GEF-8 WORLD BANK PCN STAGE/GEF DATA SHEET

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Hazardous Waste Management and Policy Development Project for Ukraine (HWM-PDU)	
Region Ukraine	GEF Project ID 11712
Country(ies) Ukraine	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): World Bank	GEF Agency ID
Executing Partner ALL Ukraine NGO Living Planet	Executing Partner Type CSO
GEF Focal Area (s) Chemicals and Waste	Submission Date 9/18/2024
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Taxonomy Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, Industrial Waste, Disposal, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development	
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 7,214,612.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 685,388.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 7,900,000.00	Total Co-financing 38,775,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 0.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 0.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 7,900,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Summary

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

Project Summary:

This project will enhance Ukraine's capacity to mitigate risks from hazardous pollution that have intensified due to the ongoing conflict. It will focus on building institutional capabilities, developing EU-aligned regulatory frameworks, and implementing pilot projects for the safe management and disposal of hazardous wastes—particularly polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and asbestos. Through targeted interventions, the project will safely transport, dispose of, and potentially ***eliminate approximately 500 tons of hazardous waste across select pilot areas.*** *Additionally, the project will support Ukraine in identifying further high-risk sites for remediation and developing sustainable waste management plans for long-term hazard reduction.*

The project's interventions are expected to deliver significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), including reduced exposure to hazardous pollutants for communities and ecosystems and strengthened national capacity for handling chemicals of global concern. These outcomes align with GEF's global priorities by reducing health and environmental risks associated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and enhancing sound chemical and waste management. As part of Ukraine's EU accession efforts, these actions will also contribute to the country's alignment with the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions, facilitating safer, more sustainable waste management practices nationwide.

Project Description:

The proposed Project's design consists of three components: (i) Component 1: Institutional, policy and capacity development for hazardous waste management; (ii) Component 2: Technical assistance with scoping, mapping and integrated planning of hazardous waste management; (iii) Component 3: Demonstration investments to align hazardous management with EU regulations and Ukraine's international commitments; and Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring.

Component 1. Institutional, policy and capacity development for hazardous waste management ($US 800,000)

Sub-component 1.1. Development of policy and regulations on hazardous waste in line with international best practice and EU acquis. The sub-component will support (i) implementation of a system for labeling products containing hazardous substances, as well as identification of policy options aimed at incentivizing replacement of these substances with safe alternatives; (ii) development and adoption national standards that correspond to EN, ISO standards of procedures and protocols for sampling, collection, storage and testing of hazardous waste substances. This set of policy reforms would enable cleaner technologies in the post-war context, particularly through awareness raising activities, which will be incorporated into capacity-building initiatives (sub-component 1.2).

Sub-component 1.2. Building capacity and optimization of respective institutions. The sub-component will focus on strengthening the capacity of Ukraine's Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources, as well as to monitor and manage hazardous substances, notably POPs (including PCBs), mercury, and asbestos. Proposed activities include: (i) establishment of an information system for [hazardous] waste management that incorporates a state register and classification of hazardous waste sites; (ii) support for implementation and *enforcement* of domestic policies and regulations formulated for the sustainable management of POPs, PCBs and other hazardous chemicals.; and ensure alignment with the commitments under Stockholm Convention and others; and (iii) provision of customized training programs for inspection, monitoring, handling and management of priority hazardous chemicals; (iv) support for cross-ministry and -agency coordination. These capacity building efforts aim to be comprehensive and sustained, covering technical aspects, risk communication, community engagement and data management, and ensuring long-term project sustainability.

Component 2. Technical assistance with scoping, mapping and integrated planning of hazardous waste management ($US 1,600,000)

Sub-component 2.1. Stocktaking and Technical Support for Hazardous Waste Inventory. The sub-component will focus on improving the identification of the extent and severity of hazardous waste contamination as a result of the war. The proposed sub-component will support: (i) a stock take of location and pollution levels of priority pollutants (PCBs, mercury, and asbestos) that identifies pollution hotspots and (ii) the establishment of a national hazardous waste inventory system with risk classification to inform prioritization of sites for cleanup and remediation/reclamation actions;

Sub-component 2.2. Integrated planning of hazardous waste management. The proposed sub-component will focus on provision of technical assistance to develop an integrated plan in managing hazardous waste in the country that is modular and takes into account the realities on the ground and views of relevant stakeholders.

Component 3. Demonstration investments to align hazardous management with EU regulations and Ukraine's international commitments ($US 4,425,000)

Sub-component 3.1. Establishing and equipping a model laboratory (in a priority region) outfitted with the necessary testing equipment. The sub-component will aim to: (i) establish and equip a fully outfitted laboratory within a respective government agency charged with relevant functions to support its work in identifying, inventorying and monitoring products, items and samples containing hazardous substances (ii) facilitate monitoring and testing of (online, offline and abandoned) transformers and other electrical equipment and identifying priority ones for PCB decontamination. The laboratory and field equipment provided would promote compliance with the commitments under Stockholm Convention.

Sub-component 3.2. Piloting of model hazardous waste site[1][1] for disposal of hazardous waste. This sub-component will support safe handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste (this may include temporary storage until longer-term solutions are in place). In Ukraine, there are about 300 hazardous waste collectors that are built without proper technical protection and have become a source of regional environmental hazard as none of them adhere to the best practices and EU standards for rehabilitation, recycling, and containment of hazardous waste. Under this sub-component a modular small polygon will be constructed to house and/or treat and dispose of select hazardous wastes and substances. Creation of a polygon will serve as a model/demonstrating pilot of how waste can be treated and/or stored, providing the government with a blueprint and ability to scale the best practice on hazardous waste management. If the polygon is designed for disposal of asbestos primarily, the project will also explore options for safe (temporary) disposal of PCB-containing equipment or PCB contaminated waste such as damaged

transformers and capacitors based on the remediation plans outlined in Sub-component 3.3. All activities related to asbestos will be supported through co-financing.

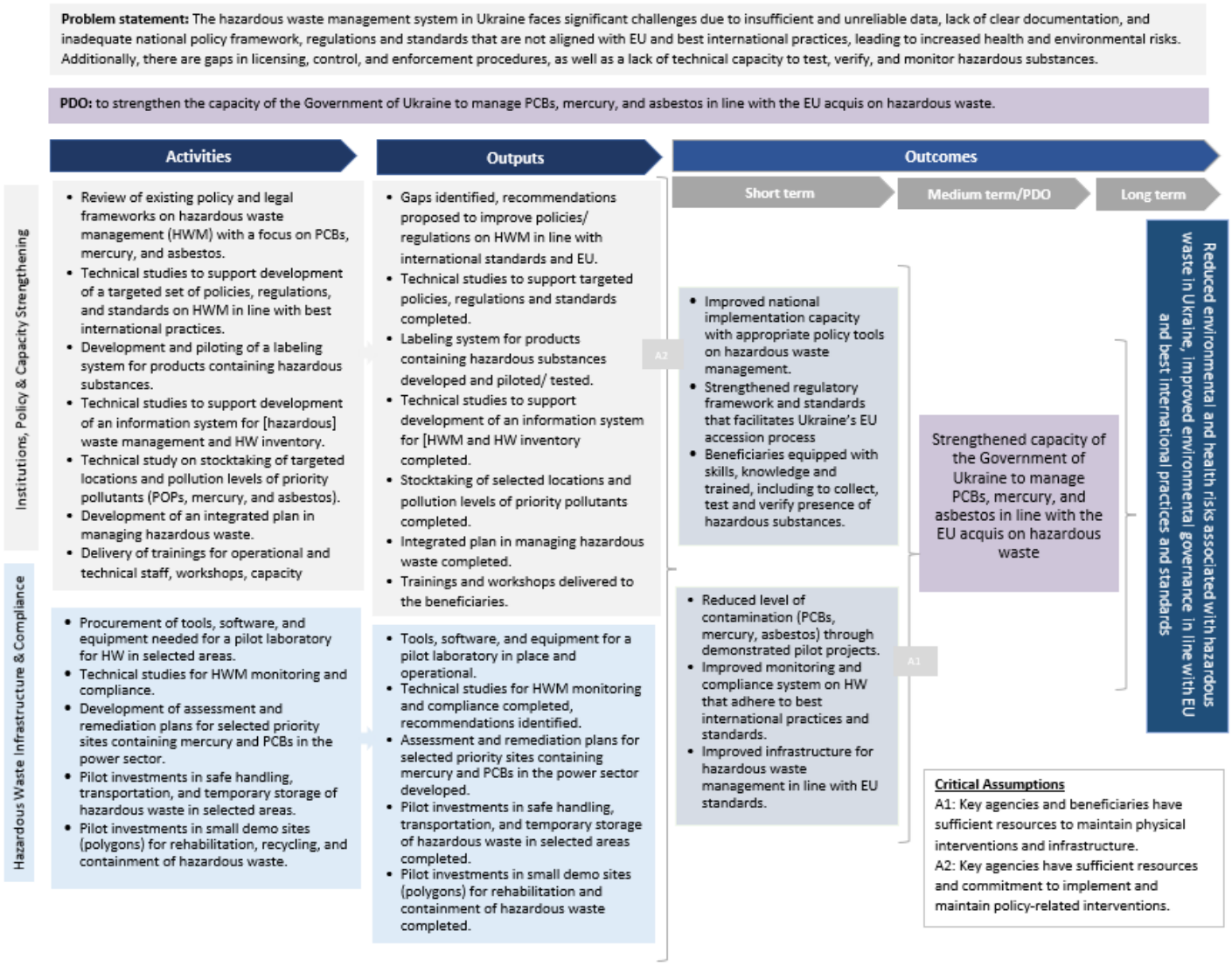
Sub-component 3.3. Piloting of management and disposal of PCBs and mercury in pollution hotspots. This sub-component will develop assessment and remediation plans for 3-4 priority sites containing mercury and PCBs in the power sector. The candidate sites will be selected based on the hotspots identified through the inventory and analysis referred to above, and detailed assessment will be conducted to understand the nature and level of contamination/ pollution at the sites and risks it poses to communities. The site assessments will involve site investigations, sampling surveys, assessment of environmental, health and economic impacts and develop management and/or remediation plans. These remediation plans will be developed in consultation and collaboration with local communities and stakeholders. With regards to PCBs, the project will evaluate the options for safe transportation, destruction and/or disposal scenarios for the damaged transformers, capacitors, and other electric equipment in the priority sites, and support such measures in one or two pilot sites, both to maximize the impact of the quantity managed with project support and for further elimination of PCBs by the Government of Ukraine. Considering the large volume of damaged PCB-contaminated equipment within the power sector, options such as disposing PCB-contaminated waste in a facility abroad or through in-country facilities such as incinerators will be explored.

Component 4. Project Management and Monitoring ($US 389,612)

This component will finance the operating costs of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to carry out the oversight and management functions of the project. This includes activities such as procurement and contract management, financial management, environmental and social risk management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), stakeholder engagement and communication as well as documentation of lessons learned from project implementation and stakeholders' efforts to scale-up

Project Theory of Change

The proposed project is designed to focus on key interventions that build institutional capacity, establish regulatory frameworks aligned with EU standards, and implement pilot projects to safely manage and dispose of hazardous wastes. The indented results, objectives, and expected outcomes from the proposed project are summarized in a Theory of change below (Figure 1).



Implementation Arrangements

The key implementing agency would be the Department of Digital Transformation, Electronic Public Services and Waste Management in the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (MEPR). The Department will coordinate the implementation of the project with Environmental Safety Service. The MEPR will also secure cooperation with the Ministry of Restoration to work with communities where the project will be implemented.

The MEPR also plans to contract specialized international and national NGOs. The All-Ukrainian Non-Governmental Organization "Living Planet" is a prominent environmental organization with a rich history dating back to its establishment in 2003. With a focus on environmental protection, education, culture, and health, the NGO has been pivotal in fostering an ecological worldview and promoting sustainable practices across Ukraine. With two decades of experience, NGO Living Planet has been instrumental in shaping environmental policy and legislation in Ukraine, particularly in the context of EU accession. It has actively participated in political, economic, social, and cultural programs, advocating for sustainable consumption and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies. The NGO has also been involved in post-war recovery efforts, contributing to the development of regulatory acts and strategic initiatives essential for Ukraine's restoration.

Given the weakened institutional capacity and loss of key personnel and operational disruptions in MEPR. The Project will finance a TA to support project operations and capacity-building / training programs. The Bank will provide support on resolving emerging implementation issues and monitoring the adequacy of contractor performance. Considering the complexities of operating in a conflict zone and to enhance feasibility and adaptability, the project is structured with a phased approach and clearly defined milestones and contingency plans to accommodate potential delays. The project will be divided into the following phases:

1. Phase 1 (Initial 12 months): Focus on preparatory activities, including securing agreements with local stakeholders, conducting a detailed risk assessment, and setting up operational structures.
2. Phase 2 (Next 24 months): Pilot projects and initial capacity-building activities will be conducted. This phase will include establishing local data collection mechanisms and beginning limited on-ground interventions, with a strong focus on monitoring conflict-related disruptions. The project will employ robust assessment methods, potentially incorporating advanced technologies like remote sensing and drone surveys, to gather comprehensive data, especially in inaccessible areas.
3. Phase 3 (Remaining 24 months): Scaling up of pilot interventions and capacity-building activities, ensuring comprehensive stakeholder engagement, and executing long-term monitoring and evaluation.

A robust contingency plan will also be incorporated to address any unexpected disruptions due to the conflict. This phased and flexible approach will ensure the project's success despite the challenging operating environment

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to manage PCBs, mercury, and asbestos in a safe manner and in line with the EU acquis on hazardous waste

Project Components

Component 1: Institutional, policy and capacity development for hazardous waste management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
800,000.00	4,304,667.00

Outcome:

Sub-component 1.1. Development of policy and regulations on hazardous waste in line with international best practice and EU acquis.

Sub-component 1.2. Building capacity and optimization of respective institutions.

Outcomes:

Improved national implementation capacity with appropriate policy tools on HW management; beneficiaries equipped with skills, knowledge and trained.

Policy reforms to enable cleaner technologies in the post-war context

Output:

Gaps identified, recommendations proposed to improve policies/ regulations in line with international standards and EU.

Regulatory documents developed.

Trainings and workshops delivered to the beneficiaries.

Technical studies for HWM monitoring and compliance completed, recommendations identified.

Component 2: Technical assistance with scoping, mapping and integrated planning of hazardous waste management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,600,000.00	8,609,334.00

Outcome:

Sub-component 2.1. Stocktaking and Technical Support for Hazardous Waste Inventory.

Sub-component 2.2. Integrated planning of hazardous waste management.

Outcomes:
Improved national implementation capacity with appropriate policy tools on hazardous waste management.

Strengthened regulatory framework and standards that facilitates Ukraine's EU accession process

Output:

Stocktaking of selected locations and pollution levels of priority pollutants completed.

Integrated plan in managing hazardous waste completed

Tools, software, and equipment in place and operational.

Component 3: Infrastructure investment

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
4,425,000.00	23,810,188.00

Outcome:

Sub-component 3.1. Establishing and equipping a model laboratory (in a priority region) outfitted with the necessary testing equipment
Sub-component 3.2. Piloting of model hazardous waste site for disposal of hazardous waste
Sub-component 3.3. Piloting of management and disposal of PCBs and mercury in pollution hotspots

Outcomes:
Reduced level of contamination (PCBs, mercury, asbestos) through demonstrated pilot projects.

Improved monitoring and compliance system on HW that adhere to best international practices and standards.
Improved infrastructure for hazardous waste management in line with EU standards.

Output:

Tools, software, and equipment in place, and staff trained for operationalization of a model laboratory.

Pilot investments in safe handling, testing, transportation, and temporary storage of HW in selected areas completed.

Pilot investments in model hazardous waste sites (polygons) for rehabilitation/treatment and containment of hazardous waste completed

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
46,612.00	250,811.00

Outcome:

Robust M&E framework in place to monitor projects outputs and outcomes

Output:

M&E regular reports, mid-term review evaluation, end-project evaluation, surveys

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Institutional, policy and capacity development for hazardous waste management	800,000.00	4,304,667.00
Component 2: Technical assistance with scoping, mapping and integrated planning of hazardous waste management	1,600,000.00	8,609,334.00
Component 3: Infrastructure investment	4,425,000.00	23,810,188.00
M&E	46,612.00	250,811.00
Subtotal	**6,871,612.00**	**36,975,000.00**
Project Management Cost	343,000.00	1,800,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**7,214,612.00**	**38,775,000.00**

Please provide justification

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

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

The proposed project is in coordination with a GEF-funded and UNIDO implemented Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), which is due to be completed next year. The project is also in coordination with the Project for Emergency Recovery and Reconstruction, under the umbrella of the Pilot Project for Destruction Waste Management in Kyiv Oblast supported by JICA.

The proposed project is also in coordination with upcoming Sida financed two projects: one in cooperation between the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SwEPA) and the second one with the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI) and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Both project will support capacity development and policy reform, in line with EU acquis, on hazardous waste management, inclusive of the requirements of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions.

Core Indicators

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

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

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

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

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
500.00			

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

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

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	175,000			
Male	325,000			
Total	**500,000**	**0**	0	**0**

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

The indicator (9) reflects quantity of 500 tons of PCBs and mercury, that the project will target to safely manage and dispose of. The outcome has been estimated considering the following sub-indicators outlined in GEF-8 guidance: (i) solid and liquid persistent organic pollutants removed or disposed (PCBs) (metric tons); (ii) quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons); (iii) countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste*. The pilot locations will be defined during project preparation. Additionally, the project will support development or update of policies and regulations on hazardous waste in alignment with EU acquis. The policies and regulations will be identified based on the regulatory review and in consultation with the Government of Ukraine. The indicator (11) quantifies the project's expected impact on 500,000 local individuals, considering

both men and women (targeting 65/35 split but to be confirmed once the gender analysis is completed), who are living or working within a certain radius of the pilot remediation sites. These beneficiaries will experience reduced exposure to PCBs [and mercury] and thus a lower risk of associated adverse health effects. In addition, aligning waste management policies and regulations in line with EU standards contributes to lower exposure the hazardous chemicals in the long-term.

A preliminary inventory of PCBs in Ukraine (2017-2022 data) identified approximately five thousand tons of PCBs, mainly in the energy infrastructure and electrical equipment. More than 50 percent of Ukraine's power capacity is occupied, destroyed or damaged as of September 2024. The project will pilot remediation of PCBs and mercury pollution hotspots in one or two priority sites. Considering that many worst-affected areas are not accessible due to the ongoing war, a preliminary estimate for the project's [direct] contribution to reduction/ disposing/destroying or elimination of PCBs in the power sector is at 500 metric tons. A cost analysis for handling, treating, and disposing of PCBs has not been carried out yet, as the task team is yet to obtain the data and identify priority sites with the Government. This initial estimate for PCBs is based on the standard average cost of such interventions in the power sector. The following projects focused on the transport and disposal of POPs and treatment of PCBs have been used as benchmarks : (i) Moldova POPs Stockpiles Management and Destruction Project (P090037) where the cost per ton of PCBs eliminated was US$4,200; (ii) China PCB Management and Disposal Demonstration Project (P082993) where each ton of eliminated PCB cost US$4,100; (iii) Lebanon PCB Management in the Power Sector Project (P122540) where the average cleanup cost was US$2,125 per ton; and (iv) Egypt's Sustainable Persistent Organic Pollutants Management Project (P116230) where the cost of OPs exported was US$1,577 per ton on average, the average cost of OPs incinerated locally was US$311 per ton and the cost of PCBs exported was US$5,935 per ton including decontamination units, customs, PCB analysis and training. And finally, the Integrated Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Chemical Hotspots Management Project (P178935) where the average is approximately $1,770 per ton for disposal and pilot treatment of PCBs. The task team has therefore conservatively assumed a cost of approx. $4,000 for the planned PCBs-related interventions in this project, considering that that remediation plans will also be developed for 3-4 priority sites. The estimated direct reduction/ disposal of waste containing mercury (50 tons) is conservative. The project will explore options to address waste contaminated with mercury as part of the pilots supported by Component 3. Through these additional measures, the project is also expected to increase the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to address these pollutants of global concern and result in disposal or elimination of PCBs and mercury on a greater scale over time.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	
Environmental and Social	High	Environmental Risk is High. Component 2 and 3 activities entail collecting, storing, recycling and disposing hazardous materials (both in case of waste management site and, partially, for the laboratory) which, in case of improper handling, may pos a significant adverse risks to the natural environment (in form of pollution, negative biodiversity impact) and people (occupational and community health and safety issues). Also, institutional activities on bulding the legislative base and government's capacity for implementation of policy and regulations on hazardous waste pose similar environmental risks down the line. Additional risks are posed by war-related hazards (such as aerial

		strikes and explosive remnants of war - ERWs) which cannot be covered by standard E&S mitigation measures and are beyond the management capacity of implementing agency. Social Risk is High. Planned interventions, when not planned and implemented correctly, may pose significant adverse risk to workers and community health and safety – both for activities within the project (laboratory, pilot waste management site) and down the line (implementing policies and regulations on hazardous waste management). Public engagement will need to be planned out strategically, across the entire life cycle of the project, to ensure full involvement of stakeholders (including CSOs).
Political and Governance	High	Sector strategy and policy risk is Substantial. The program builds on the National Waste Management Plan of Ukraine until 2033 to strengthen institutions and systems. This Plan was developed through a consultative process with development partners. This Plan is unlikely to change during project implementation. However, the project will have an impact on the relationship between the center of government and line ministries, notably through the implementation of standardized procedures. This could lead to some resistance. The project will mitigate this risk by focusing on activities which have strong political leadership and providing for stakeholder engagement and change management activities. Nevertheless, the residual risk that there may be resistance to waste management sector strategies and policies remains substantial.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	High	Sector strategy and policy risk is Substantial. The program builds on the National Waste Management Plan of Ukraine until 2033 to strengthen institutions and systems. This Plan was developed through a consultative process with development partners. This Plan is unlikely to change during project implementation. However, the project will have an impact on the relationship between the center of government and line ministries, notably through the implementation of standardized procedures. This could lead to some resistance. The project will mitigate this risk by focusing on activities which have strong political leadership and providing for stakeholder engagement and change management activities. Nevertheless, the residual risk that there may be resistance to waste management sector strategies and policies remains substantial.
Technological	Substantial	Technical design risk is Substantial. The technical risk is that the authorities may be unable to implement the proposed institutional reforms owing to the technical complexity of the reforms and difficulties in integrating new processes into existing systems. The project will mitigate these risks by adapting planning, compliance risk management and other methodologies and procedures to Ukraine's specific requirements and institutional context assistance. The project provides substantial funding for training and change management activities. Despite these measures, the residual risk remains

		substantial due to the challenging operational environment and the necessity for sustained capacity development efforts.
Financial and Business Model	High	Macroeconomic risk is High. Government policy is anchored in the EU accession process. The Project will mitigate political risks by aligning reforms with governmental recovery priorities. Nonetheless, the residual political risk that expansion of the events and a deterioration in the security situation may cause delays in reforms and shifts in policy remains high
EXECUTION		
Capacity	High	Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability risks are High. The institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability has been significantly weakened, leading to a loss of key personnel and operational disruptions in MEPR. The Project will mitigate these risks by financing a TA to support project operations, and by financing a proactive capacity-building strategy that systematic training programs. The Bank will provide support on resolving emerging implementation issues and monitoring the adequacy of contractor performance. The residual institutional capacity risk nevertheless remains High. Considering the complexities of operating in a conflict zone and to enhance feasibility and adaptability, the project is structured with a phased approach and clearly defined milestones and contingency plans to accommodate potential delays. The project will be divided into the following phases: 1. Phase 1 (Initial 12 months): Focus on preparatory activities, including securing agreements with local stakeholders, conducting a detailed risk assessment, and setting up operational structures. 2. Phase 2 (Next 24 months): Pilot projects and initial capacity-building activities will be conducted. This phase will include establishing local data collection mechanisms and beginning limited on-ground interventions, with a strong focus on monitoring conflict-related disruptions. The project will employ robust assessment methods, potentially incorporating advanced technologies like remote sensing and drone surveys, to gather comprehensive data, especially in inaccessible areas. 3. Phase 3 (Remaining 24 months): Scaling up of pilot interventions and capacity-building activities, ensuring comprehensive stakeholder engagement, and executing long-term monitoring and evaluation. A robust contingency plan will also be incorporated to address any unexpected disruptions due to the conflict. This phased and flexible approach will ensure the project's success despite the challenging operating environment.
Fiduciary		
Stakeholder	High	Planned interventions, when not planned and implemented correctly, may pose significant adverse risk to workers and community health and safety – both for activities within the project (laboratory, pilot waste management site) and down the line (implementing policies and regulations on hazardous waste management). Public engagement will need to be planned out strategically, across the entire life cycle of the project, to ensure full involvement of stakeholders (including CSOs).

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	High	The overall risk to achieving the PDO is High. This reflects the unpredictable security situation, macro-economic instability and the loss of skilled staff in key institutions. These cannot be fully mitigated. The ratings for the risk categories outlined below are based on the assessment of residual risk after considering robust mitigation measures.

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

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

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed project is aligned with the World Bank strategy for Ukraine to provide essential services, sustain the country's administrative and service delivery capacity, and support planning and implementation of Ukraine's recovery, resilient reconstruction, and reform agenda while also assisting the Government with the EU accession process*. The project is also aligned with the priority themes under the WBG Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025 (Report No. 146551) and the short, medium, and long-term priorities outlined in the Proposed Roadmap.

The proposed project aligns with the country's climate action strategies. The Strategy for Environmental Security and Adaptation to Climate Change to 2030 addresses climate vulnerabilities and aims to enhance climate resilience. This Strategy mandates the integration of climate adaptation into local economic and social development strategies, environmental assessment processes, and environmental impact assessments. Adaptation planning should be a core component of Subnational Governments' (SNGs) efforts, focusing on rebuilding better and creating climate-resilient infrastructure. Building on the 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy from 2017, the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted in 2021 commit Ukraine to reducing GHG emissions by 65 percent by 2030 from 1990 levels. The NDCs outline climate-smart interventions in priority sectors such as energy, transport, and land use, and emphasize the importance of building climate resilience knowledge and incorporating adaptation considerations into economic development planning.

The proposed project directly aligns with the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area outlined in GEF-8 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions (April 6, 2021). Namely, the project aligns with focal area objective CW-1 (on policy reform, policy coherence and enabling conditions to transition to cleaner chemistry and eliminate existing waste) with Components 1 and 2 (USD 2,400,000 in total of the request GEF TF funds). The project also aligns with focal area objective CW-3 (on elimination of harmful chemicals and waste in current waste streams and that are stockpiled in existing infrastructure and processes) with Component 3 of the proposed project (USD 4,425,000).

Importantly, the proposed project supports the key priorities of the Government of Ukraine as outlined in the country's National Plan for Waste Management up to 2033. The challenges and priorities span strategic and policy agenda, strengthening of respective institutions charged with functions of hazardous

waste management and the need for fast response to address immediate infrastructure gaps and pilot a model polygon to safely process and/or store hazardous waste.

B. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations:

Private Sector:

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

There has been consultation with the Ministry of Environment. Local communities and civil society organizations have not been consulted yet. The consultations will be conducted during project preparation with all relevant stakeholders, as required under World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. Emphasizing the significance of stakeholder involvement, the project will underscore the roles of diverse stakeholders at the local, regional, and national levels and integrate their perspectives into the project design.

Realizing the full potential of women and girls' human capital investments requires addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including enhancing their decision-making power. The proposed project will contribute in closing the gender gap in Ukraine. A gender analysis will be conducted during project preparation to identify and address gender-specific impacts related to hazardous waste management. The project will develop a gender action plan to ensure equitable participation and benefit-sharing among men and women. Special attention will be given to empowering women in affected communities, particularly those involved in environmental management and health-related activities. The project will also promote gender-sensitive training and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that women have equal opportunities to contribute to and benefit from the project's outcomes.

Additional information on Stakeholder Engagement, Gender, and private Sector:

1. **Gender equality and women's empowerment.** Ukraine has made significant strides in gender equality such as high levels of female educational attainment and economic activity, but several gaps and challenges remain. Thus, the country has developed a comprehensive legal and policy framework on gender equality and non-discrimination, which complies with European directives. However, the enforcement of these laws and policies continues to be a challenge. A gender analysis will be conducted during project preparation to identify and address gender-specific impacts related to hazardous waste management. The project will develop a Gender action plan (GAP) to ensure equitable participation and benefit-sharing among men and women. When developing, the GAP will be budgeted, monitored and reported on. Special attention will be given to empowering women in affected communities, particularly those involved in environmental management and health-related activities. The project will also promote gender-sensitive training and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that women have equal opportunities to contribute to and benefit from the project's outcomes. These aspects will be captured accordingly in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and the Results Framework will have gender-specific indicators.

2. **Stakeholder Engagement/ Citizen Engagement.** Meaningful stakeholder consultations will be conducted throughout the project cycle to ensure that the voices of affected communities are heard and integrated into project design and implementation. The project will employ a variety of engagement mechanisms, including public consultations, surveys, and grievance redress mechanisms, to foster transparency and accountability. Citizen engagement strategies will be tailored to address the specific needs and concerns of communities impacted by hazardous waste, with a focus on building trust and ensuring that the project's benefits are widely shared.

3. The consultations will be conducted during project preparation with all relevant stakeholders, as required under World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. Emphasizing the significance of stakeholder involvement, the project will underscore the roles of diverse stakeholders at the local, regional, and national levels and integrate their perspectives into the project design. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared for ensuring that all parties affected by or interested in the project are adequately informed, consulted, and involved in the decision-making process. The project will also have a project communication strategy to support knowledge dissemination, public outreach, and awareness-raising on the project activities and its objectives.

4. **Private Sector**. While the project is not expected to significantly increase the role of the private sector in hazardous waste management agenda, the project interventions will support strengthening collaboration between the public and the private sector and will help strengthen capacity of a variety of actors, including the private sector. The private sector will be among beneficiaries of the project technical assistance and capacity building activities, such as workshops, training or dissemination of good practices and innovative solutions for effective hazardous waste management, etc. This will be further reflected in the PAD during project preparation.

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

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
World Bank	GET	Ukraine	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	7,214,612.00	685,388.00	7,900,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**7,214,612.00**	**685,388.00**	**7,900,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount ($)

PPG Agency Fee ($)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)

Total PPG Amount ($)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CW-1	GET	2,214,612.00	11,902,453.00
CW-3	GET	5,000,000.00	26,872,547.00
Total Project Cost		**7,214,612.00**	**38,775,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	Sida / JICA	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,725,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				**38,775,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The team has been in discussions with JICA and SIDA on possible co-financing and, based on the initial discussion and interest expressed, estimates conservatively that co-financing from either one of the donors or in combination could be around USD 4,725,000. Additionally, the team envisages co-financing from ongoing World Bank projects: Strengthening the Government Capacity for Fiscal Reform Implementation (STRONG) P506476,; Relief, Recover, Reconstruction and Reform (RESPOND) (IO2112488); Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance (PEACE) P179344, with these projects contributing mostly on capacity building and policy reform; Housing Repair for People's Empowerment (HOPE) P181200, relevant on debris and hazardous debris management – relevant with asbestos contaminated debris management; EU4Environment Project P176626 – relevant with land remediation and biodiversity protection and ASA on Deep Dive Municipal Service (Municipal Debris Management). Lastly, we envisage a conservative estimation of the Government's in-kind co-financing.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Sara El Choufi	9/17/2024			selchoufi@worldbank.org
Project Coordinator	Irina Ghaplanyan	9/17/2024			ighaplanyan@worldbank.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Evgenii Fedorenko	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	9/5/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title
ESRS, Concept, GEF GW, Ukraine

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET