per day ? 20%) *Waste generation rate*: 2.5 kg/capita/day (2017)[37][37]. Tourist resorts: 7.2 kg/pp/bed night (12 hours in a tourist facility) Plastic waste generation: 43 tonnes/day[38][38] (~ 5%) Mismanaged plastic waste: unknown, very little collection/recycling of plastics takes place

Waste management overview:

Maldives comprises of 1,190 low-lying coral islands in 26 atolls over an area of about 750 km on a north-south axis and 120 km on an east-west axis, with its land area accounting for only 1% of the country?s territory. The country?s population lives on 198 of the 1,190 islands in the Maldives; an additional 80 islands have tourist resorts. Maldives generates an estimated 860 MT of solid waste per day[5] (2.5 kg/capita/day) of which tourist resorts accounts for 180 MT per day (20%), equivalent to 7.2 kg/pp/bed night, which reflects the pressure this sector can put on waste infrastructure. Investments in municipal waste management infrastructure can be considered high as compared to other SIDS (see list of on-going projects below), however, the very spread out nature of the atolls for which the Government is establishing four Regional Waste Management Centres, makes that these investments are diluted across vast distances, and required waste transport within regions remains significant. The low lying atolls (on average 1.8 m above sea level), and the impact of Climate Change on sea level rise, cyclones and potential tsunamis, makes that waste investment need to be climate resilient and thus become more expensive.

The management of hazardous wastes remains a major issue of concern in Maldives. Export data from the Maldives Custom Services estimates that approximately 186 tonnes of car batteries and 73 tonnes of waste oil are exported every year. Most of these hazardous wastes are exported to India, Sri Lanka and South Korea, by a limited number of national recycling companies. Other types of hazardous waste are being stored at premises managed and monitored by the Ministry of Defence, but it is assumed most hazardous waste is being dumped illegally or disposed of at municipal waste dumps such as those at K. Thilafushi island, R. Vandhoo island or at island waste management centres located on small atolls. It should be mentioned that none of these waste dumps are sanitary landfills, waste is burned in the open, and leachate is assumed to enter the ocean as the islands are only slightly above sea-level.

Recycling companies face significant operational challenges as the current port infrastructure does not allow the timely export of large quantities of recyclable wastes, land for lease to store or process recyclables is scarce and expensive, and shipping costs are prohibitive, especially for recyclables with a high volume and low value (e.g. plastics/paper). Because of these challenges, and without financial incentive in place that make recycling viable, the amount of (hazardous) waste and recyclables that are being recovered for export/recycling is limited and most wastes and recyclables thus end up on non-sanitary municipal dump sites.

National priorities articulated

Maldives ? Strategic Action Programme (2019 ? 2023)[39][39]	Priorities: ? Policy 1: Promote waste as a valuable resource for income generation ? Policy 2: Improve chemical and hazardous waste management practices to ensure protection of people and the environment ? Policy 3: Reduce plastics pollution by phasing out single use plastics ? Policy 4: Instill environmental values in the society and promote environmentally friendly lifestyle
Initial NIP: NA, proceeded directly to NIP Update **NIP Update**: 2017	Priorities NIP update (2017): ? Develop legislation for Chemicals management ? Strengthen institutional capacity ? Improve data collection and management systems ? Improve awareness on EEE and WEEE ? Develop an action plan to reduce releases from UPOPs ? Develop an action plan to identify, manage and reduce releases from stockpiles, articles and wastes
Minamata Initial Assessment: 2019	Priorities, based on contribution to Mercury releases: ? Phase-out of mercury containing products ? Reduce waste incineration and open waste burning ? Improve waste water treatment
Legislative snapshot[40][40]	

The Republic of Maldives has several laws and regulation in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the transport and storage of hazardous waste:

? A Chemicals Regulation was adopted/approved in 2019 and contains aspects related to: a) Labelling and import of chemicals; b) Sales of Chemicals; c) Storage of Chemicals; d) Transport of Chemicals throughout the country.

? The Waste Act is currently being developed (funded by the national budget) and is expected to be ratified by June 2020. Regulations on the management of hazardous waste and chemicals are also being formulated (funded by the national budget) under the Waste Act.

? Waste Management Regulations (2012) are in place under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1992), which covers some aspects related to hazardous waste management (regulate the handling, transport and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes).

? The Agricultural Pesticide Act (2019) of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives, it will come into effect within 6 months. Regulations are currently being developed with FAO support and are expected to be gazetted by end of 2020.

? The Law on Importation of Prohibited Items to the Maldives 4/75 (implemented and enforced by the Ministry of Defense and National Security) regulates among others, the imports of dangerous chemicals into the country.

Recommended legislative actions:

Maldives has in place (or is completing work on) critical waste and chemicals related laws (see above). Key guidelines and regulations are required to put these laws into implementation, therefore, in line with the Maldives ? Strategic Action Programme (2019 ? 2023)[41][41], the following legislative actions are recommended to be undertaken as part of the project:

? Formulate guidelines for the sound disposal of electronic waste, including waste generated from the energy sector, and submit them for approval (In line with Action 2.1c of the SAP).

? Formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval.

? Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility, and submit them for approval.

? Develop a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures.

? Establish reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (In line with Action 2.5c of the SAP).

? Design (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) a minimum of two (2) promising and feasible economic instruments and submit them for approval

? Design a framework for product stewardship programmes (Action 1.1h of the SAP).

Ongoing & approved chemicals and wastes activities

? Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (USD 34,500) - Maldives Good Agricultural Practices

? Ministry of Environment (USD 20,500,000), funded by the World Bank ? Maldvies Clean Environment Project

? Ministry of Environment (USD 40,000,000), funded by the ADB - Greater Male' Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project

? Ministry of Environment (USD 28,000,000), funded by the Maldives Green Fund ? Addu City Regional Waste Management Project.

? Ministry of Environment (USD 3,740,000.00), funded by the GEF - Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals

Table 1c: Mauritius

Mauritius

Country Data	**Waste Statistics**
Population: 1,379,365 (July 2020 estimate)[42][42] *Geography*: The Republic of Mauritius is constituted of Mauritius Island and several outlying islands (Rodrigues, Agal?ga, Saint Brandon (Cargados Carajos) in the Indian Ocean, about 800 km (500 mi) east of Madagascar. *GDP*: $3,551 billion USD (2019)[43][43]	*Waste Generation:* 1.18 kg/capita/day[44][44] ? Hazardous waste generation: 470 MT/per year (collected since 2017, 234 MT of which 78 MT were exported). ? 7,600 MT of e-waste estimated to be generated/year (200 MT collected and exported in 2014) ? 40 MT of pesticide containers/year (only 172 kg were recovered in 2019) ? ELV: 5,478 vehicles taken off the roads (2017)[45][45], no ELV system in place. ? Waste oil: 5,000 tons/year generated (980 tons are collected and recycled) ? PET recovery is currently only at 40%

Waste management overview:

Mauritius, as a High-Income Economy, but also because of government commitment, has considerable higher waste management capacity relative to other Indian Ocean SIDS and SIDS globally. Mauritius disposes of a well functioning municipal landfill as well as a centralized interim hazardous waste facility, both of which are managed by the private sector and funded through the national budget as well as number of economic measures/financial incentives. Opportunities for recycling, treatment and disposal exist for a few hazardous waste streams such as waste oil (refined locally), e-waste (exported to RSA), car batteries (exported to South Korea), but the management and treatment of these waste streams requires further improvement as only a small percentage is being collected/recycled (20%, 3% and 55% respectively). ELVs, HCW as well as empty pesticide containers remain a challenge, while the collection/export of hazardous waste falls short of the volumes that are being generated or could be handled by the interim facility.

National priorities articulated

Inception Workshop: 12 Dec 2019 Regional Workshop: 25 ? 27 Feb 2020 Validation Workshop: 18 Aug 2020	Priorities: ? E-waste Management ? Healthcare Waste Management ? Hazardous waste management ? Improved control of import and export of hazardous/toxic chemicals and products containing them. ? Phase-out of Hg containing products ? Improved monitoring and reporting capacity
Initial NIP: Submitted on 11 October 2006 **NIP Update**: Awaiting GEF-7 submission	Priorities Initial NIP (2006): ? Addressing UPOPs reduction from HCWM (It is noteworthy to indicate that this is the last remaining recommendation from the first NIP. All the other national priorities highlighted in the country?s first NIP have already been addressed with government and GEF and Government support). Priorities NIP Update (2021): Proposal for EA NIP update will be submitted in GEF-7 (draft EA PIF is ready).
Minamata Initial Assessment: 2018	Final MIA Report (2018) priorities: ? Replacement of thermometers and other mercury-containing devices ? Improvement of the policy and regulatory framework governing the import, management, storage and waste management practices for mercury and mercury-containing wastes ? Awareness campaigns and training ? Improved monitoring and reporting capacity
Legislative snapshot[46][46]	

The Republic of Mauritius has several laws and regulations in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the transport and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes:

? Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004: Provides a quite comprehensive legal framework for the control of dangerous chemicals. It makes provisions for the prohibition of the use of certain chemical substances, considered to be extremely dangerous as well as criminal sanctions in case of contravention of certain provisions of this Act. It also provides for the licensing of persons who are involved in the import, export, manufacture, sale, distribution, trade, transport and storing of dangerous chemicals (including chemical pesticides). The Act also provides for any manufacturer or user of any dangerous chemical to comply with the requirements relating to waste storage and handling as specified in the Seventeenth Schedule of the Act.

? Environment Protection Act 2002: With respect to the handling and management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, the EPA is supported by the following regulations for its implementation: Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998; Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001; Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006.

? The Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations (2017) under The Consumer Protection (Price and supplies control) Act 1998 has a list of prohibited goods in its Third schedule while its Fourth schedule contains a list of restricted goods for import into Mauritius. However, the national regulatory framework does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention.

? The objective of the Use of Pesticides Act 2018 is to regulate, control and monitor the importation and use of pesticides in or on certain fresh fruits, plants, seeds or vegetables with a view to, inter alia, minimize risks to human health and the environment. However, it requires regulations to specify the distance between water bodies/communities and pesticide spraying limits. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides (in line with EU regulations).

Recommended legislative actions:

? Update the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017

? Develop regulations to the ?Use of Pesticides Act 2018?

? Develop a national monitoring plan for measuring POPs/Hg levels in ambient air near major point sources to support regulatory actions

? Review the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998

? Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water

? Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001)

? Review the draft e-waste regulations

? Develop guidelines on the management of End-of-Life-Vehicles

? Review the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006)

? Draft regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing wastes

? Develop gender responsive national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds

? Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products (listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury)

? Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF

? Develop and submit for approval a minimum of two (2) financial instruments for prioritized waste streams (from Indicator 2.1) along with their regulations

Ongoing & approved chemicals and wastes activities:

? IOC (6,700,000 Euro), funded by AFD/FFEM: Regional Marine Plastic Pollution Project ?Exploi ? Expedition Plastique Ocean Indien? to tackle plastic pollution by: i) encouraging better use of plastics by supporting plastics reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives, including from the private sector; ii) Developing research on plastics industry; iii) promoting sensitization campaigns in the Indian Ocean.

? Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (USD 270,000) ? Empty Pesticide Container Recycling Programme

? Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (USD 3,750,000) ? Operation, Management and Maintenance of Interim Storage Facility for Hazardous Waste

? Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (USD 25,000,000) ? Operation and Maintenance of Mare Chicose landfill

Table 1d: Seychelles

Mauritius	
Country Data	**Waste Statistics**
Population: 95,981 (July 2020 estimate)[47][47]	*Waste Generation:* 80,000 MT/yr and is growing at a rate of 6% per year[49][49]
	Waste Generation per capita: .54 - 2.45 kg/capita/day depending on low, medium, or high economic growth[50][50]
Geography: Seychelles is an archipelago nation with 115 islands located 1,500 kilometers off the eastern coast of Africa (Kenya, Tanzania), spread over an area of 1.4 million square kilometres.	*E-waste generation*: Estimated at 879 MT/yr (2017), there is no scheme in place for the treatment and safe disposal of e-waste.
	ELVs: About 2,000 ? 4,000 new vehicles are imported annually in Seychelles, There is thus an urgent need for the establishment of a dismantling/recycling/export scheme for ELVs.
	Waste Oil: One million liters/yr imported, 300,000 liters per year collected/incinerated by SEYPEC.
GDP: $1,699 billion USD (2019)[48][48]	*Car Batteries*: 356 tons/yr imported. 194.32 MT of used batteries were exported in 2018 (55% collection rate).

Waste management overview:

Seychelles is a High-Income Economy and has advanced in certain areas of waste management more than in others. In terms of infrastructure, a new sanitary landfill on Mahe was commissioned in 2014 and is expected to reach end-of-life in 2024. The country does not dispose of an centralized facility that can receive and safely store hazardous waste and support the export of hazardous waste that cannot be treated in the country. Currently hazardous waste is sent to the municipal landfill (after authorization from MEECC & LWMA has been obtained) or remains with the hazardous waste generator if such permission is not granted. Seychelles has a successful PET and aluminium can collection system in place (ultimately exported), while certain private companies also export scrap metal and car batteries. Locally there is capacity for the disposal of waste oils (through incineration), while ELVs and E-waste urgently require management systems to be put in place.

National priorities articulated	
Inception Workshop: 12 Dec 2019 Regional Workshop: 25 ? 27 Feb 2020 2 week Validation period: July 2020	Priorities: ? Hazardous waste management ? Improved management of pesticides and phase out of HHPs ? E-waste management ? Phase-out of Hg containing products ? Improved import/customs control
Initial NIP: NIP completed in 2007 (GEF 3 project ID: 1791) **NIP Update:** NIP update completed in 2014 (GEF 5 project ID: 5128)	Priorities Initial NIP (2007): ? Effective control of PCB and UPOPs; ? Enhanced institutional, organisational and legal capacity for effective POPs management; ? Appropriate technology and technical facilities available for control, ? storage, treatment and disposal of POPs. Priorities NIP Update (2014): ? Improved domestication of the Stockholm Convention & regulations that provide finance for chemicals management ? Ban the importation, manufacture, use and export of POPs pesticides ? Ban the use of PCB equipment by 2025 and ensure recovered PCB are treated ? Ban on PBDE and phase out of PBDE containing products

Minamata Initial Assessment: Final MIA report dated March 2017	Final MIA Report (2017) priorities: ? Legal & institutional strengthening ? Phase-out/storage and disposal of Hg products ? Capacity building, education and awareness ? Research, monitoring & reporting.

Legislative snapshot[51][51]

? Seychelles does not have a policy or comprehensive legislation on hazardous chemicals and wastes in place; although work is on-going to develop a Chemicals Management Policy (with support of the Africa Institute). A draft Chemicals Management Policy is ready for review.

? At the moment, there exist several fragmented pieces of legislation that contain provisions related to hazardous chemicals and wastes. The main pieces of legislation dealing with chemicals in Seychelles are 1) The Pesticides Control Act 2012; The Customs Management Regulations (Prohibited and Restricted Goods) 2014; the Environment Protection Act 1994 (updated in 2016).

? The Environment Protection Act (EPA) contains provisions to regulate the disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous waste. Section 32(1) makes provision for the Minister to develop regulations for the management of hazardous waste. However, so far, no regulations exist on the management of hazardous substances and waste (such as waste oil, car batteries, e-waste, etc.).

? The Pesticide Control Act is currently under review. It is expected that the revised PCA will include a reference to listings under the Conventions, so the country does not have to amend their regulations or update their prohibited pesticides lists when Convention amendments are made.

? The Customs Management Regulations 2014 is the only piece of legislation that bans the import of POPs however it does not address Annex A chemicals of the Convention limiting itself to ?Chemicals and pesticides containing organochlorine listed in the Stockholm Convention?.

? None of the Acts contain provisions which describe measures on how to handle various hazardous substances and hazardous wastes, while non-pesticides POPs and non-pesticide Hg containing products are not covered.

? The importation, sale and commercial use of plastic bags, cups, plates and cutlery were banned in January 2017. The exemption excludes plastics used in the agricultural sector, industrial packaging sold for freezing purposes and waste disposal. Seychelles completely banned single use plastic straws in 2018. The North Island is going plastic free, using biodegradable packaging.

? The complete domestication of the Stockholm and Minamata Convention is required, as well as regulations for E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs, amongst others.

Recommended legislative actions:

? Develop Hazardous Chemicals Act / Chemicals Regulations to domesticate the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

? Develop legislation for the management of priority hazardous waste streams (E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs).

? Develop guidelines and procedures for the management of priority hazardous chemicals and waste streams.

? Line Ministries and the Attorney General?s office supported in the review and drafting process of chemical legislation.

? Develop a minimum of three (3) management plans for priority hazardous chemicals / waste streams.

? Design/draft licensing requirements for recycling companies involved in hazardous waste management.

? A minimum of two (2) financial instruments submitted to the respective line ministry and cabinet for approval.

? Support approval/implementation process of waste related levies/instruments designed by the BIOFIN project.

? Align existing incentives framework for tourism establishments to support the Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL).

Ongoing & approved chemicals and wastes activities:

? IOC (6,700,000 Euro), funded by AFD/FFEM: Regional Marine Plastic Pollution Project ?Exploi ? Expedition Plastique Ocean Indien? to tackle plastic pollution by: i) encouraging better use of plastics by supporting plastics reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives, including from the private sector; ii) Developing research on plastics industry; iii) promoting sensitization campaigns in the Indian Ocean.

? Providence 2, Unit 2 ? Sanitairy Landfill for Municipal Waste (2,558,009.98 USD), funded by the Landscape and Waste Management Agency.

? Expansion of La Digue landfill (100,000 USD), funded by the Landscape and Waste Management Agency.

? Waste Management Trust Fund (24,642,857 USD), managed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, and applied (from import levies) to finance the collection and recycling of packaging waste (PET, aluminium cans and glass) over the project?s duration.

iv. Key regional ongoing projects

Regionally, the Indian Ocean is currently benefitting from a few regional initiatives funded by the European Union, Agence Fran?aise de D?veloppement (AFD), Cap Business / Indian Ocean Chamber

of Commerce and Industry Union (UCCIOI), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Fonds Fran?ais pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) and Germany - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

As part of the project preparatory phase a full review and analysis of opgoing and planned regional chemicals and wastes related activities was undertaken.

This included extensive consultation with donors, development partners, and Indian SIDS focal points in Mauritius (9 ? 13 December 2019); Comoros (6 ? 10 January 2020); Maldives (27 ? 31 January 2020); Seychelles (17 ? 21 February 2020); and a regional workshop in Seychelles in which all IO SIDS participated (24 ? 28 February 2020).

Table 2 below presents an outline of the key on-going and planned regional chemicals and waste related activities, as well the consultations undertaken as part of project preparation. The table also outlines which Indian Ocean countries take part in each initiative, as this differs for each project/programme.

Table 2: Key current and planned Indian Ocean regional activities

Project Title	**Donor/** **Development Partner**	**Timeframe**	**activities**	**Execution**	**Project Preparation Consultations, Details of Potential Collaboration & incrementality**

Disposal of PCB Oils Contained in Transformers and Disposal of Capacitors Containing PCB in Southern Africa US$ 7,710,000 Co-financing: USD 33,661,319 **IO Countries:** Mauritius & Seychelles	Global Environment Facility GEF ID: 5532	2015 - 2020	- Enhancement and regional harmonization of national regulatory infrastructure and sustainable mechanisms; - Enhanced regional capacity for ESM of PCB containing equipment in service; - Regional mechanism for ESM of decommissioned PCB liquids and equipment; - Stakeholder lessons-learned and regional capacity developed to finalize phase out of PCB and model developed for replication	UNEP & Africa Institute	*Mauritius*: NA. All PCBs have already been phased out as part of a UNDP GEF-3 project (#3205), which resulted in the successful collection and joint export of 5 tons of PCB containing oils, 138 tons of obsolete DDT, 300 m3 of DDT contaminated soil and 6.7 tons of non-POPs hazardous waste *Seychelles*: Consultations were held with PUC (main project counterpart in Seychelles on 17 Feb., 20 Feb. and 25 ? 27 Feb. 2020). As part of the PCB project, 2 PCB contaminated transformers, 1 out-of-service containing 174 ppm (240 liters) and 1 in service containing 49.2 ppm (445 liters) have been identified, which will be decommissioned soon. Both will be disposed of as part of the regional PCB project.

Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean **IO Countries:** Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion and Seychelles[52] [52]	Agence Fran?aise de D?veloppement (AFD) & Cap Business / Indian Ocean Chamber of Commerce and Industry Union (UCCIOI)[53] [53].	March 2019 - February 2020	- Completed inventories of four waste streams (PET, used lubricating oil, waste tires and car batteries); - Analyzed maritime lines in the region; prepared a list of short-term solutions and quick wins - Recommended solutions for circular economy approaches.	Cap Business / Indian Ocean Chamber of Commerce and Industry Union (UCCIOI)[54] [54].	Meetings were held on this project with: *IOC*: 18, 20, 25, 26 and 27 Feb 2020; 13, 17, 19 and 27 March 2020 *Business Mauritius*: 12 Nov 2019; 13, 16 and 19 March 2020 *AFD*: 3 July 2020 The project has created a lot of awareness among private sector entities in the six countries on the types of waste being generated, existing shipping routes/companies for export and options for recycling and treatment (abroad). Implementation of recommendations lies with the private sector. The Indian Ocean Child Project will use the results of the project as baseline, and will pursue recommendations with privte sector entities in the 4 IO SIDS where feasible. Business Mauritius, which is the focal point for the UCCIO project in

ExPLOI (Expedition Plastique dans L?Oc?an Indien) 6,700,000 Euro **IO Countries:** Comoros, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles, La R?union	Agence Fran?aise de D?veloppement (AFD) and Fonds Fran?ais pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM)	2020 - 2024	The project aims to contribute to a reduction in plastic pollution and the introduction of innovative technologies/solutions to manage plastics in the countries of the south-west of the Indian Ocean. The project aims to: - Analyze the environmental impact of plastic pollution in the Indian Ocean through the organization of a maritime expedition (setting up of a scientific committee); - Develop an awareness raising programme on the fight against plastic pollution (training and scholarships opportunities as well as Eco-school); and, - Support the introduction of innovative techniques for the recycling of plastic waste (pilot projects).	IOC	Meetings were held on this project with: *IOC*: 18, 20, 25, 26 and 27 Feb 2020; 13, 17, 19 and 27 March 2020 *AFD*: 3 July 2020 The ExPLOI project is being implemented by IOC, which will also implement part of the Regional Component of the Indian Ocean Child Project. As such, the IOC Waste Management Unit will ensure that both projects are implemented in a collaborative manner and incrementality will be ensured.

IOC: Regional Action Plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries **IO Countries:** Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion Island	European Union	2020 - 2024	Objective: To elaborate the multi-annual programming of the IOC in the waste reduction and waste management consistent with the national priorities of each State: - To create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region. - To improve legislations and institutional laws regarding their waste management strategy. - To create a specific environment to develop research, education and innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean.	IOC	Meetings were held on this project with: *IOC*: 18, 20, 25, 26 and 27 Feb 2020; 13, 17, 19 and 27 March 2020 The Regional Action Plan is being implemented by IOC, which will also implement part of the Regional Component of the Indian Ocean Child Project. As such, the IOC Waste Management Unit will ensure that both projects are implemented in a collaborative manner and incrementality will be ensured.

Safe & Secure Management & Transport of Chemical Waste in Eastern and Central Africa **IO Countries:** Seychelles	European Union	TBD	The overall objective of the project is to put in place, or strengthen, safer and more secure systems of chemical waste management in the partner countries of the ECA region: Outcomes: - To put in place, or strengthen, the capacities of partner countries to tackle the issue of achieving safer and more secure management of chemical waste in the Eastern and Central African region - To enhance regional cooperation in terms of harmonisation of policies, networking and joint operations to prevent illicit cross border transports and illicit dumping in shared waters.	Seychelles: Department of Risk and disaster Management	Meetings were held on this project with: Seychelles - Department of Risk and disaster Management: 21, 25, 26 and 27 Feb 2020. Follow-up has been attempted with the EU in Brussels as well as a Regional Focal Point in Kenya, however it appears as for the time being the project will not yet start.

Transforming Tourism Value Chains in Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to accelerate more resource Efficient, Low Carbon Development 4,978,811 Euro **IO Countries:** Mauritius	Germany - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	2017 ? 2020	The project supports the countries in reducing GHG emissions and improving resource efficiency in key tourism sector value chains with high resource use. Transforming the sector to low carbon, resource efficient operations, requires an increase in sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices by businesses and tourists through more coherent actions in countries. The project will: 1. Establish and analyse the sector?s inventory of GHG emissions and sustainable products and services in the tourism value chains; 2) establish an integrated emissions reduction and resource efficiency action framework based on life cycle approaches, with specific indicators for mitigation / adaptation priorities; 3) build local institutional and networking capacities; 4) support national implementation and results reporting; and 5) enhance regional tourism networking, lessons and learning.	UN Environment	Awaiting information from UNEP.

v. Summary of Indian Ocean baseline:

The extensive review and baselining of national and regional activities undertaken during the project preparatory phase highlighted the need for further strategic and coordinated work on several aspects of chemical and waste management in the Indian Ocean.

The key findings of the baseline review included that:

? To date, there is no specific regional chemicals and wastes strategy that guides C&W related activities for all Indian Ocean SIDS. A very welcome development is that the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has developed a regional action plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries. In addition, IOC is also involved in the Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes Between Islands Located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean & the ExPLOI project (See table 2 above). Furthermore, IOC (with Business Mauritius) will be engaged as a Responsible Party for (part of) the implementation of the Indian Ocean Child Project. This will allow the project to bring together IOC countries as well as non-IOC countries (Maldives), ensure coordination between national and regional C&W initiatives in the Indian Ocean and promote the implementation of regional Indian Ocean approaches and solutions to joint chemicals and waste challenges, an approach that never before has been tried.

? A thorough review of the state of chemicals and waste legislation in each Indian Ocean country was undertaken through in-country missions as well as assessments undertaken by national project coordinators/chemicals & waste experts who were engaged specifically for the PPG Phase to support the design of the project?s interventions. As can be deducted from the tables 1a ? 1d (above), each Indian Ocean country has varying frameworks/laws/regulations in place to manage chemicals and waste, however considerable differences between the various SIDS can be observed. This means that no one solution fits all, especially when certain SIDS are LDCs and others are high income economies. There is thus a need for project interventions to be tailoredto allow certain countries to make great strides towards improving their C&W legislative frameworks (?low hanging fruits?), while for other countries the project will focus on addressing smaller improvements (?high hanging fruits?).

? Regional and national consultations indicated that only 1 (Comoros) of the four Indian Ocean SIDS is dealing with legacy chemicals (PCBs, obsolete pesticides), while the other three SIDS have already phased-out/disposed of or are currently phasing out/disposing of their PCBs and obsolete pesticides (either through past GEF funded projects (e.g. Mauritius) or they are doing so through ongoing GEF projects (e.g. Maldives, Seychelles)). This observation reiterates the importance of national level and focused GEF projects that target specific Chemicals and Waste priorities. Without these project Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles would not have phased-out these legacy chemicals. This observation also reiterates the importance for Comoros to addresss PCB and obsolete chemicals issues as part of the GEF ISLANDS programme.

? Regional and national consultations also indicated that Indian Ocean SIDS are all dealing with numerous hazardous waste issues, that have proven to be challenging to address by governments alone. For example, IO SIDS are facing challenges with the collection and treatment of waste oils; collection and dismanteling of ELVs, environmentally sound treatment of Health Care Waste; collection/interim

storage and export of hazardous wastes, car batteries and e-waste. Even though each countries has certain waste collection/recycling/export initiatives in place, these interventions currently only capture a limited percentage of the product streams that are being imported, which leads to the majority of these product streams eventually ending up on landfills/dumpsites or dumped in the open or the ocean. The most important restriction in dealing with these waste streams is that there are no (or limited) financial incentives or mechanism in place that make it interesting for private sector entities to (and to stay) involved.

vi. Indian Ocean SIDS national priorities

Several consultations were convened with IO SIDS (Mauritius: 9 ? 13 December 2019; Comoros: 6 ? 10 January 2020; Maldives: 27 ? 31 January 2020; Seychelles: 17 ? 21 February 2020; and a regional workshop in Seychelles in which all IO SIDS participated (24 ? 28 February 2020) to discuss and elaborate national priorities.

The table below summarizes IO SIDS? national priorities for work under this project (See also tables 1a ? 1d above).

Table 3: National priority for activities under the project

Indian ocean country	**Priority for work under the Project**
Comoros	? Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management on outer islands ? Healthcare Waste Management (HCWM) ? POPs waste (PCBs & Obsolete pesticides) ? Used oil
Maldives	? Improved Hazardous Waste Collection, Interim Storage and Export ? Increased collection and export of E-waste, car batteries and used oil ? Phase-out of HHPs and introduction of Good Agricultural Practices (including management of empty pesticide containers)

Mauritius	? Improved Hazardous Waste Collection and Export ? Health Care Waste Management ? Used oil (local treatment) ? Increased collection and export of E-waste ? ELVs ? Empty pesticide containers
Seychelles	? Improved Hazardous Waste Collection, Interim Storage and Export ? Increased collection and export of E-waste, car batteries and used oil ? Phase-out of HHPs and introduction of Good Agricultural Practices (including management of empty pesticide containers)

During the project preparatory phase, each country developed a tailored national project document for national level interventions. These are included as Annexes.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The overarching objective of the ISLANDS programme is to support SIDS to enter into a safe chemical development pathway. Thirty (30) SIDS in the Indian Ocean, Pacific and Caribbean regions will benefit from six (6) child projects expected to be conducted under this Programme during a five (5) year period. The programme aims to strengthen each SIDS? ability to control the flow of chemicals, products and materials into their territories and to unlock resources for the long-term management, including integrated management, of chemicals and waste in SIDS.

As a global programme, the ISLANDS project will also promote exchange of knowledge and experience across regions which would not be possible with regional interventions. In this regard, this programmatic approach is desirable to bring much needed resources to SIDS to remove the stress on the environment caused by the unsustainable use of chemicals, materials and products. The programme looks to build on the principle of ?think globally, act locally? through a combination of interventions and initiatives which address specific needs by overcoming barriers at country level but at the same time, reinforce regional and global cooperation as well as address the challenges facing SIDS. The exchange of information and knowledge amassed at the national level will also be shared between regions to achieve impacts at the global level.

Working with SIDS at a global level also ensures that the introduction of legislation and standards through the projects reduces loopholes created in the regions in relation to countries which would not be covered in a traditional approach. The programme also seeks to access regionally appropriate technologies and best practices for the management of chemicals and wastes in SIDS and incubate and accelerate these through catalyzing entrepreneurship in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) across all regions. This will ensure that solutions to challenges from chemicals and wastes are appropriate to the needs of specific SIDS, but fall within a larger framework built around knowledge exchange and transfer.

The programme also focuses on assisting SIDS in transforming the management of chemicals and wastes in support of multiple chemicals related multi-lateral environmental agreements (including the Basel, Rotterdam, Minamata, and Stockholm Conventions, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM). ISLANDS will use the Conventions as an entry point to improve capacity for import monitoring and customs, policies and legislation pertaining to chemicals and wastes, and the introduction of best practices and approaches for SIDS in chemicals and wastes management (e.g. building capacity for export, creating sustainable opportunities for circular local waste management and treatment systems, supporting related waste/recycling infrastructure, phasing-out products that result in hazardous wastes, etc.).

The alternative scenario is proposed in response to the barrier analysis and comprehensive regional and national baseline reviews undertaken during the project preparatory phase. The proposed project interventions are designed to address the barriers outlined in section 1) ?The global environmental

and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)? and which are also presented in a problem tree (see Figure X below).

The proposed project interventions are organized around the four key ISLANDS programmatic pillars of:

? Preventing the future build-up of chemicals (in Component 1);
? Managing and disposing of existing hazardous chemicals, products and materials (in Component 2);
? Preventing the future build-up of chemicals entering SIDS through the development of end-of-life systems (in Component 3); and
? Generating, communicating and sharing knowledge among SIDS (in Component 4).

The project?s problem tree (Figure 1) and the project?s objective tree (Figure 2) are presented below.

Figure 1: Project Problem Tree

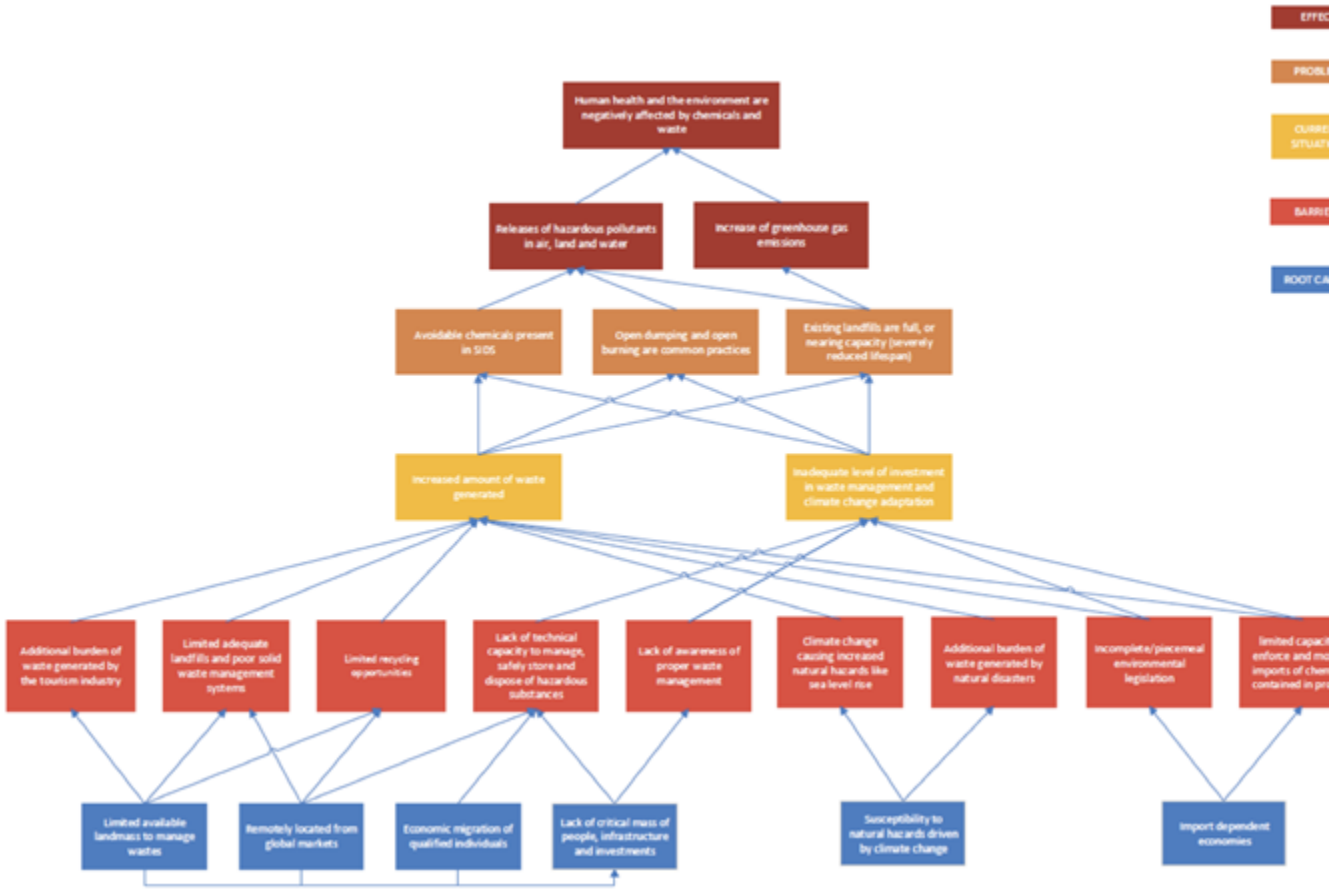
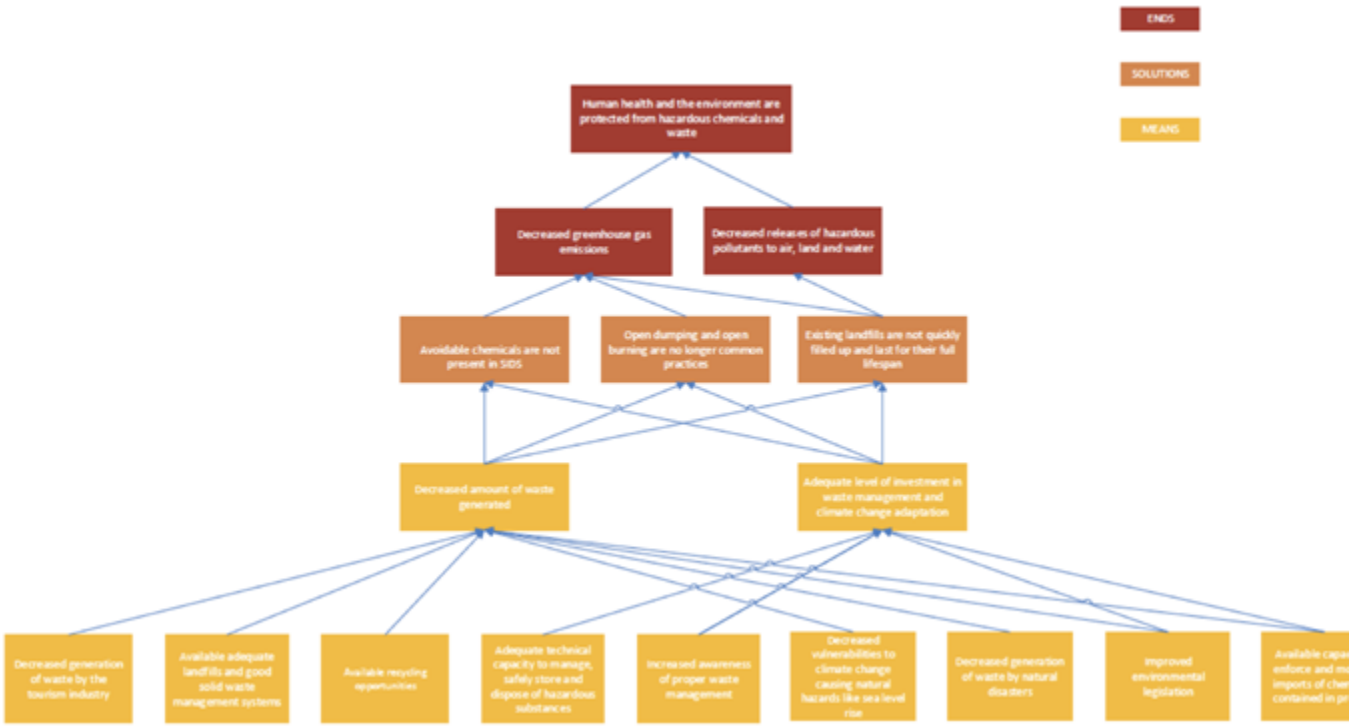


Figure 2: Project?s Objective Tree



The proposed alternative scenario is therefore fully in line with the overall ISLANDS Programmatic Objective set out in the approved PFD of ?*preventing the build-up of POPs and mercury materials and to managing and disposing of existing harmful chemicals and wastes across SIDS*.?

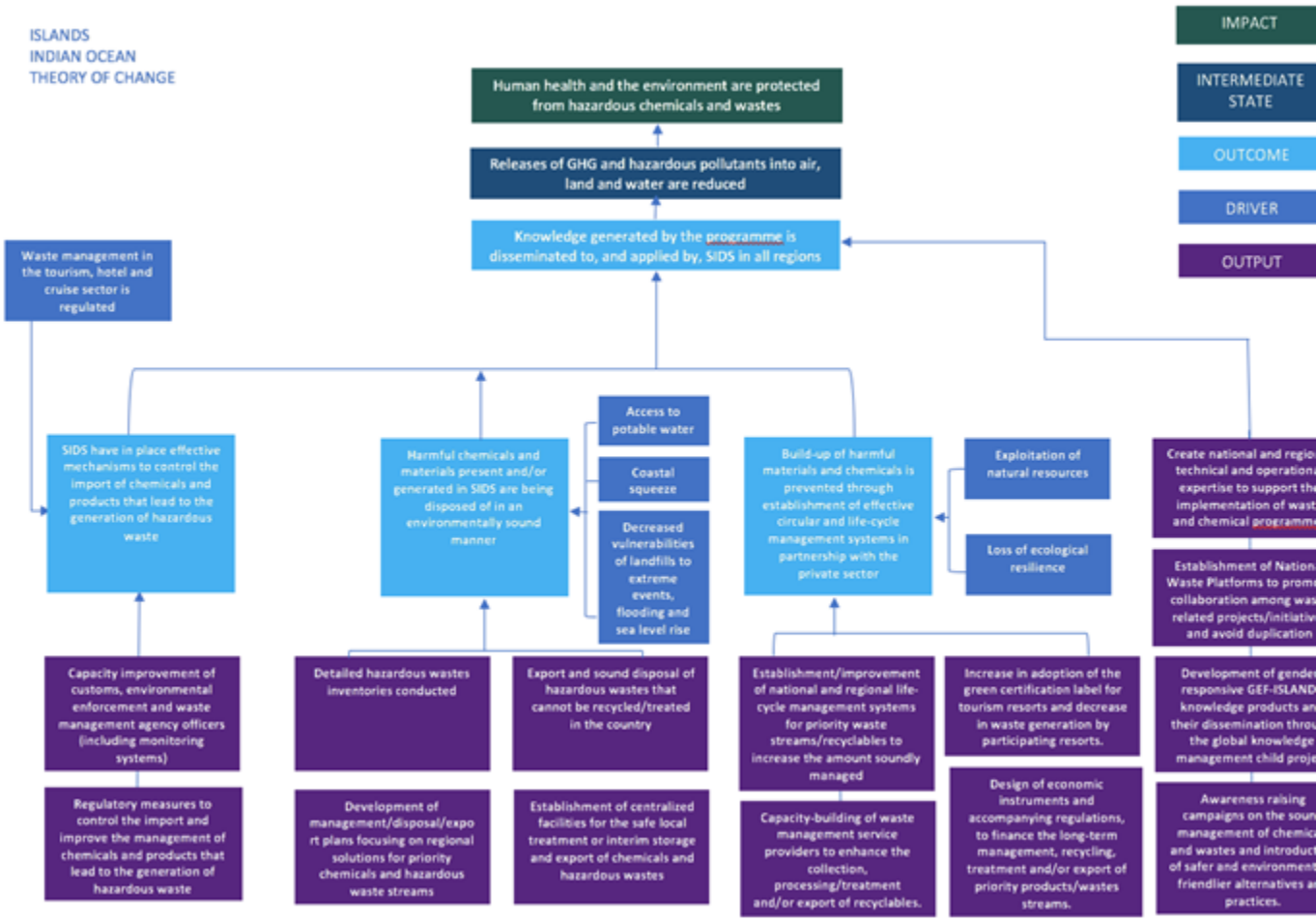
The proposed scenario has four intended outcomes. These are:
? SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste.
? Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
? 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.
? Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions.

All proposed interventions have been developed in line with the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovative approaches; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and, building on the use of existing networks.

Approach and Theory of Change:

The proposed project approach is outlined in the following theory of change.

Figure 3: Indian Ocean Child Project, Theory of Change



Regional versus National Contexts

The **GEF ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, consists of the following four national country sub-components and one regional sub-component, as follows:

? Indian Ocean Regional Project ? **Union of Comoros** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

? Indian Ocean Regional Project ? **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

? Indian Ocean Regional Project ? **Mauritius** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

? Indian Ocean Regional Project ? **Seychelles** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

? Indian Ocean Regional Project ? **Regional** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

For each subcomponent, UNDP requires a detailed UNDP project document fleshing out the details of activities to be implemented/undertken in each country and at regional level, specifying management arrangements, budgets, project Implementating Partners, etc.. The five (5) UNDP project documents have been attached. These project documents, which have been (virtually) validated at national level in the period May ? September 2020, will be signed with the respective Implementing Partners prior to the start of project implementation. For further details kindly refer to the respective UNDP project documents.

Regional activities, as part of the **ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project**, are planned to address issues that due to the small size of Indian Ocean SIDS, are more challenging to be implemented sustainably at national level or are more cost effective or are more sensible to tackle from a regional perspective.

Activities supported at regional level (partly supported by the Indian Ocean Commission and Business Mauritius) have been indicated as such in the section below. Regional level activities include (but are not limited to):

? Establishment of an IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling;

? Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers;

? SIDS-SIDS experience sharing between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers on chemicals related (import) data collection, monitoring and reporting;

? Development of (joint if feasible) regional disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority waste streams (including a feasibility assessment for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclebles/treatment of hazardous wastes, assess and research the environmental credibility of regional recyclers of hazardous wastes, and map suitable recycling facilities to accept specific waste streams.);

? Negotiate, facilitate and foster regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration (with regional and global recyclers and treatment companies, shipping companies, cruise lines and hotel chains);

? Provide operational support to IO SIDS to support implementation of the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project (e.g. Develop training materials on key technical topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS; Train national and regional SIDS experts/trainers on key technical topics);

? Coordinate and guide the development of IO GEF ISLANDS gender responsive knowledge management products and support their dissemination;

? Organization of side events and business fora (mostly online);

? Organize annual regional project steering committee meetings (on a rotational basis) which include site visits.

Activities supported at national level have been indicated as such in the section below. National level activities include (but are not limited to):

? Capacity improvement of customs, environmental enforcement and waste management agency officers, improving (and linking between various government entities and customs) electronic import monitoring and data recording systems;

? Drafting of regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste;

? Conducting detailed national level hazardous wastes inventories and setting national priorities;

? Developing management/disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams;

? Exporting and soundly disposing of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (PCBs, obsolete pesticides, mercury containing wastes, hazardous wastes);

? Establishing centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and subsequent export of chemicals and hazardous wastes;

? Establishment/improvement of national and regional life-cycle management systems for priority waste streams and recyclables to increase the amount of waste/recyclables soundly managed/recycled/exported (in partnership with the private sector) this will also include improved management of municipal solid waste and healthcare waste to prevent the generation of uPOPs emissions from uncontrolled burning or non-BAT incineration);

? Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, municipalities) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of recyclables;

? Increasing the adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease waste generation in participating resorts;

? Designing economic instruments and development of accompanying regulations (required for their successful implementation), to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and/or export of priority products/wastes streams;

? Establishment of National Waste Platforms to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives and avoid duplication;

? Development of gender-responsive GEF-ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project;

? Conducting awareness raising campaigns on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices; and,

? Apply standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implement Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) and Gender Action Plans to mainstream gender throughout project activities.

The following sections outline the planned outputs and activities under each project component. Kindly note that not every single sub-activity that will be implemented in a particular IO SIDS has been reflected in the section below, as that would provide too much detail and take away from the key outputs and outcomes of the project

For a detailed overview of activites that will be supported at national and regional level, kindly refer to the attached four (4) national UNDP Project documents and the regional UNDP Project document.

PROJECT COMPONENT 1: PREVENTING THE FUTURE BUILD-UP OF CHEMICALS ENTERING SIDS

Outcome 1 ? Indian Ocean SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste

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Output 1.1 - Capacity improvement of customs, environmental enforcement and waste management agency officers

Customs/border control officers and environmental/inspections officers in Indian Ocean SIDS do not have sufficient awareness, capacity and/or knowledge to prevent the import and use of: 1) Mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention; 2) POPs and POPs containing products; 3) Banned pesticides (e.g. POPs/HHPs); 4) Banned products/chemicals as per (future) national bans; as well as other priority chemicals/products.

Baseline: Comoros: The Ozone unit has some experience in monitoring imports of chemicals and has provided training to customs on ODS imports. **Maldives**: The Maldives Customs Service (MCS) has a training academy which conduct trainings periodically in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on CITES and the Ozone unit on ODS. **Mauritius**: The Mauritius Customs Office has a World Customs Organization (WCO) Training Centre, which can be used to train IO SIDS. Currently training is provided with the support and funding of WCO. **Seychelles**: The last time Customs Officers were trained was in October 2014 on ?Detecting and Managing Illegal Importation of Chemicals & Improving Networking?. Since then the list of banned chemicals has expanded but no additional training has been conducted.

Activity 1.1.1 **Regional:** *Design training modules for customs and environmental enforcement officers on chemical related MEAs; Banned chemicals and products containing such chemicals; Export procedures for hazardous waste and recyclables; (Potential future) bans, among else*

At the start of project implementation, formal agreements (1 per IO SIDS) will be signed between national customs agencies/entities and the project?s implementing partner in each of the 4 IO SIDS to stipulate the partnership agreement, roles and responsibilities, co-financing contributions, etc.

Subsequently, in collaboration with the GEF ISLANDS programme (the CCKM project in particular), the UNEP Green Customs Initiative, the WCO Training Centre in Mauritius, the Maldives Customs Service (MCS) training academy, and the French customs in la R?union, the project will design training modules that can be followed in-person, virtually and/or on-line on the following subjects: i) Chemical related MEAs; ii) Banned chemicals and products containing such chemicals; iii) Export procedures for hazardous waste and recyclables; iv) (Potential future) bans; v) The monitoring/enforcement of (future) import/use bans/restrictions (in particular those related to pesticides (HHPs/POPs), mercury, hazardous chemicals and products containing them, etc.); vi) The safe handling/management/treatment and disposal of hazardous chemicals and products containing them; vii) The design and improvement of electronic import/data collection/monitoring systems for hazardous chemicals and products containing them, to ensure improvement in the collection of chemicals related (import) data, as well as the quality of the monitoring and reporting processes of this data; and viii) As well as any other subjects that would be identified as priorities by the national and regional project components and its partners;

The purpose of these training modules is to eventually (see project Activity 1.1.3) build the capacity of 484 customs/port officials and environmental (inspection) staff (of which 306 men and 178 women) in the Indian Ocean and to ensure that they have the right knowledge and expertise to adequate monitor/enforce import/use bans in place, with a particular focus on those related to pesticides, POPs, mercury, hazardous chemicals and products containing them.

GEF ISLANDS: The training modules can also be applied to SIDS in other regions. Therefore, training materials will be made available through the GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform and webinars (with the support of the CCKM project) will be organized by customs experts engaged through the Indian Ocean Child Project to ensure that SIDS in other regions can benefit from the same trainings and capacity building opportunities.

Activity 1.1.2 **Regional/national:** *Integrate chemicals related training materials into existing customs/inspection training structures/curricula*

To ensure the long-term and intensive use of the training modules developed as part of Activity 1.1.1 and to support the establishment of a regular training schedule (e.g. frequent refresher courses, or opportunities for new staff to be trained), the project will work with existing training structures (e.g. WCO Training Center - Mauritius, Maldives Customs Service, among others) and/or national curriculums (within relevant universities) to integrate the designed chemicals related training materials into sustainable and suitable training structures.

Activity 1.1.3 ***Regional/national:*** *Half-yearly training delivered (potentially through webinars/on-line) to train 484 customs/port officials and environmental (inspection) staff (of which 306 men and 178 women)*

With the use of the training modules designed as part of project Activity 1.1.1, the project will ensure (in close collaboration with the national project components) the training of 484 customs/port officials and environmental (inspection) staff (of which 306 men and 178 women) from IO SIDS on:

? Chemicals related MEAs;

? Banned chemicals and products containing such chemicals;

? Export procedures for hazardous waste and recyclables;

? (Potential future) bans;

? The monitoring/enforcement of (future) import/use bans/restrictions (in particular those related to pesticides (HHPs/POPs), mercury, hazardous chemicals and products containing them, etc.);

? The safe handling/management/treatment and disposal of hazardous chemicals and products containing them;

? The design and improvement of electronic import/data collection/monitoring systems for hazardous chemicals and products containing them, to ensure improvement in the collection of chemicals related (import) data, as well as the quality of the monitoring and reporting processes of this data; and

? Any other subjects that would be identified as priorities by the national and regional project components and its partners;

SIDS-SIDS experience sharing: These training opportunities also allow for SIDS-SIDS experience sharing between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers of participating SIDS on all the training subjects listed above.

Keeping in mind continuing COVID-19 challenges, there is the likelihood that training anticipated as part of this project activity will be organized virtually through webinars, which has the added advantage of saving costs and avoiding CO_2 emissions due to travel, but the disadvantage of not being able to network in person, or exchange experience/lessons-learned.

Activity 1.1.4 **Comoros/Mauritius**: *Improve electronic import registration systems to allow for automatic tracking and reporting of imports of hazardous chemicals/pesticides*

Baseline: **Comoros**: The Direction des Douanes (with financial support of COMESA in order to respond to regional COMESA requirements) is establishing a One-Stop-Window (Guichet Unique) through an electronic platform for the import of phytosanitary products (including pesticides) and food stuffs linking 3 islands and 4 agencies (INRAPE, ANAMEV, Direction des Mines, ANPI). **Mauritius**: The Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system will in the near future support the licensing, permitting and clearance for chemical products. The MNS system is in place but does not yet allow the Dangerous Chemicals Control Board (DCCB) the automatic tracking/monitoring of the quantities and types of imported chemicals. Currently, customs uploads scanned documents, which are reviewed by DCCB officers prior to approval. The system does not enable any retrieve of information on the types and quantities of imported chemicals.

In the case of Comoros Project Activity 1.1.4 will analyze the "one-stop-shop" system and draft a plan to include the control of quantities and types of imported pesticides. Subsequentely, the project will implement the developed plan to ensure that i) the authorization to import pesticides links INRAPE and customs in the three (3) islands; (ii) it is possible to verify that importers are registered, licensed and have the appropriate permits before concessions are authorized for import; and iii) the quantities and types of imported pesticides can be tracked automatically.

In the case of Mauritius Project Activity 1.1.4 will improve the MNS system to include an interface that is user friendly, such that individuals/companies seeking approval from the DCCB can input the types/quantities of chemicals being imported. The new design will also allow access to be granted to other ministries/departments. For instance, the Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) of the MoESWMCC will be able to access the system in order to trace hazardous waste generators. Consequently, this will enable the monitoring and tracking of imports as well as hazardous wastes generators.

The training opportunities as part of Activity 1.1.3 will also allow for SIDS-SIDS experience sharing between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers on chemicals related (import) data collection, monitoring and reporting. IO SIDS countries use various data collection systems but deal with very similar challenges. As such, sharing experiences with other SIDS in the IO will allow countries, customs officers and environmental inspection officers to learn from each other and help each other advance in this area.

Output 1.2 - Drafting of regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste

The Indian Ocean SIDS have various policies, laws and regulations in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. An overview of the regulatory frameworks in place in the Indian Ocean SIDS can be found in Section 2 ?*The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects*?, the PRF?s baseline and the national UNDP project documents (please find attached).

As the four Indian Ocean Countries find themselves at very different development stages of their chemicals and hazardous waste management regimes, their priorities in the regulatory chemicals and hazardous waste area vary substancially. Keeping in mind the GEF ISLANDS Programme is most likely one of the few remaining donor supported opportunities to significantly improve these regimes within the coming 6 years, the following regulatory related project activities are very much tailored/differentiated to individual IO SIDS priorities to make sure the chemicals and hazardous waste regime is improved in those areas most essential for each SIDS.

Please find below, organized per IO SIDS, the differentiated regulatory inventions the Indian Ocean Child Project aims to support. For additional details on how the below listed project activities fit within the national context and the manner in which they will be implemented, kindly refer to the attached national UNDP project documents.

Note: For all regulatory interventions listed/described below, the project will support their technical review process, their submission for approval, and to the extent possible, support their approval process.

GEF ISLANDS: Regulatory measures will be developed taking into consideration experiences from other countries, in particular SIDS participating in the GEF ISLANDS programme, outcomes of past project activities and national settings. The measures will, as much as possible, draw on successful experiences and lessons-learned from existing schemes already successfully implemented in other SIDS, whether in the Indian Ocean or other regions. The GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform will be used to facilitate exchanges between SIDS on these matters. Once finalized, regulatory

interventions listed/described below, will be made available through the GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform to allow SIDS in other regions to use them as a comparative examples, as a starting point, etc.

COMOROS

COMOROS

Activity 1.2.1 **Comoros:** *Draft and submit for approval a regulatory text on the prohibition of imported products containing mercury, listed in part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

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The Comoros national regulatory framework does not prohibit the import, use, manufacturing and trade of mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. As part of this activity, the project will draft an import ban on products containing mercury listed in Annex A of the Minamata Convention.

Activity 1.2.2 **Comoros:** *Support the approval process of the ? Law on the management of pesticides ? and develop related regulations [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 9.5]*

In 2017, the "Law on Plant Protection " was adopted and the "Law on the Management of Pesticides" was drafted, but not adopted. As part of this activity, the project will review, revise and update if necessary the list of banned pesticides included in the draft law on the management of pesticides (in accordance with EU regulations and Stockholm Convention requirements). In addition, this project activity will draft regulatory texts to support the implementation of the *? Law on the management of pesticides ?.*

Activity 1.2.3 **Comoros:** *Draft Health Code related texts to facilitate the Health Code?s implementation*

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The Health Code, which prohibits the use and packaging of hazardous chemicals in health facilities, was adopted in 2020 and promulgated by Decree No. 20-003 / PR. This project activity will develop the regulatory measures relating to the Health Code in order to facilitate its implementation.

Activity 1.2.4 **Comoros:** *Revise the national regulatory framework and tax levies in order to limit the import of certain types of dangerous products (second-hand goods known as "waste", HHPs, etc.) [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 9.5]*

National import regulations do not prohibit the import of second hand products such as (very old) cars, tires, car batteries, electronics, health equipment (sometimes containing mercury), etc. which quickly becomes waste in the Comoros and is dumped indiscriminately. As part of this activity, the project will review the national regulatory framework and import tax levies (in coordination with component 3) to determine whether it would be possible to impose import restrictions on certain types of dangerous products (second-hand goods known as "waste", HHPs, among other products). After the conclusion of the regulatory assessment, this project activity will support the revision of the national regulatory framework and tax levies (in coordination with component 3) in order to limit the import of certain types of hazardous products.

Activity 1.2.5 **Comoros:** *Develop the policy framework and enabling regulations for the management of biomedical waste [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

The Biomedical Waste Management Action Plan has been adopted for 2019 - 2024, but enabling policies and regulations for the management of biomedical waste have not yet been developed. This activity will support the development of enabling policies and regulations for the management of biomedical waste, including: i) regulations related to financial mechanisms / models (see component 3); and, ii) a specific national plan concerning the preparation for the management of biomedical waste management in times of epidemics (e.g. COVID-19).

Activity 1.2.6 **Comoros**: *Develop a strategy for the upkeep and maintenance of equipment for the treatment of infectious healthcare waste [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 10.1 & 10.2]*

There is no strategy for the upkeep and maintenance of the equipment handling biomedical waste in place, resulting in equipment that is often broken down. The Project will support the development of a strategy for the upkeep and maintenance of equipment installed for the treatment of biomedical waste.

Activity 1.2.7 **Comoros**: *Develop guidelines for the management of priority hazardous waste [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

Policies or regulations for the management of hazardous waste currently do not exist in Comoros. As part of this activity, the project will develop guidelines on the management of priority hazardous waste, which have been identified as priority hazardous waste (e.g. PCBs, used oils, obsolete pesticides, car batteries, etc.) following the outcomes of Activity 2.1.1 - Comoros: Undertake a hazardous waste inventory and set national priorities

MALDIVES

Activity 1.2.8 **Maldives:** *Design/develop standards on how to apply and manage pesticides[1]and a plan of action for their enforcement [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 9.5]*

Based on the results coming out of Activity 2.1.7 - Maldives: Complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides which will provide insights into the types/quantities of all pesticides imported as well as the management of these pesticides along the supply chain (transport, storage, application, disposal, etc.), the project will support the development of standards on how to apply and manage pesticides as well as develop an enforceable plan of action to ensure the implementation of these standards.

Activity 1.2.9 **Maldives:** *Formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

This Project Activity will formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of chemical agricultural wastes, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture building on an ongoing FAO project (development of regulations under the Agricultural Pesticide Act recently ratified by the president of Maldives and coming into effect by the end of 2020). The guidelines will subsequently inform the development and implementation of a National Management Plan/Action Plan on the sound management of agricultural wastes (Project Activity 2.2.8).

Activity 1.2.10 **Maldives:** *Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

If the feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes proves promising (Activity 2.4.7 Maldives: Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models) and the Government of the Maldives indicates it wants to go ahead with its establishment and operation, the Ministry of Environment (with the support of the project) will initiate the development of enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) that would support the long-term operational sustainability of the interim storage and export facility.

Activity 1.2.11 **Maldives:** *Enhance the licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 5.3 & 9.4]*

This project activity aims to enhance/strengthen the current licensing system and compliance mechanism, involving the Maldives Customs Service, EPA, Ministry of Defense and other key parties. A strengthened licensing system and compliance mechanism will facilitate export procedures for the interim storage/export facility and other private sector entities involved in (or who would like to get involved in) the export of hazardous waste related activities (e.g. e-waste, plastics, waste oil, etc.).

This project activity will also benefit from exchanges with Mauritius and its experiences with operating the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility. As such, exchanges with and visits (if feasible) to Mauritius and the operator of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility (PolyEco), to exchange experiences and lessons learned, will be organized.

MAURITIUS

Activity 1.2.12 **Mauritius*:*** *Update the Third Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

The national regulatory framework in Mauritius does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. Through this activity, the project will align the Third

Schedule of the Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulation 2017 with the Minamata Convention on Mercury by including all the mercury-added products not yet banned in Mauritius and listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Convention. Additionally, in order to ensure coordination and that all ministries/departments concerned duly carry out their responsibilities to enforce this regulation, an action plan will be developed detailing out their responsibilities. This action plan will also include any implications on other sectors of the government/private sectors that might be impacted by this update and the associated measures that need to be undertaken to address these implications.

Activity 1.2.13 **Mauritius:** *Develop regulations to the ?Use of Pesticides Act 2018? [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 9.5]*

The proclaimed ?Use of Pesticides Act 2018? does not presently have regulations specifying the minimum distance between water bodies/communities/business activities/academic institutions and pesticide spraying activities. The list of banned pesticides also needs to be updated, to ensure the Act is in line with EU regulations and conform to the Stockholm Convention requirements. These shortcomings will be addressed by developing the appropriate regulations to the ?Use of Pesticides Act 2018.?

Activity 1.2.14 **Mauritius:** *Review the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998 [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

Mauritius used to rely on agriculture as its main source of income but is now a fully diversified economy with an upper-middle income status. The evolving manufacturing industries make use of heavy fuel oil while the thermal power plants use mainly coal as their source of fuel outside of the sugarcane crop period. With a population of 1,265,637 (December 2018)[2], residential areas in Mauritius are now located close to hospital incinerators, thermal power plants and industrial activities. Hence, monitoring of the ambient air quality and enforcing regulations to abide by set limits are essential and these limits have not yet been set in the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998. This Project Activity will focus on incorporating limit levels for mercury and POPs in ambient air, incinerator stack emissions and coal fired power plants into the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998 and devising an implementation plan.

Activity 1.2.15 **Mauritius:** *Prepare a National Plan to set out the measures to be taken to control releases of mercury from point sources to air, land and water [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.2]*

This project activity will develop a National Plan (based on POPs/Hg emission analysis results from the NIP and MIA), to prescribe the measures that need to be taken to control emissions and releases of mercury to air, land and water from point sources.

Activity 1.2.16 **Mauritius:** *Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001) [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

The first and foremost requirement in waste management is to determine whether waste is hazardous or not. The different schedules in the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001) set out the criteria for this classification. However, several concerns have been raised on the need for (1) Harmonizing the different schedules as some contradict each other; (2) Defining hazardous wastes from a layman perspective in order for definitions to be clear and concise; (3) Specifying the maximum period of time for which hazardous waste may be kept by a waste generator; and (4) Ultimately, providing minimum management requirements for waste streams having similar characteristics. This project activity will address these shortcomings by reviewing, updating and submitting for approval the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001.

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Activity 1.2.17 **Mauritius:** *Review the draft e-waste regulations [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

E-wastes are considered hazardous wastes because of the chemicals contained therein. The hazardous waste inventory carried out in 2011 indicated that a total of 7,600 tonnes of e-wastes are being generated on a yearly basis in Mauritius. Out of this amount, only a mere 277 tonnes is exported/dismantled for exportation yearly (SWMD data). This is in part related to the fact that there is no regulatory framework in place to assist in the proper management of e-wastes. A drafte e-waste regulation is available, however it is yet to be proclaimed since there are some sections requiring amendments to meet its intended objectives. This project activity will review, amend and submit for approval the draft e-waste regulations based on the prevailing and preferred situation on the management of e-waste and the need to achieve a sustainable solution.

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Activity 1.2.18 **Mauritius:** *Develop guidelines on the management of End-of-Life-Vehicles [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

In 2018, some 5,478 vehicles were put out of circulation[3]. These out-of-use vehicles either remain on the premises of the owners or are left on unoccupied lands causing health nuisances since these become a breeding places for vector-borne diseases and lead to environmental concerns, resulting from the leaching of hazardous components such as spent oils, solvents, heavy metals and organic toxins such as

flame retardants and ozone depleting substances. At present, there is no facility for the management of end-of-life vehicles. Therefore, this project activity will seek to provide the necessary framework by developing appropriate guidelines and submitting same for approval to the relevant authorities. The factors that must be taken into due consideration are amongst others: i) As-is analysis; ii) International best practices; iii) Product Stewardship; iv) Role of authorities; v) Collection, recycling and recovery targets taking into account environmentally safe and sound management of end-of-life vehicles and their residues; vi) Proper deregistration policy (using a certificate of destruction or other options as appropriate); vii) Sustainable financial mechanisms; viii) Cooperation among stakeholders; and ix) Monitoring system.

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Activity 1.2.19 **Mauritius:** *Review the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006) [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

The 2011 hazardous waste inventory estimated that a total of 5,000 tons of used oil is generated per year, while only 980 tons/year is collected for recycling/refining. In order to improve the recycling rate, this project activity will review, amend and submit for approval the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations (2006). The aspects that need to be considered are (among else) making it mandatory for a company/garage to have their generated waste oil (over a certain quantity) recycled/treated by a registered/licensed recycler, submit a certificate of recycling/treatment to the SWMD, etc. Project activities will encompass conducting a legal review and gap analysis, the drafting of regulatory amendments, (including those regulatory measures that would enable the implementation of relevant economic instruments for the sound management of waste oil) and their submission to the concerned authorities for approval.

Activity 1.2.20 **Mauritius:** *Draft regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing wastes [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

Mercury-containing waste is recognized as a global threat to human health and the environment. As such, there is a need for special provisions for its safe disposal. This project activity will seek to mitigate any risks associated with the management of mercury-containing waste by drafting and submitting for approval regulations/guidelines on the identification, collection, storage, transport and treatment/disposal of mercury-containing wastes.

Activity 1.2.21 **Mauritius:** *Develop gender responsive national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

This project activity will develop national protocols (technical guidelines) on the handling of mercury and mercury compounds during use, spillage, storage, etc. These will include: i) Legal bases; Risks to health and the environment; ii) Use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); iii) Understanding safety measures provided in material safety data sheet (MSDS); iv) Contingency plan in case of spillage; and v) Sound waste management practices.

Activity 1.2.22 **Mauritius:** *Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Centralized Treatment Facility (CTF) for Healthcare Waste (HCW) [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

As per the Government Programme 2020-2024: ?A centralised medical and clinical waste incineration project will be implemented to ensure better management of toxic and hazardous products?. Since the CTF for medical wastes will be designed to service both government and private hospitals/clinics, enabling policies, regulations and financial mechanism/models will be developed with the support of the project to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF.

SEYCHELLES

Activity 1.2.23 **Seychelles**: *Develop Hazardous Chemicals Act / Chemicals Regulations to domesticate the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4, 9.5 & 10.1]*

The project will support Seychelles to fulfill its requirements under international chemicals-related Conventions, in particular the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. This will include the development of comprehensive legislation on hazardous chemicals for Seychelles, through the development of a Hazardous Chemicals Act, or the development of additional regulations to the Environment Protection Act. New legislation will include legislative bans on the import, production, use and export of POPs chemicals (pesticides and industrial chemicals) listed in Annex A of the Stockholm Convention and a specific regulation on mercury, including a ban on the import of mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Convention. New legislation shall also consider the requirements for the importation of dangerous

chemicals, the licensing of companies dealing with dangerous chemicals, specifications for labeling, transportation, and the safe handling and disposal of dangerous chemicals (life-cycle management). New legislation will also create an expert working group (in conjunction with Project Activity 4.2.4 Seychelles: National Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Platform established) to advise the Government on chemicals and hazardous waste related issues.

Activity 1.2.24 **Seychelles**: *Develop legislation for the management of priority hazardous waste streams (E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs) [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4, 9.5 & 10.1]*

The project will develop regulations to address the management of hazardous waste streams prioritized in the Seychelles? waste policy and action plan (and as part of Activity 2.1.11 Seychelles: Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory) including, but not limited to, E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, and end-of-life-vehicles (ELVs). The regulations will be carried out under the Environment Protection Act and will be intended to stimulate the collection, recycling and/or safe disposal of these hazardous chemical-containing wastes. Legislation will be the main driver to implement recommendations arising from the technical feasibility studies that will be conducted as part of Project Activity 2.2.1 (Activity 2.2.10 Seychelles: Conduct feasibility studies for the sound management of priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams, make recommendations for improvements and propose/design potential financial mechanisms for their operation) that will assess the type, amounts and markets for recycling and safe disposal/treatment, as well as economic instruments to fund recycling/disposal schemes.

Activity 1.2.25 **Seychelles**: *Develop guidelines and procedures for the management of priority hazardous chemicals and waste streams [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicators 9.4 & 10.1]*

The project will develop management guidelines and procedures to support existing and new legislation on chemicals and hazardous waste management. In particular technical specifications / guidelines / standards are required as part of the Environment Protection Act e.g. to improve the handling of hazardous wastes. Technical specifications / guidelines / standards will be developed for priority wastes (E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs) to ensure the use of BAT and BEP in their life cycle management.

Activity 1.2.26 **Seychelles**: *Line Ministries and the Attorney General?s office supported in the review and drafting process of chemical legislation [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

During the project?s preparation phase, stakeholders highlighted that the development and approval of technical legislation in Seychelles might be a lengthy process and that the development and approval of a Hazardous Chemical Act may not fit within the timeframe of the project. The project will therefore support a number of interventions to help address delays in the drafting, review and approval process of legislation. Most importantly, legislations to be developed should feature in the Attorney General?s annual priority list. Therefore, the project will engage with the necessary institutions and entities to ensure that awareness raising on the importance of chemicals-related legislation is conducted, and their development features on the AG?s priority list. Furthermore, support will be provided to the AG?s office and the legal officer of MEECC through the hiring of expert/consultants who will support the development and review of draft legislations. For instruments that require approval of the Seychelles National Assembly, the project will engage/hire technical experts/advocates to carry out presentations/awareness raising (see also Project Activity 4.2.6 - *Activity 4.4.2* Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles*:* Develop and implement a gender-sensitive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the national project components) targeted at the Bills Committee of the Seychelles National Assembly, so that legislators are well consulted and aware of all legal outputs of the project and are aware of their importance to protect human health and the environment.

Activity 1.2.27 **Seychelles**: *Design/draft licensing requirements for recycling companies involved in hazardous waste management [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4]*

Since there are no licensing conditions in place for companies engaged in the management of hazardous chemicals or hazardous wastes in Seychelles, the project will design/draft such licensing conditions, taking into consideration that soft conditions are required at the time of introduction of the license in view of the fact that most waste companies are currently not operating to very high environmental standards and require time to adapt to the new licensing standards. The development of the licensing conditions will be undertaken in close consultation with the private sector and anyone else involved this area of expertise to ensure that there will be no immediate burden on companies, but rather a phased approach, so that there is time for entities to plan, procure additional equipment, undertake training and recruit personnel to enable them to comply to criteria at a later stage. The project will also provide the necessary guidance and support to entities in how to meet future licensing conditions.

PROJECT COMPONENT 2: SAFE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF EXISTING CHEMICALS, PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS

Outcome 2 ? Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner

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Output 2.1 - Detailed hazardous wastes inventories conducted

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Baseline: Regional: The 2019 ? 2020 AFD/Cap Business/UCCIOI project[4], completed rough inventories of four waste streams (PET, waste oil, waste tires and car batteries); analyzed maritime lines in the region as well as options for recycling and treatment (abroad); prepared a list of short-term solutions and quick wins; and, recommended solutions for circular economy approaches. However recommendations are for the countries and private sector to implement themselves. **Comoros**: The country?s first NIP was submitted in 2007. The NIP update is almost finalized and is expected to be submitted to the BRS Secretariat soon. The MIA Report was finalized in October 2017. Other than the NIPs and MIA, the country has not assessed the generation of hazardous waste. **Maldives**: The 2017 NIP update did not cover hazardous wastes other than POPs. Currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles in Maldives is available. Some export data on scrap metal (which includes e-waste), waste oil and car batteries is available; the Ministry of Defense keeps a list of small quantities of chemical waste which is stored by them, originating mostly from educational facilities, and the development of the MIA report is underway. However, data on large volumes of hazardous waste being generated, which currently mostly end up on burning dumpsites, is not available. **Mauritius**: The last hazardous waste inventory for the country was carried out in 2011. An updated inventory is necessary to identify hazardous wastes in the possession of waste generators and support the future planning of the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility as well as the management and export of hazardous wastes; **Seychelles**: Other than the NIP (initial 2007 and update 2014) and MIA (2017), no assessments have been conducted which have looked into hazardous waste generation rates or local/regional disposal/treatment solutions. Permits for hazardous waste disposal at the landfill are processed in hard copy. As a result information on disposal is not tracked electronically and no overview of hazardous waste disposal/year is available.

In order to plan well for the environmentally sound disposal/treatment of harmful chemicals, materials and wastes present in Indian Ocean SIDS, as well as those being generated on a continuous basis, and to inform the design of regulatory measures, financial mechanism and effective circular and life-cycle management systems at national and Indian Ocean level, it is paramount to have access to detailed information on the types of hazardous waste that are being generated, stored, treated/recycled, disposed of and exported, as well as the manner in which these chemicals and wastes are currently being

generated, managed (e.g. stored, treated/recycled, disposed of and exported) and how their management is being financed.

The ultimate purpose of planned hazardous waste inventories is to: i) Identify priority hazardous waste streams at national level; ii) Inform the design of regulatory measures for their management iii) Design cost recovery/financial mechanisms for the sustainable management of priority hazardous waste streams; and iv) Develop and implement national and regional management plans for priority (hazardous) waste streams.

At the start of the project?s implementation (as part of the Regional Project component) International Experts (?The Regional Expert Team?) and National Experts (?4 National Expert Teams?) will be engaged with expertise in areas such as: Environmental Finance; Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Management; Municipal Solid Waste Management; Healthcare Waste Management; Environmental Law; Product stewardship mechanisms; Customs; Pesticides; E-waste; Environmental Safeguards; Eco-labels; Green Tourism; Green Procurement; Gender Mainstreaming; CommunicationsAwareness raising; etc. Subsequentely, training materials on key technical topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS will be developed (see Activity 4.1.1 Regional: Develop training materials on key technical topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS) and national and regional SIDS experts/trainers will be trained on key technical topics to be fully equipment to support implementtion of activities at national and regional level.

GEF ISLANDS: Training materials will also be shared through the Global GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform and training itself can be extended (through webinars) to experts in other SIDS regions to allow them to make use of the same training opportunities. National and Regional Experts will be trained as trainers-of-trainers so they can pass their knowledge and expertise on to other colleagues. This approach has proven in past regional and global programmes to be very effective in building strong and committed teams who are engaged throughout the entire programme?s duration. This approach also allows for frequent exchanges of experiences, which is particularly useful when country teams are addressing similar challenges at national level and are trying to identify joint regional solutions.

COMORES

Activity 2.1.1 ***Comoros:*** *Undertake a hazardous waste inventory and set national priorities*

Taking as a starting point existing reports / assessments (NIP/MIA), this project activity will undertake an in-depth national inventory of hazardous wastes in order to identify the main producers and holders of hazardous wastes; the quantities and types of hazardous waste produced on an annual basis; current management / recycling / treatment methods (including currently operational export mechanisms); and the exact types and quantities that are in interim storage and / or that are disposed of annually. The inventory will also assess the safeguards / standards in place within institutions and companies, including risk reduction measures and the quality of storage. The inventory report will identify national priorities for hazardous waste management and will also make recommendations for the best strategies for the future, taking into account environmental, economic and health dimensions related to the safe management of hazardous waste.

Activity 2.1.2 **Comoros:** *Carry out and complete a detailed inventory and analysis of PCBs on the three (3) islands*

The NIP update (being finalized) indicates that ~ 100 PCB contaminated electricial units remain in the country, which combined weigh 57 MT. Of these, 30 MT are out of service and 27 MT are in service. Combined these units contain 13.5 MT of PCB (contaminated) oil. The NIP also identified 3 sites contaminated by PCBs. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of PCBs on the three (3) islands, including identification, sampling and sample analysis of electrical equipment likely to contain pure PCBs or PCB contaminated oils. In addition, this project activity will support the identification and analysis of contaminated sites. Note: Comoros is one of the few countries which has never benefitted from the identification and export of PCBs. The GEF ISLANDS programme might be the last opportunity to work on this priority.

Activity 2.1.3 **Comoros:** *Carry out and complete a detailed inventory and analysis of obsolete pesticides on the three (3) islands*

Among the three (3) islands there is only one (1) storage unit (located in S?r?hini), which contains 22 tons (according to the 2006 NIP) of obsolete pesticides, beyond that, there is no infrastructure for hazardous waste on the islands. The INRAPE (2018) pesticide inventory identified the sale of 32 types of pesticides by distributors and the use of 58 types of pesticides by farmers, some of which contain endosulfan as an active ingredient. However, the inventory did not examine the quantities of pesticides imported. As part of this Project Activity, the project will carry out and complete an inventory of obsolete pesticides on the three (3) islands, including the identification, sampling and analysis of obsolete stocks and contaminated sites suspected of containing POP pesticides or HHPs.

Activity 2.1.4 **Comoros:** *Undertake a municipal waste collection assessment on the island of Anjouan*

It is estimated that 400 tons of waste are produced every day across the country, most of which (146,000 MT / year) is dumped indiscriminately (on the coastline, in the ocean or in the wild). On the island of Anjouan (1 of the 3 main islands of the country), no collection system is in place. The project will support an assessment of municipal waste collection on the island of Anjouan. The results of this assessment will inform the MSWM system that will be put in place with the support of the project and which aims to initially increase municipal waste collection by 20 %.

Activity 2.1.5 **Comoros:** *Carry out HCWM and mercury assessments in two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Healthcare Facilities (HCFs)*

Hospitals currently do not segregate regular municipal waste from infectious healthcare waste. Hospital waste is either transported to a fenced area at the landfill in Itsoundzou (and occationally burned to reduce volume), collected along with household waste, or burned/deposited near HCFs. As part of the project, rapid healthcare waste management assessments and mercury assessments will be carried out at two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Healthcare Facilities (HCFs) (using the rapid assessment tools and methods developed and improved under the UNDP-GEF Global Biomedical Waste Project and the UNDP-GEF African Regional Biomedical Waste Project implemented).

Activity 2.1.6 **Maldives:** *Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory*

In the Maldives, the only hazardous waste inventory that has been conducted so far has been the NIP inventory which was compiled in 2016. The scope of this inventory was for Persistent Organic Pollutant (POPs), as such this inventory did not cover any other generated, stockpiled or obsolete hazardous wastes in the country. Hence, currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles is available. This project activity seeks to conduct an inventory of the hazardous wastes generated in the country, in close coordination with the recently launched GEF-6 UNDP/GEF project. The Waste Management Regulation (2013) contains a list of hazardous wastes, which will be prioritized during the inventory compilation.

The inventory will focus on determining the quantities and types of hazardous waste generated on an annual basis. Furthermore, the inventory will collect information on current existing stockpiles, obsolete chemical stockpiles, chemical waste sites and contaminated sites (as per SAICM recommendations) as well as conduct an in-depth assessment of the management methods currently used/applied in the Maldives to manage priority hazardous waste streams. Furthermore, this project activity will identify (further to the list of hazardous wastes contained in the Waste Management Regulation of 2013) what the main priority hazardous waste streams are for the country.

Activity 2.1.7 **Maldives:** *Complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides*

Currently, the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (MoFMRA) issues permits for the import of pesticides used for agricultural purposes. Based on the permits issued, the Ministry monitors and records the quantities and types of pesticides that are being imported for agricultural purposes only. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) issues permits for household insecticides (however these are not regulated by toxicity) but does not keep a list of banned household pesticides against which imports are checked. As a result, import data from MoFMRA does not accurately capture the total amount of pesticides being used in the country.

The Agricultural Pesticide Act (2019) of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives and will come into effect by the end of 2020. Regulations are currently being developed by MoFMRA, with FAO support, and are expected to be gazetted by the end of 2020. The Pesticide Act will oversee all aspects of *agricultural* pesticide use, including import, storage, trade, transport, application and disposal at national level. However, pesticides used for non-agricultural purposes are not captured under this Act.

This project activity seeks to identify the main types and quantities of all types of pesticides (not limited to agricultural pesticides) that are being used in the country, on which islands these are being used, how these are being imported/transported, and how they are being utilized, through a supply chain analysis. Furthermore, the project activity will collect information on the current practices used for the disposal of obsolete pesticides as well as empty pesticide containers.

Findings from the supply chain analysis will be used in work exchanges bringing together the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, the Ministry of Defence and Customs, to compare registered imports of agricultural pesticides with estimated imports of all pesticides (including those imported as household pesticides/insecticides/disinfectants), and to jointly propose solutions that would help both Customs and the Ministries in better monitoring and controlling the imports (quantities and types) of all types of pesticides and to ensure that pesticides contained on the banned list of agricultural pesticides cannot be imported through alternative avenues.

Findings from this activity will inform the development of awareness raising targeting growers/farmers as part of Project Activity 4.2.2 (?*Design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers*? and ?*The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public*?).

MAURITIUS

Activity 2.1.8 **Mauritius:** *Carry out a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory*

The Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) in collaboration with the Africa Institute carried out a hazardous waste inventory in 2011[5]. However, in order to undertake feasibility studies for appropriate hazardous waste management methods, an updated hazardous waste inventory is required. Findings will also support the future planning for the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. This activity consists of undertaking a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory which will detail out: i) Types and quantities being generated on a monthly/yearly basis from all relevant sectors; ii) Stockpiles of hazardous wastes and their state; iii) Current management methods for hazardous wastes; iv) Identification of priority waste streams; and v) Appropriate management methods for these priority wastes. Through this work, a more precise and reliable quantification of the amount of hazardous wastes that should be managed in an environmentally sound manner will be obtained.

Activity 2.1.9 **Mauritius:** *Review the current mechanism for hazardous waste management at the interim storage facility*

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At present, the hazardous waste interim storage facility is operated by a private company Polyeco S.A. The 6.5 million US$ facility was constructed by the Government of Mauritius and the budget allocated for the yearly operation/management of the facility is $ 945,000[6]. During the past 3 years, a total of 234 tonnes of hazardous waste have been collected from 306 sites, out of which, 78.1 tonnes have been exported for disposal abroad (Data obtained from PolyEco S.A). Waste generators contribute 2.3 euro/kg (50% of the costs for shipment/disposal) and the government covers the other half. However, the remaining operational costs of the facility is entirely borne by the government. This project activity will analyze global best practices using a sectoral approach in line with the current project priority waste streams, the current mechanism and propose amendments such that a sustainable approach is developed. This will ensure the long-term sustainability of the facility. The aspects that need to be reviewed are, among others, the:

? Mechanisms/incentives (in coordination with Output 3.4 - Design of economic instruments/ and development of accompanying regulations) to increase the collection of hazardous wastes; and

? Cost-recovery mechanism.

Activity 2.1.10 **Mauritius:** *Develop an online system for hazardous wastes generators and management companies and train its intended users [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

The Solid Waste Management Division of the MoESWMCC is the enforcing agency for hazardous wastes in Mauritius. Guidelines from the enforcing agency stipulate that generators of hazardous wastes need to carry out an inventory of hazardous wastes every 3 months and submit the report to the enforcing agency. Since this involves a lot of paperwork, very few generators of hazardous wastes abide by this guideline. Hence, using input from Project Activity 2.1.8, an online system for hazardous waste generators and management companies will be developed such that the generators/hazardous waste management companies can easily provide required information and submit it to the enforcing agency. This online system will preferably be linked with the system developed by Polyeco S.A. (the contractor appointed by the government to operate the hazardous waste interim storage facility) and MoESWMCC. Hence, on a single web-based platform, information on hazardous wastes generation will be available, along with the necessary procedures that need to be followed for interim storage/disposal prior to treatment/disposal in approved facilities. Capacity building will be provided to the platform?s users (including hazardous waste generators, officers of the Solid Waste Management Division and operators of the interim hazardous waste storage facility) in order to facilitate reporting. As and when needed, data and information could be extracted from the system to obtain an inventory of hazardous wastes and their generation rates. The system will thus provide traceability of hazardous wastes from the point of generation to treatment/disposal.

SEYCHELLES

Activity 2.1.11 **Seychelles:** *Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory*

An in-depth national hazardous waste inventory will be undertaken in Seychelles to identify the main generators and holders of hazardous wastes; the quantities and types of hazardous wastes generated on an annual basis; the current management/recycling/treatment methods being employed (including export mechanisms that are currently operational); and, the types and exact quantities that are in interim storage and disposed of annually. The inventory shall also assess the safeguards / standards in place within institutions and companies, including risk reduction measures and storage quality. The inventory report will also make recommendations for the best strategies moving forward, considering environmental, economic, and health dimensions related to the safe management of hazardous wastes.

Activity 2.1.12 **Seychelles:** *Establish an online hazardous waste generator database*

This project activity will support the development of an online hazardous waste generator database (to ensure data is stored and recorded electronically to facilitate regular reporting and monitoring). As a starting point the on-line database will be populated with the data resulting from the inventory. As part of this project activity, a user interface will be designed (in consultation with hazardous waste generators) to make it easier to regularly report on the generation and storage of hazardous waste, as well as submit requests for the disposal/treatment of hazardous wastes. This would also allow MEECC to maintain a hazardous database that would be regularly updated, which facilitates monitoring and inspections. Once the database and user interface have been designed and put in place, the intended users of the database (25 men and 25 women) will be trained on its use.

Output 2.2 - Development of management/disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams

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As explained in *Part II: 1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems* description), IO SIDS lack a critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments: The critical mass of people, but more so GDP, access to affordable shipping routes, and a thriving opportunity seeking private sector, as well of financial mechanisms for waste management, also influence the scale of recycling opportunities. Mauritius for example exports for treatment abroad: hazardous waste, car batteries, e-waste, plastics and scrap metal while it locally recycles waste oil and certain types of plastics; Seychelles exports PET, aluminium cans, scrap metal and car batteries and locally treats waste oils (through incineration); Maldives exports scrap metal,

some e-waste, car batteries, waste oils and limited amounts of plastics/paper; and Comoros currently only exports car batteries and scrap metal and on a very limited scale reuses some waste oil in furnaces. In conclusion, in all Indian Ocean SIDS, business partnerships have been established between collectors and exporters of recyclables and domestic and/or foreign buyers and processors of recyclables. However in most IO SIDS, the extent to which these partnerships have been established could be improved, the number and variety of partnerships should be increased and waste streams/recyclables that are being diverted from landfills, dumps and indiscriminate dumping in the ocean is still extremely limited. In addition, there are a number of priority waste streams, like Healthcare Waste (HCW), e-waste, mercury containing wastes and pesticides, and even municipal waste, which still pose major challenges.

The 2019 ? 2020 AFD/Cap Business/UCCIOI project[7], completed inventories of four waste streams (PET, waste oil, waste tires and car batteries); analyzed maritime lines in the region as well as (joint) options for recycling and treatment (abroad); prepared a list of short-term solutions and quick wins; and, recommended solutions for circular economy approaches. However, implementing these recommendations and solutions is up to countries themselves. The well-timed GEF ISLANDS programme will play an important role in further assessing and subsequentely implementing feasible and viable circular economy approaches through the development and implementation of management/disposal/export plans focusing on national and (if feasible joint) regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams, as well as recyclables.

The development and subsequent implementation of management plans under this project output go hand in hand with other project components. They build on the national hazardous waste inventories and identification of national priorities, while implementation of developed plans will be supported by the design and implementation of financial mechanisms (Component 3), the development of regulatory and policy measures (Component 1), local capacity building of waste actors (Component 2, 3 and 4), the development of partnerships with shipping companies, among other project interventions.

GEF ISLANDS: The challenges listed through this CEO endorsement document are hard to address by the project countries themselves, because of particular SIDS development challenges. For this project output in particular it is key that there are frequent exchanges with SIDS in other regions (through the GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platfom) to ensure that past experiences, lessons-learned and opportunities are exchanged and discussed on a regular basis, so SIDS can learn from eachother.

REGIONAL

Activity 2.2.1 **Regional:** *Development and promotion of a Private Sector Engagement Strategy for implementation in each of the 4 IO SIDS, in cooperation with local private sector stakeholders, including Chambers of Commerce*

To ensure the engagement of the private sector, at national, regional and global level, the regional project component will develop a private sector engagement strategy and promote and support its implementation in each of the 4 Indian Ocean participating SIDS. The implementation of the private sector engagement strategy at national level will be done in coordination with the local Chambers of Commerce. To complement these efforts, as part of component 4 (Activity 4.2.1) the project will establish an IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling (led by the Indian Ocean Commission) to promote regional coordination and collaboration on waste management and recycling, and facilitate complementarities between on-going and planned chemicals, waste and/or recycling projects and programmes being implemented in the region, and further engage the various stakeholders in getting involved in waste management, recycling and/or export.

Activity 2.2.2 **Regional:** *Assess the environmental credibility of regional recyclers of hazardous wastes*

In coordination with and with the support of the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project, the regional component will research and assess the environmental credibility of regional recyclers, with a focus on those treating/recycling (hazardous) wastes and recyclables and map suitable recycling facilities to accept specific waste streams.

On the one hand this assessment is deemed necessary to avoid that the project promotes the processing of recyclables and the treatment of hazardous waste streams by regional recycling/waste facilities that are not operating in a Stockholm Convention conform manner and might result in environmental damage or human health impact. On the other hand, the results of the assessment will be used to inform the development of disposal/export plans (See Activity 2.2.5 and Activity 3.1.3) for each of the IO SIDS focusing on regional solutions for priority waste streams and recyclables.

Activity 2.2.3 **Regional:** *Complete a feasibility assessment for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes*

Countries have expressed a lot of interest in the joint shipment and processing of recyclables at regional level as well as the joint shipment and treatment of hazardous wastes at regional/global level, in order to achieve economies of scale, reduce shipping costs, reduce treatment costs, etc. However, there exist

a multitude of challenges, such as the Basel Convention regulations in most countries (which prohibit the import of hazardous waste, unless for treatment/recycling), and the fact that most countries would prefer not to receive the waste of other countries, even if it would just be for an interim period of time (the Not-In-My-Back-Yard Principle).

Nevertheless, the project will undertake a feasibility assessment for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes, based on the experiences of the Polyeco managed Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility located in Mauritius and using as a starting point two feasibility studies that have been carried out in the Indian Ocean region (?*Etude de Diagnostic pour une Gestion Optimis?e des D?chets dans l?Oc?an Indien*? ? IOC 2013 and the ?*Approche R?gionale de la Gestion des D?chets dans les Iles du Sud-Ouest de l?Oc?an Indien*? ? Cap Business Ocean Indien ? 2019).

The feasibility study would provide very important insights in what is feasible/viable and what is not, and as such will provide valuable insights for the development of disposal/export plans for each of the IO SIDS focusing on regional solutions for priority hazardous waste streams.

Activity 2.2.4 **Regional:** *Develop partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recyclables/treatment facilities [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

In all Indian Ocean SIDS commercial partnerships have been established between the collectors and exporters of recyclables and national and/or foreign recyclables buyers and processors, however in most IO SIDS the extent to which such partnerships have been established could be significantly improved, the number and variety of partnerships should be increased and the quantity of waste being processed/recycled/treated should be considerably augmented. Building on the insights resulting from Project Activities 2.2.2 and 2.2.3, the project will support the development of partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recycles/treatment facilities.

Note: As part of the regional project component (see Project Output 3.1), the project will ?Support the development of partnerships with shipping companies in the Indian Ocean". With the support of the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project and the ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Coalition, the Indian Ocean Child Project aims to negotiate partnerships with shipping companies operating in the Indian Ocean to (hopefully) negotiate reductions in the shipping costs for recyclables / hazardous waste.

Activity 2.2.5 **Regional:** *Support the development (joint if feasible) of 4 regional disposal/export plans/approaches focusing on regional solutions for priority (hazardous) waste streams [Contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 5.3]*

The regional project component (of course in very close coordination and cooperation with the national components) will develop a minimum of 4 regional disposal/export plans for priority (hazardous) waste streams, but most likely more. The focus of the plans will be determined by each of the national project components (e.g. through priority setting exercises, following the conclusion of the hazardous waste inventories) or priorities taken up in national plans or waste strategies. For example, it might be that Maldives will focus its regional disposal/export plan on the export of e-waste and hazardous wastes, while Mauritius might focus on the export of e-waste, plastics, ELVs and/or hazardous wastes, Comoros on waste-oils and Seychelles on ELVs, e-waste, hazardous wastes. The focus of these disposal/export plans is to be determined and confirmed by the national components during the early stages of project implementation.

The development of the regional disposal/export plans links very closely to other key national and regional project activities, including (but not limited to): i) Capacity building of the private sector and government entities to increase the (sound) collection, transportation and interim storage of particular waste streams; ii) Introduction of financial incentives to increase the collection/processing of a particular waste streams; iii) Establishing partnerships with regional/global processors/recyclers; iv) Establishing partnerships with shipping companies to reduce shipping costs; v) Awareness raising campaigns to inform the public on new collection systems; vi) Increasing the capacity of customs, government entities and private sector on export procedures for recyclables/hazardous wastes; among else.

COMOROS

Activity 2.2.6 **Comoros** : *In collaboration with the Regional Component (Activity 2.2.3) carry out an assessment of regional partnership solutions for the export / recycling / treatment of (hazardous) waste abroad*

Based on the result of Project Activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, this Project Activity will prepare a specific Comoros report that will present regional partnership solutions for the export/recycling/treatment of (hazardous) waste abroad.

Activity 2.2.7 **Comoros** : *In collaboration with the Regional Component (Activity 2.2.4) establish at least two (2) private sector partnerships on regional solutions for export / recycling / treatment abroad*

The Comoros component (in close collaboration with the regional component) will support the development of a minimum of 2 partnerships between national exporters of waste/recyclables and regional/international recycling/treatment facilities.

MALDIVES:

Activity 2.2.8 **Maldives:** *Develop and begin implementing a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams*

The World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), of which the activities are considered as co-financing to this project, will undertake a consultancy *?Assignment for the Formulation of an Overarching Waste Management Policy and Formulation of a National Waste Management Strategy?*, which contains (among else) the following deliverables:

1. Formulate a long-term (10 year) Strategic Plan for the Waste Management sector. In developing this plan, the consultant will undertake a review of all potential options for sustainable waste management in the Maldives. This plan shall include recommendations for future programmes, capital investments and other options as well as the social, environmental and economic implications for waste management in different communities in the Maldives.

2. Incorporate 3R practices, product stewardship) and other aspects of sustainable waste management into the Strategic Plan.

3. Identify appropriate technologies/ methods for the management of all categories of waste, especially Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste, E-waste, Hazardous Waste.

4. Develop strategic short, mid and long-term action plans for the development of effective and sustainable waste management systems across the Maldives, for areas of waste management,

but not limited to, Solid Waste Management, Health Care Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, etc.

5. To identify potential sources of revenue for the sustainable management of the Waste Management (SMW) system.
6. To establish a sound and economically self-sustainable institutional framework within the government mechanism (both at national and island level) to initiate, operate and supervise the Waste programme.
7. To study the prospects and constraints of private sector involvement in SWM.
8. To incorporate product stewardship in SMW.

And as part of the MCEP ?*Design and Establish a Smart Waste Monitoring System for the Maldives*? objective:

9. Establish a nationwide holistic waste tracking system.
10. Develop a smart waste monitoring system with all the potential user levels embedded ? including a citizen app.

Building upon the outcomes and deliverables of the MCEP ?*Assignment for the Formulation of an Overarching Waste Management Policy and Formulation of a National Waste Management Strategy?*, the project team, in consultation with the Project Board, Environment Department and the Waste Management and Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Environment and WAMCO, will decide for which priority waste streams the National Action Plans will be developed. In principle a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans will be developed, but based on priorities identified, funding availability, needs, as well as opportunities, more than 2 could potentially be developed.

Based on discussions undertaken during the PPG preparatory phase of the project, it is likely that National Action Plans should be developed for i) e-waste and ii) hazardous waste (e.g. including waste oil, agricultural chemical waste among other types of priority hazardous wastes), in order for the project to achieve its targets.

Following the development of the National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams, this project activity will also directly support the implementation of these National Action Plans.

In support of Project Output 2.1, and The World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), regulatory and policy measures for the management of hazardous waste streams and the interim hazardous waste facility will be developed, to support the implementation of these National Action Plans.

MAURITIUS

Activity 2.2.9 **Mauritius:** *Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority (hazardous) waste streams*

As explained in Section II (Development Challenge), although there are collection, export and treatment systems in place in Mauritius, a significant increase in collection and treatment rates is required to further reduce environmental and human health impacts from hazardous wastes (as currently, without proper regulatory measures in place, waste generators can keep hazardous waste stored at their facilities for indefinite periods of time).

As part of Activity 2.1.8, a comprehensive hazardous waste inventory will be carried out and priority waste streams will be identified. Using the outcomes from Activity 2.1.8, the outcomes of the 2019 IOC/AFD/Cap Business assessment and the outcomes and results of the Regional Project Activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, the Mauritius component will (in coordination with Project Activity 2.2.5) develop disposal/export plans/approaches for a number of priority waste streams.

SEYCHELLES:

Activity 2.2.10 **Seychelles**: *Conduct feasibility studies for the sound management of priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams, make recommendations for improvements and propose/design potential financial mechanisms for their operation.*

This Project Activity will undertake feasibilities studies (technical and financial) for the sound management of a number of selected priority chemicals/hazardous waste streams, building on Activity 2.1.11 (national hazardous waste inventory) which identified priority waste streams (which might include E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs, obsolete pesticides, empty pesticide containers, among other waste streams), the amount of materials imported/related wastes generated in the country and the current capacity and management practices of existing operators (where existing).

Using information coming out of the Regional Project Activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, the national level feasibility studies will recommend specific actions required to capture the waste streams for recycling and/or safe disposal and will also review potential economic instruments/mechanisms as part of Project Component 1 and 3 (such as refundable levies, legislative actions, etc.) in order to: 1) Change the behavior of waste generators and encourage delivery of uncontaminated materials to recycling companies, and 2) Render recycling/export operations profitable for the private sector to get involved, improve practices or increase operating capacity.

The studies will also make recommendations for process improvements (e.g. identification of BAT/BEP technologies to treat hazardous waste at national level if cost effective and appropriate for the Seychelles? context, which could include assessments of existing waste oil incinerators and improving their environmental performance, identification of potential regional/international recycling/treatment options if treatment at national level is not cost effective, etc.).

Activity 2.2.11 Seychelles: *Develop a minimum of three (3) management plans for priority hazardous chemicals/waste streams*

Based on the outcomes of Project Activity 2.2.10, the project team, in consultations with the project Board and the to be established Expert Working Group (See Activity 1.2.23), will decide for which priority waste streams the management plans will be developed. In principle a minimum of three (3) management plans will be developed, but based on priorities identified, funding available, needs as well as opportunities, more than 3 management plans could be developed.

Output 2.3 - Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country

This project output aiming for the export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes, builds on the hazardous waste inventories that have been conducted (Component 2), while its success depends on the regulatory measures that have been drafted/revised (Component 1) and the mechanisms that have been designed to finance hazardous waste management in the long rung (Component 3). Furthermore, the design and implementation of management plans (Component 2) for priority hazardous waste streams is critical for its success as well as the necessary systems and infrastructure supporting the implementation and good functioning of these management plans (Component 2). Last but not least, the establishment of partnerships between national, regional and global private sector entities

(recyclers, waste companies, shipping companies) as well as capacity building of the private sector at natiol level, is key. None of these interventions on their own would be particularly successful without the others.

In support of this project output, each SIDS focusses on its own national priorities in terms of hazardous wastes. Even though some national priorities will still be set following the hazardous waste inventories, it is expected that Comoros will focus on PCBs, obsolete pesticides, Hg containing waste and potentially waste oils; Maldives will likely focus on e-waste and hazardous waste in general; Mauritius might focus on e-waste, hazardous waste; Hg containing waste and ELVs; while Seychelles might focus on e-waste, hazardous waste, waste oils and ELVs.

GEF ISLANDS: This project component lends itself perfectly for the exchange of lessons-learned and experiences with other SIDS in the region as well as in other regions, used the UNEP GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Platform as the prime intermediary and knowledge exchange medium. Whether a country focusses on waste oils, or e-waste management, there is always a SIDS that is more advanced or has obtained valuable experiences in the process of setting up a particular management system, that can be used and applied by IO SIDS. Experiences from this output will also inform the development of the GEF ISLANDS Case-studies and awareness raising programmes (see Component 4) and will be shared with all SIDS participating in the GEF ISLANDS programme as well as other interested parties.

Note: This project output primarily focusses on the export/(joint if feasible) treatment/recycling of (hazardous) wastes that countries do not have the capacity to recycle/treat locally, while component 3 focusses on establishing circular economy cycles at national level for waste streams that have the potentially to be treated/recycled locally.

COMOROS

Activity 2.3.1 **Comoros**: *Develop a national plan for the elimination of PCB oils and the treatment of PCB containing equipment, oils and contaminated soils*

Based on the results of Activity 2.1.2, this project activity will develop a national plan for the elimination of PCB oils and the treatment of PCB containing equipment, oils and contaminated soils, including economically viable disposal options.

Activity 2.3.2 **Comoros:** *Develop a national plan for the disposal of obsolete pesticides, including cost-effective options for their disposal*

Based on the results of Activity 2.1.3, this project activity will develop a national plan for the disposal of obsolete pesticides, including cost-effective options for their disposal.

Activity 2.3.3 **Comoros:** *Identify and allocate an appropriate location for the construction of a temporary storage facility for hazardous waste (awaiting export)*

This Project Activity will support the identification of a suitable location for the construction of an interim hazardous waste storage facility that can ensure the temporary safe storage of PCB wastes and obsolete pesticides, while awaiting export supported by the project.

Note: The allocation of land for the construction of an interim storage facility for PCB containing wastes and obsolete pesticides (awaiting export) will be the responsibility of the government. The allocated land will be considered as co-financing to the project. Alternatively, the government can also identify an existing building/structure (with approval of the project board) that could be used (after completion of required renovations/refurbishments) to function as an interim storage facility.

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When the government has allocated a location (or an existing building to be rehabilitated/renovated), the project will carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (as well as an ESIA and an ESMP) for the construction/renovation of a building dedicated to the temporary and secure storage of PCB wastes and obsolete pesticides awaiting export. After the successful completion of the EIA/ESIA and ESMP, the project will support the construction/renovation of a building for the temporary and secure storage of hazardous waste awaiting export.

Activity 2.3.4 **Comoros:** *Safely collect, transport, export and treat 52 tonnes of hazardous waste (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) [contributes to GEF Indicator 9 and GEF Sub Indicators 9.1 & 9.6]*

Prior to moving/transporting PCB containing equipment and waste oils, obsolete pesticides and other potentially hazardous waste streams (e.g. Hg containing wastes) on and between islands to the interim storage facility, the project will carry out a risk assessment (EIA, EIEA and ESMP).

Subsequentely, the project will engage and contract an internationally licensed company to ensure the collection, packaging, transport (to the interim storage facility), export and final treatment by a qualified disposal unit (in accordance with Stockholm Convention guidelines) of 30 MT of PCB containing equipment and 22 tonnes of obsolete and dangerous pesticides (POP and non-POPs).

The contracted company will also train and equip local waste management service providers to support and ensure (under the supervision of the Contracted Company) the safe collection, packaging, storage, transport, clean-up of residual contamination and export of hazardous waste. The contracted company will guarantee the packaging, transport, intermediate storage, export and final treatment in accordance with UN standards.

MALDIVES

Activity 2.3.5 **Maldives:** *Export and soundly treat by the end of the project (2025) 300 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (potentially with support of the Green Fund) [contributes to GEF Indicator 9 and GEF Sub Indicators 9.1 & 9.2 & 9.6]*

This project activity is intrinsically linked with and builds upon several other GEF ISLANDS project activities as well as results of the World Bank financed Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), these include (but are not limited to):

- ? Activity 2.2.8 - Maldives: Develop and begin implementing a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams
- ? Activity 3.2.3 - Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables
- ? Activity 2.4.8 - Maldives: Operationalization of the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility

The objective of this project activity is to support existing or newly established (recycling) companies, and (if already established and fully operational) the interim hazardous waste storage facility, in the export of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country because of economic, technological or safety limitations.

Ultimately, this project activity is expected to result in the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous waste by 2025 (over the course of the project). Furthermore, building on e-waste related project activities, the project also aims to manage 200 tonnes of POPs containing e-waste by 2025 (over the course of the project). The implementation of the two (2) National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams will play a key role in achieving these targets.

The project will contribute some funds to support the interim hazardous facility to cover costs related to the collection, transport, export and sound treatment of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country. However the majority of the funds that will be required, will be sourced from the Maldives Green Fund and/or will orginate from the financial mechanisms of which the development will be supported by the project.

MAURITIUS

Activity 2.3.6 **Mauritius:** *Develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products*

The phase-down/phase-out of the use of mercury containing products and high mercury content products is one of the seven (7) mercury related priorities around which the Mauritius National Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020) is structured. In order to comply with the Minamata Convention, this project activity will develop a gender-responsive phase-out plan for mercury-containing products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention.

Using the protocols/guidelines developed under Activity 1.2.20 and Activity 1.2.21, gender responsive training on the management of mercury as well as mercury-containing products and wastes and on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work will be provided for institutions and entities that have responsibilities pertaining to mercury management. Training will also be provided to officers of the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Labour, Human Resource

Development and Training and other relevant stakeholders on the safe use, handling and storage of chemicals at places of work with a view of ensuring proper management of hazardous wastes.

Activity 2.3.7 **Mauritius**: *Export and soundly treat by the end of the project (2025) an additional 200 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country [contributes to GEF Indicator 9 and GEF Sub Indicators 9.1 & 9.2 & 9.6]*

Mauritius yearly generates ~ 5,000 tons of used oil (980 tons/year are collected and recycled at national level); 7,600 metric tons of e-waste (277 tons/year are collected and exported); ~470 metric tons of hazardous waste that requires storage/export (of which 26 metric tons/year have been exported over the past 3 years), 172 kg/yr of empty containers are being collected and recycled locally (out of the 40 tonnes/yr imported). At baseline level, 1,283 metric tons/year of hazardous waste is being collected for either local recycling or for treatment abroad.

This project activity aims to increase the amount of hazardous waste being soundly managed, collected and treated abroad with a minimum of 200 tonnes (over the lifespan of the project).

This project activity is intrinsically linked with and builds upon several other project activities, these include (but are not limited to):

- Mauritius: Development of various regulations, under which Activity 1.2.19 - Review the Environment Protection (Standards for hazardous wastes) Regulations (2001); Activity 1.2.17 - Mauritius: Review the draft e-waste regulations
- Activity 2.1.9 - Review the current mechanism for hazardous waste management at the interim storage facility
- Activity 3.1.6 - Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme
- Activity 2.2.9 - Develop disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams
- Activity 3.4.3 - Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: Design (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) a minimum of eight (8) promising and feasible economic instruments and submit them for approval

By the end of the project, an additional 200 tonnes of hazardous wastes, including mercury containing wastes, will have been exported for sound treatment abroad (over the lifespan of the project).

SEYCHELLES

Activity 2.3.8 **Seychelles:** *Export/soundly treat by the end of the project (2025) an additional 764 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country [contributes to GEF Indicator 9 and GEF Sub Indicators 9.1 & 9.2 & 9.6]*

Following the development of the management plans for priority hazardous chemicals / waste streams (Activity 2.2.11 Seychelles: *Develop a minimum of three (3) management plans for priority hazardous chemicals/waste streams*), this project activity will directly support the implementation of these management plans, as well as the implementation of accompanying financial schemes if these (at this particular time in the project) have already been approved (see Project Activity 3.4.3 ?Activity 3.4.3 - Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: Design (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) a minimum of eight (8) promising and feasible economic instruments and submit them for approval)?. Based on past hazardous waste management priority setting exercises it is expected that this project activity will most likely focus on E-waste, waste oil, ELVs, car batteries and/or empty pesticide containers, among other waste streams.

As part of Project Activity 1.2.24 and 1.2.25, legislation for the management of hazardous waste streams as well as supporting guidelines and procedures will be developed, to support the implementation of these management plans.

The project will support the preparation of procurement documents such as tender dossiers, and ensure that collection points are installed, and that seed capital is available (from the revenue collected from introduced levies[8]) so that the collection schemes can be economically viable from the start. The schemes will be run by the private sector, as such close collaboration with the private sector is needed to ensure that the right selection criteria are developed, and competent companies are involved early on. The possibility for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) will be considered so as to reduce the overall burden on Government. The project will build on the experience of the government of Seychelles, MEECC, and the private sector in the implementation of EPR frameworks, including the PET and aluminum can schemes.

The availability of land has been identified as a major barrier towards increased recycling and waste treatment operations in Seychelles. The project will therefore undertake an assessment (together with the Ministry responsible for Land) of existing available land and new land being planned as part of reclamation projects to ensure that sufficient land is allocated to implement the various waste management and recycling schemes being developed under the project. As an example, an E-waste scheme would require a suitable area for storage, dismantling operations and container movement.

The project shall also raise awareness of stakeholders involved in national development planning on the importance of the sound management of chemicals and the importance of access to land within industrial zones, to ensure that chemicals management and in general waste recycling attains priority access to land, and that such priorities are integrated into national plans and targets. Such awareness raising will be undertaken in coordination with project Activity 4.4.2 (?*Awareness programme designed and implemented for key stakeholders involved in the design, review and approval of legal instruments related to chemicals management*).

The success of the implementation of the management plans for priority hazardous waste streams will also depend on the availability of equipment, which in SIDS is not always available on demand (e.g. a waste oil management scheme might require interim oil storage equipment at major centers such as garages and at inter-island transfers points such as on Praslin and La Digue).

As part of the feasibility studies (Activity 2.2.10) costs for the implementation of the management plans for hazardous wastes will be calculated. To support the implementation of the management plans, the project might procure basic equipment (such as barrels, bins etc.) that can be given to scheme participant so that the collection of hazardous materials can be done safely satisfactorily, however no high investment or infrastructure investment will be made by the project.

By the end of the project and as a result of the successful implementation of the three (3) LCM systems for priority hazardous waste streams, it is expected that the private sector/government of Seychelles are able to manage in an environmentally sound manner 24 t/y of e-waste (one 20 foot container), 300 t/y of used car batteries (55% increase), and 440 t/y of waste oil (40% increase) through collection, local recycling or export for treatment abroad.

Output 2.4 - Establishment of centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes

The situation in terms of centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes varies greatly between the Indian Ocean SIDS. **Comoros** does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility. Most hazardous waste ends up on dumpsites, in the environment or in the ocean; **Maldives** does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility, most hazardous waste ends up on the Tilafushi dumpsite, is stored (in small quantities) by the Ministry of Defense or is diluted and disposed of in the ocean; **Mauritius** has constructed an interim storage

facility for hazardous waste (financed by the government), which is being operated by an internationally licensed hazardous waste company (PolyEco). Financing for the operation of the facility and export of hazardous waste is provided by the government as well as hazardous waste generators. This facility and its operation is a best practice. **Seychelles** does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility, most hazardous waste ends up on the landfill (after approval by the LWMA), in the environment or in the ocean.

Priorities for each of the countries in this respect are also very different. For example, as Mauritius has in place an interim hazardous waste facility, the country?s main outstanding priority is a Centralized Treatment Facility (CTF) for the treatment of HCW. In Comoros, capacity for waste management is generally quite low, therefore the project will initially focus on low hanging fruits, while building capacity for more complicated waste streams. As such the project will be focusing on exporting remaining PCBs and Obsolete Pesticides (POPs and non-POPs) (see previous outputs) and build capacity for municipal waste (Component 3) and Health Care Waste Management, while also building capacity of the private sector to increase collection, treatment and export of recyclables (Component 3) including hazardous waste (waste oil and car batteries). In Maldives and Seychelles the project will focus on the establishment of an interim hazardous waste facility, as in both countries, currently hazardous waste ends up on the dumpsite/landfill, in the ocean and in the environment.

GEF ISLANDS: In terms of regional coordination, the capacity that Mauritius has put in place is an example to Indian Ocean SIDS as well as to SIDS in other regions. The project will facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned between GEF ISLANDS SIDS and the Government of Mauritius, the Mauritian Ministry of Environment and Polyeco, through webinars, site-visits, regional meetings, capturing the Mauritius? experience in the GEF ISLANDS Case studies and videos, in order to allow other SIDS to benefit from the Mauritian experience.

COMOROS

Activity 2.4.1 **Comoros***: Develop and implement a biomedical waste management plan in two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Health and Care Establishments (ESS)*

Based on the results of the HCWM and mercury assessments conducted in two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Healthcare Facilities (HCFs) as part of Project Activity 2.1.5, this project activity will develop health care waste management plans for two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Health Care

Facilities (HCFs). The project will also support the two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Healthcare Facilities (HCFs) in the implementation of these HCWM plans and will provide (as part of Project Activity 2.4.5) training to staff of these facilities on the management of healthcare waste, waste separation and mercury management (using training methods developed and improved under the GEF-UNDP Global Biomedical Waste Project, GEF project # 1802, and the GEF-UNDP African Regional Biomedical Waste Project, GEF project # 4611), as part of the implementation of the health care waste management plans.

Activity 2.4.2 **Comoros**: *Support the elimination of devices containing mercury in two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) Health Care Facilities (HCFs) [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 9.2]*

The Minamata Initial Assessment Report (2017) indicates that 4,509 thermometers containing mercury are imported into Comoros each year, which represents approximately 12 kg/year. Based on the results of the mercury assessments carried out under Project Activity 2.1.5, this project activity will support two (2) referral hospitals and eight (8) HCFs in the phase-out of medical devices containing mercury and the introduction of mercury-free devices. The project will support the purchase of these mercury-free medical devices (alternatives will be chosen in consultation with the staff and procurement departments of the HCFs) and provide training to staff at these facilities on the use and calibration of mercury-free alternatives (under Project Activity 2.4.5), using training methods, developed and improved under the GEF-UNDP Global Biomedical Waste Project and the GEF-UNDP African Regional Project on biomedical waste. In addition, the project will assess feasible solutions for the treatment/export of mercury-containing wastes generated as a result of the phase-out (e.g. centralized intermediate storage and subsequent joint export along with other hazardous wastes envisaged under the project).

Activity 2.4.3 **Comoros**: *Conduct feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments for the establishment of centralized treatment facilities (CTFs) in two (2) referral hospitals*

The project will carry out for two (2) of the three (3) reference hospitals in Comoros (Grande Comore, Anjouan and/or Moh?li) feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments EIA (as well as ESIA and ESMP in order to to ensure that all risks and safeguards have been identified) for the establishment of Stockholm Convention compliant BAT conform centralized treatment facilities for healthcare waste. The CTFs should have sufficient capacity to process healthcare waste from one (1) referral hospital and 4 HCFs located near the referral hospitals (often it is more cost-efficient to have a CTF at a referral hospital rather than decentralizing healthcare waste treatment to HCFs). Feasibility studies would assess (among other aspects): i) feasible and locally appropriate BAT-Stockholm

compliant technologies; ii) Identification of potential CTF locations; iii) Required infrastructure (including road access, electricity, water, etc.); iv) Required financial mechanisms (and related regulatory measures); v) Optimized transport routes; vi) Interim storage options, etc.

Activity 2.4.4 **Comoros**: *Procure and operationalize BAT / Stockholm compliant CTFs in two (2) reference hospitals [contributes to GEF Indicator 10 & GEF Sub Indicator 10.2]*

Based on the results of the feasibility studies and EIAs carried out under Project Activity 2.4.3, this project activity will support the procurement of BAT-Stockholm conform treatment technologies for two (2) reference hospitals (Grande Comore, Anjouan and/or Moh?li) and support their installation and commissioning.

Note: On the condition that the government allocates a site and co-finances the construction of the necessary infrastructure as well as the supply of electricity and water, and road access.

BAT-Stockholm compliant treatment technologies will be selected in consultation with referral hospital staff and their purchasing departments, the Ministry of Health (in particular their purchasing department), as well as the waste management department of the ministry of environment. This project activity will also provide training to staff of the 2 referral hospitals on the operation, maintenance and repair of ITCs, including cleaning, maintenance, repair and operator staff. Additional training will be provided (as part of project activity 2.1.8) to HCF staff (cleaners, management, supply, department heads, medical staff, etc.) on best practices for sorting, storage, transport and delivery of infectious healthcare waste to the CTF to reduce treatment costs.

The centralized capacity that will be built through the project will reduce UPOPs releases, but also improve infection control and support Comoros in their fight against COVID-19 and potential future pandemics.

Activity 2.4.5 **Comoros**: *Train health facility staff in good waste management and treatment practices and the use of mercury-free alternatives [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

To support the successful implementation of Project Activities 2.4.1 ? 2.4.4, the project will train 200 HCF staff (including 100 women and 100 men), including doctors, medical school students, HCF managers, department heads, cleaners, purchasing managers, maintenance staff, among others, on the following topics: i) Implementation of healthcare waste management plans, including separation, storage and transport of infectious healthcare waste and the maintenance and repair of technologies; ii) Phasing out of medical devices containing mercury; iii) Selection and introduction of mercury-free alternatives and their calibration; iv) Green procurement, as well as other priority topics (in particular, using the modules prepared under the Gef-UNDP project on biomedical waste in Madagascar, as part of the Africa regional HCWM project).

Activity 2.4.6 **Comoros**: *Incorporate training modules related to HCWM into education / training programs for health and environmental health workers [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

As part of this project activity and to ensure the implementation of long-term sustainable training options in HCWM, the current national curriculum for managers of immunization services, nurses, doctors, environmental health officers, environmental management officers, etc. will be reviewed, revised and improved to integrate the treatment of biomedical waste (using the modules prepared under the GEF-UNDP project on biomedical waste in Madagascar).

MALDIVES

Activity 2.4.7 **Maldives**: *Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models)*

Under the GEF-6 project ?*Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals*?, an interim storage facility for PCB containing electrical equipment and PCB containing waste oils will be established. This interim storage facility is expected to be established on R. Vandhoo, which is the main island designated by the Government of Maldives for the purpose of solid waste management (in addition to K. Thilafushi). The interim facility will be used for the temporary storage of PCB containing electrical equipment and PCB containing waste oils, prior to their export for safe treatment/disposal abroad.

Furthermore, the GEF-6 project aims to explore the possibility of a centralized or decentralized interim hazardous waste management facility(ies) in conjunction with the country?s four (4) Regional Waste Management Systems. The GEF-6 project also aims to set up a collection, segregation and transport

system for hazardous waste management that is to be integrated into the country?s four (4) regional waste management facilities.

Building on Project Activity 2.1.6 (?Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory?) and in very close coordination with the planned GEF-6 Activities, the GEF-7 Indian Ocean Child Project will undertake a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (including the financial mechanism/models for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams) and assess the potential for local treatment of selected types of hazardous wastes (and identify required equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental treatment of selected hazardous waste streams).

The feasibility study will include (but will not be limited to): Design of the interim hazardous waste storage facility; Planning requirements such as land allocation and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA); Updating of the SEMP and ESIA to ensure all risks and safeguards have been identified; Exploration of potential sources of finance for its establishment and sustainable operation; Identification of potential equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental treatment of selected priority hazardous waste streams, among else.

Activity 2.4.8 **Maldives**: *Operationalization of the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility [contributes to GEF Sub-Indicator 5.3]*

Under the conditions that:

? **Note 1**: The Government of Maldives will provide the land, road/boat access, water/electricity supply and staffing and actively supports the design, review and approval of the regulatory framework as well as a financial mechanism for the operationalization of the facility once established (the latter as part of Project Activity 2.2.2);

? **Note 2**: The GEF-6 project (and if additional funding is required, contributions from the Maldives Green Fund) provides the financing for the construction/refurbishment of one (1) interim storage, potential treatment and export facility for chemical and hazardous wastes.

The GEF-7 GEF ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project will provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the operationalization of one (1) centralized facility for the safe interim storage, potential treatment and export of chemical and hazardous wastes. Technical assistance could include the drawing up of technical bid documents and contracts for the construction, among else. Technical assistance and capacity building will also include exchanges with and visits (if feasible) to Mauritius

and meetings with the operator of the Interim Hazardous Waste facility in Mauritius, to exchange experiences and lessons learned.

Furthermore, as part of this project activity, and based on the outcomes of the hazardous waste inventory and the feasibility study, which will help identify BAT-conform cost-effective equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental local treatment of selected priority hazardous waste streams, the GEF-7 GEF ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project will also support the procurement of BAT conform equipment to treat selected priority hazardous waste streams, if deemed safe, cost effective and in-line with chemicals related conventions.

Note 3: Maintenance/repair of the procured equipment/processes will be financed through co-financing provided by the Government.

To further support the safe operation of an interim storage, potential treatment, and export facility and the safe operation of (hazardous) waste operators and chemical warehouses, the project will support the establishment of a national reporting mechanism and strengthen the response protocols for chemical spills, fires and poisoning.

As part of this project activity, staff/operators of the interim facility, existing and potential recycling/hazardous waste companies/operators (collectors, exporters, etc.), NGOs involved in waste management, WAMCO[9] staff, MNDF, customs, hazardous waste generators, among others will be trained in the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and treatment of hazardous wastes (including Healthcare Waste).

Training will also include modules/sessions on the reporting mechanism and response protocols relating to chemical/waste spills. These trainings will enable the workers of WAMCO, recycling companies, the interim facility, NGOs as well as other interested companies, to safely identify, collect, transport, store, export or treat hazardous wastes. Occupational health and safety aspects of the handling hazardous waste will be included in the training.

MAURITIUS

Activity 2.4.9 **Mauritius:** *Carry out a feasibility study for a centralized treatment facility for healthcare waste*

On the island of Mauritius, there are five regional hospitals, two district hospitals and two Community Hospitals. There are also a psychiatric hospital, 3 other specialized hospitals and 2 Cardiac Centres. The number of beds in government health institutions totals 3,829. There are also 139 medi-clinics, area health centres and community health centres. In addition, the private sector manages nineteen private health institutions, with a total of 725 beds[10]. A survey conducted in 2015 estimated a medical wastes generation of 20 tons per week (Data from feasibility report conducted by SWMD). In order to protect human health from exposure to infectious waste and the environment from the release of UPOPs, this project activity will focus on carrying out a feasibility study for a Central Treatment Facility (CTF) for healthcare waste. The feasibility study will support the design based on the principle of BAT, planning (e.g. waste truck route planning, community consultations), operation and financing for the central healthcare waste treatment facility. On the onset, it may include preparation of tender documents for the implementation of the most desirable option for healthcare waste management in Mauritius.

Activity 2.4.10 **Mauritius:** *Conduct the EIA for the CTF as well as ESIA and ESMP*

Hospital incinerators have been the subject of several public outcries with respect to the pollution they cause to nearby residents[11]. In order to avoid the recurrence of such complaints and safeguard the environment/communities, this project activity will identify all risks and safeguards by conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in compliance with national laws as well as applicable policies. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will also be carried out.

Activity 2.4.11 **Mauritius:** *Provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW [contributes to GEF Indicator 10 & GEF Sub Indicator 10.2]*

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Once the feasibility study, EIA, ESIA and ESMP have been carried out, technical assistance and capacity building to the staff of the Ministry of Health and Wellness will be provided. The technical assistance will ensure that all technical specifications provided in the feasibility study are taken into consideration during the construction phase while capacity building will enhance the know-how of the staff on the operational phase of the project, including the interpretation of the results of flue gases monitoring.

The centralized capacity that will be built through the project will reduce UPOPs releases, but also improve infection control and support Comoros in their fight against COVID-19 and potential future pandemics.

Activity 2.4.12 **Mauritius:** *Provide gender-responsive training to Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff on improved waste management practices [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

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In all health care facilities, regular municipal waste constitutes the largest proportion of the total amount of waste being generated with only 15% on average considered as infectious waste. In order to ensure that only infectious wastes are diverted to the CTF, proper segregation is important. HCF staff will be trained on proper and safe waste segregation, handling, storage and transport to minimize risks to human health. This project activity will impart gender-responsive training to HCF staff on improved waste management practices. These will include, among others i) Identification of the different types of wastes generated in healthcare facilities; ii) Categories in which they must be segregated; iii) The containers in which the different categories of waste must be stored; iv) Use of PPE and handling measures; and v) First aid measures in case of needle stick injuries or exposure.

SEYCHELLES

Activity 2.4.13 **Seychelles:** *Conduct a feasibility study for an interim hazardous storage facility*

The project will undertake a feasibility study and prepare and complete all necessary environmental authorization procedures (e.g. EIA) for the establishment of an interim hazardous storage facility on the island of Mahe. The study shall map potential locations for the interim storage of hazardous waste in partnership with the respective line Ministry and the Land and Planning Ministry. In case the outcomes of the feasibility study prove positive and land has been allocated by the line ministry and the Land and Planning Ministry, an initial design for the layout and operation of an interim storage facility will also be prepared with the support of the project.

PROJECT COMPONENT 3: SAFE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTS ENTERING SIDS/CLOSING MATERIAL AND PRODUCT LOOPS FOR PRODUCTS

Outcome 3 ? Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector

Output 3.1 - Establishment/improvement of national and regional life-cycle management systems for priority wastes/recyclables (in partnership with the private sector).

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Output 3.1 and Outputs 2.2 (Development of management/disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams); 2.3 (Export and sound treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country); 2.4 (Establishment of centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes), as well as 3.2: Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, CBOs) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of wastes/recyclables, cannot be seen as separate outputs (and their activities), but Outputs and Activities that are intrinsically linked, build upon each other and complement each other.

While Output 2.2 focuses predominantly on the management of hazardous wastes that cannot (yet) be treated at national level, Output 3.1 focuses on establishing life-cycle management systems in the country itself, focusing on waste streams that can or have the potential to be treated/disposed of/recycled locally, this can include hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. That said, these two outputs are fluid and what is not treatable at national level for one SIDS, might be doable for another (at some point).

Output 3.1 will also focus on building partnerships at regional and national level that will support in the long run the improved and increased LCM of wastes and recyclables at IO SIDS level and at regional level.

Activity 3.1.1 **Regional:** *Support the development of partnerships with shipping companies in the Indian Ocean*

Two key partnerships have been conceived as part of the preparation of the GEF ISLANDS? CCKM Child Project. These include the *ISLANDS Cruise Sector Coalition*, and the *Waste Free ISLANDS*

shipping coalition. It is envisaged that these two partnerships will be further developed and launched in the first two years of the ISLANDS Programme.

During the CCKM project preparation phase, a review was undertaken of the innovative shipping partnership in the Pacific region, the Moana Taka Partnership, and consultations convened with the lead shipping firm, Swires Shipping, as well as SPREP responsible for managing the partnership. Currently demand for shipping free of charge for non-commercial recyclables exceeds supply, with Swires not covering all of the Pacific SIDS, and no routes in the Caribbean or Indian Ocean. The CCKM project will therefore seek to expand this partnership through the establishment of an ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Coalition bringing other shippers on board to commit to providing free shipping on regular routes with space available, to facilitate recycling. Insurers will also be brought onboard to assist in the provision of environmental liability insurance for shipments across the ISLANDS Programme. A review of shipments made to date under Moana Taka also indicate that no environmental due diligence was undertaken to assess facilities receiving recyclables. As such regional child projects will undertake to assess facilities environmental standards ensuring that the Global Environmental Benefits of preventing marine litter, and reducing uPOPs by avoiding open burning, are not negated through destructive recycling processes (See Project Activity 2.2.2).

As part of Activity 3.1.1, this regional Project Activity will develop, in coordination with and with the support of the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project and the established ISLANDS Waste Free Shipping Coalition, partnerships with shipping companies operating in the Indian Ocean in order negotiate reduced costs or the elimination of costs for shipping of recyclables/hazardous wastes.

Activity 3.1.2 **Regional:** *Support the development of partnerships with cruise lines in the Indian Ocean [contributes to GEF Indicator 5.3]*

During the CCKM project preparation phase, consultations were undertaken with the cruise industry, including both cruise lines and cruise line associations. As a result of these consultations with cruise sector representatives, from companies including MSC Cruises, Disney, Carnival Cruises, Royal Caribbean, and Norwegian, as well as Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA), the ISLANDS Cruise Sector Coalition was conceived. The Coalition, to be developed during the CCKM project execution in partnership with CLIA, will aim to convene major cruise lines together to commit to best practices on waste management, focusing on supporting SIDS, under the auspices of the ISLANDS Programme.

As part of Activity 3.1.2, this regional Project Activity will develop, in coordination with and with the support of the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project and the established *ISLANDS Cruise Sector Coalition*, partnerships with cruise lines operating in the Indian Ocean in order encourage them to commit to best practices on waste management, focusing on supporting IO SIDS, and contributing to national level waste management systems where cruise waste is disposed of.

Activity 3.1.3 **Regional:** *Establishment/improvement of eight (8) national and regional life-cycle management systems established/improved in partnership with the private sector (in partnership with the private sector) [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 5.3]*

As part of Project Activity 2.2.4 the regional project component will develop partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recyclables/treatment facilities. Component 2?s ultimate focus is on the export and treatment of hazardous waste abroad, however work under this activity will also come across and touch upon non-hazardous waste recyclers.

As part of Activity 3.1.3 focus will be on strengthening existing and establishing new partnerships between private sector entities at national level and regional level with a focus on the management and treatment/recycling of non-hazardous wastes/recyclables, and the management and treatment of hazardous waste at national level. The ultimate objective of this activity is to establish/improve eight (8) national and regional life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector.

Life-cycle management systems that are envisioned to be improved under this Project Activity, might entail:

- Comoros: LCM of plastics
- Comoros: LCM of waste oils
- Comoros: LCM of Healthcare Waste
- Comoros: MSWM on the island of Anjouan (see below)
- Maldives: LCM of hazardous waste - Increase in the amount of hazardous waste treated locally through BAT conform technologies
- Mauritius: LCM of waste oils ? Increase in the amount of waste oil collected and refined locally

- Mauritius: LCM of empty pesticide containers - Increase in the amount of empty pesticide containers collected and recycled locally (see below)

- Mauritius: LCM of Healthcare Waste

- Seychelles: LCM of waste oils ? Increase in the amount of waste oil collected and treated locally

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The amount of wastes that is to be managed through the above listed LCM systems will depend on the amounts of these wastes currently being generated (more insights into the generation of these types of wastes will result from the hazardous waste inventories) and the time at which the LCM plans will start being implemented. As such no targets have been set yet.

Activity 3.1.4 **Comoros:** *Perform a rapid assessment of the landfill site on Anjouan Island and develop a site preparation and operation plan [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 5.3]*

A waste disposal site has been identified but requires improvements. As part of this activity, the project will assess the current site and draft a site preparation and improvement plan for the landfill site for the island of Anjouan.

Activity 3.1.5 **Comoros:** *Support the development and operation of a PPP system for the collection and disposal of household waste in the municipality of Mutsamudu (Anjouan) [contributes GEF Sub Indicator 5.3]*

Based on the training and capacity building provided by the project under Project Output 3.2 (in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce, the project will train private sector entities/NGOs/CBOs involved in waste management in Anjouan on waste collection and landfill management. In addition, the project will also train private sector operators, NGOs and CBOs on how to apply for PPP offers (e.g. prepare offers / applications) and meet PPP requirements (monitoring, reporting, funding, etc.) and the financial mechanisms designed and drafted under Project Output 3.4, as well as the preparation of the disposal site in Anjouan, this project activity will support the municipality of Mutsamudu (Anjouan) in the development and implementation of a PPP procurement/ management/monitoring/audit system, with an emphasis on PPPs for the collection and disposal of municipal waste. Subsequently, at least two municipalities per island (therefore a minimum of six municipalities in the country) will be trained in the development, operation and monitoring of PPPs for the collection and disposal of waste.

By the end of the project, as compared to the baseline, it is expected that waste collection in Mutsamudu (Anjouan) will have increased by 20% and will have resulted over the course of the project, in the avoidance of 4,000 tonnes of municipal waste being dumped in the ocean and the environment. For more information on these activities, kindly refer to the Comoros national project document.

Activity 3.1.6 **Mauritius**: *Assess and improve the current empty pesticide container recycling programme [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 9.6 & 5.3]*

The Entomology Division, under the aegis of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, supports the empty pesticide container recycling programme. Small planters are sensitized on triple-rinsing of the containers and reusing the residues as diluted fertilizers. The cleaned containers are then placed in dedicated bins located in strategic locations around the island. These cleaned HDPE and LDPE containers are sold to a local recycling company involved in the processing of the recovered plastic together with wood chips into outdoor furniture and farming tools. As an incentive to encourage the planters who make an effort in triple-rinsing the pesticide containers, organic fertilizers and farming tools are sold to them at a reduced price.

The pilot project emanated from a joint initiative undertaken by CropLife International Mauritius and UNDP with funding provided by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants programme (GEF SGP). The initiative was also supported by Pesticide Action Network (PANeM). Though this GEF SGP pilot project started in 2015, the recovery rate of empty pesticide container has been very low. For the year 2019, only 172 kg of empty containers was collected out of the 40 tons imported (Data obtained from the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (Entomology Division)). Hence, there is a need for significant scale-up. This project activity will therefore seek to improve this initiative by conducting an ?as is situation? analysis, proposing recommendations on best practices and implementing the recommended measures and also propose incentives to get the involvement of the private sector.

By the end of the project, as compared to the baseline, it is expected that big sector corporate planters, as well as small planters, have increased the recovery of their empty pesticide containers by 50% and ensure their sound handling, treatment and disposal/recycling. For more information on these activities, kindly refer to the Mauritius national project document.

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Output 3.2 - Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, CBOs) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of wastes/recyclables.

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As described earlier in this CEO endorsement document, the 4 Indian Ocean SIDS are quite different in terms of capacity for waste management, recycling and the collection, storage, treatment and export of hazardous wastes. At the root of varying capacity is most prominently their economic situation. IO SIDS range from Least Developed Countries relying heavily on remittances and suffering from brain drain to high income countries benefitting from tourism, services, industry and agriculture.

Private sector run waste management service providers play an extremely important role in supporting and operating sustainable waste management systems, this is clearly evident in for example Maurtius, while in Comoros waste management responsibilities remain (for now) with municipalities. Examples of Private Sector involvement in waste management are the construction of waste related infrastructure, landfill management, collection and transportation of waste and recyclables, processing and/or export of recyclables, operation of centralized interim storage/export facilities or treatment facilities (e.g. the Polyeco run facility in Mauritius, Centralized Healthcare Waste Treatment Facilities in Ghana), collection and refining of waste oil, collection and export of e-waste, car batteries, ELVs, etc.

However, the private sector will only get involved if financial incentives are sufficiently interesting to be able to run a business. This can be observed for waste streams such as car-batteries, waste oil, scrap metals, etc. which have a relatively high value (compared to other recyclables) and for which collection, storage and shipping costs are not prohibitive. This results in private sector entities getting involved in managing these waste streams without much (or no) support from the government. On the other hand, if the management of certain waste streams is not financially lucrative, it is not of interest to the private sector, and responsibilities for its management remain with governments and municipalities (which often are not equipped or sufficiently adaptable/flexible to manage complex and costly waste management and transportation schemes). To ensure less ?lucrative? waste streams and recyclables are also properly managed, economic instruments/financial mechanisms are necessary to help finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and/or export of priority products/wastes streams. The private sector needs to be able to benefit from these financial schemes so they are interested to provide the necessary services for the sound management of wastes and recyclables.

Closely linked to the other project outputs, this output in particular focuses on building capacity of the private sector. Key in building their capacity is linking private sector entities at national, regional and global levels, to understand which partnerships have potential but also to learn from the operation of

waste schemes in other SIDS on how to operate a lucrative business, how to minimize/cut costs, how to negotiate deals with shipping and recycling companies, how to apply for financial support and make use of existing financial mechanisms, and very importantly, how to manage waste in accordance with national and international legal requirements. This project output therefore is key in building private sector capacity within the Indian Ocean region.

GEF ISLANDS: Training modules developed in support of this output, will be made available through the GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform to also benefit other SIDS. If training will be conducted through webinars or made available online, training invitations will be extended, through the CCKM project, to SIDS in other regions.

Activity 3.2.1 **Comoros:** *Establish a business incubator partnership to support the creation, training and financing of SMEs in the field of waste management and recycling [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

Currently, there are private sector entities and NGOs operating in the waste management and recycling sector in Comoros, however they are not very successful in service delivery or developing and implementing a sustainable business model rather than exclusivley relying on the use of donor grants to cover operational costs.

As part of this activity, the project will partner with an existing training structure (such as UCCIA), which supports business incubation as well as SME training. The project will support the business incubator to specifically target the creation, capacity building, training and financing of new or recently established small and medium-sized enterprises (SEMs) operating in the waste management, recycling and export sector, with the ultimate objective of creating jobs and business opportunities in this sector.

The project will also conduct an assessment of seed funding possibilities, low-interest loans and investment options for start-ups in the field of waste management and (if deemed necessary to fill an existing gap) will consider organising an innovation challenge that could provide seed funding to selected new and existing innovative businesses operating in the field of waste management.

Finally, in partnership with the business incubator, the project will build the capacity of at least 4 (but potentially many more) private sector entities/NGOs/CBOs working in the field of waste management in order to create jobs through activities related to waste management. Training would include good waste management practices (collection, transport, disposal, recycling, maintenance, treatment, export,

health and safety, etc.) as well as administrative tasks (business preparation plans, bookkeeping, finances, reports, monitoring, export procedures, etc.), among other priorities.

Activity 3.2.2 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of private and public entities to manage (hazardous) waste and recyclables [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

Initially, this Project Activity will undertake a rapid assessment of the Private and Public sector to assess existing capacity and the number of skilled personnel in the country who are involved in (or have responsibilities pertaining to) the management of hazardous wastes (part of this information will also be obtained during the hazardous waste inventories). The capacity assessment will also include a training needs assessment to determine what type of capacity building/training would be required to bring identified personnel to the level required.

As part of this activity, existing and potential recycling/(hazardous) waste companies/operators (collectors, exporters, etc.), staff/operators of interim storage/treatment facilities, NGOs/CBOs involved in waste management, Government staff, hazardous waste generators, among others will be trained to safely identify, collect, manage, store, ship, export and treat hazardous wastes (including Healthcare Waste). Occupational health and safety aspects of the handling hazardous waste will be included in the training.

In addition, it is important to design and organize regular training opportunities for those involved in hazardous waste management, in order for new personnel to also have opportunities to be trained, and for more experienced personnel to be informed of new developments in the field and to benefit from regular refresher courses.

The project will design multiple training modules and work with existing national training institution to ensure that these trainings can be offered at regular intervals, or can be followed on-line. Upon successful completion of the training course, participants would receive a training certificate. The project will also explore if hazardous waste training certificates can become a standard requirement for the renewal/licensing of companies involved in hazardous waste management.

Activity 3.2.3 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables [contributes to GEF Indicator 11 & GEF Sub-Indicator 5.3]*

As part of this activity, the project will support a minimum of three (3) companies in each of the four (4) SIDS to significantly increase (compared to their baseline) the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g. e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.), through:

? Facilitating low cost financing for recycling companies through existing green loan facilities (e.g. Bank of Maldives).
? Training private sector partners on available (and to be developed) national financial instruments to finance recycling/waste related activities (in collaboration with the Regional Component).

? Developing partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recycles/treatment facilities (in collaboration with the Regional Component).

? Developing partnerships with shipping companies to reduce or eliminate costs for shipping of recyclables/hazardous wastes (in collaboration with the Regional Component and the CCKM Child Project).
? Designing and provide training programmes to develop capacity as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage (hazardous) waste/recyclables.
? Providing training on regulations and licensing procedures in place at national level.

Ultimately, this support, is expected to contribute to the overall project result that aims for the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous waste as well as the sound collection/export and treatment of 200 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) over the lifetime of the project.

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Output 3.3 - Increase in adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating resorts

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Three of the four Indian Ocean SIDS had a flourishing tourism sector prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles). Comoros is an exception to the other Indian Ocean SIDS, and does not really have a tourism industry. As such, project activities as part of this project output are aimed at the Maldives, Mauritius and Seyschelles.

As indicated in Part II (?The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?) the waste generated by both land-based and sea-based (cruise lines) tourism places a significant burden on SIDS? waste management infrastructure. On the other hand, a pristine environment is key to ensuring that tourism in these IO SIDS remains an important contributor to national employment and overall GDP.

To highlight the importance of the tourism sector on waste generation rates and the pressure the consumption pattern of this sector puts on waste infrastructure, the Maldives generates an estimated 860 MT of solid waste per day[5] of which tourist resorts account for 180 MT per day (20%), equivalent to 7.2 kg/pp/bed night.

A number of hotels in Maldives have adopted an international green label (Green Globe Certification, Earthcheck). Maldives has also introduced a Green Resort Award which is an annual presidential award given to the best environmentally performing tourist resort in the Maldives, however the Maldives does not have a national green certification label. Mauritius has a national eco-label for sustainable tourism targeting SMEs (which might not have the resources to obtain international green labels like Green Globe, Earthcheck, Rainforest Alliance or TravelLife Foundation certification). Seychelles has a Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL) certification to support waste recycling and green procurement, however, the label needs to be supported (through financial incentives) to gain further traction.

Even though there are a number of hotel chains will have adopted waste reduction measures, there is limited exchange between the IO SIDS (as well as other SIDS) to support further waste reduction by the tourism industry and increase the uptake of green certification label by hotels. As part of Project Output 3.3, partnerships between resorts in the three IO SIDS will be built to exchange lessons-learned and best practices as well as to introduce waste reduction efforts. Efforts will also be linked to the development of financial mechanisms to encourage the uptake of green certification label for resorts and the greening of the tourism sector in general, supported by awareness raising campaigns. Lessons of the project will be shared with leading tourism organisation in Comoros too.

GEF ISLANDS: The GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform will be used to engage with SIDS in other regions on the topic of green tourism, and experiences from the Indian Ocean will be captured in GEF ISLANDS case-studies, and shared through the platform with other SIDS along with developed awareness raising and training materials.

REGIONAL/MALDIVES/MAURITIUS/SEYCHELLES

Activity 3.3.1 **Regional/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Support the development of partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles*

There are resort chains which are found in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. However, currently there are no existing partnerships between the tourism sectors of these three countries. Therefore, the project will, in close collaboration with national project teams and with the guidance of AHRIM, The Travel Foundation and MATI (Maldives Association for Tourism Industry), support the development of partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles.

The ultimate aim of these partnerships is to facilitate the exchange of lessons-learned/best practices on the greening of hotels (with a focus on waste reduction) and encouraging the introduction of international and/or national green tourism labels, building on experiences such as those of the SSTL/Green Global/HACCP certified Constance Ephelia hotel in Mahe, Seychelles.

The project will also build upon experiences from the EU funded Switch Africa Green programme (partnership with the Association des Hotels de Charme) which supported in 2018 an initiative entitled ?*Greening the Mauritian Tourism Industry*? as well as the ?*Transforming tourism value chains in developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS) to accelerate more resource efficient, low carbon development*?[12]. The project involves 10 countries, including Mauritius and is implemented by UNEP.

Activity 3.3.2 **Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Support waste reduction in participating resorts through staff trainings and support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for resorts*

In partnership with national tourism associations/foundations, and building on the resort partnerships developed as part of Project Activity 3.3.1, the project will support a number of hotels/resorts/chains in assessing their waste management systems and provide capacity building and training to management, staff, procurement units, etc to subsequently introduce waste reduction and other green measures, and encourage the adoption of green tourism certification labels.

Note: Capacity building/training to support the implementation of greener practices (e.g. waste reduction, recycling and management, green procurement, etc.) will be supported through the national project components, while initial investment costs related to the introduction of greener practices are expected to be borne by the resorts themselves and would be considered co-financing to the project.

Activity 3.3.3 **Maldives:** *Design a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption*

Despite being a world-famous destination for tourists, the Maldives lack a national green certification label for the tourism sector. This project activity seeks to develop a green certification label for the tourism sector in the Maldives. This green certification label will be developed in consultation with the key stakeholders and will be endorsed by the Ministry of Tourism. The green certification label is expected to inspire resorts and other tourist facilities, such as guest houses, to adopt green procurement and waste recycling. Furthermore, this green certification label will be promoted amongst the tourist facilities in the Maldives. As part of Output 3.4, the project will also review and aims to align the existing incentives framework within the Seychelles tourism sector, so that financial mechanisms can be designed and introduced for large and small hotels to adopt green measures in their resorts/hotels and/or adopt international or national (when developed) green tourism certification labels. Finally, as part of component 4, through the implementation of a national gender-responsive awareness raising campaign, the project will also promote the adoption of international and national green tourism certification labels.

Output 3.4 - Design of economic instruments and development of accompanying regulations (required for their successful implementation), to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and/or export of priority products/wastes streams

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Adapted or new finance instruments can support the effective implementation of a national chemicals and waste framework by stimulating investment, improving cost recovery and cost effectiveness, changing behaviors and supporting sustainable sector specific practices.

Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles all have a number of economic measures/financial incentives in place. A quick assessment was conducted during the PPG phase (please refer to Annexes 18a ? 18d for an overview). However additional or adapted financial instruments for chemicals and waste management can help further advance:

? Reduction in the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;

? Reduction in the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;

? Reduction in waste generation; and,

? Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/hazardous chemical wastes streams.

REGIONAL

Activity 3.4.1 **Regional:** *Train and inform private sector partners on the use of national financial instruments [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

Each of the national project components contains activities related to the design of economic instruments and the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation. As part of the regional component, private sector partners at national level, will be trained jointly (most likely remotely/virtually), on the use of existing, as well as to be developed, financial instruments.

COMOROS/MALDIVES/MAURITIUS/SEYCHELLES

Activity 3.4.2 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments to finance the long-term management, collection, recycling, treatment and export of priority product / waste streams*

As part of this Project Activity, the project will carry out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives to:

? Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;

? Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;

? Reduce waste generation;

? Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/hazardous chemical wastes streams.

This project activity will assess existing financial instruments related to waste management, conduct feasibility studies and carry out detailed financial assessments to identify and prioritize financial solutions, based on realistic costing and financial gap assessments for the implementation of proposed actions to support (hazardous) waste management in a sustainable manner. This project activity will also make recommendations on which financial instruments should be developed to achieve financial sustainability for hazardous waste management.

Activity 3.4.3 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Design (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) a minimum of eight (8) promising and feasible economic instruments and submit them for approval [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 9.4]*

Building on the outcomes of Activity 3.4.2, the project will support the design and technical review process of a minimum of 2 financial instruments per IO SIDS. Subsequently, the project will encourage, and as much as possible facilitate, the approval process of these financial instruments.

Activity 3.4.4 **Maldives:** *Assess fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label*

Currently, there are some incentives that support the greening of the tourism sector, including a waiver for import duty on renewable energy equipment, including photovoltaic cells, inverters and batteries. However, there are currently no incentives for green procurement, waste reduction or waste recycling. This project activity seeks to review (as part of output 3.4) existing fiscal incentives for the tourism sector, to assess potential harmful impacts on the environment due to existing incentives and propose a revision of existing or design of new financial incentives/mechanisms to green construction[13] and the operation of resorts.

Activity 3.4.5 **Seychelles:** *Support approval/implementation process of waste related levies/instruments designed by the BIOFIN project [contributes to GEF Sub Indicator 9.4]*

The now-closed BIOFIN project for Seychelles proposed a waste levy of 20 USD per cruise ship passenger, which was approved by the Government. However, this proposal is still to be implemented. It is recognized that this is an important source of revenue since wastes from cruise ships are disposed of locally and put a heavy burden on the already limited waste infrastructure in Seychelles. Infrastructure investment for landfill management are needed, and it would be fitting if all waste

generators (including cruise ships) make a contribution towards necessary waste infrastructure and its operation and management.

In addition, the project will support the Bio Finance Unit, created under the BIOFIN project and recently established as a unit in the Ministry of Environment, in the design, review and approval of the cruise ship levy as well as other waste related financial instruments that will be developed with this project?s support.

Activity 3.4.6 **Seychelles:** *Align existing incentives framework for tourism establishments to support the Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL)*

The tourism industry in Seychelles has benefitted from a number of tax and financial incentives in previous years that sought to encourage investment in the sector. As currently Seychelles has a flourishing tourism industry, most of these incentives are not being renewed as the Government seeks to increase the revenue from the tourism sector. As a compromise, Government is willing to offer incentives for hotels that go green and adopt the Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL). This will benefit the country in the long run because of a reduction in and more efficient use of resources such as energy, water and a reduction in waste generation. The project will review and align the existing incentives framework within the tourism sector to the SSTL so that there are incentives for large and small hotels to earn and maintain the Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label.

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PROJECT COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Outcome 4 ? Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS is all regions.

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Output 4.1 - Create national and regional technical and operational expertise to support the implementation of waste and chemical programmes

At the start of the project?s implementation, International Experts (?One (1) Regional Expert Team?) and National Experts (?Four (4) National Expert Teams?) will be engaged with expertise in areas such as: *Environmental Finance*; *Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Management; Municipal Solid Waste Management; Healthcare Waste Management; Environmental Law; Product Stewardship; Customs; Pesticides; E-waste; Environmental Safeguards; Eco-labels; Green Tourims; Green Procurement; Gender Mainstreaming; Communications; etc*.

Subsequentely, as part of this Project Output training materials on key technical topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS will be developed and national and regional SIDS experts/trainers will be trained on key technical topics.

GEF ISLANDS: Training materials will also be shared through the Global GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Platform and training itself can be extended (through webinars facilited by the RET using the Global GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Platform) to experts in other SIDS regions to allow them to make use of the same training opportunities. National and Regional Experts will be trained as trainers-of-trainers so they can pass on their knowledge and expertise to other colleagues. This approach has proven to be very effective in past regional and global programmes in building strong and committed teams who are engaged throughout the entire programme?s duration. This approach also allows for frequent exchanges of experiences, which is particularly useful when country teams are addressing similar challenges at national level and are trying to identify joint regional solutions.

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Activity 4.1.1 **Regional:** *Develop training materials on key technical topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS*

After the Regional Expert Team (RET) has been engaged, the RET will support the development of training materials on key technical topics related to the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project and specific IO SIDS needs. Training materials might be developed on the following subjects: *The Sound Management of Chemicals, Healthcare Waste Management, Development of Financial Instruments, Green Customs Practices, Gender Equality, Private Sector Partnerships, Project Management/Coordination and Reporting*, etc.

Activity 4.1.2 **Regional:** *Train national and regional SIDS experts/trainers on key technical topics [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

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Developed training materials will be used by the Regional Expert Team to train all the four (4) National Expert Teams as trainers-of-trainers, so they subsequently will be able to train their national counterparts and be well equipped to start project implementation.
There is a high likelihood that initial training sessions (due to length of the Covid-19 pandemic) will be provided virtually.

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Output 4.2 - Establishment of National Waste Platforms to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives and avoid duplication

Coordination does not need to cost much in terms of time or financial resources, however coordination between stakeholders at national (or island) level is key to ensure that on-going and planned (hazardous) waste and chemicals initiatives are discussed, coordinated, build upon each other and avoid duplication. Simple discussion fora including the private sector, government entities and NGOs involved in waste management, recycling, etc. is a key step to improving waste management systems. It is for this reason, that the project will support the establishment of waste platforms to ecourage cooperation and discussion, one at IO Regional level and waste platforms in 3 of the 4 participating IO SIDS (as in Maldives this activity is supported by the Maldives Clean Environment Project).

GEF ISLANDS: If feasible, these regional and national waste platforms could also be linked to similar platforms in other SIDS through the GEF ISLANDS Knowledge Management Platform (possibly by creating sub discussion platforms under the GEF ISLANDS KM platform, etc.) where waste enthousiasts can ask questions and start discussions on topics that might be interesting to a number of SIDS, and support each other in finding the right information or facilitating access to required expertise. As part of this project output, experiences and lessons learned will also be exchanged with other African countries and SIDS on the operation of such platforms.

Activity 4.2.1 **Regional:** *Establishment of an IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling*

To promote regional coordination and collaboration on waste management and recycling, and facilitate complementarities between on-going and planned chemicals, waste and/or recycling projects and programmes being implemented in the region, and further engage the private sector in getting involved in waste management, recycling and/or export, a Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling will be established.

It is anticipated that waste management companies, recycling companies, waste/recyclable exporters, Ministries of Environment, donor agencies, shipping companies, regionally located importers of recyclables/hazardous waste, Chambers of Commerce, among others, would be invited to take part in the Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling.

The establishment of the IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling will be led by the Indian Ocean Commission and Business Mauritius.

Activity 4.2.2 **Comoros*:*** *Establish one (1) national waste platform (waste management coordination mechanism) to support information exchange, facilitate planning and decision-making, and mobilize resources*

This project activity aligns with the Emerging Comoros 2030 Plan of the Government of the Union of the Comoros, which provides for the establishment of a national waste management agency. This project activity will provide technical assistance to the government for the establishment of the waste management agency, initially through the development of a national waste platform, which will aim to 1) Ensure coordination and exchange of information between all related chemicals and hazardous waste projects / initiatives / stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication; 2) Support planning and decision making regarding (hazardous) chemicals and waste; 3) Advise the national government on any issues related to chemical / (hazardous) waste, among others.

The national waste platform will include representatives from the public and private sectors. The project will support the national waste platform so that there are significant and regular exchanges between the different actors of the public and private sectors in order to promote collaboration and avoid duplication. The multi-stakeholder platform also has the ultimate goal of encouraging, influencing and supporting the approval of government policy and legislation related to chemicals and (hazardous) waste management.

Part-time and full-time consultants and experts engaged by the project, as the National Expert Team (e.g. International UNV - Regional Project Manager (based in Comoros), National Project Coordinator, National Project Assistant, National Environmental Law Expert, National Customs Expert, National Expert on Healthcare Waste Management (HCWM), National Hazardous Waste Expert, National Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) Expert and the National Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Consultant) will be working out of (will be based at) the National Waste Management Agency to support the implementation of the project, while building the capacity of the agency. The ultimate objective is that experts and consultants engaged by the project, will be integrated into the Agency so that capacity remains with the government after the project comes to an end.

Activity 4.2.3 **Mauritius**: *Develop a gender-responsive plan to ensure inter-institutional coordination with regards to the management and elimination of hazardous wastes*

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Throughout the life-cycle management of chemicals and the resulting wastes, responsibilities for proper management and elimination fall under different ministries/departments. Though the mandate for hazardous waste management falls under the SWMD, several other aspects such as financial, legal, safety, emissions aspects etc. lie with other ministries/departments, for example:

? *Financial*: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development;

? *Legal*: State Law Office as well as the Law Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change;

? *Safety at places of work*: Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training; and

? *Emissions*: National Environmental Laboratory.

Prior to developing the gender-responsive plan, an assessment will be carried out to identify the various responsibilities of different ministries/departments concerned with the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, after which a plan for inter-institutional coordination will be developed. The gender responsive plan will in particular incorporate responsibilities associated with the management of chemicals, newly listed POPs and mercury-containing products listed in Part I, Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Hg.

Activity 4.2.4 **Seychelles***: National Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Platform established*

As part of Activity 1.2.23 (?*Develop Hazardous Chemicals Act / Chemicals Regulations*?), an expert working group will be created to:

1. Ensure coordination between all chemicals and hazardous waste related projects/initiatives/stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication;

2. Support the development and review of regulations pertaining to hazardous chemicals and wastes;

3. Advise Government on any chemical related issues.

This expert working group, also referred to as the ?*National Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Platform*? will have representation from the public and private sector and will function in a similar manner to the Pesticides Board, however with a mandate that expands to all dangerous chemicals imported into the country.

The project will support the national chemicals and hazardous waste management platform / expert working group so that there are meaningful exchanges between the various public private sector stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication. In particular, harmonization is required with the Pesticides Board so that import procedures are clear for pesticides as well as industrial chemicals. The multi-stakeholder platform has the ultimate objective to encourage, influence and support the approval of government policy and legislation related to the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes.

Output 4.3 - Gender-responsive GEF-ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project

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There are a quite lot of successful chemicals/waste related activities being undertaken in SIDS, which are not being properly documented and distributed to other SIDS that could benefit from the SIDS? and project?s experiences, lessons-learned and expertise. The project therefore seeks to redress this by capturing best practices, technologies and lessons-learned related to the sound management of chemicals and waste and share these with SIDS at regional and global level.

As part of the national project components, each Indian Ocean SIDS will develop a number of GEF ISLANDS gender-responsive knowledge management products. The regional project component will guide and coordinate the development of these Knowledge Management (KM) products by the national teams and ensure quality control. The KM products, where required, will be using GEF ISLANDS templates and branding as developed and designed by the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project. The regional project component will also ensure that finalized KM products are shared with the CCKM GEF ISLANDS Child Project, posted on the GEF ISLANDS KM platform and are disseminated at national, regional and global level with interested stakeholders.

Activity 4.3.1 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Develop, publish and disseminate 19 gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and hazardous waste management for SIDS*

The project will document (using where required GEF ISLANDS templates and branding) case studies on the following subjects:

Note: Subjects of the case studies might change, following guidance from the CCKM project and the level of success of various project interventions.

1. **Comoros**: Collection, storage and treatment/export of used oils.

2. **Comoros**: Establishment of a system for the collection, processing and export of recyclable products (paper, plastic, electronic waste or car batteries).

3. **Comoros**: Collection, processing and export of end-of-life vehicles.

4. **Maldives**: Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

5. **Maldives**: Management of waste in the tourism sector in the Maldives.

6. **Maldives**: Finance mechanisms related to chemicals and waste management in the Maldives.

7. **Maldives**: Collection, processing and export of recyclables (scrap metal, car batteries, used oils, e-waste).

8. **Maldives:** Case study on gender and chemical use and hazardous waste management to highlight and better understand women and men?s roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to chemical use and hazardous waste management

9. **Mauritius**: Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW);

10. **Mauritius**: Product Stewardship mechanisms in Mauritius;

11. **Mauritius**: Refining of used oils in Mauritius;

12. **Mauritius**: Collection, interim storage and export of hazardous waste in Mauritius;

13. **Mauritius**: Design and implementation of a Centralized Treatment Facility for healthcare waste management;

14. **Mauritius**: Collection, dismantling and export of e-waste; and

15. **Mauritius**: Collection, processing and export of recyclables (plastics, car batteries, scrap tires).

16. **Seychelles**: Implementation of the EPR framework in Seychelles (including the PET and aluminum can schemes)

17. **Seychelles**: Knowledge products on the additional schemes to be developed as part of the project: used batteries, waste oil, e-waste.

18. **Seychelles**: Gender-responsive case study/publication prepared on the management of wastes in the tourism sector in the Seychelles

19. **Seychelles**: Gender-responsive case study/publication prepared on the testing and levels of mercury in fish

In addition to regional and global dissemination, these case studies will be used during awareness programmes conducted by the National Implementing Partners to inform the island councils on the sound management/disposal of hazardous waste and chemicals.

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Output 4.4 - Awareness raising campaigns on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices

Each country has its own specific chemicals and waste priorities that will be addressed as part of the Indian Ocean GEF ISLANDS programme. As such, awareness raising activities will be tailored to address national and/or regional priorities. Each of the five (5) components of the project will develop a national communications plan/strategy to support the implementation of the project activities at regional and national level. These communication plans/strategies will follow the UNEP ?*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*? as well as any communications related guidance that will be developed during implementation of the GEF ISLANDS programme.

Activity 4.4.1 ***Regional:*** *Development and implementation of a regional communications and partnership strategy [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

To facilitate SIDS-SIDS and South-South exchanges, the project will develop and implement a regional communications and partnership strategy. As part of the implementation of the partnership strategy, the Regional Expert Team (RET) will coordinate with relevant on-going and planned C&W programmes and initiatives in the region. Furthermore, to facilitate SIDS-SIDS and South-South exchanges and further disseminate Knowledge Management products developed by the project, side events and business fora (mostly online) will be organized (led by Business Mauritius).

Activity 4.4.2 **Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles*:*** *Develop and implement a gender-sensitive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the national project components [contributes to GEF Indicator 11]*

Before commencing any awareness raising activity, the national project components will develop a gender-responsive communications plan, using the UNEP ?*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*?, which will include all planned awareness/communication activities and the intended beneficiaries of the project, audience/target groups, etc. In particular, the project will seek the support of NGOs/CBOs/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to participate or lead the implementation of awareness activities on the safe use of chemicals, the phase out of chemicals/products of concern and the sound management, storage, treatment and disposal of recycleblaes and (hazardous) waste and chemicals.

The national communication plans will also include outreach activities that will support the various initiatives of the project, and include awareness raising activities that will support the various schemes (e.g. E-waste, waste oil, ELV schemes) to be developed under national project components in order to educate and inform the general population and private sector, including (but not limited to):

? **Comoros**: Design and launch an awareness campaign targetting hospitals, health workers and pharmacies on the phasing out of mercury-containing medical devices and the introduction, use and calibration of mercury-free alternatives.

? **Comoros**: Implement a national communication campaign to change the public's perception and its relationship with waste, take ownership of the implementation of best waste management practices and create a willingness to pay for waste management services (with the support of Telecom, UCCIA, University of the Comoros and other stakeholders to support message dissemination and information sharing with the general public and private sector entities, using existing networks).

? **Comoros**: Develop a national campaign to inform schools, medical and nursing students, government entities, hospitals, farmers and households about the dangers of mercury and the introduction of alternatives, with a view to the promulgation of the ban on the import of products containing mercury (the successful national awareness campaign in Madagascar can be adapted for this purpose).

? **Maldives*:*** Establish and maintain a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public.

? **Maldives**: Promote adoption of the green certification label for the tourism sector.

? **Maldives:** Carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices.

? **Maldives:** Conduct gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility.

? **Maldives:** Design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers.

? **Maldives**: Promote the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label among farmers and the general public.

•**Mauritius:** Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers.
? **Mauritius:** Develop tailored gender-responsive technical information on mercury management for risk groups.

? **Mauritius:** Establish a publicly accessible online mercury database and information repository.

? **Mauritius:** Conduct a gender responsive awareness raising exercise with all ministries regarding the procurement of mercury containing equipment and products and availability of mercury-free alternatives.

? **Mauritius:** Incorporate the Minamata Convention on Mercury and/or effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in all programmes/courses dealing with environment/health/law/chemistry taught at tertiary level.

? **Mauritius:** Provide gender-responsive training to key stakeholders on new/amended regulations.

? **Seychelles:** Training module for agro-chemical users updated.

? **Seychelles:** Island wide awareness programme designed and implemented on the safe use of pesticides.

? **Seychelles:** Promote Bio certification (Organic label) in the agricultural sector.

? **Seychelles:** Island wide awareness programme designed and implemented for household users of chemicals

? **Seychelles**: Awareness programme designed and implemented for key stakeholders involved in the design, review and approval of legal instruments related to chemicals management

Note: For more detailed information on what exactly awareness raising activities will ential, kindly refer to the attached national UNDP Project Documents.

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Output 4.5 - Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan to mainstream gender throughout project activities.

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Activity 4.5.1 ***Regional:*** *Provide operational support to IO SIDS to support implementation of the ISLANDS - Indian Ocean Child Project*

The regional project component will provide operational support to the national project components throughout the entirety of the project?s implementation, through the following sub activities:

? Support the centralized recruitment (cost/time effective) of the Regional Expert Team[14], which will provide technical support to IO SIDS on chemicals management, waste management, healthcare waste management, financial instruments, customs, private sector engagement, communications, gender, etc. (kindly refer to the national and regional UNDP project documents and their Annexes 7a ? 7d for a description of the potential experts/consultants to be engaged), and ensure coordination between the Regional Expert Team and National Expert Teams.
? Support the centralized procurement (cost/time effective) of waste related equipment when necessary/useful.
? Provide operational and planning support to regional training sessions.
? Organize annual regional project steering committee meetings (to be organized back-to-back/as part of regional project meetings) with participation of all the countries? representatives (location of meeting on rotational basis).

Activity 4.5.2 **Regional/Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the UNEP led GEF ISLANDS programme*

In order to support project monitoring and ensure reporting on progress and challenges, the regional and national project teams will:
? Contribute to quarterly (or more frequent) IO programme calls to share progress.
Selected members of the Regional Expert Team (RET) (for example the Regional Project Manager ? based in Comoros, Chief Technical Advisor) and each of the National Project Coordinators (Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles), plus selected regional and/or national key expert (depending on the subject of the call) will participate in quarterly GEF ISLANDS programme calls to share regional and country-specific progress and ensure that all information provided and communicated by the lead GEF ISLANDS Parent Programme and non-IO SIDS is disseminated and accessible to all stakeholders at regional and national Indian Ocean level.
? Contribute to annual programme monitoring reports for the IO Regional Child Project;

? Contribute to IO Regional Child Project reporting (using GEF ISLANDS programmatic templates), provide narrative updates on a semi-annual basis, and provide annual updates with quantitative data on the agreed GEF ISLANDS indicators;
? Contribute inputs to the Yearly Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project;
? Prepare (field) mission reports.

Activity 4.5.3 Regional/Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: *Carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)*

At the start of the Project?s Implementation, and ahead of the start of any project activities, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed. The ESIA and ESMP will be based on the five (5) SESPs specifically developed for the 1 regional project component and 4 national project components during the project?s preparation (See Annexes 5a ? 5d), and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the *Indian Ocean Child Project* (see Annex 9).

Activity 4.5.4 Regional/Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: *Coordinate and provide guidance to IO SIDS on the preparation of country specific GEF ISLAND programmatic Gender Action Plans (GAPs)*

During the inception phase of the project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (*not yet available*), and the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan that was developed during the PPG phase (*using the UNEP GEF ISLANDS Gender Guidance*) for the Indian Ocean Regional Project (See Annex 10), each IO SIDS will conduct/carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to their national context, for subsequent implementation.

The regional project component, through the RET, will coordinate and provide guidance to each of the four (4) IO SIDS while conducting their country specific gender assessment and preparing their country specific GEF ISLAND programmatic Gender Action Plans (GAPs).

Activity 4.5.5 Regional/Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles: *Coordinate and provide guidance to IO SIDS on tailoring the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to their national context*

During the inception phase of the project, and using the global GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (*not yet available*) developed for regional child projects as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) that were specifically developed (*using the UNEP GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Guidance*) for each of the IO SIDS (See Annexes 8a ? 8d) during

the PPG phase, the regional project component (through the RET), will coordinate and provide guidance to each of the four (4) IO SIDS on tailoring the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to their national contexts, for subsequent implementation.

***Activity* 4.5.6 Regional/Comoros/Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** *Support evaluation and audit related activities*

The independent Mid-Term Review and the Independent Terminal Evaluation will cover the entire Indian Ocean Regional Child Project and will be organized and coordinated by the regional component of the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project. However, support (in the form of the engagement of national evaluation consultants) will be provided by the four (4) national components.

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[1] Not limited to agricultural pesticides only.

[2] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/Pop_Vital_Yr18.aspx

[3] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Documents/2019/EI1443/RT_RTA_Yr18.pdf

[4] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les ?les du Sud-ouest de l?oc?an Indien (?*Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean*? (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, R?union and Seychelles)

[5] https://africainstitute.info/download/study-mauritius-hw-inventory-report/

[6] http://budget.mof.govmu.org/budget2019-20/V_12_022019_20Environment.pdf

[7] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les ?les du Sud-ouest de l?oc?an Indien (?*Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean*? (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, R?union and Seychelles)

[8] Generally, levies are introduced at least 6 months ? 1 year before any recycling scheme is made operational.

[9] WAMCO is a state-owned enterprise responsible for the management of municipal and hazardous waste in the main cities of the country. WAMCO is the operator of the main landfills in the country (K. Thilafushi and R. Vandhoo).

[10] Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2020

[11] https://www.lexpress.mu/article/369527/hopital-rose-belle-lincinerateur-en-panne-pourrit-vie-employes?fbclid=IwAR0ddRbGVkEyhr53V4CNUR5QpOwIFMzDI3_xn7ovF6hYJax6gCRJJr4XrjU; https://defimedia.info/incineration-des-dechets-dune-clinique-la-grogne-des-habitants; https://defimedia.info/port-louis-quand-lhopital-nous-pollue-la-vie-0;

https://defimedia.info/incinerateur-de-lhopital-dr-jeetoo-les-habitants-ecoeures

[12] https://unepdtu.org/project/transforming-tourism-value-chains-in-developing-countries-and-mall-island-developing-states-sids-to-accelerate-resource-efficient-low-carbon-development/

[13] During the construction phase, all constructions materials for hotels are exempt from import tax, including chemicals, paints, etc.

[14] The Regional Expert Team (RET), might consist of: 1. Chief Technical Expert; 2. *Environmental Finance Expert*; 3. *Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Management Expert; 4. Municipal Solid Waste Management Expert; 5. Healthcare Waste Management Expert; 6. Environmental Law Expert; 7. Extended Producer Responsibility Expert; 8. Customs Expert; 9. Pesticides Expert; 10. E-waste Expert; 11. Environmental Safeguards Expert; 12. Eco-labels Expert; 13. Green Tourims Expert; 14. Green Procurement Expert; 15. Gender Mainstreaming Expert; 16. Communications Expert;* Private Sector Coordinator (Business Mauritius); 9. Regional Project Manager (UNDP Comoros).

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4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The Chemicals and Wastes focal area is the only GEF focal area with a specific programme for SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to promote advancement and ensure progress on these issues. The ISLANDS Programme is designed in alignment with GEF-7 Programming direction on SIDS[69][55], which supports:

? Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs;

? Promoting Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (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 e-waste, 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 monitoring and evaluation; 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-7 investment framework for chemicals and wastes seeks to:

? Eliminate/restrict/control emissions from chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention;

? Eliminate mercury emissions and releases;

? Support SAICM objectives, including building capacity for e-waste management and HHPs;

? Make efforts to deal with marine littering / micro-plastics from nationally derived sources and so influence industrial manufacturing and pollution management from plastics across SIDS;

? Inform decisions and actions in the agricultural sectors in countries in order to better integrate the work of the Conventions into national level agricultural policy.

The ISLANDS Programme is in alignment with the GEF-7 investment framework, as well as GEF-7 the 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.

GEF-7?s chemicals and wastes approach focuses on sectors as an entry point to change, rather than taking a chemical-by-chemical approach. In response, the ISLANDS Programme components were designed to facilitate child projects meeting the aims of the investment framework in each of the three regions through engaging with specific sectors.

In Component 1, preventing the future build-up of chemicals, the IO Child Project will focus on assisting SIDS with instituting legislative measures and well as improved import/monitoring systems to control imports, the generation of wastes and emissions, and ensure sound management practices for wastes and recyclables, while building capacity of customs, environmental inspection agencies on the identification and sound management of hazardous chemicals, products containing those chemicals and related wastes.

In Component 2, managing and disposing of existing hazardous chemicals, products and materials, the project will eliminate emissions and releases through BAT conform disposal/treatment, as well as develop partnerships with the private sector at national, regional and global level to manage, collect, transport and treat hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

In Component 3, preventing the future build-up of chemicals and wastes entering SIDS through the development of life-cycle management systems for priority waste streams and recyclables (including waste from the tourism sector) in partnership with the private sector, by building capacity of the private sector, and establishing promising sustainable financing mechanisms which can continue to finance LCM systems in a sustainable manner.

In Component 4, the project will generate, communicate and share the knowledge developed from the above components among SIDS, through the CCKM project, Establish National Waste Platforms to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives and avoid duplication and create awareness on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.

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

Globally, there is an immense need for investment in the waste management sector in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). According to the Global Waste Outlook[70][56], of the funding made available to support improved waste management in the last decade, two-thirds of this has been invested in just ten middle-income countries[71][57]. Making the necessary finance for investment available to least developed countries (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 wastes management in SIDS, GEF financing has a significant catalytic role in orientating countries onto a more sustainable development pathway. That catalytic effect is achieved through the 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 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.

GEF financing under this project is focused on enabling Indian Ocean 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 4, below.

Table 4: 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	Output 1.1: Capacity improvement of customs, environmental enforcement and waste management agency officers. Output 1.2: Drafting of regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste.	? Reduction/elimination of Mercury/POPs and Mercury/POPs containing products. ? (In)directly decreased emissions, through improved management of wastes and the design and implementation of regulatory measures ? Toxic chemicals reduced, through reduction and avoidance of chemicals of global concern

2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Output 2.1: Detailed hazardous wastes inventories conducted - Output 2.2: Development of management/disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams - Output 2.3: Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country. - Output 2.4: Establishment of centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes.	? Reduction/elimination of Mercury/POPs ? The release of toxic chemicals of global concern and their wastes to the environment reduced, through BAT/BEP conform processing/treatment/destruction ? UPOPs releases to air/water/soil from inadequate disposal/treatment avoided, through BAT/BEP conform recycling/disposal/destruction ? Avoidance of Marine litter

3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Output 3.1: Establishment/improvement of national and regional life-cycle management systems for priority (hazardous) waste streams to increase the amount of (hazardous) waste soundly managed/recycled/exported (in partnership with the private sector). - Output 3.2: Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, municipalities) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of recyclables. - Output 3.3: Increase in adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating resorts. - Output 3.4: Design of economic instruments and development of accompanying regulations (required for their successful implementation), to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and/or export of priority products/wastes streams. -	? Reduction/elimination of Mercury/POPs ? The release of toxic chemicals of global concern and their wastes to the environment reduced, through BAT/BEP conform processing/treatment/destruction ? UPOPs releases to air/water/soil from inadequate disposal/treatment avoided, through BAT/BEP conform recycling/disposal/destruction ? Avoidance of Marine litter

4. Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation	Output 4.1: Create national and regional technical and operational expertise to support the implementation of waste and chemical programmes. - Output 4.2: Establishment of National Waste Platforms to promote collaboration among waste related projects/initiatives and avoid duplication. - Output 4.3: Gender-responsive GEF-ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project. - Output 4.4: Awareness raising campaigns on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. Output 4.5: Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan to mainstream gender throughout project activities.	? Increased number of beneficiaries as a result of project interventions (healthier working and living environment, training, awareness raising and job opportunities). ? Avoidance of marine litter ? Reduction/elimination of Mercury/POPs

Component 4 of the project will develop knowledge products and promote SIDS learning, through 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 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.

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 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and provides some funding for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (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 tons of toxic chemicals reduced).

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

The ISLANDS programme and the Regional Indian Ocean Child project are 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, in accordance with the GEF mandate, the programme will lead to the following measurable global environmental benefits:

? Elimination and avoidance of hazardous chemicals in Indian Ocean SIDS (including POPs, Hg and other hazardous chemicals including those contained in products).

? Improved chemicals and wastes management in Indian Ocean SIDS leading to reduced releases of POPs, UPOPs, Hg and other hazardous chemicals/releases to the global environment.

? Disposal of obsolete stockpiles of agricultural chemicals that are POPs and/or HHPs, including the improved management and treatment of agricultural plastics contaminated by these agro-chemicals.

? Through the management of land-based sources of waste, address the issue of plastics in oceans and pollution of coral reefs, mangroves, and other fragile water systems.

? Replacement of POPs and relevant HHPs used in the global food supply chain, with alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives.

The Regional Indian Ocean Child Project is anticipated to lead to the:

? *1,954 metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced, 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.*

? *Reduction/elimination of 0.102 metric tons of Mercury and 40 metric tonnes of POPs.*

? *~8.90 grams of toxic equivalent TEQ, through - reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources.*

? *Avoidance of 4,000 metric tons of marine litter.*

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

Innovativeness: The GEF ISLANDS Programme is unique in its geographical and topical scope. The innovative elements of the project revolve around bringing SIDS and SIDS specific resources, knowledge and experiences together, and facilitating and ensuring strategic communication between SIDS implementing sustainable changes at national and regional level in the management of chemicals and waste. The systematic documentation and dissemination of the results and lessons learnt from the

interventions in the five child projects and 30 countries through the Coordination, Communications and Knowledge Management (CCKM) child project, and use of the knowledge management platform will ensure that SIDS/countries not participating to the Programme will be able to easily identify the management and technical options better fitting their local conditions.

The combined comparative experience that is brought to the GEF ISLANDS programme by the different GEF implementing agencies, coupled with the involvement and contributions made by key regional partners (SPREP, BCRC Caribbean, IOC and IDB), will ensure that barriers identified are addressed through interventions sourced from a broad range of experience and expertise.

A second innovative aspect of the ISLANDS programme is its focus on developing robust public-private sector partnerships, combined with national level sustainable financial mechanisms (through economic instruments, product stewardship and container deposit legislation). This approach is further bolstered by close collaboration with other donor funded chemicals and wastes activities in each region (EU, Japan, France, the Asian Development Bank, Indian Ocean Commission, the International Renewable Energy Agency, OPEC Fund for International Development, World Bank and the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility).

Regional collaboration in the Indian Ocean has traditionally not been as strong as compared to regional cooperation in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. IO SIDS are quite diverse, they range from LDCs to high income countries and are located far from each other, to the point that often they collaborate more with the mainland than one another. In addition to that, there is currently not a regional organization which support all Indian Ocean SIDS.

However, building on past and on-going regional Indian Ocean waste related initiatives (for an overview kindly refer to the UNDP project document for the regional component of the Indian Ocean Child Project), part of the regional component of the ?*Indian Ocean Regional Project*? will be implemented through a new partnership between UNDP and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) which is based in Mauritius, and which is composed of five African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, R?union (an overseas region of France), and Seychelles. In the past the IOC has, as part of waste and recycling related initiatives, also included collaboration with Zanzibar (part of Tanzania), Madagascar, and other countries and islands. As such, extending support to the Maldives is considered to be a natural addition to this network of countries, as was confirmed by the IOC Council of Ministers which endorsed support of the IOC to the implementation of the ?Indian Ocean Regional Project? during their 34th meeting (2 ? 6 March 2020, Seychelles).

In addition, the GEF ISLANDS programme will better connect previously isolated SIDS regions, as interventions in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific, have traditionally occurred in isolation from each other. GEF ISLANDS will provide a link between the regions, allowing SIDS stakeholders the opportunity to communicate, participate in communities of practice, share experiences, participate in webinars, consult experts and learn from each other in how to address challenges related to chemicals and waste. Key knowledge will be communicated in a strategic way, making use of a knowledge management platform for SIDS, which will remain operational (being managed by a suitable entity, to ensure that the resources curated and developed are maintained) after GEF ISLANDS comes to an end.

A major innovation in the area of waste management and recycling in the Indian Ocean will be the development and advancement of regional and global private sector partnerships on (hazardous) waste collection, export, recycling and/or treatment. Currently, some private sector entities at national level are involved in the local treatment/export of recyclables or hazardous wastes (including but not limited to: waste oil, car batteries, e-waste, scrap metal, plastics, ELVs, among others). Inventories carried out with the support of AFD and IOC (2019 and 2014) indicated that (depending on the countries) certain amounts of wastes/recyclables[72][58] were recovered and exported, however collection rates and export could be significantly improved. The ?*Indian Ocean Regional Project*? will work closely with the private sector at national, regional and global level to develop profitable partnerships to ensure the sound recycling of certain hazardous wastes that cannot be treated at national level. Indian Ocean SIDS will also be able to benefit from two innovative private sector partnerships, one with shipping companies (to provide free shipping for recyclables from SIDS), and the other with cruise lines (to facilitate ongoing assistance to SIDS, through cruise companies committed to improving environmental performance). Both partnerships will be established/advanced under the lead of the CCKM child project.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project itself and the interventions that it will support, will be ensured by:

? Development of regulatory/policy measures that help to control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.

? Improving the capacity of customs officials and environmental enforcement/inspection officers and the (import/monitoring) systems that they use in their work, to limit/eliminate the import and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and related wastes and improve the management of hazardous wastes.

? Putting in place management and financial mechanism and structures for the sound management of (hazardous) wastes and/or recyclables.

? Export of hazardous wastes for recycling/treatment/final disposal.

? Designing (along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation) a number of promising and feasible economic instruments (see below).

Every SIDS has different economic measures in place to finance waste management and encourage recycling, and national priorities vary, therefore tailor-made economic instruments will be developed for each of the IO SIDS. The ultimate idea of these is that waste management and recycling is costly, and to ensure entities (government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs) are interested in getting involved, there need to be financial incentives to do so. Only for recyclables for which the intrinsic value is high (scrap metal, car batteries) and collection and transport costs are not prohibitive for SIDS, these export markets will establish themselves, however it is the waste streams for which the costs of management are higher than potential profits, financial measures/economic incentives can help shift a market.

During the PPG phase a preliminary finance assessment was conducted for each of the countries, which also proposed a large number of potential interventions. During the project?s implementation, an in-depth assessment will be conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions[73][59]/import duties/fiscal incentives to:

? Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.

? Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.

? Reduce waste generation.

? Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams.

A minimum of two (2) of the most promising and feasible economic instruments will be designed, along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation.

Potential for Scaling-up: There are many opportunities for replication and scale-up. All the SIDS participating in the ?*Indian Ocean Regional Project*? consist of multiple islands (Maldives: 22 geographical atolls comprising of about 1,200 islands, only about 200 islands are inhabited; Mauritius: 16 Islands and Islets; Comoros: three major islands and numerous smaller islands; Seychelles: 115 islands), which means that potential for scale-up and replication is significant. The project aims to start activities on one of the main inhabited islands and subsequently roll-out and replicate activities on the other islands and by doing so will increase impact, collection rates, recycling rates, exports rates, etc.

In addition, in partnership with the private sector, the project will support the establishment and/or improvement of life-cycle management systems for priority (hazardous) waste streams (e.g. waste oils, e-waste, ELVs, empty pesticide containers, car batteries, plastics, etc.) in conjunction with the design of financial mechanisms to ensure the financial sustainability of these mechanisms and continued interest from the private sector to remain involved.

Experiences from these efforts can be replicated in other areas of waste management, in other SIDS as well as in other countries (for example, the Mauritius experience in the construction and management of an interim hazardous waste storage and export facility). The proposed interventions will therefore provide valuable capacity and experience to the government, private sector and NGOs on replicating and scaling up similar mechanisms for other waste streams.

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[1] Cleaner Pacific Strategy, https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf

[2] SIDS Waste Outlook, 2019

[3] GEO SIDS Outlook 2014; https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/document/global-environment-outlook-small-island-developing-states

[4] https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

[5] Ibid

[6] Ibid

[7] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44

[8] https://environment.govmu.org/Pages/swmd/SWMD-Solid-Waste-Management-In-Mauritius0206-559.aspx

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[10] OEC: https://oec.world

[11] Capbusiness Ocean Indien ?Approche Regionale de la Gestion des Dechets dans les Iles du Sud Ouest de l?Ocean Indien (December 2019)?

[12] https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/countries-by-density

[13] http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/354101559590231457/pdf/Comoros-Towards-a-More-United-and-Prosperous-Union-of-Comoros-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic.pdf

[14] https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/labormarkets/brief/migration-and-remittances

[15] https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp_maldives_2018.pdf

[16] https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp_mauritius_26aug2014.pdf

[17]Ibid

[18] SIDS Waste Management Outlook ? UNEP IETC 2019

[19]SIDS Waste Management Outlook ? UNEP IETC 2019

[20] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Minamata Convention on Mercury; The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

[21] However, the IOC occasionally also includes the participation of non-IOC countries (e.g. Tanzania/Zanzibar) in IO projects

[22] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, UNEP IETC 2019

[23] http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf

[24] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sids/partnershipframework

[25] UNEA resolutions: UNEP/EA.4/L..8,9,10), http://enb.iisd.org/vol16/enb16153e.html

[26] Earth Negotiations Bulletin, meeting coverage: https://enb.iisd.org/vol08/enb0858e.html

[27] Ibid

[28] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24591SIDS_Partnerships_May_2019_web.pdf

[29] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Minamata Convention on Mercury; The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

[30] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_cn.html

[31] https://data.worldbank.org/country/comoros

[32] Comoros Emergence Plan by 2020 ? Conference of Partners for the Development of Comoros (December 2019)

[33] United Nations Statistics Division (2017)

[34] Regional legislative review by University of Melbourne, funded by PWP (currently not publicly available)

[35] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mv.html

[36] https://data.worldbank.org/country/maldives

[37] United Nations Statistics Division (2017)

[38] https://www.ccet.jp/sites/default/files/2019-04/IGES%20final%207th%20march%202019.pdf

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[40] Regional legislative review by University of Melbourne, funded by PWP (currently not publicly available)

[41] https://presidency.gov.mv/SAP/

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[44] https://environment.govmu.org/Pages/swmd/SWMD-Solid-Waste-Management-In-Mauritius0206-559.aspx

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[46] Regional legislative review by University of Melbourne, funded by PWP (currently not publicly available)

[47] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_se.html

[48] https://data.worldbank.org/country/SC

[49] Seychelles Solid Waste Assessment Report, Gonzalves C, 2017

[50] Seychelles solid waste master plan (draft)

[51] Regional legislative review by University of Melbourne, funded by PWP (currently not publicly available)

[52] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les iles du sud ouest de l?oc?an indien

[53] l?Union des Chambres de Commerce et d?Industrie de L?Oc?an Indien

[54] l?Union des Chambres de Commerce et d?Industrie de L?Oc?an Indien

[55] Not limited to agricultural pesticides only.

[56] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/Pop_Vital_Yr18.aspx

[57] http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Documents/2019/EI1443/RT_RTA_Yr18.pdf

[58] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les ?les du Sud-ouest de l?oc?an Indien (?*Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean*? (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, R?union and Seychelles)

[59] https://africainstitute.info/download/study-mauritius-hw-inventory-report/

[60] http://budget.mof.govmu.org/budget2019-20/V_12_022019_20Environment.pdf

[61] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les ?les du Sud-ouest de l?oc?an Indien (?*Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean*? (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, R?union and Seychelles)

[62] Generally, levies are introduced at least 6 months ? 1 year before any recycling scheme is made operational.

[63] WAMCO is a state-owned enterprise responsible for the management of municipal and hazardous waste in the main cities of the country. WAMCO is the operator of the main landfills in the country (K. Thilafushi and R. Vandhoo).

[64] Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2020

[65] https://www.lexpress.mu/article/369527/hopital-rose-belle-lincinerateur-en-panne-pourrit-vie-employes?fbclid=IwAR0ddRbGVkEyhr53V4CNUR5QpOwIFMzDI3_xn7ovF6hYJax6gCRJJr4XrjU; https://defimedia.info/incineration-des-dechets-dune-clinique-la-grogne-des-habitants; https://defimedia.info/port-louis-quand-lhopital-nous-pollue-la-vie-0;

https://defimedia.info/incinerateur-de-lhopital-dr-jeetoo-les-habitants-ecoeures

[66] https://unepdtu.org/project/transforming-tourism-value-chains-in-developing-countries-and-mall-island-developing-states-sids-to-accelerate-resource-efficient-low-carbon-development/

[67] During the construction phase, all constructions materials for hotels are exempt from import tax, including chemicals, paints, etc.

[68] The Regional Expert Team (RET), might consist of: 1. Chief Technical Expert; 2. *Environmental Finance Expert*; 3. *Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Management Expert; 4. Municipal Solid Waste Management Expert; 5. Healthcare Waste Management Expert; 6. Environmental Law Expert; 7. Extended Producer Responsibility Expert; 8. Customs Expert; 9. Pesticides Expert; 10. E-waste Expert; 11. Environmental Safeguards Expert; 12. Eco-labels Expert; 13. Green Tourims Expert; 14. Green Procurement Expert; 15. Gender Mainstreaming Expert; 16. Communications Expert;* Private Sector Coordinator (Business Mauritius); 9. Regional Project Manager (UNDP Comoros).

[69] GEF-7 Programming Directions, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pdf

[70] Global Waste Management Outlook (2018)

[71] Global Waste Management Outlook (2018)

[72] Waste oil, e-waste, car batteries, pesticides, tires, paper/carton, plastics and metal.

[73] Cleaning chemicals, detergents, agro-chemicals are currently tax exempt. Damaged vehicles only have an import tax of 35%, while new vehicles have an import tax of 200%.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

MALDIVES

Name of the Location	**Geographical Coordinates**
Green Building (Ministry of Environment, Implementing Partner)	4?10'18.48"N 73?30'14.18"E
Male? Island (Most of the relevant stakeholders)	4?10'41.48"N 73?30'47.30"E
Thilafushi Island (Current site for dumping of hazardous waste)	4?10'47.85"N 73?26'48.75"E
R. Vandhoo (Location for interim storage facility establishment)	5?31'55.45"N 73?02'28.39"E

Map No. 4479 UNITED NATIONS
February 2012 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

MAURITIUS

COMOROS

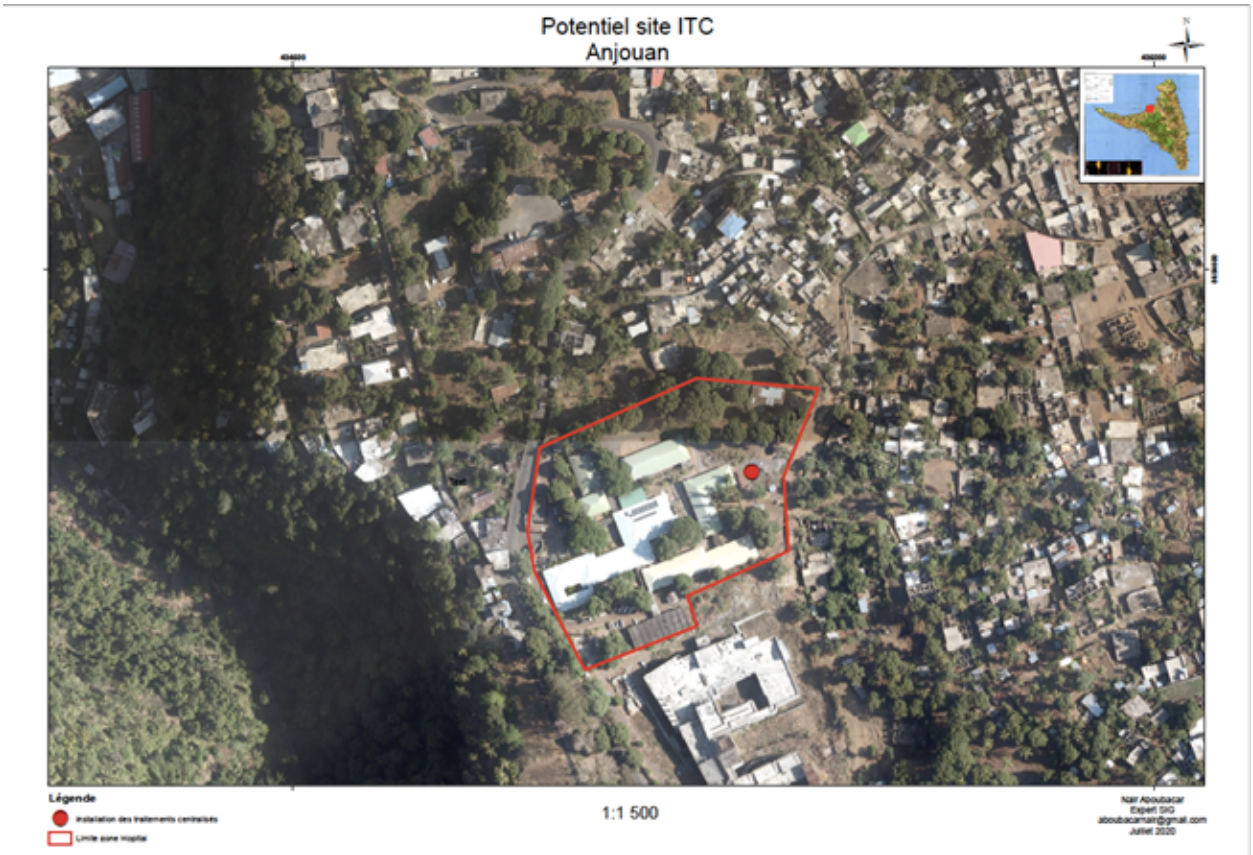
Installation of centralised treatment in reference hospitals:

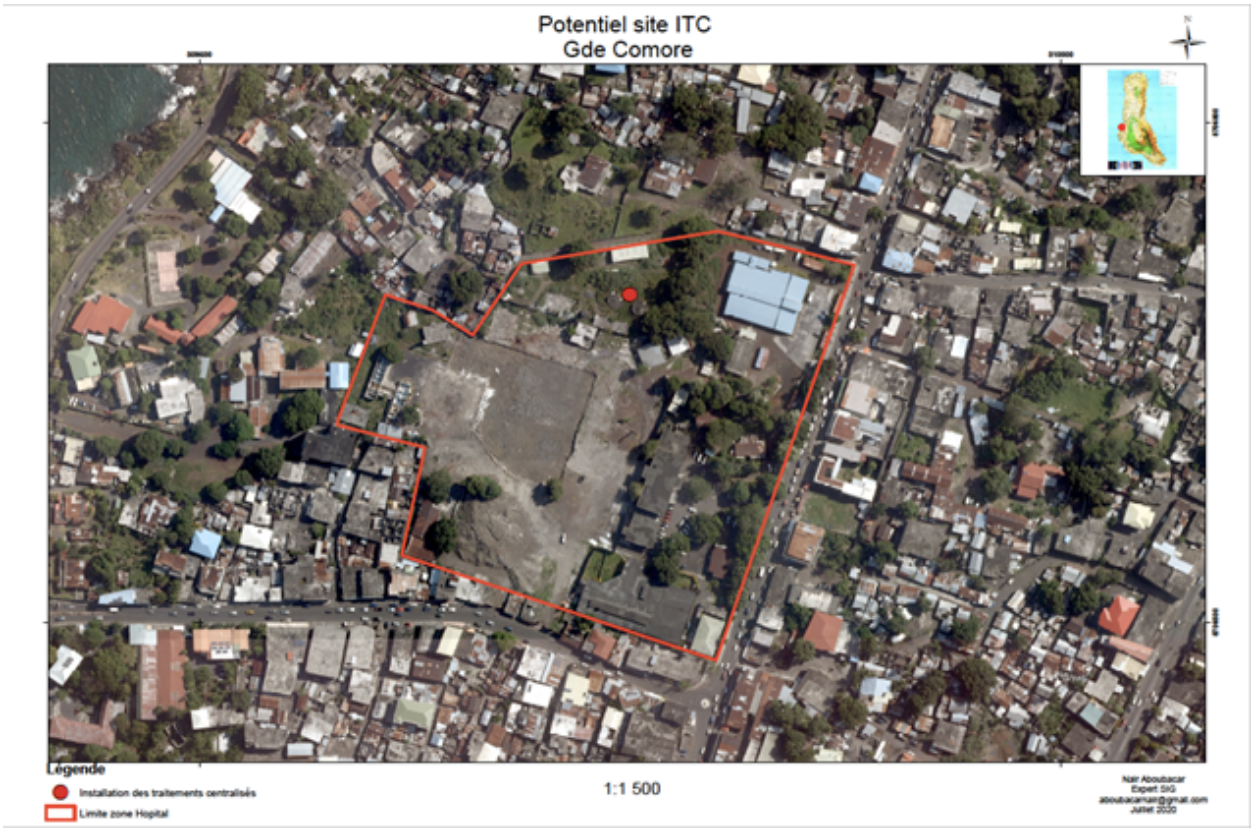
Hospital	Longitude	Latitude
El Maarouf (Gde Comore)	0309 749	8 706 695
Fomboni (Moh?li)	0363 915	8 641 319
Hombo (Anjouan)	0434 766	8 654 482

Construction/rehabilitation site of a temporary hazardous waste storage facility:

Name of the site	Longitude	Latitude
Itsoundzou	0317 299	8 714 244
Serehini	0309 000	8 699 184

NB: Coordinates are expressed in the projected coordinate system: WGS 84, UTM zone 38 S




Potentiel site ITC
Gde Comore
Légende
Installation des traitements centralisés
Limite zone Hopital
1:1 500
Nair Aboubacar
Expert SIG
aboubacarnair@gmail.com
Juillet 2020

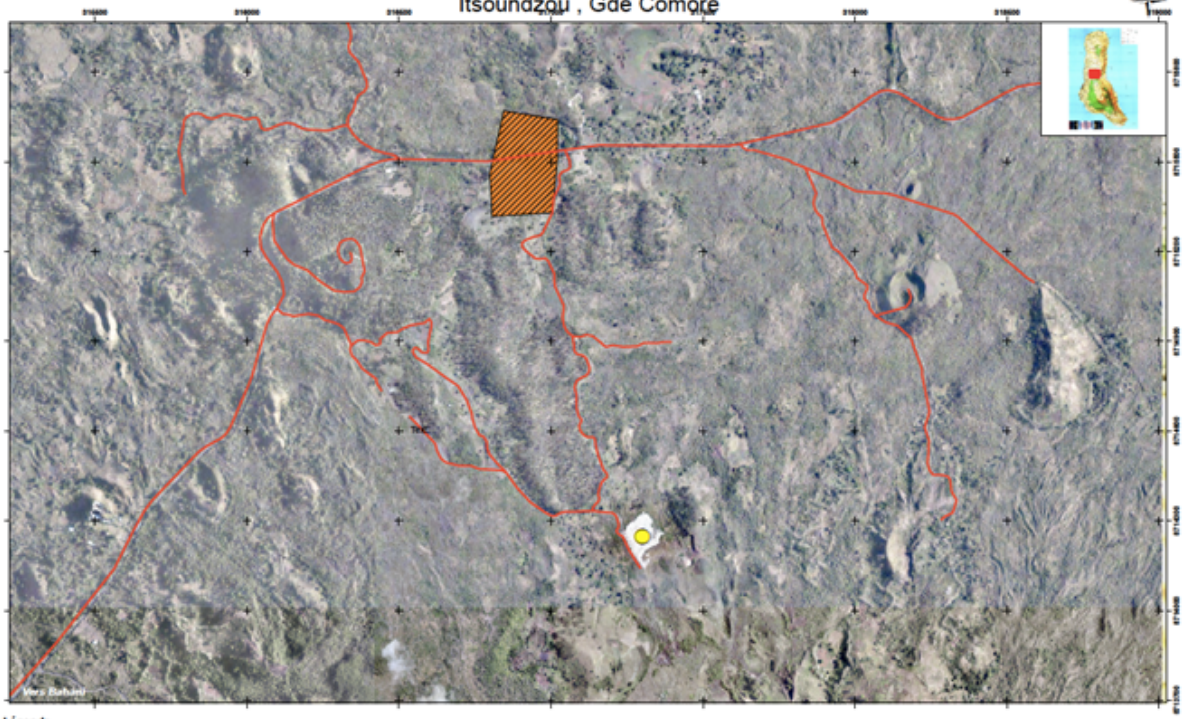
Potentiel site ITC
Mohéli

Légende
Installation des traitements centralisés
Limite zone Hopital

1:2 000

Nair Aboubacar
Expert SIG
aboubacarnair@gmail.com
Juillet 2020

Potentiel site stockage des dechets dangereux
Itsoundzou , Gde Comore



Légende
Local de stockage des dechets dangereux
Routes
Camp militaire

1:8 500

Nair Aboubacar
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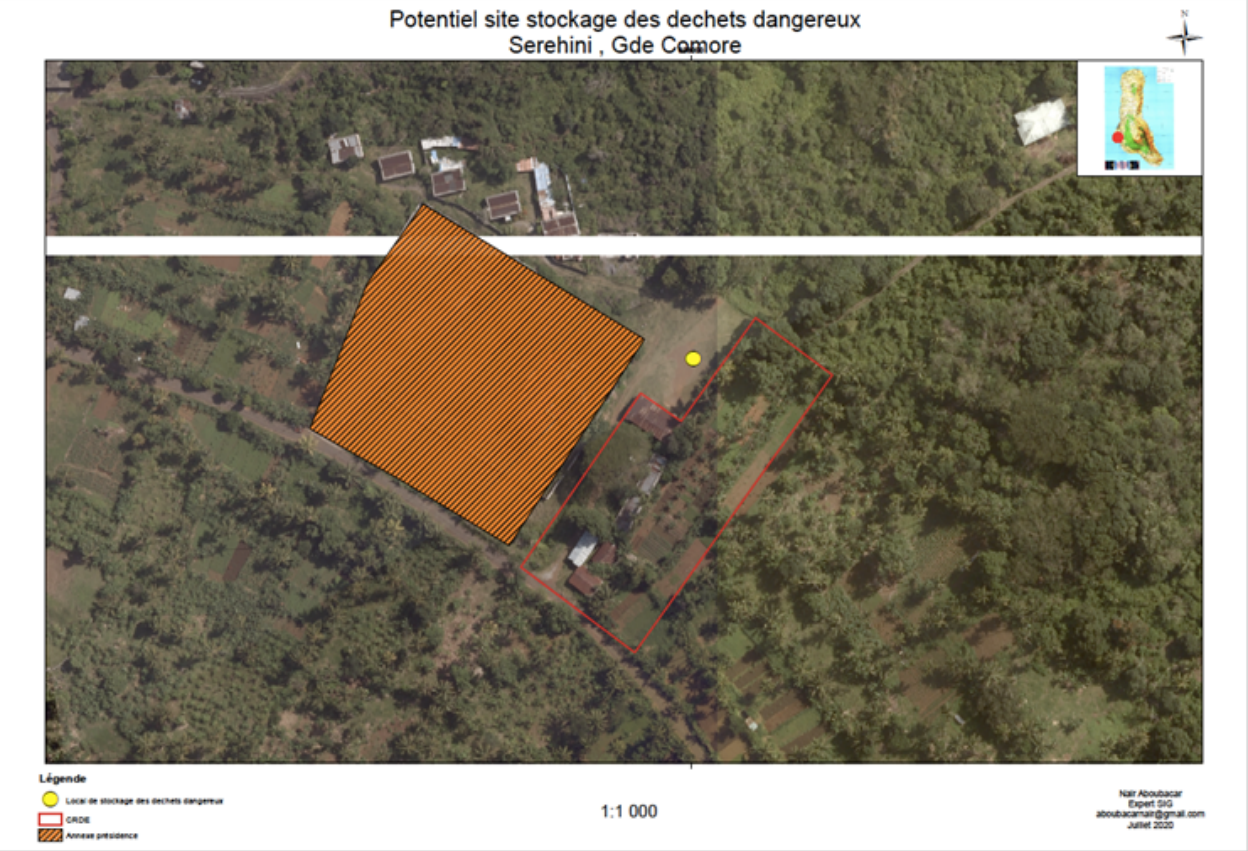
Juillet 2020


Potentiel site stockage des dechets dangereux
Serehini , Gde Comore
N
Légende
Local de stockage des dechets dangereux
CRDE
Annexe présidence
1:1 000
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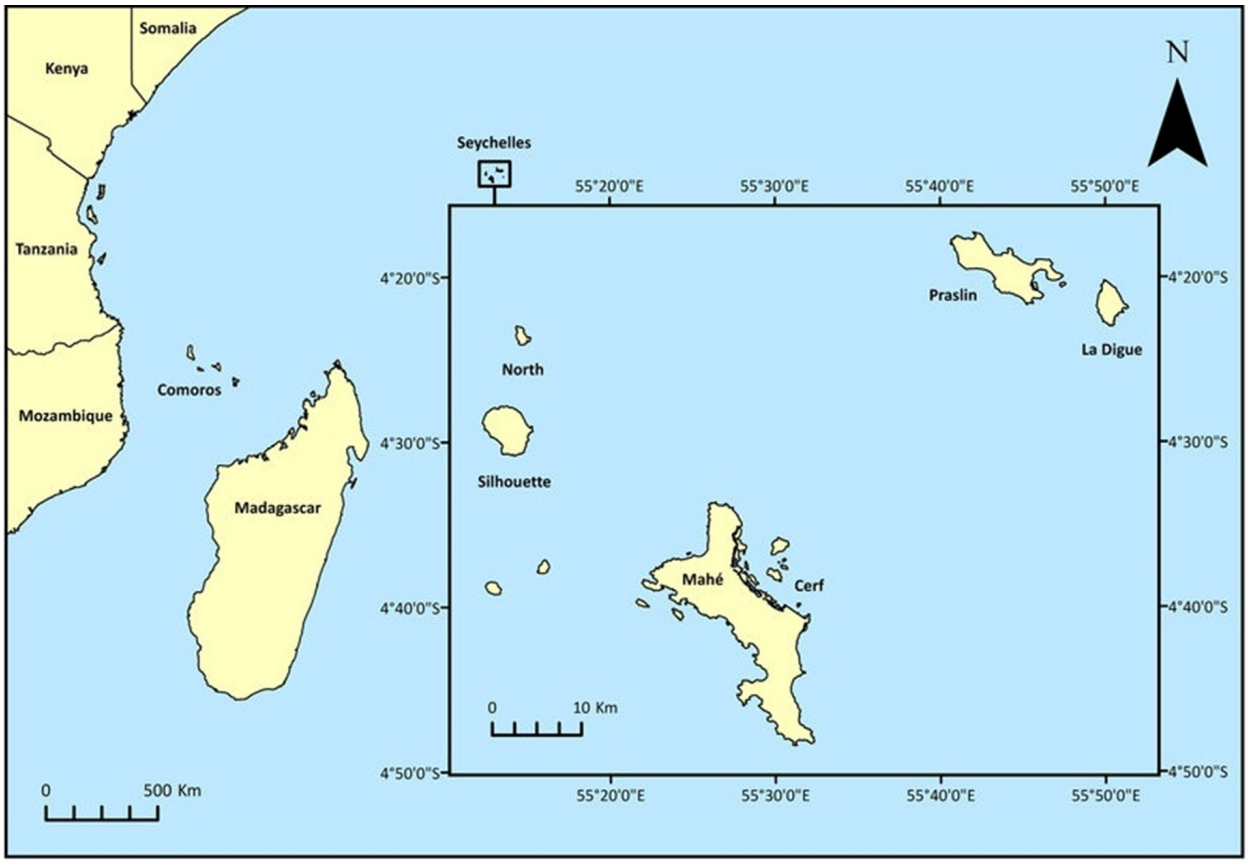
Juillet 2020

SEYCHELLES



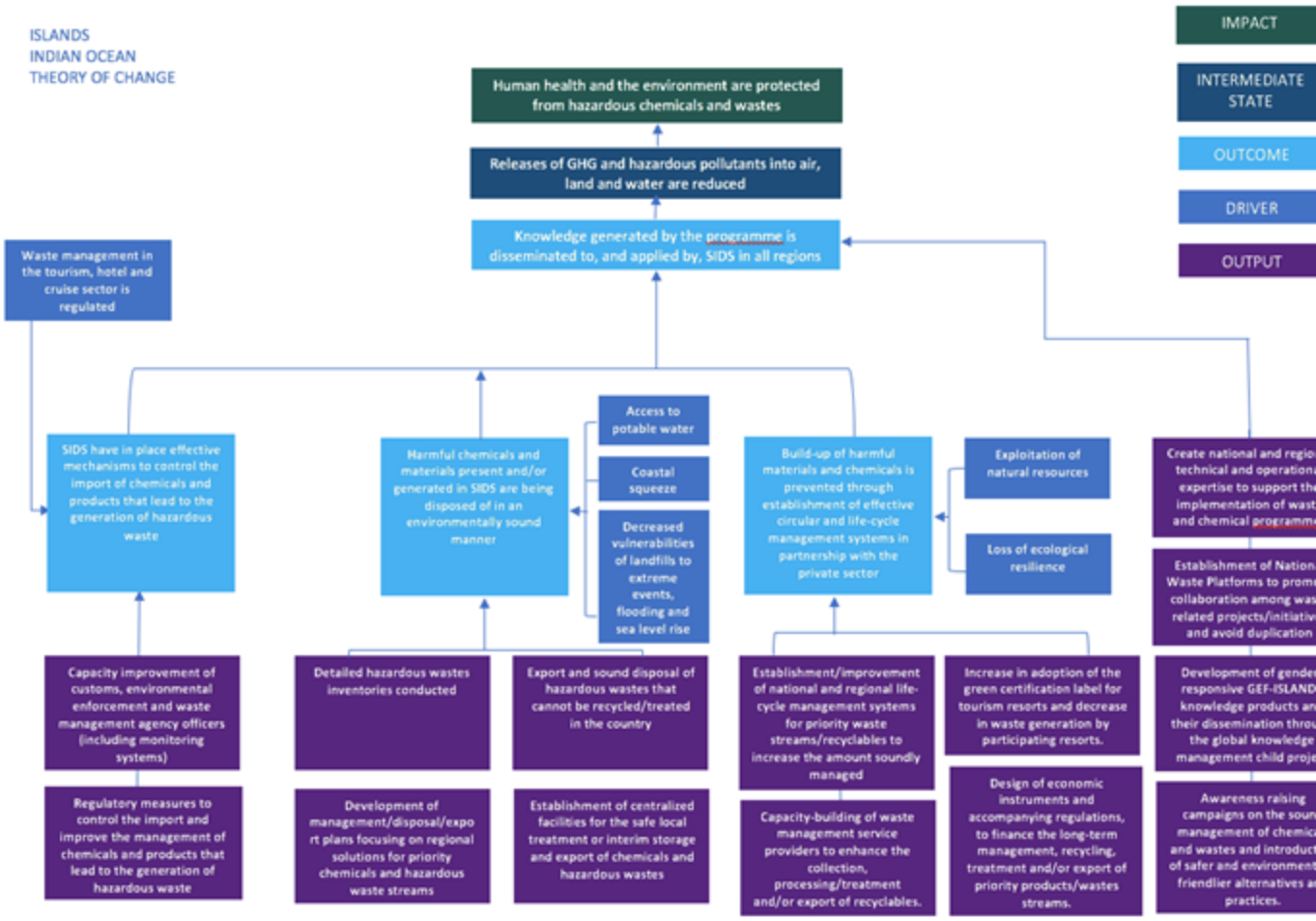
Source: UNDP Country Office Seychelles

1c. Child Project?

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

The objective of the ISLANDS Progamme 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 the theory of change included as Figure 4, below.

Figure 4 ? ISLANDS Programme theory of change



The overall objective of the Indian Ocean child project is the same as the objective of the GEF ISLANDS programme and is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in Indian Ocean SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Indian Ocean SIDS.

The relationship of each project component to the overall programmatic impact is outlined in the paragraphs below.

Activities under Component 1 are intended to achieve Outcome 1: SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste. The project will achieve this through capacity improvement of customs, environmental enforcement and waste management agency officers, improving (and linking between various government entities and customs) electronic import monitoring and data recording systems, as well as

drafting regulatory measures to control the import and improve the management of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste and to help prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the fragile natural environments of IO SIDS. This includes legislation on e-waste, waste oil, ELVs, healthcare waste, agricultural chemical waste, hazardous waste, mercury containing wastes and products, among other legislative measures.

Activities under Component 2 are intended to achieve Outcome 2: Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The project will achieve this through conducting detailed national level hazardous wastes inventories and setting national priorities, developing management/disposal/export plans focusing on regional solutions for priority chemicals and hazardous waste streams, exporting and soundly disposing of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (PCBs, obsolete pesticides, mercury containing wastes, hazardous wastes), and establishing centralized facilities for the safe local treatment or interim storage and subsequent export of chemicals and hazardous wastes.

Activities under component 3 are intended to achieve Outcome 3: Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector. The project will achieve this through the establishment/improvement of national and regional life-cycle management systems for priority waste streams and recyclables to increase the amount of waste/recyclables soundly managed/recycled/exported (in partnership with the private sector) this will also include improved management of municipal solid waste and healthcare waste to prevent the generation of uPOPs emissions from uncontrolled burning or non-BAT incineration), capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, municipalities) to enhance the collection, processing/treatment and/or export of recyclables, increasing the adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease waste generation in participating resorts, designing economic instruments and development of accompanying regulations (required for their successful implementation), to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and/or export of priority products/wastes streams.

Activities under Component 4 are intended to achieve the outcome that the knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions. Activities include communication activities targeted at youth, the general public, private sector and civil society groups, to promote behavior change related to chemicals and waste management. Widespread behavior change in the Indian Ocean is considered a prerequisite to improved waste management.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

Five (5) Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) have been prepared. One for each of the four (4) SIDS participating in the Regional Indian Ocean Child Project and an additional SEP for the regional component of the project. The SEPs can be found in Annexes 8a ? 8d.

Stakeholder engagement: GEF ISLANDS is taking a harmonized approach to ensure that consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase can be aggregated and used to inform the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will guide the work of all child projects during implementation.

In order to aggregate consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase, regional child projects used a GEF ISLANDS programmatic template (to which UNDP specific stakeholder engagement requirements have been added) to ensure a harmonized approach to engage stakeholders.

At project inception a draft programmatic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed for GEF ISLANDS. The GEF ISLANDS SEP will document stakeholder engagement completed by all child projects during project development and preparation and will include data on stakeholders and beneficiaries. The GEF ISLANDS SEP will be tailored to and implemented by all child projects.

In order to document stakeholder engagement undertaken by the UNDP Regional Indian Ocean Child Project during its development, and to inform the project?s design and determine methods for

stakeholder engagement throughout its implementation, Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) for each of the four (4) SIDS participating in the Regional Indian Ocean Child Project and the regional component of the project were developed following Stakeholder Analyses (Annexes 8a ? 8d).

The Stakeholder Analyses describe the various stakeholders that have been identified to have an interest in the project (see Table 3 ? Annexes 8a ? 8d). Based on the stakeholder identification, the interests and concerns of key stakeholder groups were identified (see Table 4 ? Annexes 8a ? 8d), as well as methods for stakeholder engagement, the type of information that will be communicated to stakeholders and methods of communicating to stakeholders.

Methods/methodologies that will be used by the project to target and engage stakeholders and beneficiaries will depend on the actor(s) and the stage of project implementation. In summary, engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries would be attempted through one or more of the following approaches/means (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annexes 8a ? 8d): Project Steering Committee (PSC); Workshops; Strategic / informal meetings; Liaisons; Expert consultations; Field visits; Exchange visits, among else.

In addition to the above-mentioned engagement tools, the project will develop a communication plan, using the UNEP ?*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*? that will take into consideration the stakeholder engagement plans and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project and in response to feedback from stakeholders as well as the grievance mechanism.

Contents and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts and languages in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annexes 8a ? 8d): Community skits and bulletin boards; Brochures/flyers/newsletters; Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases, social media; Exhibitions; Policy briefs; Progress reports; Online media, among else.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The Regional Gender Analysis for this project can be found in Annex 10 and the Regional Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan in Annex 10.

The project will take into account women?s and men?s vulnerabilities, needs, experiences and skills as an integral dimension of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. This will result in women and men participating and benefitting according to their respective needs and ensures the project avails itself of the whole spectrum of knowledge, skills and expertise required to achieve maximum development results.

The Regional Gender Analysis (see Annex 10) carried out during project formulation has found that data on gender in general, and gender and chemicals on the one hand and gender and waste on the other is extremely scarce. Further, although project countries are parties to important global and regional gender conventions and have set up dedicated government bodies that work on gender equality and women?s empowerment (GEWE), gender inequalities continue to persist in sector-related areas. This includes women?s limited participation in decision-making and their underrepresentation in the academic community and STEM fields ? despite being important actors of change. These and further results have informed the Regional Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan (see Annex 10) for this project, which aim at achieving an equitable distribution of its benefits and resources, thereby responding to the different vulnerabilities and needs of women and men in the context of chemicals and waste. This includes close collaboration with stakeholders working on GEWE and raising awareness, particular among private sector representatives, about the importance and benefits of including women in the labor market for businesses, households and communities as a whole, accompanied by advice to achieve this. It is also the project?s aim to bring about transformative changes in the norms, cultural values and the roots of gender inequalities and discriminations, for instance through the integration of gender-related issues and opportunities in capacity building and knowledge management activities, and a focus on gender-responsive recruitment processes.

To sum up, the project expects to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote GEWE, including improvements related to women?s participation in decision-making, access to resources, and economic empowerment. The project?s results framework and logical framework include the gender-responsive indicators needed to achieve this goal.

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.

As elaborated upon in PART II: Section 1 ?*The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)*? one of the barriers that needs to be addressed is limited private sector engagement in waste management/recycling in IO SIDS.

For the Indian Ocean Child Project the private sector entities that will be engaged in the project include: Chambers of Commerce (e.g. UCCIOI; Comoros: UCCIA, CCI, GEMDI; Mauritius: BM, MCCI, AMM; Seychelles: SCCI); Companies involved in the collection, transport, recycling, treatment, storage, disposal/export of wastes and recyclables as well as those companies involved in the management and operation of waste management infrastructure (landfills, centralized treatment and interim storage facilities); shipping companies; cruise line operators; international and national hotel chains, among others.

The private sector is already involved in the chemicals and wastes sector in individual Indian Ocean SIDS. For example, the Mauritian private sector is a key partner in the management of hazardous wastes, previously through the construction of the interim hazardous waste storage facility and currently through the management and operation of the facility and continuous identification, collection, storage and export of hazardous wastes. Furthermore, the Mauritian private sector is involved in the export (for the purpose of recycling abroad) of car batteries, e-waste, plastics and scrap metal while it locally recycles waste oils and certain types of plastics; The Comorian private sector

currently only exports car batteries and on a very limited scale reuses some waste oil in furnaces; The Seychellois private sector exports PET, aluminium cans, scrap metal and car batteries and disposes locally of waste oils (through incineration); while the Maldivian private sector exports scrap metal, some e-waste, car batteries, waste oils and limited amounts of plastics/paper.

Despite the above examples, private sector waste management in SIDS is generally underdeveloped and there is vast potential to further engage the private sector in taking up the management of wastes, recyclables and hazardous waste streams. However additional interventions are required to catalyse this potential, including the identification and incubation of new/potential waste management SMEs, capacity building of existing enterprises, partnership building between private sector entities at national, regional and global level, as well as the design and implementation of financial mechanisms and regulatory measures that make it financially interesting enough for the private sector to get and remain involved in waste management/recycling.

As Private Sector engagement is key for the success of this project, the Indian Ocean Child Project will engage the private sector at various levels (global, regional and national level).

The regional component of the Indian Ocean Child Project will be (in part) implemented by Business Mauritius (BM)[1]. BM is an independent business association that represents over 1200 local businesses in Mauritius. In the past Business Mauritius has taken a lead role in the implementation of the ?*Etude de Diagnostic pour une Gestion Optimis?e des D?chets dans l?Ocean Indien*? ? IOC 2013 and the ?*Approche R?gionale de la Gestion des D?chets dans les Iles du Sud-Ouest de l?Oc?an Indien*? ? Cap Business Ocean Indien ? 2019, which were implemented by national Chambers of Commerce in the Indian Ocean Region.

As a Responsible Party, Business Mauritius will take on the role of Private Sector Engagement Coordinator for the regional component and will be responsible for the following project interventions: i) Development and implementation of a regional communications and partnership strategy; ii) Strengthening the project?s engagement with the private sector; iii) Support capacity building on financial instruments; iv) Coordinate the (to be established) Indian Ocean Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling; and v) Organize side events and business fora. For more information on BM kindly refer to the UNDP Regional Project Document ?Table 1: Partnerships ? Project stakeholders and partner initiatives.

In addition, the regional component of the Indian Ocean Child Project as well as the national components, include a multitude of private sector engagement related activities. These activities have

been described in more detail in the section ?*3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project*? as well as in the respective project documents. In summary these entail (but are not limited to):

? In certain SIDS, the Private Sector is part of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

? In certain SIDS the Private Sector takes part in Implementation Committees (?topic specific working groups?).

? In all SIDS, the private sector is engaged through (newly established) national waste platforms, to support information exchange, facilitate planning and decision-making, and mobilize resources.

? In all SIDS, the Private Sector is targeted as part of regional and national communication and stakeholder engagement plans.

? Through tailored project activities, the Private Sector will benefit from capacity building and training provided by the project, such as:

- Train private sector partners on the use of national financial instruments (some of which will be developed by the national project components).
- Build capacity of existing and potential waste management service providers to increase the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables.
- Conduct regular training to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage (hazardous) waste at national level, which can include municipal waste, healthcare waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, waste oil, etc.

? Through tailored awareness raising activities, the Private Sector will also benefit from awareness raising, such as (a few examples):

- Maldives: Gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility.
- Maldives: Promote the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label among farmers and the general public.
- Mauritius: Organize a gender responsive awareness campaign targeting small holder farmers/planters on the sound application of pesticides and the management of empty pesticide containers.

- Provide gender-responsive training to private sector entities on the design, review and approval of legal instruments related to chemical and waste management.

? The project will support the establishment of partnerships between national, regional and global private sector entities to facilitate the brokering of partnerships/business agreements on the recycling or treatment/disposal of (hazardous) wastes.

? In one SIDS (Comoros) the Private Sector will benefit from financial and technical support provided through a Chamber of Commerce supported incubator for SME start-ups in the waste and recycling area. SMEs will also be able to benefit from start-up/seed funds (through an innovation challenge).

? In 3 of the 4 SIDS (Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles) partnerships will be built between tourism resorts to support them in taking up green tourism certification(s) and reduce waste generation.

? The project will support developing partnerships with cruise lines in the Indian Ocean to work towards financial contributions to waste management at national level (e.g. the BIOFIN cruise levy in Seychelles).

? The project will support the development of partnerships with shipping companies in the Indian Ocean with the objective to negotiate reduced shipping rates for the shipment/export of recyclables and hazardous wastes.

-

Furthermore, the private sector will be engaged by the project to implement a number of project activities and to contribute to key deliverables, including :

? Construction and operation of centralized storage/export/treatment facilities for hazardous waste.

? Provision of BAT conform hazardous waste treatment equipment.

? Establish/improve life-cycle management systems for hazardous waste streams.

? Undertake the collecting, transport, export and treatment of significant amounts of recyclables and hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country.

? Provision of consultancy services, e.g. for EIA, feasibility studies, the development of national regulatory measures and policies, etc.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the private sector is sufficiently engaged in the project, and will be a key partner in achieving the project?s objectives and anticipated results.

[1] BM has undergone a specific assessment through the HACT process, complemented by a PCAT, which identified its capacity to manage project activities, with a low associated risk. The selection of BM as responsible party is provisional, as it will need to be confirmed through an assessment process at the start of the project implementation, and is dependant on the succesful completion of due diligence. In case BM would not be in position to play the role envisaged of responsible party, an alternative solution for management of the activities will be devised.

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):

SIDS worldwide share similar development trajectories and vulnerabilities. Due to these common vulnerabilities, several risks are common to all SIDS. These global risks are outlined in the following paragraphs. Regionally specific mitigation measures are included in the risk table below.

1. Global Risks

a. COVID-19

Direct risks from the COVID-19 pandemic to the project include travel restrictions and the increased generation of waste resulting from the use of single use plastics. Some Pacific SIDS, for example, have indicated plans to close their borders until 2022, while SIDS in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean continue to be subject to rolling lockdowns. Restrictions on traveling to and within SIDS will impact project execution activities.

SIDS are also importing medical supplies to support them in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to increased pressure on existing healthcare waste management systems and related infrastructure. In selected SIDS healthcare waste management had been identified as a priority prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the subsuequent increase in the use of single use plastics and other COVID response supplies makes healthcare waste management related interventions supported by GEF ISLANDS even more of a priority.

Indirect risks and decreased resilience from the COVID-19 pandemic include decreased national support due to shifted priorities and impacts to SIDS economies. SIDS governments have had to prioritise their COVID-19 response over other management issues, including waste management. Tourism-dependent countries in particular are facing significant decreases in GDP and sharp increases in state debt.

b. Climate Change

SIDS are highly vulnerable to climate change, facing increased natural disasters and rising sea levels in the present and future. In particular, coral atolls and low-lying island regions, such as in the Bahamas, Barbuda, the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu are at high risk of damage to infrastructure and the economy due to rising sea levels and more frequent storm surges. SIDS globally are also at risk of more frequent and more intense cyclone activity that may result in infrastructure damage, disaster waste, shifts in political priorities, and delays in project outputs. For example, in recent years hurricane activity has been much more frequent and severe than the historical average in the Caribbean region.

Vulnerability to extreme climatic events poses risks to project activities. Consideration must be given to storage sites for waste, and also of the need for climate-proofing waste management infrastructure. Without such consideration, project gains in waste management improvements are at significant risk of being undermined or destroyed by extreme climate events.

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

2. Regional risks

The table below outlines the risks and proposed mitigation measures for the Indian Ocean region. Risks and proposed mitigation measures for the project?s regional, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles component can be found in the risk sections of the regional and national UNDP project document.

Table 5: Identified project risks and mitigation measures

Risk	**Risk ranking**	**Proposed mitigation measures**
COVID-19 risks		

Restricted travel	High	The Indian Ocean region has avoided many impacts of COVID-19 by restricting travel within and into the region since February 2020. It is likely these restrictions will continue into the foreseeable future. As such project travel for meetings, trainings, consultations, and technical assistance may not be possible. To ensure project activities can continue in an environment of constrained travel, the project will focus on establishing regular project meetings via Zoom or similar virtual platforms. At the beginning of the project, countries will be offered internet upgrade to ensure they are able to participate in online meetings and trainings. The first year of the project will include recruitment of the Regional Expert Team (RET) and National Project Teams (consisting of a National Project Coordinator, National Project Assistant and National Experts) in each of the IO SIDS. In this manner, even with travel restrictions, each of the IO SIDS will have a fully capable technical team in place to support the implementation of national activities, and facilitate national consultations. International travel requirements for experts of the RET will be monitored/reviewed on a continuous basis, based on country and WHO guidance.
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities	Low	National consultations have been convened in person (in the period December 2019 ? February 2020), and virtually via validation workshops (in the period May ? September 2020) to assess country readiness, and adapted accordingly. National Project Teams (consisting of a National Project Coordinator, National Project Assistant and National Experts) will be established in each of the IO SIDS to support project implementation.
Increase of new waste streams	Medium	Single use plastics is increasing internationally as part of the response to COVID-19. This has the potential to offset the work of the project in decreasing waste generation. This will be monitored carefully during the project and corrective measures will be taken where necessary and feasible. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has once again reiterated the importance of country readiness to be able to deal with healthcare waste volumes in response to a pandemic. As such, in those SIDS that prioritized HCWM as part of their national project activities, national plans will be developed to prepare countries for future pandemics.

Negative impacts to SIDS economies (especially due to tourism and remittance reduction)	High	Consultations convened with country counterparts indicate that they are facing general economic downturns and increased unemployment. Development of in-country capacity in the waste management sector, building capacity of existing private sector entities and supporting the creation of new companies, in combnation with financial mechanisms to make it financially viable to be involved in waste management, recycling, export, treatment, etc. will help to mitigate impacts, and generate new employment and livelihood opportunities.
Climate change risks		
Rising sea levels	High	In many Indian Ocean SIDS climate change is considered one of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people, particularly on low-lying atolls. For example, the Maldives is on average only 1.8 meters above present sea level and may face serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise. This presents significant barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes and SIDS? waste management facilities may face threats of inundation. While the project cannot mitigate the risk posed by rising sea levels, activities to climate proof new waste related infrastructure supported the project has been build into project interventions.
Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity	Medium	The impacts of climate change have been considered in the design of the project and will be closely monitored during execution. National activities involving waste related infrastructure will be executed in a climate sensitive way, ensuring that all structures are well sited, and climate-proofed.
Increase in disaster waste due to increased cyclone frequency	Medium	This is an important issue in the Indian Ocean region. While the project cannot address the reduction of disaster waste, it aims to improve overall waste management systems and capacity to ease the burden on landfill sites.
Operational/delivery risks		

Political priorities, will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	Medium	The institutionalisation of the project?s activities will be encouraged. Indian Ocean government stakeholders were engaged throughout the project development phase to ensure that national priorities are clearly reflected in the project design. National Governments also participated in (virtual) validation workshops for their respective national components, and participated in an in-person (prior to COVID-19 lockdowns) regional validation workshop in Seychelles. The Regional Expert Teams and National Project Teams will ensure continuous communication with key agencies to ensure sustained support. The presence of a National Project Team and UNDP Office in each IO SIDS will facilitate project coordination and communication.
Executing Agency procurement processes not capable of expending project funds in a timely manner	Low/Medium	The National Project Teams will be based within the Implementing Partner?s premises, and will be supported by the Regional Expert Team and the in-country UNDP (Country) Office when necessary and explicidly requested by the Government IP. Each national project team as well as the Regional Expert Team will have procurement and administrative expertise to ensure procurement processes and project activities are executed in a timely manner.
Centralized regional execution results in the project unable to achieve sufficient results at national level.	Low	All national activities will be coordinated by National Project Teams, which will be based within the Implementing Partner?s premises/offices, and will be supported by the Regional Expert Team and the in-country UNDP (Country) Office when necessary. It is expected that the National Project Teams will receive frequent training by the Regional Expert Team and that eventually the team will be absorbed by the Government entity to ensure sustainable and institutional knowledge building.
Duplication of effort by donors/projects	Low	During the project preparatory phase, UNEP/UNDP recognised the need for regional and national coordination of donor and government supported activities in the chemicals and waste space. In response, the project will establish an IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling (led by the Indian Ocean Commission) and establish national waste platforms in Maldives and Seychelles and support the establishment of a national waste agency in Comoros (Mauritius has already sufficient cordination mechanisms in place but will benefit from the IO Waste Platform) to support information exchange, facilitate planning and decision-making, and mobilize resources.

Private sector and/or community support and behavioural change are not adequate	Low	The private sector and CSOs/NGOs have been engaged throughout the project preparation phase and will continue to be engaged throughout the project?s execution. Members will be included in national waste platforms and in certain cases, the project boards, to ensure that their needs continue to be met. Awareness raising campaigns will be developed and executed to engender additional support from these groups and to build required capacity to ensure that can remain or be newly involved in the waste/recycling sector.
Some countries might be slower with progress, than others, due to limited capacity or not prioritising the project	Medium	The project includes four (4) IO SIDS, that vary greatly in terms of GDP as well as capacity in the chemials and waste area. It is likely that certain countries might face delays in the implementation of interventions due to competing priorities, or other reasons. To mitigate this risk each country will host a National Project Team within the premises of the national Implementating Partners (Ministry of Environment). The NPTs will be supported by the Regional Expert Team and the in-country UNDP (Country) Office when necessary, to ensure momentum is maintained and tailored support is provided when necessary.
Technical risks		
Recycling systems cannot be financed sustainably	High	High costs of transport and large geographic distances to global markets often mean that recycling is not viable without additional support of sustainable funding mechanisms. Successful initiatives in the IO have in the past involved the introduction of container deposit legislation and supporting financial mechnisms. To ensure technical assistance provided by the project is sustainable in the long run, each of the national project component will be supported by national and international environmental finance experts to access and susbequentely design feasible economic instruments to finance the long-term management, collection, recycling, treatment and export of priority product/waste streams. In addition, the project will also work with the GEF ISLANDS CCKM project on developing partnerships with shipping companies (within the scope of the Moana Taka partnership) to see if reduced shipping costs/or no shipping costs are feasible for recycling/hazardous waste activities.
Inadequate data available to support activities	Medium	Historically, data collection within the region is not adequate. 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.
Social risks		

Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities	Low	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. youth, Indigenous communities).
Economic displacement of informal sector workers through formalisation of chemicals and waste management systems	Low	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.

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.

Roles and responsibilities of the project?s governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partners for this project are:

? Union of Comoros: The General Directorate of Environment and Forestry

? Maldives: Ministry of Environment

? Mauritius: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

? Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

? Regional component: UNDP HQ/Bureau for Policy and programme (BPPS)/Nature Climate and Energy (NCE)

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;

? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

In Mauritius, several ministries and government entities will implement different outputs. A written agreement between the implementing partner, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change and following individual Responsible Parties (2) will guide the operations of the Responsible Parties and the use of the project budget for project activities. The Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs under their responsibilities, coordinated by the Project Management Unit (PMU). As required, the Responsible Parties will directly collaborate with the project partners, businesses and industries to deliver relevant project outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities.

Implementation of the Regional Component will be supported by two entities:

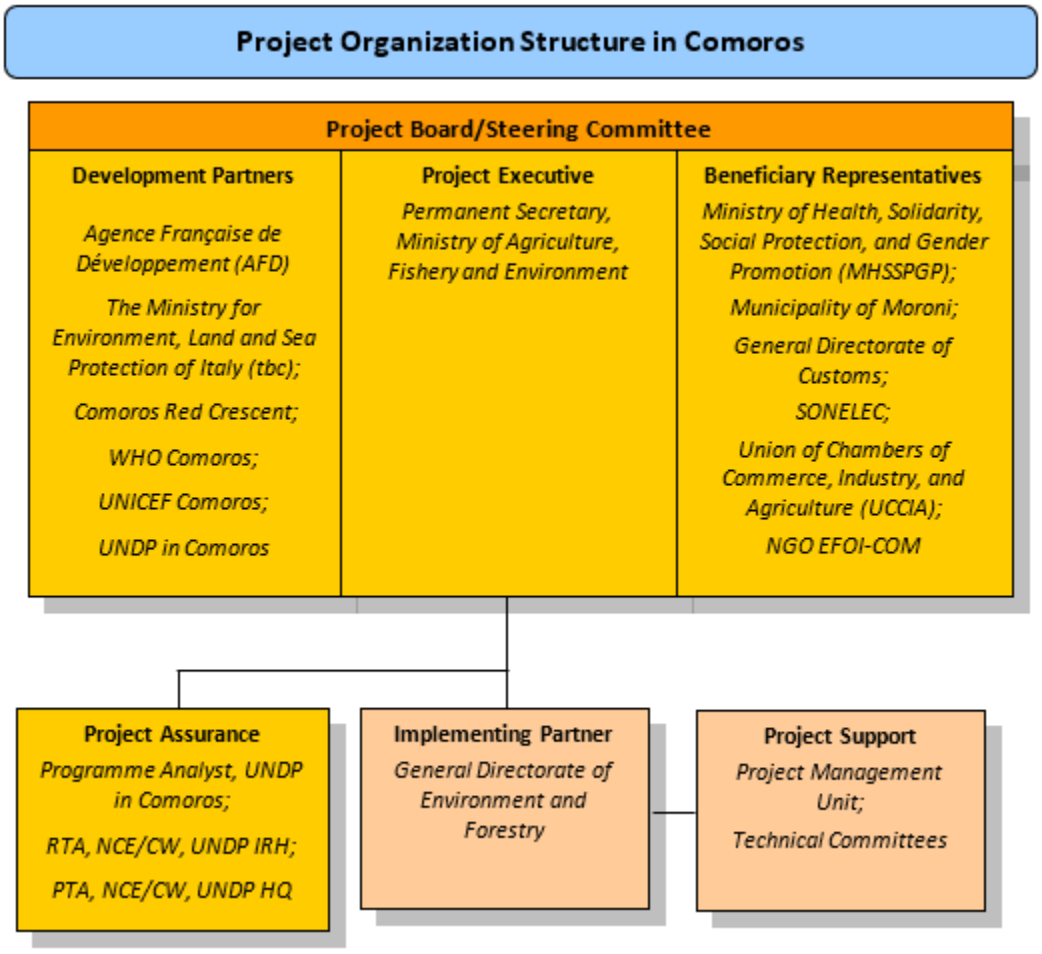
? Indian Ocean Commission that will facilitate South-South exchange among Indian Ocean and other SIDS, provide coordination of communication and knowledge management activities at regional level, strengthen partnerships with relevant organizations and donors, and support mobilization of additional co-financing, and finally organize annual regional exchange meetings;

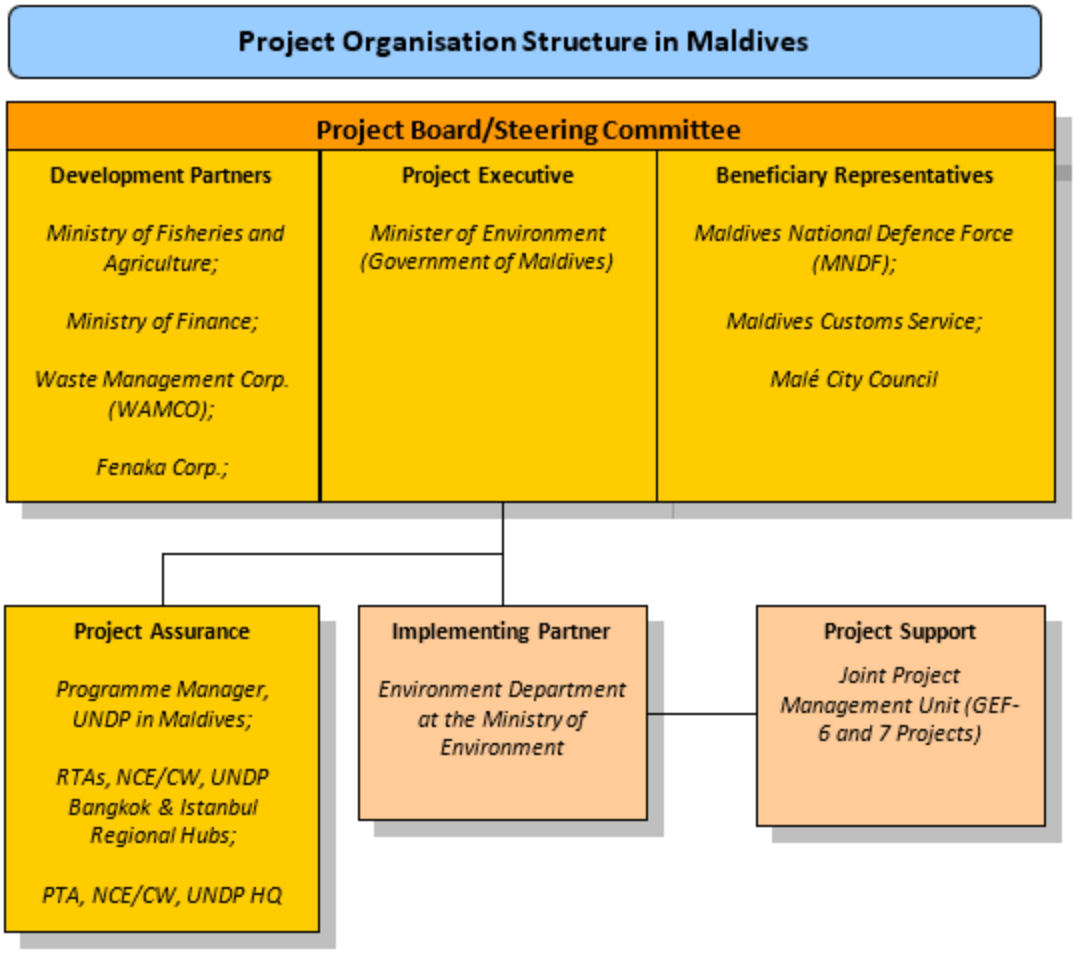
? Business Mauritius (BM) whose role will be to strengthen project?s engagement with private sector, to support capacity building on financial instruments, to establish Indian Ocean Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling, and to organize side events and business fora[1].

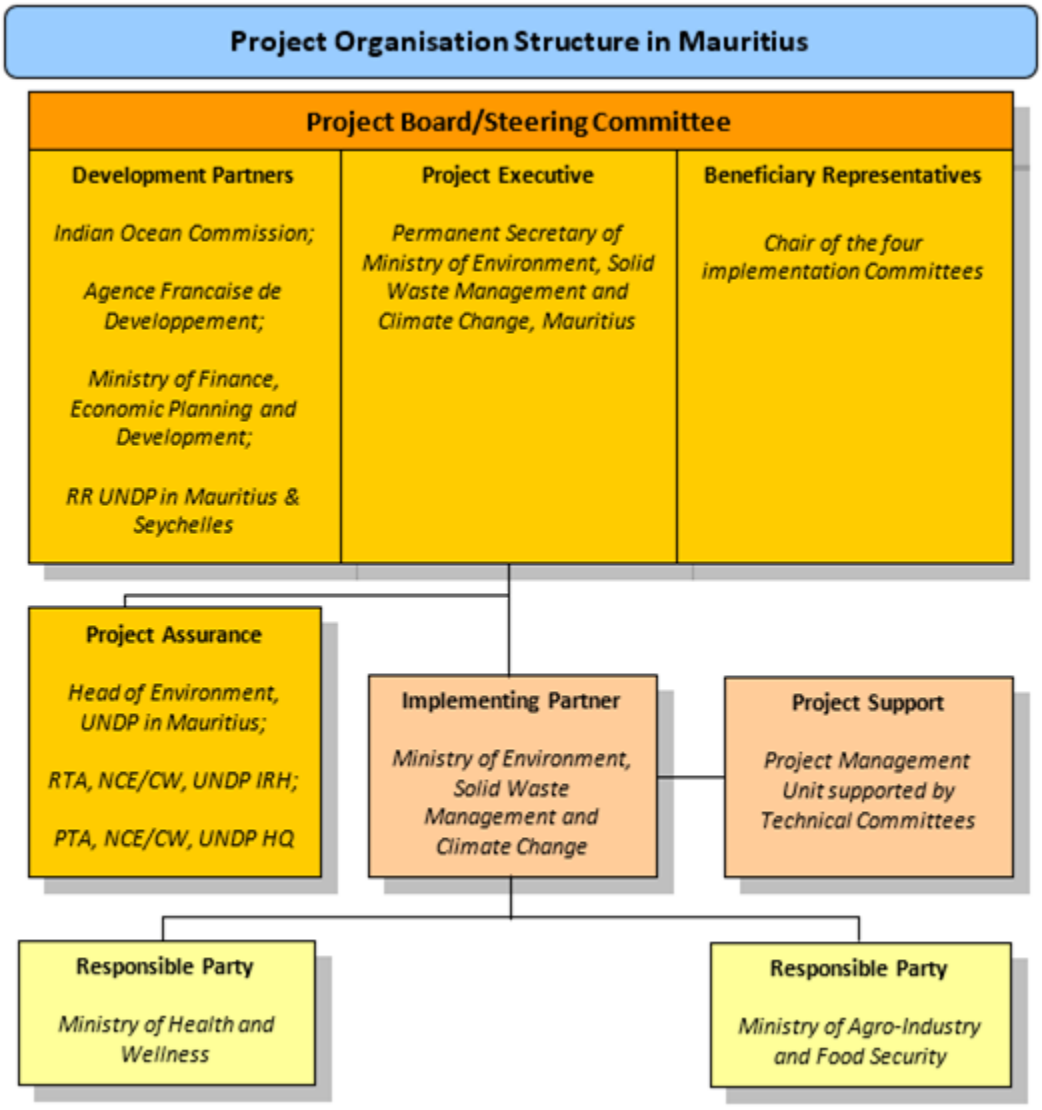
No Responsible Party has been identified in Comoros, Maldives and Seychelles at this stage.

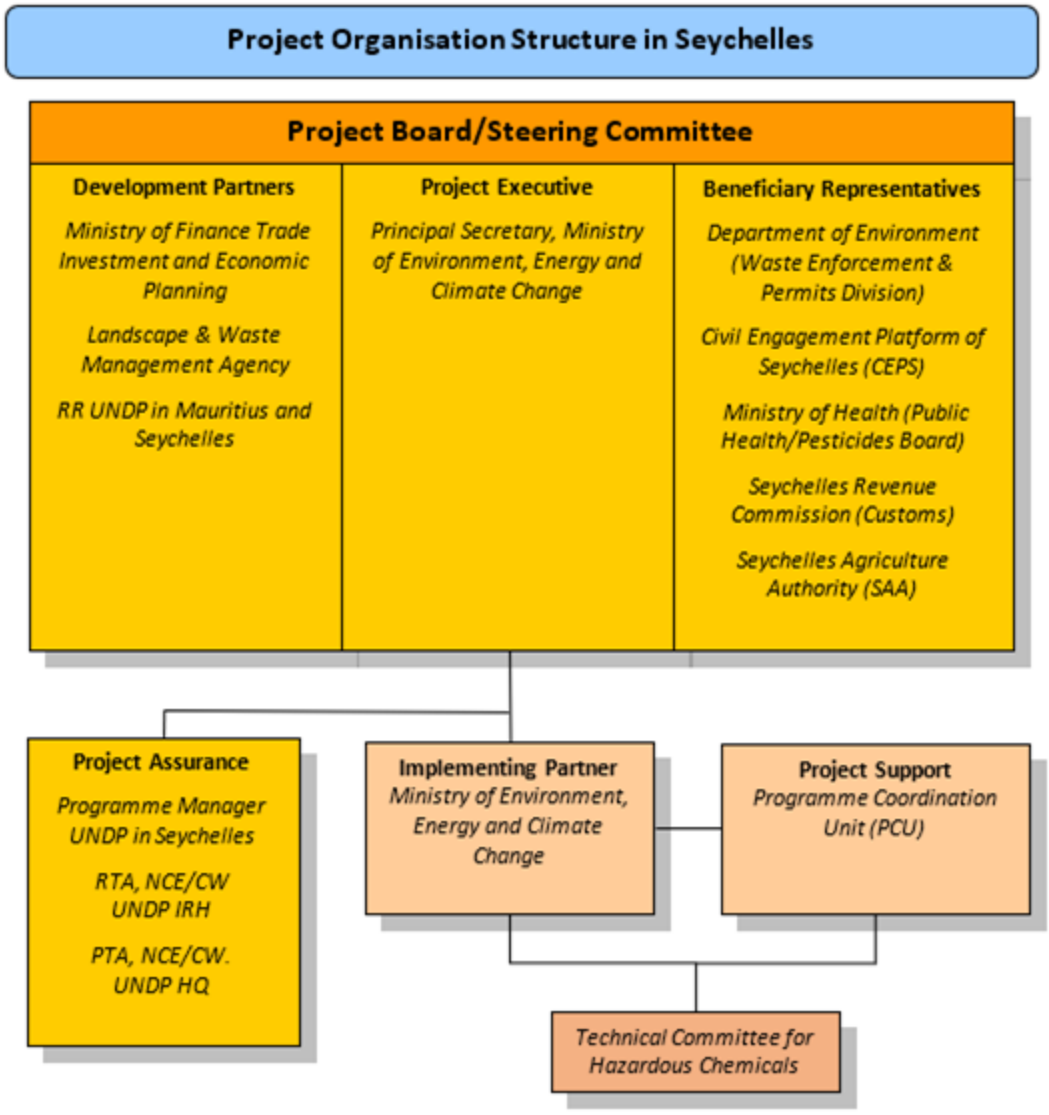
UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

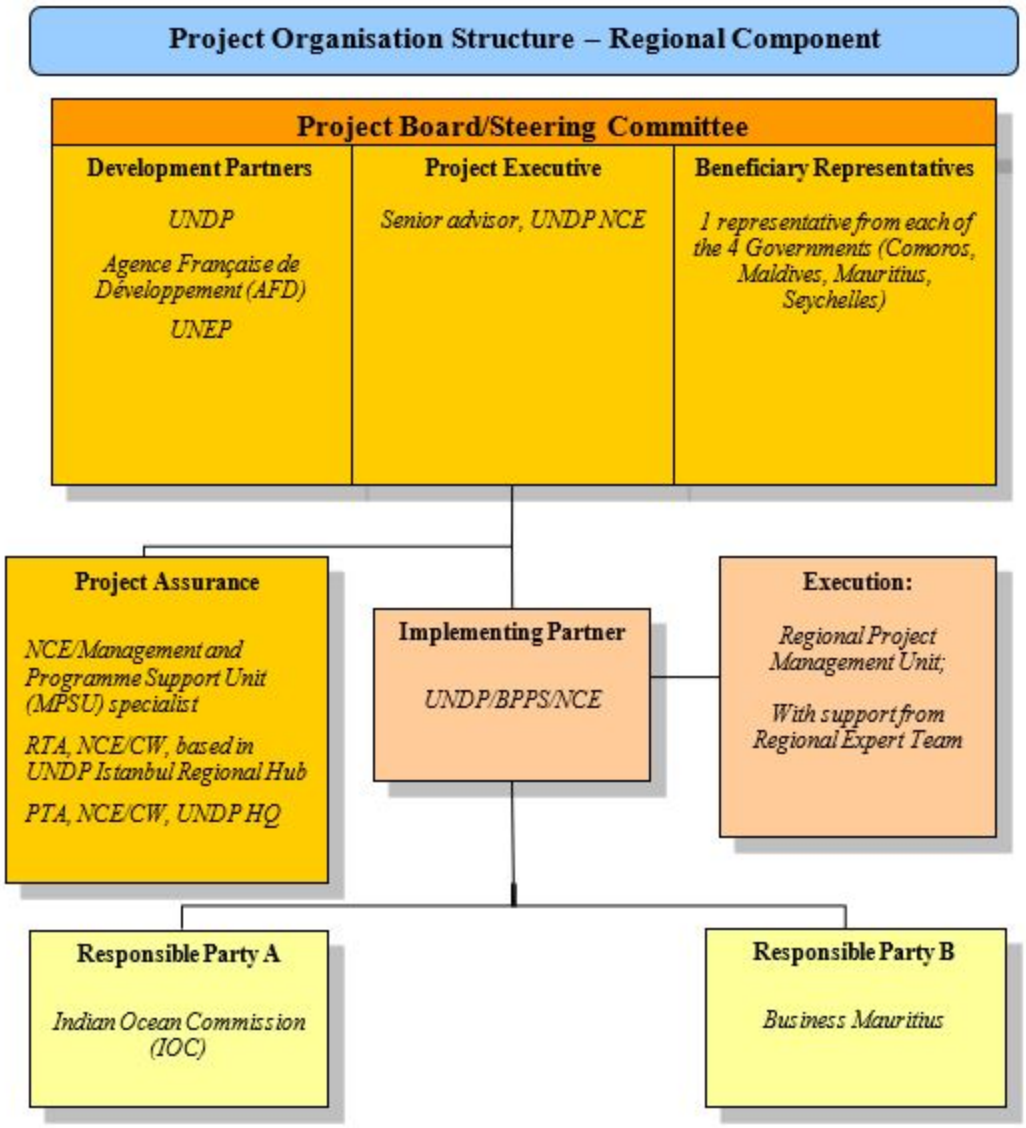
Project organisation structure:




Project Organisation Structure in Maldives
Project Board/Steering Committee
Development Partners
Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture;
Ministry of Finance;
Waste Management Corp. (WAMCO);
Fenaka Corp.;
Project Executive
Minister of Environment (Government of Maldives)
Beneficiary Representatives
Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF);
Maldives Customs Service;
Malé City Council
Project Assurance
Programme Manager, UNDP in Maldives;
RTAs, NCE/CW, UNDP Bangkok & Istanbul Regional Hubs;
PTA, NCE/CW, UNDP HQ
Implementing Partner
Environment Department at the Ministry of Environment
Project Support
Joint Project Management Unit (GEF-6 and 7 Projects)


Project Organisation Structure in Mauritius
Project Board/Steering Committee
Development Partners
Indian Ocean Commission;
Agence Francaise de Developpement;
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development;
RR UNDP in Mauritius & Seychelles
Project Executive
Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Mauritius
Beneficiary Representatives
Chair of the four implementation Committees
Project Assurance
Head of Environment, UNDP in Mauritius;
RTA, NCE/CW, UNDP IRH;
PTA, NCE/CW, UNDP HQ
Implementing Partner
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change
Project Support
Project Management Unit supported by Technical Committees
Responsible Party
Ministry of Health and Wellness
Responsible Party
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security


Project Organisation Structure in Seychelles
Project Board/Steering Committee
Development Partners
Ministry of Finance Trade Investment and Economic Planning
Landscape & Waste Management Agency
RR UNDP in Mauritius and Seychelles
Project Executive
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Beneficiary Representatives
Department of Environment (Waste Enforcement & Permits Division)
Civil Engagement Platform of Seychelles (CEPS)
Ministry of Health (Public Health/Pesticides Board)
Seychelles Revenue Commission (Customs)
Seychelles Agriculture Authority (SAA)
Project Assurance
Programme Manager UNDP in Seychelles
RTA, NCE/CW UNDP IRH
PTA, NCE/CW. UNDP HQ
Implementing Partner
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Project Support
Programme Coordination Unit (PCU)
Technical Committee for Hazardous Chemicals



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate), or Director of NCE (or their designate), will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

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Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

? Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

? Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded;

? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;

? Address project-level grievances;

? Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;

? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

? Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a) Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive for each component is specified in the respective Project Organisation Structures above.

b) Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) for each component are specified in the respective Project Organisation Structures above.

c) Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners for each component are specified in the respective Project Organisation Structures above.

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Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

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[1] BM has undergone a specific assessment through the HACT process, complemented by a PCAT, which identified its capacity to manage project activities, with a low associated risk. The selection of BM as responsible party is provisional, as it will need to be confirmed through an assessment process at the start of the project implementation, and is dependant on the succesful completion of due diligence. In case BM would not be in position to play the role envisaged of responsible party, an alternative solution for management of the activities will be devised.

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.

For the Indian Ocean SIDS the GEF ISLANDS programme is consistent with the priorities of the chemicals and wastes-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which the Indian Ocean SIDS are a party[1], and the priorities as laid out in the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and Minamata Initial Assessments (MIA) reports of the Indian Ocean SIDS. There does not (yet) exist a joint Indian Ocean specific chemicals and wastes strategy that guides chemicals and wastes related activities for the Indian Ocean. That said, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has a regional action plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries, with the objective to elaborate the multi-annual programming of the IOC in the waste reduction and waste management consistent with the national priorities of each State, which consists of the following axes:

? To create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region.

? To improve legislations and institutional laws regarding their waste management strategy.

? To create a specific environment to develop research, education and innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean.

Priorities that are common among Indian Ocean SIDS (for SIDS specific national priorities, kindly refer to table 6 below) and that will be addressed through the ISLANDS programme applying national and regional approaches, include:

? Improving import and export control of hazardous chemicals and products containing them.

? Phasing-out of products containing chemicals of concerns (POPs, Hg, HHPs etc.) and introducing safer alternatives.

? Identify and assess opportunities for the establishment of financially sustainable regional Indian Ocean recycling/disposal/export systems for waste streams that are challenging to handle/manage at Indian Ocean SIDS level (e.g. hazardous waste, e-waste, ELV, POPs/Hg containing wastes, PCBs, obsolete pesticides, etc.).

? Implementing (in-country) integrated national waste management and recycling systems that would be able to sustainably manage, municipal, healthcare and hazardous waste as well as recyclables to help reduce POPs/Hg emissions, illegal dumping and marine litter.

? Develop and put in place appropriate fiscal tools, incentives, product stewardship mechanisms, etc. to generate revenues to support long-term implementation of sustainable chemicals? control and waste management policies.

SIDS National Priorities:

Table 6 below outlines national priority issues, and consistency with relevant plans under the Stockholm and Minamata conventions.

Table 6: IO SIDS national priority issues and consistency with relevant plans under the Stockholm and Minamata conventions.

Country	**National priority**	**NIP** **(Stockholm Convention)**	**NIP Update** **(Stockholm Convention)**	**MIA** **(Minamata Convention)**
Indian Ocean SIDS				
Comoros	Implement an integrated waste management system focusing on MSWM; HCWM; PCB Management	NIP (2007): 1. ESM of PCBs, PCB contaminated equipment and sites 2. ESM of pesticides 3. ESM of dioxins and furans	Under Development. Draft available. Final NIP is expected to be approved in 2020.	Final MIA Report (October 2017). Identified priorities: Strengthen technical and institutional capacity to implement sound management of medical waste; Develop a database on mercury-containing products in the Union of the Comoros; Strengthen border controls; and, Introduce mercury alternatives.

Maldives	E-waste and hazardous waste management; Safe pesticides mgnt & introduction of alternatives; Marine litter; Import/export control	NA proceeded directly to NIP Update	NIP update (2017): Develop legislation for Chemicals management; Strengthen institutional capacity; Improve data collection and management systems; Improve awareness on EEE and WEEE; Develop an action plan to reduce releases from UPOPs; Develop an action plan to identify, manage and reduce releases from stockpiles, articles and wastes.	Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Maldives is underway. GEF ID: 9548 UNEP GEF-6

Mauritius	E-waste, healthcare and hazardous waste management; Improve control of import and export; Phase-out of Hg containing products.	NIP (2005). It is noteworthy to indicate that addressing UPOPs reduction from HCWM is the last remaining recommendation from the first NIP. All the other national priorities highlighted in the country?s first NIP have already been addressed with government and GEF support.	Proposal for NIP update submitted in GEF-6 as part of C&W FSP ? which was TC but not approved. Proposal for EA NIP update will be submitted in GEF-7 (draft EA PIF is ready).	Final MIA Report (2018) priorities: Replacement of thermometers and other mercury-containing devices; Improvement of the policy and regulatory framework governing the import, management, storage and waste management practices for mercury and mercury-containing wastes; Awareness campaigns and training; Improved monitoring and reporting capacity.
Seychelles	Hazardous waste management; Improved management of pesticides and phase out of HHPs; E-waste management; Phase-out of Hg containing products; Improved import/customs control.	NIP completed in 2007 (GEF 3 project ID: 1791) Effective control of PCB and UPOPs; Enhanced institutional, organisational and legal capacity for effective POPs management; Appropriate technology and technical facilities available for control, storage, treatment and disposal of POPs.	NIP update completed in 2014 (GEF 5 project ID: 5128) Improved domestication of the Stockholm Convention & regulations that provide finance for chemicals management; Ban the importation, manufacture, use and export of POPs pesticides; Ban the use of PCB equipment by 2025 and ensure recovered PCB are treated; Ban on PBDE and phase out of PBDE containing products.	MIA Finalized (Final MIA report dated March 2017) Legal & institutional strengthening; Phase-out/storage and disposal of Hg products; Capacity building, education and awareness; Research, monitoring & reporting.

In addition to the specific national priorities listed in Table 6 above all project countries in the Indian Ocean region confirmed the need to address a set of issues / priorities common across many countries. These include:

? Better management of land-based sources of marine litter;

? Better management of electronics and improved access to recycling technologies;

? Systems to address huge increases in waste volumes produced following natural disasters (such as cyclones, hurricanes and tsunamis) as well as pandemics (e.g. covid-19);

? Improved customs regulations and controls on import of hazardous chemicals and goods containing future hazardous waste;

? Reduced risks from pesticide use, specifically phasing out Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) linked to less environmental pollution, to lower chemical residues in food and exposure during application;

? Improved management of used oil waste, e-waste, pneumatic tires, and End-of-Life Vehicles;

? Phase-out of mercury containing products and devices in line with the Minamata Convention phase-out deadline of 2020; and

? Improved management of waste streams that can lead to the releases of Hg, new POPs, UPOPs, or marine litter, etc., including WEEE management, Healthcare Waste Management and Municipal Waste Management through the engagement of the private sector, introduction of BAT/BEP and introduction of import bans/restrictions (POPs/Hg containing products, products containing chemicals of cncern, etc.)

These cross-cutting priorities will be addressed across all countries in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions with the aim of developing a uniform or equivalent management approach across all countries in the region.

The proposed alternative scenario seeks to address these priorities through a combination of global, regional and national level interventions. The national priorities and associated interventions are elaborated in national project documents. All participating SIDS have confirmed their priorities are in line with current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) national priorities.

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[1] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Minamata Convention on Mercury; The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); Basel Convention on the

Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

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 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) will be captured, stored, and distributed through knowledge products and services plus knowledge assets (by the CCKM), to all stakeholders. The aim is to foster an environment of cross fertilisation between regions to ensure best practice is applied at global level thus ?raising the bar? of environmental compliance and ensuring 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 which focusses on communications. This component is expected to lead to the outcome of SIDS experiences being available to other SIDS, and that SIDS learning exchange is active.

As part of the Indian Ocean Child Project, activities under Component 4 will include both the generation and dissemination of knowledge within the Indian Ocean region (using tools and formats developed by the CCKM) and, provide inputs to CCKM for dissemination outside the region. The CCKM project is a vehicle to capture and make accessible knowledge derived from all regional child project activities, as well as SIDS relevant resources from other activities (historical and future). The overall aim of this approach to promote the use of evidence-based learning to deliver benefits across SIDS into the future.

The Indian Ocean project includes activities dedicated to the generation of case studies and sharing of knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. These are outlined in the Alternative Scenario (above) and budgeted under Component 4. Key deliverables include 18 detailed case studies and fact sheets on:

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1. **Comoros**: Collection, storage and treatment/export of used oils;

2. **Comoros**: Establishment of a system for the collection, processing and export of recyclable products (paper, plastic, electronic waste or car batteries);

3. **Comoros**: Collection, processing and export of end-of-life vehicles;

4. **Maldives**: Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste;

5. **Maldives**: Management of waste in the tourism sector in the Maldives;

6. **Maldives**: Finance mechanisms related to chemicals and waste management in the Maldives.

7. **Maldives**: Collection, processing and export of recyclables (scrap metal, car batteries, used oils, e-waste);

8. **Maldives:** Case study on gender and chemical use and hazardous waste management to highlight and better understand women and men?s roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to chemical use and hazardous waste management;

9. **Mauritius**: Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW);

10. **Mauritius**: Product stewardship mechanisms in Mauritius;

11. **Mauritius**: Refining of used oils in Mauritius;

12. **Mauritius**: Collection, interim storage and export of hazardous waste in Mauritius;

13. **Mauritius**: Design and implementation of a Centralized Treatment Facility for healthcare waste management;

14. **Mauritius**: Collection, dismantling and export of e-waste;

15. **Mauritius**: Collection, processing and export of recyclables (plastics, car batteries, scrap tires);

16. **Seychelles**: Implementation of the EPR framework in Seychelles (including the PET and aluminum can schemes);

17. **Seychelles**: Knowledge products on the additional schemes to be developed as part of the project: used batteries, waste oil, e-waste;

18. **Seychelles**: Gender-responsive case study/publication prepared on the management of wastes in the tourism sector in the Seychelles;

19. **Seychelles**: Gender-responsive case study/publication prepared on the testing and levels of mercury in fish.

In addition to regional and global dissemination, these case studies will be used during awareness programmes conducted by the National Implementing Partners to inform and educate national stakeholders on the sound management/disposal of hazardous waste and chemicals.

The timing of the development and delivery of these deliverables will be agreed and reviewed annually with CCKM, as part of the execution of the programmatic communications plan.

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, increasing awareness among target groups, stimulating behaviour change, and expanding and extending project impact.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annexes 4a ? 4d details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[1]. The costed M&E plan included below and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: Each of project?s components will organize a project inception workshop (1 regional and 4 national inception workshops) will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
8. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year?s PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). MTR will be coordinated centrally by the regional component while national components will hire national evaluators to support the international evaluator/s.

The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by June 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. MTR will be coordinated centrally by the regional component while national components will hire national evaluators to support the international evaluator/s.

The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by April 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report?s completion.

Final Report:

The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project?s deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

Table 7: ***Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget (combined for regional and national components)***

GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget (US$)**	**Time frame**
	Total GEF grant	
Inception Workshop	24,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually, typically between June-August
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	65,250	On-going

Monitoring of gender action plan	45,500	On-going.
Supervisions missions	None	Annually
Contract evaluator/s to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	58,800	Expected final date: June 2024
Contract evaluator/s to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	58,800	Expected final date: April 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	**252,350**	

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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 project is designed to deliver socioeconomic benefits in each of the four (4) project countries. The planned project will be executed in a unique context. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic means that tourism to Indian Ocean country destinations has significantly dwindled. Most of the IO SIDS rely on tourism for large portions of their GDP. This contraction of the economy is causing rising levels of unemployment across the region.

The project is focused on behavioural change of the general public, the private sector as well as government, developing partnerships, financial mechanisms and BAT conform waste management and recycling systems while ensuring that necessary private sector and government capacity is built to sustainably operate waste and chemicals management systems in the long run, increasing people?s awareness and understanding on the importance of waste and chemicals management and recycling, while creating livelihoods and job opportunities.

There are a number of very important socioeconomic benefits of the project, these include:

? Reduced health impact from the exposure to hazardous chemicals, including PCBs, POPs pesticides, Highly Hazardous Pesticides, Mercury, UPOPs, new industrial POPs and other priority chemicals of concern. The project aims to directly benefit 940,341 people, of which 466,449 women and 473,892 men.

? A cleaner environment with less waste and recyclables scattered about, leading to a more pristine environment supporting tourism (and indirectly job creation and retention in the tourism sector), but also reducing the spread of vector born diseases such as Malaria, Dengue Fever, Chikungunya, and supporting general public hygiene.

? Improved Healthcare Waste Management practices and treatment, leading to improved infection control and reducing the spread of infectious diseases including COVID-19, but also HIV/AIDS, Hepatitus B and C, protecting healthcare personnel, patients, visitors and nearby communities.

? Job creation through opportunities created in the area of waste management, including but not limited to: the collection of (levied) recyclables and wastes, waste processing and recycling, waste transportation, storage, export and disposal, management and operation of waste management infrastructure (landfills, centralized treatment and interim storage facilities), among other opportunities. Focus will be placed on supporting the creation of new SMEs and increasing the capacity of existing companies, creating business opportunities through Public Private Partnerships as well as regional and global partnerships.

? Greening of the tourism industry, resulting not only in waste reduction in a selected number of tourism resorts, but also greeing the sector through the introduction of financial incentives to encourage the adoption of green tourism labels, resulting in greening construction, operation, reduced water usage, reduced waste generation, reduced energy use, reduced use of chemicals (cleaning, pesticides, insecticides, etc.).

? A general increase in awareness about the environmental and health impacts of PCBs, POPs pesticides, Highly Hazardous Pesticides, Mercury, UPOPs, new industrial POPs and other chemicals of concern as well as the safe application and use of chemicals and products of concern, and safer alternatives. The project aims to increase the awareness of 963,426 people (514,623 women and 448,803 men).

? Improved policy, regulatory, monitoring and analysis frameworks to safeguard human health and the environment.

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
	High or Substantial		

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.

Please refer to the attached SESPs and ESMF.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6400 GEF ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project ESMF - final_25June2021_cleared	CEO Endorsement ESS	

Title	Module	Submitted
6400 SESP - SIDS Regional component - final_25June2021_cleared	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6400 SESP - Seychelles - 25 Nov 2020_clean (1)	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6400 SESP - Comores - 25 Nov 2020_clean	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6400 SESP - Maldives - 25 Nov 2020_clean	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6400 SESP - Mauritius _25 Nov 2020_clean	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).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

SDG 3 ?Good Health and Well-being? protecting local, regional and global populations from the health impact of hazardous chemicals;

SDG 5 ?Gender Equality? promoting gender perspective;

SDG 6 ?Clean Water and Sanitation? protecting water resources from contamination;

SDG 8. Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

SDG 9 ?Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure? supporting industry in reducing its harmful releases;

SDG 11 ?Sustainable Cities and Communities? making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

SDG 12 ?Responsible Consumption and Production? phasing out products containing harmful substances;

SDG 14 ?Life below water? safeguarding marine life from exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes;

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):

Comoros: Strategic Priority 1 (SCA2D Strategic Priority 1): Accelerating structural transformation of the economy and sustainable environmental management (SCA2D Strategic Direction 1)

Strategic Objective 1.6 - Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Result 1.6.1 - Productive capital is restored / Result 1.6.2 - Resilience to disasters and the effects of climate change is strengthened

Effect 4 UNDAF: By 2021, the most vulnerable populations ensure their resilience to climate change and crises.

Output 4.3 UNDAF: State institutions and non-state actors have the technical and technological capacity to sustainably improve the management of the environment and ecosystem services.

Indicator 4.3.c. Number of towns and structures with an integrated solid waste management system.

CPD Output 4: Local governments have the institutional structures, operational frameworks, and skills to promote resilience and local development.

Indicator 4.4: Number of communities with a functional integrated solid waste management system. Baseline: 0. Target: 3. Source: municipalities. Frequency: end of cycle.

Maldives:

Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Output 2.8: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste

Mauritius:

Outcome: Design and implementation of a portfolio of activities and solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, integration of ecosystem services approaches, sound management of chemicals and waste, while ensuring that climate change challenges in terms of adaptation and mitigation are fully addressed

Output 3: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals, and hazardous waste

Indicator 3.1. Extent to which Mauritius fulfils its obligations regarding international conventions on chemicals and wastes ? Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention (Baseline 2, Target 4)

Seychelles: Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023

SPF Outcome 3: By 2023, national, sub-national, and community levels have enhanced capacity for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to mitigate and cope with disasters and the effects of climate change

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: *To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain*	**Project Objective Indicator 1** (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0 direct project beneficiaries	**Total**: 401,430 direct project beneficiaries (192,412 women and 206,018)	**Total**: 940,341 direct project beneficiaries (466,449 women and 473,892 men)

POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS.	**Project Objective Indicator 2** (GEF Sub- Indicator 9.1 ? contributes to GEF Core Indicator 9): Solid and Liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs) Type. -	**Comoros**: About 100 PCB containing/contaminated electrical units remain in the country (57 MT), of which 30 MT are out of service and 27 MT remain in service. Combined containing 13,5 MT PCB (contaminated) oil. The island of Grand Comoros has 1 storage facility for obsolete pesticides which stores 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides. **Maldives**: Import of 125 tonnes of pesticides/yr (2014) and 10 tonnes of HHPs/yr (2013). An estimated 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are yearly generated (2016). Some e-waste is being collected and exported as scrap metal. **Mauritius**: Amount of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers imported in 2018 was 831 tons, 206 tons and 1,171 tons respectively (a total of 2,208 tons/yr). 40 tons of pesticide containers are put on the market, out of which only 172 kg were recovered in 2019. 7,600 tons of e-waste were estimated to be generated on a yearly basis, only 200 tons were exported in 2014. **Seychelles**: HHP baseline unknown. E-	**Total**: 45 MT **Maldives**: 1 MT HHPs avoided **Mauritius**: 45 MT HHPs avoided	**Total**: 176 MT **Comoros**: 13.5 MT PCBs disposed of **Comoros**: 22 MT HHPs/POPs disposed of **Mauritius**: 132 MT HHPs avoided **Maldives**: 3 MT HHPs avoided **Seychelles**: 5 MT HHPs avoided **MAL/MAU/SEY**: 0.135 MT PBDE/OBDEs disposed of

	Project Objective Indicator 3 (GEF Sub-Indicator 9.2 ? contributes to GEF Core Indicator 9): Quantity of mercury reduced [Metric Tons]. -	**Combined Baseline**: **Comoros**: The Comoros MIA Report (Oct 2017) indicated a total amount of mercury releases and emissions in of 560 kg/yr, of which the main sources are orginate for 60% (334 kg/yr) from incineration and open burning of waste, informal dumping of general waste, and for 39% (214 kg/yr) from mercury added products. **Mauritius**: The Mauritius MIA Report (2018) states that in its baseline year (2016), approximately 33,500 (+ 1,262 obsolete) mercury containing thermometers were still present in the country, combined containing an estimated 86.9 kg of mercury. **Seychelles**: The 2016 Seychelles MIA Report (2016) states that with respect to Hg inputs to society, 36 kg of mercury per year is contained in products of which 1 kg in thermometers.	**Total**: 0.122 MT **Comoros:** 0.006 MT **Mauritius**: 0.09 MT **Seychelles**: 0.026 MT	**Total**: 0.363 MT **Comoros:** 0.015 MT **Mauritius**: 0.27 MT **Seychelles**: 0.078 MT

	Project Objective Indicator 4 (GEF Sub-Indicator 9.6): Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided [Metric Tonnes] -	**Comoros**: The updated NIP identified: ~ 100 units of PCB contaminated equipment (57 MT, of which 30 MT phased out and 27 MT in service), which combined contain 13.5 MT of PCB contaminated oil. On the 3 islands combined, 1 storage unit has been identified containing 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides. The inventory (2019) organized by UCCIA / COI / CapBusiness on the management of recyclables on islands in the Indian Ocean estimated that ~ 130 tonnes / year of car batteries are imported, and 23 tons are collected / exported; 525 tons / year of oil are imported, and 72 tons / year are collected; and 1,400 tonnes / year of PET are imported and 30 tonnes are collected.	**Comoros:** Hazardous waste inventory completed (including detailed PCB inventory and obsolete pesticides inventory) and national priorities identified.	**Comoros:** 30 MT tonnes of PCB containing equipment and 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides (POP and non-POP) have been exported, and soundly treated by a certified facility + 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.

		Maldives: The 2016 NIP inventory did not cover hazardous wastes other than POPs. Currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles in Maldives is available. Secure Bag Pvt Ltd exported in 2019: 15,300 tonnes of scrap metal to India; 73 tonnes of Lead Acid Batteries to South Korea (133 tonnes of car batteries were exported by other companies - often Indian companies); 308 tonnes of waste oil to India; and e-waste to South Korea. Maldivian NGOs (FALE, BEAM and PARLEY) collect and export PET bottles to India for the clothing industry (quantities unknown). The global e-waste statistics partnership estimates that yearly 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are being generated in the Maldives. As e-waste (for now) has the same HS code as scrap metal, no data is available on the amount of e-waste being collected and exported.	**Maldives**: 100 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.	**Maldives**: 300 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.

		Mauritius: The last hazardous waste inventory for the country was carried out in 2011. An updated inventory is necessary to identify hazardous wastes in the possession of waste generators and support the future planning of the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility as well as the management and export of hazardous wastes; The collection of empty pesticide containers and their recycling requires significant scale-up (in 2018, 172 kg were collected/recycled out of 40 tonnes imported); Mauritius yearly generates ~ 5,000 tons of used oil (980 tons/year are collected/recycled); 7,600 metric tons of e-waste (277 tons/year are collected/exported); ~470 metric tons of hazardous waste that requires storage/export (of which 26 metric tons/year have been exported over the past 3 years); At baseline level, 1,283 metric tons/year of hazardous waste is being collected/exported for recycling.	**Mauritius**: 80 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.	**Mauritius:** 200 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.

		Seychelles: Data obtained during the PPG phase indicated that 192 tons/year of used batteries are being exported (2018); 312,000 liters (275 tons) of waste oil being incinerated locally (30% collection rate) (2020); E-waste generation stands at 879 tons/year (2017), but e-waste is not collected/exported (2020), no ELVs are being procesed. 2.5 million PET bottles are collected every month, shredded and exported.	**Seychelles**: 644 Metric Tons of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.	**Seychelles**: 2,112 Metric Tons of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided since start of the project.

	<u>Project Objective Indicator 5</u> <u>(GEF Core Indicator 10)</u>: Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources [g-TEQ]. -	**Comoros:** The 2 referral hospitals and the 8 HCFs generate approximately 64 tonnes of infectious HCW per year, which are treated in non-BAT batch incinerators, resulting in 2.6 g-TEQ of UPOPs releases per year. **Maldives**: 130,971 tonnes of MSW are burned in the open yearly (including hazardous & HCW waste) leading to UPOPs releases of 39.3 g-TEQ/yr (air) and 1.3 g-TEQ/yr (residue). **Mauritius:** The 2005 NIP (base year 2003) indicated that medical waste incineration in Mauritius was responsible for 5.5 g-TEQ/year, representing 20% of UPOPs releases in the country.	**Total:** 1.83 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Comoros:** 0.52 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Maldives**: 0.79 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Mauritius**: 0.52 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided.	**Total:** 17.6 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Comoros:** 7.04 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Maldives**: 2.20 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided. **Mauritius**: 8.36 g-TEQ of POPs emissions avoided.

	<u>Project Objective Indicator 6</u> <u>(GEF Sub-Indicator 5.3)</u>: Amount of Marine Litter Avoided. -	**Comoros**: It is estimated that 400 MT of municipal waste are generated every day, of which the majority (146,000 MT/yr) is indiscriminately dumped (in the ocean or on land). **Combined baseline**: Project countries have already taking efforts to reduce the use of plastics and in particular single use plastics, however plastics continue to make up a large part of the marine litter that is entering the Indian Ocean.	**Comoros**: The disposal of 1,000 MT of municipal waste into the ocean and the environment has been avoided from the start of the project. **Combined 4 IO SIDS**: The disposal of 1,000 MT of plastics into the ocean and the environment has been avoided.	**Comoros**: The disposal of 4,000 MT of municipal waste into the ocean and the environment has been avoided from the start of the project. **Combined 4 IO SIDS:** The disposal of 4,000 MT of plastics into the ocean and the environment has been avoided.
Project Component 1	**Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS**			

Project Outcome 1 *SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste*	**Indicator 7**: Number of customs/border control and environmental/inspections officers (men and women) of which the capacity has been further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans.	**Combined baseline**: Customs/border control officers and environmental/inspections officers do not have sufficient awareness and/or knowledge to prevent the import and use of: 1) Mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention; 2) POPs 3) Banned pesticides (POPs/HHPs); 4) Banned products/chemicals as per (future) national bans (e.g. plastics, chemicals); 5) Other **Comoros**: The Ozone unit has some experience in monitoring imports of chemicals and has provided training to customs on ODS imports. **Maldives**: The Maldives Customs Service (MCS) has a training academy which conduct trainings periodically in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on CITES and the Ozone unit on ODS. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) maintains a Central Chemical Management System (CCMS) called ?MAKUDI? which will be operational starting February 2020.	**Combined 4 IO SIDS**: 4 formal agreements signed (1 per SIDS) between customs and the Implementing partner in each of the 4 countries. 220 customs/port officials and environmental (inspection) staff (of which 136 men and 84 women) trained through national and regional training sessions (2) on: i) The monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans/restrictions (in particular those related to pesticides (HHPs/POPs), mercury, hazardous chemicals and products containing them and plastics); ii) The safe handling/ management/treatment and disposal of hazardous chemicals and products containing them; and iii) The design and improvement of electronic import/data collection/monitoring systems for hazardous chemicals and products containing them; iv) SIDS-SIDS experience sharing.	**Combined 4 IO SIDS**: (same as midterm): 4 formal agreements signed (1 per SIDS) between customs and the Implementing partner in each of the 4 countries. 484 customs/port officials and environmental (inspection) staff (of which 306 men and 178 women) trained through national and regional training sessions (4) on: i) The monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans/restrictions (in particular those related to pesticides (HHPs/POPs), mercury, hazardous chemicals and products containing them and plastics); ii) The safe handling/ management/treatment and disposal of hazardous chemicals and products containing them; and iii) The design and improvement of electronic import/data collection/monitoring systems for hazardous chemicals and products containing them; iv) SIDS-SIDS experience sharing.

		Comoros: The Direction des Douanes (with financial support of COMESA) is developing a One-Stop-Window (Guichet Unique) through an electronic platform for the import of phytosanitary products (including pesticides) and food stuffs linking the 3 islands and 4 agencies (INRAPE, ANAMEV, Direction des Mines, ANPI).	**Comoros:** ?Guichet Unique? assessed and a plan developed for the monitoring of quantities/types of imported pesticides.	**Comoros:** The ?Guichet Unique? is able to monitor quantities/types of imported pesticides.
		Mauritius: The Mauritius Network Services (MNS) system will in the near future support the licensing, permitting and clearance for chemical products. The MNS system is in place but does not allow yet automatic tracking/monitoring of the quantities and types of imported chemicals.	**Mauritius**: Design proposal finalized to improve the MNS system in order to automatically track/monitor imported quantities of chemicals.	**Mauritius**: The MNS system is improved to automatically track/monitor quantities and types of imported chemicals.

	Indicator 8 (including GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4, 9.5 and 10.1): Number of policies, regulations and/or standards developed to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.	The Indian Ocean SIDS have several laws and regulations in place governing the import and use of chemicals as well as the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes:	**Combined 4 IO SIDS**: 15 policies, regulations and/or standards developed. **GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4** (Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste): 4 **GEF Sub-Indicator 9.5**: (Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities): 4 **GEF Sub-Indicator 10.1** (Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air): 3	**Combined 4 IO SIDS:** 27 policies, regulations and/or standards developed. **GEF Sub-Indicator 9.4** (Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste): 4 **GEF Sub-Indicator 9.5**: (Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities): 4 **GEF Sub-Indicator 10.1** (Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air): 3

		Comoros: The country has adopted a framework law on the environment (1994) which stipulates the protection of the environment in general and the management of waste in its articles 54; 59; 60; 61 and 62. However, the articles are not very descriptive. The health code was revised in 2011, including a chapter on environmental protection, however both are awaiting adoption. In 2017, Comoros adopted the law on plant protection as well as the law prohibiting the production, import, marketing and distribution of plastic packaging and bags. A draft law on pesticides was updated in 2017, but not adopted. Apart from the law on sachets, no text governing the import and exploitation of chemicals has been put in place.	**Comoros**: i) Ban on Hg containing products drafted; ii) Law on the management of pesticides revised and list of banned pesticides updated; iii) Regulation for the implementation of the health code drafted; and, iv) Policies and regulations for HCWM drafted.	**Comoros**: i) Regulation for the implementation of the ?Law on the management of pesticides? drafted; ii) Revision of fiscal framework on import products (2nd hand products and those containing hazardous components); iii) Guidelines developed for priority hazardous wastes (e.g. PCBs, waste oil, obsolete pesticides).

		Maldives: A Chemicals Regulation was adopted/approved in 2019 and contains aspects related to: a) Labelling and import of chemicals; b) Sales of Chemicals; c) Storage of Chemicals; d) Transport of Chemicals throughout the country. The Waste Act is currently being developed (funded by the national budget) and is expected to be ratified by June 2020. Regulations on the management of hazardous waste and chemicals are also being formulated under the Waste Act. Waste Management Regulations (2012) are in place under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1992), which covers some aspects related to hazardous waste management. The Agricultural Pesticide Act (2019) of the Maldives was recently ratified and will come into effect by Dec 2020. Regulations are being developed and are expected to be gazetted by end of 2020. The Law on Importation of Prohibited Items to the Maldives 4/75 regulates among others, the imports of dangerous chemicals into the country.	**Maldives**: i) Standards on how to apply and manage pesticides[1] and a plan of action for their enforcement; and ii) Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility, formulated and submitted for approval.	**Maldives**: Guidelines for the sound disposal of i) agricultural chemical wastes, formulated and submitted for approval; ii) licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures enhanced.

		Mauritius: Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004; Environment Protection Act 2002 supported by Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998; Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001; and Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006. The Consumer Protection (Control of Imports) Regulations (2017) does not yet ban all mercury-added products listed in Part 1 of Annex A of the Minamata Convention. The Use of Pesticides Act 2018 (requires regulations to specify the distance between water bodies/communities and pesticide spraying limits. The law also requires an updated list of banned pesticides).	**Mauritius**: i) Regulatory measure drafted (Ban on Hg containing products); ii) List of banned pesticides has been reviewed and updated. iii) Regulatory framework for hazardous waste management revised; iv) Draft e-waste regulations reviewed; v) Guidelines on the management of ELVs developed; vi) Regulations/guidelines for the management of mercury-containing wastes drafted; vii) Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CTF for HCW.	**Mauritius**: i) Regulation to support the implementation of the ?Use of Pesticides Act? developed and submitted for approval; ii) Regulations to reduce emissions from relevant point sources developed; iii) Environment Protection Regulations (2006) revised; iv) national protocols (technical guidelines) for the handling of mercury and mercury compounds developed; v) Nat. Plan drafted on the control of mercury releases from point sources

		Seychelles: Seychelles does not have a policy or comprehensive legislation on hazardous chemicals and wastes in place; although work is on-going to develop a Chemicals Management Policy. There exist several fragmented pieces of legislation that contain provisions related to hazardous chemicals and wastes: 1) The Pesticides Control Act 2012; The Customs Management Regulations (Prohibited and Restricted Goods) 2014; and the Environment Protection Act 1994 (updated in 2016). The EPA contains provisions to regulate the disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous waste, however no regulations exist on the management of hazardous substances and waste The complete domestication of the Stockholm and Minamata Convention is required, as well as regulations for E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs, amongst others.	**Seychelles**: i) Hazardous Chemicals Act / Chemicals Regulations to domesticate the Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention developed; ii) Legislation for the management of priority hazardous waste streams (E-waste, waste oil, used batteries, ELVs) developed.	**Seychelles**: i) Guidelines and procedures for the management of priority hazardous chemicals and waste streams developed; ii) Licensing requirements for recycling companies involved in hazardous waste management drafted.

Project Component 2	**Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, Products and Materials**			
Outcome 2 *Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner*	**Indicator 9:** Number of tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.	**Comoros**: The updated NIP identified: ~ 100 units of PCB contaminated equipment (57 MT, of which 30 MT phased out and 27 MT in service), which combined contain 13.5 MT of PCB contaminated oil. On the 3 islands combined, 1 storage unit has been identified containing 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides. The inventory (2019) organized by UCCIA / COI / CapBusiness on the management of recyclables on islands in the Indian Ocean estimated that ~ 130 tonnes / year of car batteries are imported, and 23 tons are collected / exported; 525 tons / year of oil are imported, and 72 tons / year are collected; and 1,400 tonnes / year of PET are imported and 30 tonnes are collected.	**Comoros:** Hazardous waste inventory completed (including detailed PCB inventory and obsolete pesticides inventory) and national priorities identified.	**Comoros:** 30 MT tonnes of PCB containing equipment and 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides (POP and non-POP) have been exported, and soundly treated by a certified facility + 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.

		Maldives: The 2016 NIP inventory did not cover hazardous wastes other than POPs. Currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles in Maldives is available. Secure Bag Pvt Ltd exported in 2019: 15,300 tonnes of scrap metal to India; 73 tonnes of Lead Acid Batteries to South Korea (133 tonnes of car batteries were exported by other companies - often Indian companies); 308 tonnes of waste oil to India; and e-waste to South Korea. Maldivian NGOs (FALE, BEAM and PARLEY) collect and export PET bottles to India for the clothing industry (quantities unknown). The global e-waste statistics partnership estimates that yearly 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are being generated in the Maldives. As e-waste (for now) has the same HS code as scrap metal, no data is available on the amount of e-waste being collected and exported.	**Maldives:** Nation-wide hazardous waste inventory completed; A comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis completed for pesticides; National and regional existing capacity, bottlenecks and opportunities assessed for the recycling or treatment of priority hazardous waste streams, and cost assessments of potential mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams conducted and recommendations made. 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.	**Maldives:** 300 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated; Continuous data collection and sharing between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal has been established.

		Mauritius: The last hazardous waste inventory for the country was carried out in 2011. An updated inventory is necessary to identify hazardous wastes in the possession of waste generators and support the future planning of the operation of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility as well as the management and export of hazardous wastes; The government has banned plastic bags in 2015, however the actual implementation of the plastic bag ban remains a challenge; The collection of empty pesticide containers and their recycling requires significant scale-up (in 2018, 172 kg were collected/recycled out of 40 tonnes imported); Mauritius yearly generates ~ 5,000 tons of used oil (980 tons/year are collected/recycled); 7,600 metric tons of e-waste (277 tons/year are collected/exported); ~470 metric tons of hazardous waste that requires storage/export (of which 26 metric tons/year have been exported over the past 3 years); 172 kg out of 40 tonnes imported pesticide containers are collected/recycled (2018). At baseline level, 1,283 metric tons/year of hazardous waste is being	**Mauritius:** Nation-wide hazardous waste inventory completed (including an assessment of how hazardous wastes are currently being managed) and national priorities for selected waste streams set; Online hazardous waste generator database designed based on results of hazardous waste inventory. An additional 80 tonnes of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have been exported for sound treatment abroad.	**Mauritius:** Online hazardous waste generator database (to facilitate regular reporting) established and 300 users (men and women) trained. An additional 200 tonnes of hazardous wastes (including mercury containing wastes) have been treated in a sound manner at local level or have been exported for sound treatment abroad.

		Seychelles: Other than the NIP and MIA, no assessments have been conducted which have looked into hazardous waste generation rates or local/regional disposal/treatment solutions. Permits for hazardous waste disposal at the landfill are processed in hard copy and information on disposal is not tracked electronically and no overview of hazardous waste disposal/year is available. Data obtained during the PPG phase indicated that 192 tons/year of used batteries are being exported (2018); 312,000 liters (275 tons) of waste oil being incinerated locally (30% collection rate) (2020); E-waste generation stands at 879 tons/year (2017), but e-waste is not collected/exported (2020). 2.5 million PET bottles are collected every month, shredded and exported.	**Seychelles:** Nation-wide detailed hazardous waste inventory completed; Feasibility studies for the sound management of priority chemicals and (hazardous) waste streams conducted, recommendations for improvements made and potential financial mechanisms for their operation proposed and designed; 644 Metric Tons of chemicals (240 MT car batteries, 380 MT of waste oil, 24 MT of e-waste) of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	**Seychelles:** Online hazardous waste generator database (to facilitate regular reporting) established, and its intended users (25 men and 25 women) trained; 2,112 Metric Tons of chemicals (810 MT of car batteries, 1,230 MT of waste oil, 24 MT of e-waste) of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.

	Indicator 10 (including GEF Sub-Indicator 10.2)**:** Number of centralized facilities for the safe interim storage, treatment and/or export of chemicals and hazardous wastes established.	**Regional**: The 2019 ? 2020 AFD/Cap Business/UCCIOI project[2], completed inventories of four waste streams (PET, waste oil, waste tires and car batteries); analyzed maritime lines in the region as well as options for recycling and treatment (abroad); prepared a list of short-term solutions and quick wins; and, recommended solutions for circular economy approaches. Of the four (4) Indian Ocean SIDS, only Mauritius has constructed an interim storage facility for hazardous waste (financed by the government).	**Regional**: Feasibility assessment completed for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes; Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed and further strengthened (including transport related partnerships).	**Regional**: Development of 4 (*joint if feasible*) regional disposal/export plans/approaches supported, focusing on regional solutions for priority (hazardous) waste streams.
		Comoros: Comoros does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility. Most hazardous waste ends up on dumpsites, in the environment or in the ocean.	**Comoros:** HCWM/Hg assessments, feasibility studies and EIAs completed for two (2) centralized HCWM treatment facilities (CTFs) serving 10 HCFs.	**Comoros:** Two (2) BAT conform HCW CTFs established serving 10 HCFs and Hg-free devices introduced at 10 HCFs. (*GEF Sub-Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented: 2*)

		Maldives: Maldives does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility, most hazardous waste ends up on the Tilafushi dumpsite, is stored (in small quantities) by the Ministry of Defense or is diluted and disposed of in the ocean.	**Maldives:** Feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim hazardous waste storage facility completed.	**Maldives:** One (1) operational centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project).
		Mauritius: Of the four (4) Indian Ocean SIDS, only Mauritius has constructed an interim storage facility for hazardous waste (financed by the government), which is being operated by an internationally licensed hazardous waste company (PolyEco). Financing for the operation of the facility and export of hazardous waste is provided by the government as well as hazardous waste generators. The remaining outstanding priority for Mauritius is the treatment of HCW, which is currently being sent to the landfill as all non-BAT incinerators are not being operating because of public opposition against UPOPs releases.	**Mauritius:** Feasibility study for the design, BAT technology selection, planning, operation and financing for a CTF for HCW completed (including an EIA).	**Mauritius:** Technical assistance and capacity building provided to support the construction and operation of the CTF for HCW (financed by the government) and gender-responsive training provided to 300 Health Care Facilities (HCF) staff (both men and women) on improved HCWM practices. (*GEF Sub-Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented: 1*)

		Seychelles: Seychelles does not dispose of a safe (interim) hazardous waste facility, most hazardous waste ends up on the landfill (after approval by the LWMA), in the environment or in the ocean.	**Seychelles:** One feasibility study (including an assessment of potential financial mechanism/models) for an interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility completed.	**Seychelles**: Same as mid-term target.
Project Component 3	**<u>Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product Loops for Products</u>**			
Outcome 3 *Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector*	**Indicator 11**: Number of national and regional circular and life-cycle management systems for waste management established/improved in partnership with the private sector.	**Regional**: The 2019 ? 2020 AFD/Cap Business/UCCIOI project ?Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean? completed inventories of various waste streams analyzed maritime lines and costs in the region as well as options for recycling and treatment (abroad); prepared a list of short-term solutions and quick wins; and, recommended solutions for circular economy approaches.	**Regional**: Four (4)[3] national and regional circular and life-cycle management systems established/ improved in partnership with the private sector (including transport related partnerships).	**Regional**: Eight (8)[4] national and regional circular and life-cycle management systems established/ improved in partnership with the private sector (including transport related partnerships).

		The Cap Business/UCCIOI assessment and the PPG phase of GEF-ISLANDS identified the following: **Comoros**: It is estimated that 400 MT of municipal waste are generated every day, of which the majority (146,000 MT/yr) is indiscriminately dumped (in the ocean or on land). Limited export of car batteries (23 tonnes, 18%), some local collection/processing of waste oil (72 tonnes, 14%) and PET (30 tonnes, 2%). No other hazardous wastes are collected. **Maldives:** On average (2014 ? 2018), 185 tonnes of car batteries and 73 tons of waste oil were exported on a yearly basis for recycling and treatment abroad. Other types of hazardous waste are not being treated/exported but dumped at municipal dumpsites or stored by the Ministry of Defence. **Mauritius**: Mauritius yearly generates ~ 5,000 tons of used oil (980 tons/year are collected/recycled); 7,600 metric tons of e-waste (277 tons/year are collected/exported); ~470 metric tons of hazardous waste that requires storage/export (of which 26 metric tons/year have been exported over the past 3 years); 172 kg (out of 40 tonnes)	Capacity assessed of national waste management service providers/recyclers/exporters to identify bottlenecks and opportunities.	At least 12 existing and potential waste management service providers (private sector, NGOs, municipalities) have been further capacitated through training, incubator support, financing, partnership building, etc. to increase the collection, processing and/or export of (hazardous) wastes/recyclables.

		A number of hotels in the Maldives have adopted an international green label (Green Globe Certification, Earthcheck). Maldives has also introduced a Green Resort Award which is an annual presidential award given to the best environmentally performing tourist res ort in the Maldives. The Maldives does not have a national green certification label; Mauritius has a national eco-label for sustainable tourism targeting SMEs (which might not have the resources to obtain Green Globe, Earthcheck, Rainforest Alliance or TravelLife Foundation certification). Seychelles has a Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL) certification to support waste recycling and green procurement. The label needs to be supported (through financial incentives) to gain traction.	**Maldives/Mauritius/Seychelles:** Three (3) partnerships established between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process.	**Maldives**: Adoption of the green certification label for resorts has increased by 5% and waste generation by participating resorts has decreased by 15%. **Mauritius**: Three (3) hotels have reduced their waste generation by 25%.

	Indicator 12: Number of economic instruments/measures designed and submitted for approval.	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles all have a number of economic measures/financial incentives in place (See Annexes 18 a ? 18d) however additional or adapted financial instruments for chemicals and waste management can help further advance (a): ? Reduction in the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ? Reduction in the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ? Reduction in waste generation. ? Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/hazardous chemical wastes streams.	**Regional**: Four (4) national assessment completed (at IO SIDS level) of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/mechanisms to finance the long-term management, recycling, treatment and export of priority products/ wastes streams.	**Regional**: A minimum of eight (8) promising and feasible economic instruments/measures designed (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) and submitted for approval.
Project Component 4	**Knowledge Management, Communications, Monitoring and Evaluation**			

Outcome 4 *Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS is all regions.*	**Indicator 13**: Regional and national coordination on the management of chemicals and (hazardous) waste management established.	Very limited, minimal coordination exits between the IO SIDS (Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles) on the management of chemicals and (hazardous) waste management. Since 2006, IOC has supported numerous waste, oil and chemicals-related projects and waste studies. IOC has a Regional Action Plan for waste reduction and waste management in the IOC countries, and occasionally also includes support to non-IOC countries (e.g. Zanzibar). However, to date, no programmes or activities have coordinated the management of wastes and chemicals in all the 4 Indian Ocean SIDS.	**Regional**: Training materials developed on key technical and operational topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS, and IO SIDS coordination mechanism on waste & chemicals management operationalized.	**Regional**: Twenty (20) national experts/trainers-of-trainers trained (10 men and 10 women) on key technical and operational topics in line with priority needs of IO SIDS[5].
		There are a number of projects and activities related to the management of chemicals and wastes on-going and being planned, however coordination between these initiatives is too limited, hampering opportunities to find viable solutions which could be identified by pooling existing knowledge, expertise, experience and resources.	The establishment of national platforms on (hazardous) waste and chemicals supported in Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles.	IO Regional Business Platform on Waste Management and Recycling established.

	Indicator 14: Number of gender-responsive GEF-ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, published and shared at national, regional and global level, and number of people of whom awareness has been raised through trainings and awareness raising campaigns and products.	Zero (0) gender responsive GEF ISLANDS documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published.	Nine (9) gender responsive GEF ISLANDS documents/ publications[6], which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS, published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.	Eighteen (18) gender responsive documents/publications[7], which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS, published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.
		Awareness on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and the introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices is very limited.	Awareness raised of 390,030 people (211,469 women and 178,431 men)[8] on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.	Awareness raised of 963,426 people (514,623 women and 448,803 men) [9]on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.

[1] Not limited to agricultural pesticides only.

[2] Approche r?gionale de la gestion des d?chets entre les iles du sud-ouest de l?oc?an indien (?*Regional Approach for the Management of Wastes between Islands located in the South-West of the Indian Ocean*? (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion and Seychelles)

[3] A minimum of 2 per SIDS.

[4] A minimum of 2 per SIDS.

[5] The Regional component of the GEF ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project will engage international experts on MSWM, HCWM, Hazardous/Chemical Waste, Financial instruments,

Customs, Gender, Communication, Safeguards, who will train national experts and guide national experts throughout the implementation of project activities at national level.

[6] Comoros: 2; Maldives: 2; Mauritius: 3 and Seychelles: 3

[7] Comoros: 4; Maldives: 4; Mauritius: 7 and Seychelles: 7

[8] 211,469 women (Comoros: 102,720; Maldives: 43,164; Mauritius: 50,000; Seychelles: 15,585); 178,431 men (Comoros: 68,063; Maldives: 44,782; Mauritius: 50,000; Seychelles: 15,586) = 390,030

total

[9] 514,623 women (Comoros: 205,440; Maldives: 86,328; Mauritius: 191,682; Seychelles: 31,173); 448,803 men (Comoros: 136,127; Maldives: 89,564; Mauritius: 191,682; Seychelles: 31,430) = 963,426 total.

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.

-

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. BAT/BEP will be deployed for all waste related infrastructure supported by the Indian Ocean Child Project.

? 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

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. Furthermore, representatives from SIDS based academic institutions are also invited to participate in technical committee supporting the implementation of the national project components, including (but not limited to) technical committees on e.g. Minamata Convention (Mauritius); Hazardous Waste Management (Mauritius); Health Care Waste and Chemicals Management (Mauritius); Technical Committee for Hazardous Chemicals (Seychelles), etc.

? 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 the PPG phase an extensive assessment of climate risks and mitigation measures was undertaken. The result of this are included in the Section on Risk. In addition, each of the 5 UNDP project Documents (for the regional component and the four national components) also contains a risk section detailing the specific risks for that component.

It should be noted that at the start of the project?s implementation, and ahead of the start of any project activities, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed. The ESIA and ESMP will be based on the five (5) Social and Environmental Screening Reports prepared for the 1 regional project component and 4 national project components during the project?s preparation, and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the Indian Ocean Child Project.

In addition, for waste related infrastructure interventions supported by the project, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) will also be conducted in line with national laws and regulations, to ensure that environmental related risks (including sea level rise and climate related risks) are taken into consideration during siting, design, construction, operation and dismantling.

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 the Minamata Convention. While not highlighted in the project proposal, greater control of imports and waste could also assist countries in fulfilling their reporting requirements under the Convention. - This project is in line with previously adopted Stockholm COP decisions and proposed actions to the GEF in the 2018-2022 priority areas.	Noted. UNDP concurs. Under Component 1 work is planned to reduce imports and waste (through regulatory measures and improved customs? monitoring and reporting systems). Under component 2 work is anticipated to improve reporting and monitoring on waste generation, as well as hazardous waste disposal/treatment (including mercury), the phase-out of mercury containing products (Comoros, Mauritius); and improved Hg monitoring and a national plan and revised air regulations to control emissions from point sources. Under component 4 awareness raising and capacity building activities are planned that focus on the management of mercury containing waste and phase-out of mercury containing products. These interventions will assist IO countries in fulfilling requirements under the Convention.

Germany	Germany welcomes this proposal, which addresses the major chemicals and waste issues in the SIDS through an interregional and intersectoral approach. At the same time, Germany has the following comments that it suggests be addressed in the next phase of finalizing the project proposal: Suggestions for 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 ensuring 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 including the recording of chemicals and products as thematic building blocks in the component on strengthening regulatory/policy frameworks in the final proposal.	- During the PPG phase an extensive assessment of risks (including management related risks) was undertaken. The results of this are included in the Section on Risk. In addition, each of the 5 UNDP project Documents (for the regional component and the four national components) also contains a risk section detailing the specific risks for that component. - The global CCKM project will gather, synthesize and disseminate information on recording chemicals components contained in products. The IO project will use and disseminate this information to inform stakeholders and change behaviours in the IO 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 state 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 (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.	The potential overlap with countries with Special Programme activities is noted. During project preparation UNEP and UNDP consulted both the Special Programme Secretariat and countries with Special Programme projects, to ensure national activities were complementary, 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 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 project does not propose single use plastic bans. While it looks at product stewardship and economic instruments in general for the prupsoe of waste management, it does not include EPR specific activities through GEF funding. The project is focused on waste management to combat plastic pollution.
	- 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. - Can the GEF please provide a breakdown of the relative funding directed to each country	In the Indian Ocean, the allocation for each participating country different and depends on its waste and chemicals related priorities, on-going and past (or absence of any) GEF C&W project, size of the population, etc. Regional component: 1,300,000 USD Comoros: 4,000,000 USD (including 400,000 USD from UNDP track) Maldives: 1,800,000 Mauritius: 4,050,000 Seychelles, 2,250,000

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: $300,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Component A. Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	80,000	80,000	0
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	200,000	200,000	0
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	20,000	18,130	1,870
Total	300,000	298,130	1,870

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

MALDIVES

Map No. 4479 UNITED NATIONS
February 2012 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

MAURITIUS

COMOROS

Installation of centralised treatment in reference hospitals:

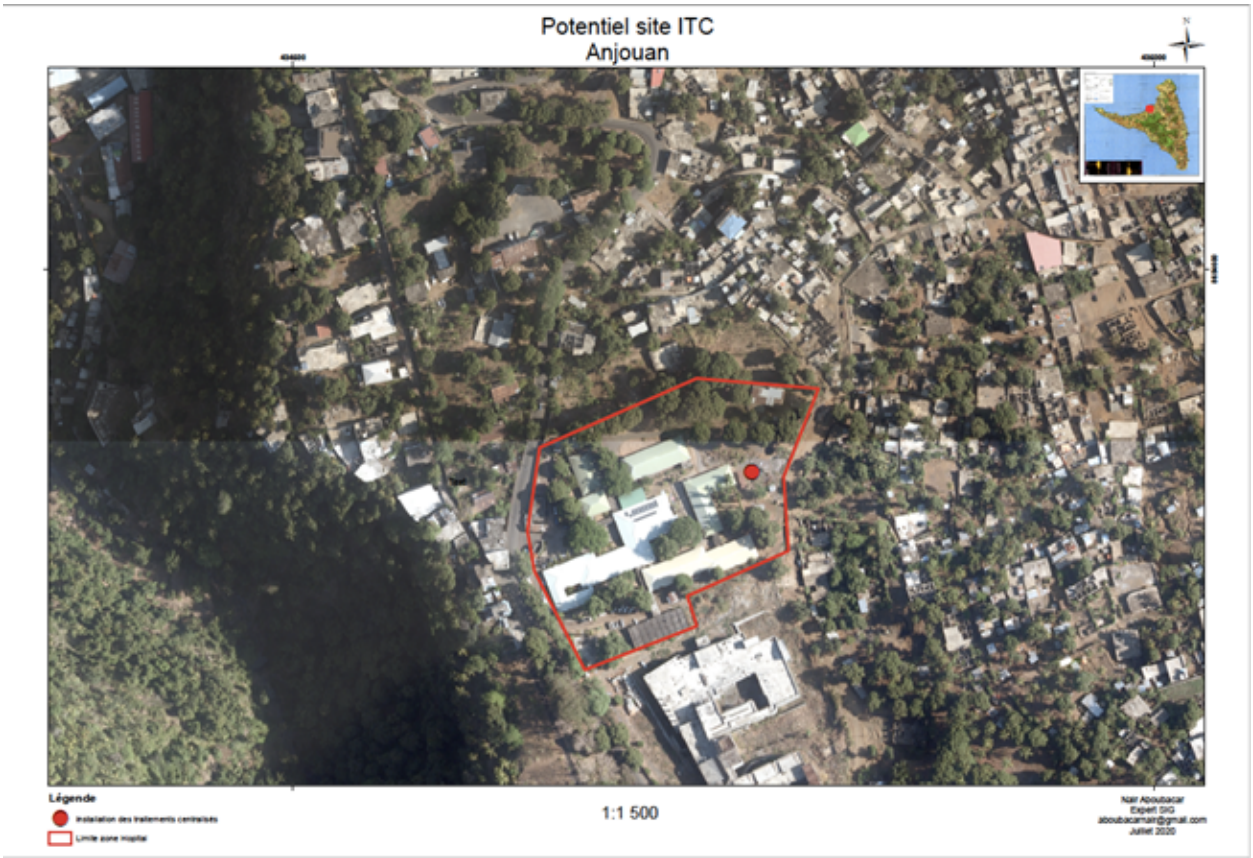
Name of the Location	**Geographical Coordinates**
Green Building (Ministry of Environment, Implementing Partner)	4?10'18.48"N 73?30'14.18"E
Male? Island (Most of the relevant stakeholders)	4?10'41.48"N 73?30'47.30"E
Thilafushi Island (Current site for dumping of hazardous waste)	4?10'47.85"N 73?26'48.75"E

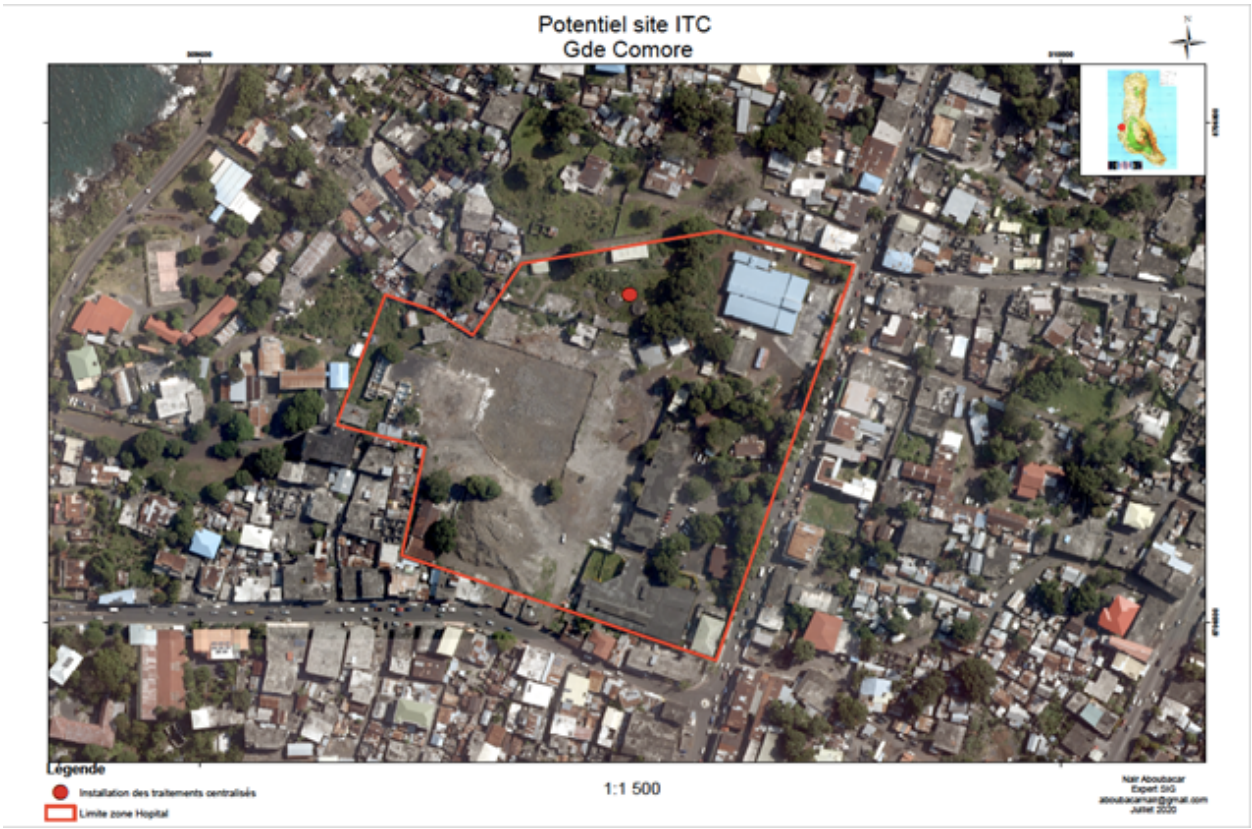
R. Vandhoo (Location for interim storage facility establishment)	5?31'55.45"N 73?02'28.39"E

Construction/rehabilitation site of a temporary hazardous waste storage facility:

Hospital	Longitude	Latitude
El Maarouf (Gde Comore)	0309 749	8 706 695
Fomboni (Moh?li)	0363 915	8 641 319
Hombo (Anjouan)	0434 766	8 654 482
Name of the site	Longitude	Latitude
Itsoundzou	0317 299	8 714 244
Serehini	0309 000	8 699 184

NB: Coordinates are expressed in the projected coordinate system: WGS 84, UTM zone 38 S

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Gde Comore
Légende
Installation des traitements centralisés
Limite zone Hopital
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Nair Aboubacar
Expert SIG
aboubacarnair@gmail.com
Juillet 2020


Potentiel site ITC
Mohéli
Légende
Installation des traitements centralisés
Limite zone Hopital
1:2 000
Nair Aboubacar
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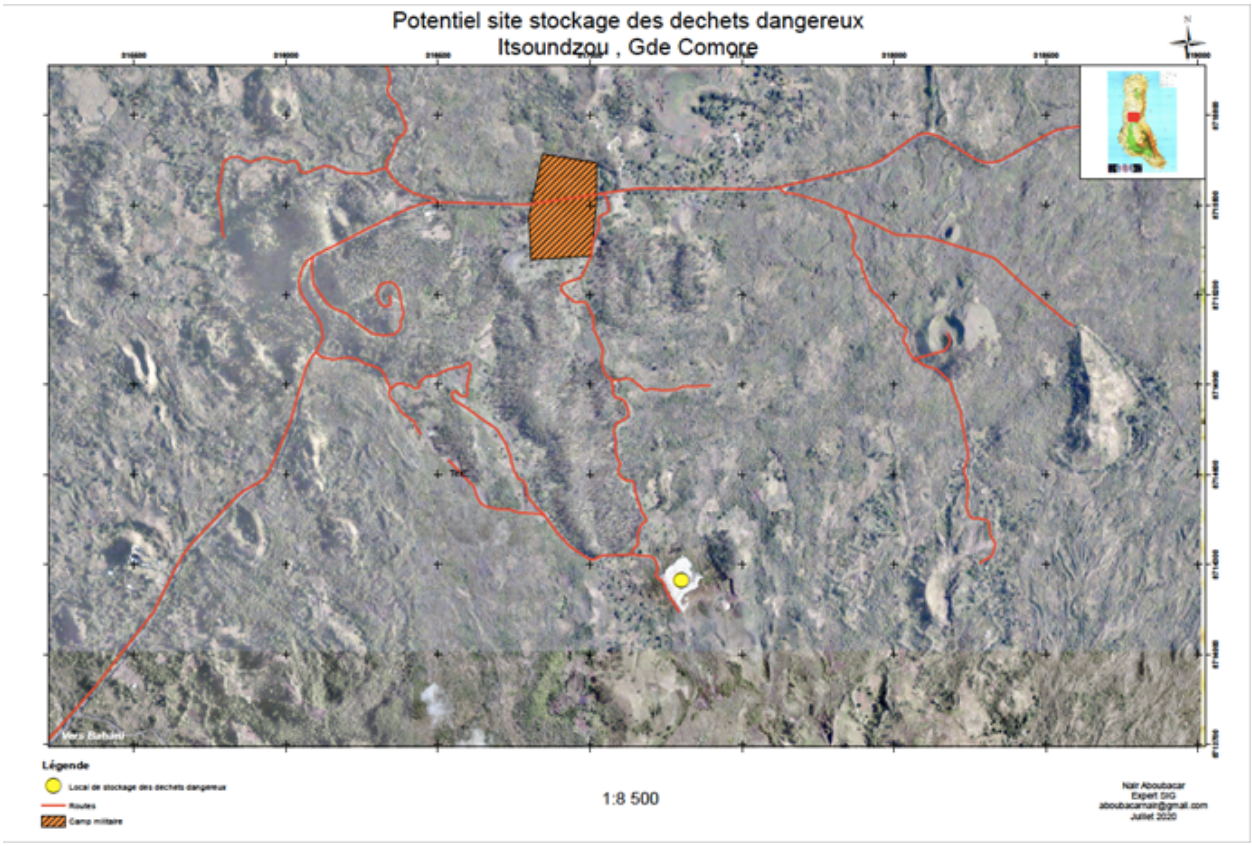
Juillet 2020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Camp militaire
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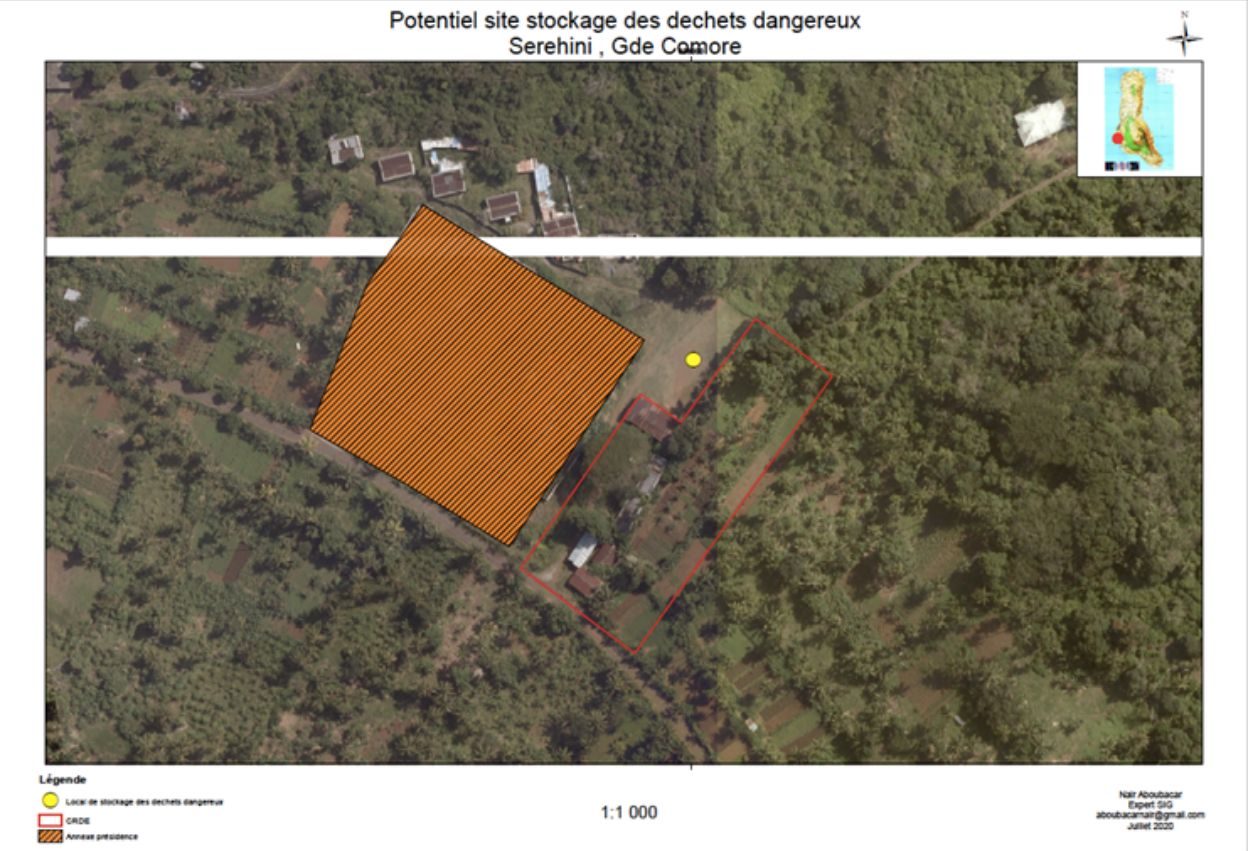
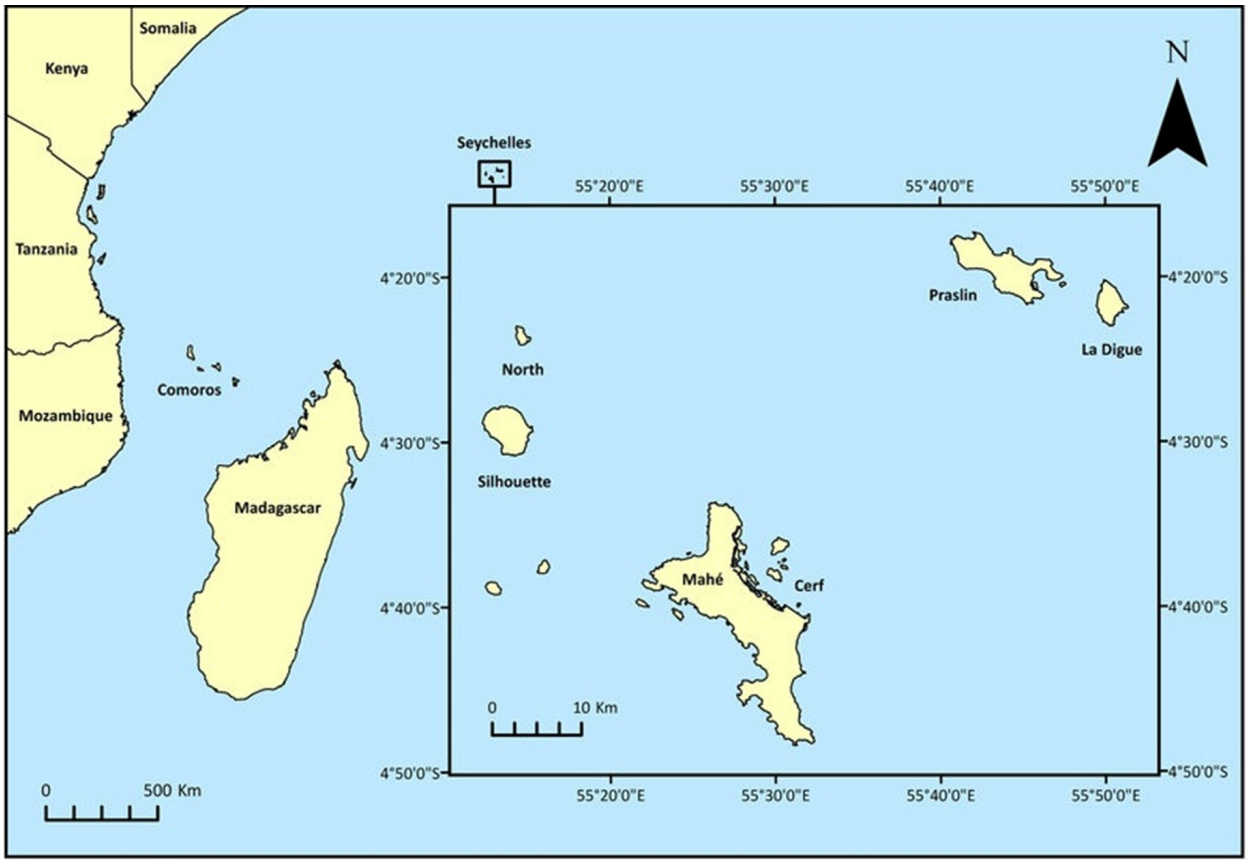
Juillet 2020



SEYCHELLES

Project sites will include the islands of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue.



Source: UNDP Country Office Seychelles

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

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).