

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Circular and POPs-free Plastics in Africa	
Region	GEF Project ID
Regional	11049
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Regional	FSP
Kenya	
Nigeria	
South Africa	
Uganda	
Zimbabwe	
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID
UNEP	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the African Region, Nigeria (BCCC Nigeria)	Others
Ministry of Environment, Kenya	Government
National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency, Nigeria	Government
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, South Africa	Government
National Environmental Management Agency, Uganda	Government
Environmental Management Agency, Zimbabwe	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Chemicals and Waste	12/1/2023
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
11,000,000.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
990,000.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing

11,990,000.00	79,882,669.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
300,000.00	27,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	
12,317,000.00	

Project Tags

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

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Communications, Gender Equality, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Plastics, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Private Sector, Academia, Gender Mainstreaming, Training, Course, South-South, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

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. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Africa POPs in plastics project aims to reduce the releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) from plastic products in the African continent. Three sectors were prioritized in five countries: automotives (Kenya, South Africa), construction (Zimbabwe) and electronics (Nigeria, Uganda). Project interventions intend to reduce the import, production and use of POPs in plastic-containing products, and the generation of uPOPs and greenhouse gases (GHG) in these sectors. The project will work with governments to adopt and enforce upstream policies and financial instruments; with plastic product designers, manufacturers and assemblers to implement circular economy practices and eliminate/replace problematic products with more sustainable alternatives; and with recyclers and collectors to separate hazardous plastics fractions and increase awareness. This will result in multiple global environmental benefits: 38.6 metric tons of POPs reduced; 63,234 metric tons of POPs containing plastics prevented; 36.16 gTEQ POPs from air avoided; 39,213 metric tons of CO₂e mitigated; and 5,004 direct beneficiaries reached, which in turn will lead to reduced human health, environment, and economic impacts.

It marks an innovative^[1] approach that targets POPs in plastics directly by applying an upstream circular approach where the imports of plastics that cannot be safely managed are controlled. The project will complement existing end-of-pipe initiatives on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (ESM) by reducing the generation of such wastes, although it will not

directly collect or manage these waste streams. By applying solutions in three sectors known to use plastic-containing products with a high likelihood of POPs contamination^[2], successful practices can be scaled in and outside the selected sectors.

The project is consistent with several political priorities in the project countries, mainly related to ESM of plastic and hazardous waste. South-South cooperation is encouraged under the project through the provision of regional workshops and coordination.

At a global level, the project directly aligns with the following sustainable development goals and targets: SDG 3 (target 3.9), 5 (target 5.5), 6 (target 6.3), 9 (target 9.3), and 12 (target 12.4, 12.5, and 12.7) and will positively contribute to the UNEP Mid-Term Strategy, UNEP Programme of Work 2025 outcomes under the Chemicals and Pollution Action and Science-Policy Sub-programme (3A, 3B, and 3C), direct outcomes (3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.8, 3.9, and 3.14) and indicators (I, ii, iii, iv, and change in action by private sector and civil society). It has specific links to the UNEP Circularity in Sectors and Pollution and Health Programme Coordination Projects (PCPs).

UNEP's comparative advantage is its mandate to coordinate the work of the UN in the area of environment, and its experience as a successful and efficient Implementing Agency (IA) specializing in regional and global activities. UNEP's expertise includes proof of concept, testing of ideas, and the best available science and knowledge to form the basis of GEF investments. UNEP also serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs (Stockholm, Minamata and SAICM), for which GEF is the/a financial mechanism. Through previous and existing work streams under its UNEP One Plastics Initiative, UNEP has created a network of partners to communicate and coordinate with on plastics-related work. The initiative acts as an additional platform to coordinate with all relevant UNEP divisions and teams, peer agencies, and partners; and engages with global partners, as well as with regional, national, and sub-national initiatives, governments, businesses, NGOs, and academia to tackle plastic pollution systematically.

Finally, the project will seek strong cooperation and coordination of efforts with the UN National Country Team, the UN Resident Coordinator in the project countries and UNEP Africa Office to ensure adequate implementation in line with the UN national strategy.

^[1] Leveraging Innovation for Transformational Change, a STAP Advisory Document, June 2023

^[2] UNEP, 2022. Sectoral guidance for inventories of POPs and other chemicals of concern in buildings/construction, electrical and electronic equipment, and vehicles (Annexes 1,2, 3)

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Reduce the import, production and use of POPs in plastic-containing products in the automobile, construction and electronics sectors, and the generation of uPOPs

Project Components

Component 1: Policy and economic instruments targeting POPs containing plastics

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,320,500.00	17,843,571.00

Outcome:

Project countries implement policy and economic instruments to reduce imports, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs

Output:

Output 1.1 Gender-sensitive policy review and strategies developed to align chemicals and plastics regulatory frameworks and instruments

Output 1.2 Regulations and instruments endorsed by project countries targeting import, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs

Output 1.3 Enforcement plans and modalities established to promote compliance with regulation and monitoring of impacts

Component 2: Circular economy practices to reduce POPs in problematic plastics

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,484,700.00	19,701,085.00

Outcome:

Designers, manufacturers, and assemblers of plastic products take steps to apply circular business approaches and replace problematic products/ fractions with more sustainable alternatives

Output:

Output 2.1 Gender-sensitive industry and product characterization studies to quantify POPs in plastics, identify alternatives and prioritize interventions

Output 2.2 Gender-responsive industry and SME pilots to prevent the use and release of POPs from plastics via circular economy practices

Component 3: Environmentally Sound Management of plastic waste containing POPs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,124,500.00	19,212,455.00

Outcome:

Beneficiaries experience reduced exposure as they handle plastic waste (containing POPs) in an environmentally sound manner

Output:

Output 3.1 POPs-containing plastic waste streams characterized and prioritized in national gender-responsive ESM waste strategies, including technology solutions

Output 3.2 Best practices disseminated to recyclers, waste collectors, and waste shredders for POPs containing plastics waste fractions

Component 4: Knowledge management, capacity building and communication

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,996,500.00	16,041,958.00

Outcome:

Enhanced capacity in applying circular economy practices to reduce pollution from plastics containing POPs

Output:

Output 4.1 Gender-responsive communication strategies for the project delivered

Output 4.2 National, regional and global collaboration and knowledge exchange established and strengthened

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
550,000.00	2,661,800.00

Outcome:

Progress is monitored and facilitates continuous improvement

Output:

Output 5.1 Regular progress and tracking reports available to project steering committee

Output 5.2 Independent mid-term and terminal evaluations held

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Policy and economic instruments targeting POPs containing plastics	2,320,500.00	17,843,571.00
Component 2: Circular economy practices to reduce POPs in problematic plastics	3,484,700.00	19,701,085.00
Component 3: Environmentally Sound Management of plastic waste containing POPs	2,124,500.00	19,212,455.00
Component 4: Knowledge management, capacity building and communication	1,996,500.00	16,041,958.00
M&E	550,000.00	2,661,800.00
Subtotal	10,476,200.00	75,460,869.00
Project Management Cost	523,800.00	4,421,800.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	11,000,000.00	79,882,669.00

Please provide Justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

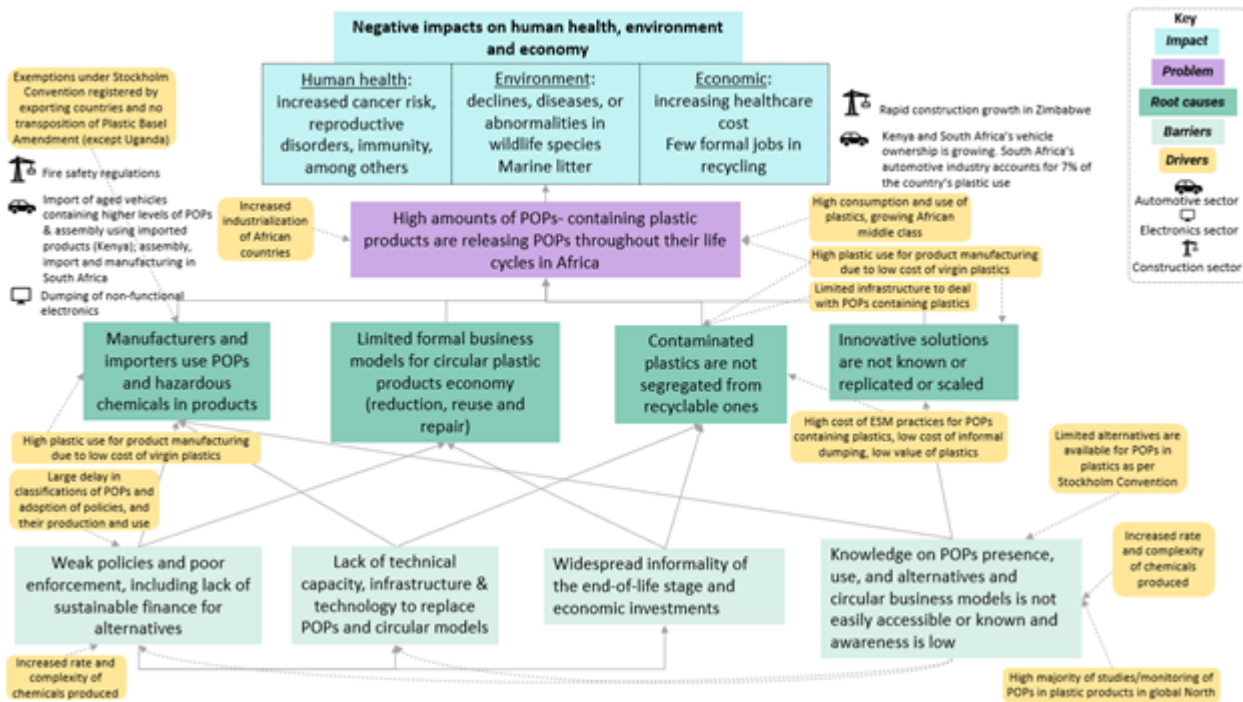
Problem description: *High amounts of plastic products are releasing POPs throughout their life cycles in Africa*

Many chemical additives^{[1]³} are used during plastic manufacturing in the polymerization (acting as catalysts or solvents) and plastic production (to provide plastics with unique properties including plasticity and fire retardancy) phases with no transparency to downstream users, consumers, and recyclers^{[2]⁴}. A quarter of these additives are of concern^{[3]⁵, [4]⁶}, including some of the new industrial Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)^{[5]⁷} listed for global phase out under the Stockholm Convention. These include hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs, including penta-BDE, octa-BDE and deca-BDE), short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), UV328, dechlorane plus, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and its salts, perfluoro octane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF). Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) and hexachlorobenzene (HCB) were formerly used in plastics and cables, and rubber production respectively.

POPs are used in an array of different plastic products and associated sectors. African countries are major importers as well as rapidly growing local producers/assemblers of plastic products likely to contain POPs. Combined with limited formal business models for circular plastic products, low segregation levels of contaminated plastics from recyclable plastics, and a lack of innovative solutions being scaled up, African countries are an important source for releases of POPs from plastics into local and global environments. Further drivers are a growing African middle class^{[6]⁸}, increased industrialisation in the region^{[7]⁹}, and the low cost of virgin plastics^{[8]¹⁰}.

The below problem tree (Figure 1) presents these reasons as the four key root causes leading to the above-described problem where high amounts of plastic products are releasing POPs throughout their plastics life cycles in the African continent. The associated barriers and drivers are also presented in the problem tree. The root causes and barriers are similar for all African plastic sectors with high likelihood of POPs use and release. However, the drivers differ depending on the sector.

Figure 1: Overall Problem Tree



The approved Project Information Form (PIF) highlighted a number of sectors for further analysis and prioritization during PPG phase (i.e. electronics, automotives, textiles, and building and construction, recycling, and tourism sectors). During the PPG, each of the project countries selected one sector which was endorsed by the national focal points (Table 1) based on the following criteria:

- National context (incl. sector size, plastic consumption, collection, production, and end-of-life treatment),
- Opportunities for impacts beyond borders (incl. import/export, and distributors and retailers present)
- National priorities
- Enabling environment/baseline (incl. data availability, present initiatives, policies, accessibility of stakeholders)
- Labor conditions (incl. gender balance, youth and disabled peoples’ involvement, and risk of POPs exposure)
- Potential co-finance
- Potential GEBs (incl. POPs use in plastics, potential CO₂ emission, and uPOPs emissions)

Table 1: National sector selection

Country	Selected sector	Justification
Kenya	Automotive	High amounts of imported cars and parts likely to contain POPs, possible opportunities for co-financing, and national need for policy support in the sector.
South Africa	Automotive	High amounts of automotives manufactured, high export volume of automotives, high amounts of plastics use in sector, identified as sector with most significant likelihood of POPs use, highest data availability, and South Africa’s Automotive Industry Master Plan to 2035 includes sustainability aspects.
Nigeria	Electronics	High import of new and used electronics; high volume of POPs containing plastics used in electronic products; identified presence of open burning of electronics at open dumpsites (and associated uPOPs emissions); the Extant National Environmental (Electrical Electronics Sector) Regulations and operational electronics EPR; identified opportunities for capacity building under registered collectors; existing collaboration with the Customs and the Standards Organization of Nigeria; and the on-going development of Plastic Waste Control Regulation (through technical support of the European Union (EU) Delegation to ECOWAS).
Uganda	Electronics	Highest risk to POPs exposure due to high informality and youth participation of sector and identified poor management and disposal practices; high import/export amounts; identified as highest likelihood for POPs use; highest data availability;

		knowledge management systems present for sector; existing legal and institutional frameworks, policies, and regulations; and existing initiatives.
Zimbabwe	Construction	Identified as highest likelihood for POPs use; high import volume; identified existing initiatives; relevant regulations in place; existing business commitments; poor end-of-life practices; and data availability

Description of root causes, barriers, and drivers

The below section describes the high amounts of plastic products releasing POPs throughout their plastics life cycle stages in the African continent, and its key root causes, barriers, and drivers. The main conclusions are presented, while the detailed supporting data can be found in Appendix 15.

Under business as usual, with virgin plastic production and pollution continuing to grow at current levels (between 2019 and 2040, a 66% production increase, up to 712Mt annually in 2040 and an 86% pollution increase, up to 205Mt annually in 2040)^{[9]¹¹}, negative impacts on health and environment could increase. The most important drivers of high POPs release throughout plastic lifecycles are listed below and their futures have been documented to be quite certain.

- Increased complexity and rate of chemicals produced and used in products: the global chemical industry is projected to consciously increase^{[10]¹²,^{[11]¹³}, with variety in chemicals produced increasing^{[12]¹⁴} and chemical blending^{[13]¹⁵} remaining to be applied in chemical-based product supply chains^{[14]¹⁶}. Current regulations do not sufficiently target blending, transparency and new chemical development for this trend to decrease over the years of project implementation.}
- Increasing consumption and plastic use, along with a growing middle class: African^{[15]¹⁷} and global^{[16]¹⁸} trends all indicate a continued increase, along with the increase in GDP.
- High plastic use for product manufacturing due to low cost of virgin plastics: virgin plastics often have a low cost compared to recycled plastics^{[17]¹⁹} or other alternative materials^{[18]²⁰}. Its low cost makes virgin plastics a favorable material for product manufacturing, flooding the market.
- High cost of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) practices for POPs containing plastics, low cost of informal dumping^{[19]²¹}, and low value of plastics^{[20]²²}: this cost gap will continue to drive certain stakeholders towards non-ESM waste practices over ESM practices of waste.

- Limited alternatives for POPs containing plastics available in the automotive, construction and electronics sectors as per the Stockholm Convention[21]²³. In the current system, there are limited incentives in place to develop and scale up POPs containing plastics alternatives.

As presented in the problem tree above, four barriers have been identified:

- Barrier 1: Policy, enforcement and lack of sustainable finance for alternatives
- Barrier 2: Technical capacity, infrastructure and technology
- Barrier 3: Informality and lack of formal economic investments
- Barrier 4: Knowledge on POPs presence, use and alternatives; import, export and manufacturing of plastics products in the sector; and circular business models is not easily accessible or known

These underpin the problem's four root causes as described below:

1. POPs additives are used in polymers and plastic products and are imported as POPs containing polymers and products and assembled in the region

Globally, the use and presence of POPs additives in plastics in all the three selected sectors has been heavily documented (see Appendix 15). Little literature[22]²⁴ is available on the presence of POPs in plastic products in the selected sectors in the African region, although the few that exist (mainly for Nigeria) do indicate high contamination e.g. in electronic and automotive parts in Nigeria[23]²⁵. During PPG some small size sampling confirmed that POPs are widely present in plastic products in the automotive, construction and electronics sectors in the project countries. Results for all countries and their selected sectors showed that over 90% of tested plastics products contained the POPs they were tested for. Over 85% of plastic products tested for PBDEs (upholstery, headlines and PUR in automobiles; plastic casing of electronics and electronic cables; EPS/XPS insulation and plastic sheeting in construction) exceeded EU's RoHS regulation limits. See Appendix 15 for a more detailed summary of results.

The Stockholm Convention provides specific exemptions^{[24]²⁶} for the use and management of some POPs in plastic products in the automotive, electronics and construction sectors which has the potential to act as a driver for its use. Several active exemption registrations are in place related to production and use of c-decaBDE (EU) and PFOA (Argentina, EU, Norway, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Viet Nam). Other POPs (HBCD and SCCP) have expired exemption registrations on production and use while UV 328 and Dechlorane plus have recently listed with options for exemptions in these sectors. None of the project countries have ever officially registered for exemptions for these POPs but measures to monitor and manage compliance and exemptions are largely lacking.

The low cost of plastics further drives the use of plastics for product manufacturing compared to other materials (e.g., recycled plastics and innovative materials).

Most plastics are imported in Africa as final products, components to be assembled or preforms to be thermoforms (about 172 Mt of polymers and plastics were imported between 1990 and 2017)[25]²⁷. However, there is a lack of requirements and enforcement of standards for importing these products in the region, given their POPs content and their impacts on climate change (especially related to old vehicles and the large emitting construction sector[26]²⁸) and pollution. Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe mainly import

virgin plastics while South Africa and Nigeria have a larger local production. Data on POPs presence in imported plastics/ plastic products or their use in local production in the project countries is not monitored or available (barrier 4).

Kenya and South Africa prioritized the automotive sector for this project. In 2018, close to 1.5 million used vehicles were imported to Africa from Europe, Japan and USA^{[27]29}. Besides higher emissions, older used vehicles typically contain higher POPs concentrations. In terms of manufacturing of new vehicles, Morocco and South Africa are the largest manufacturers with some 360,000 and 350,000 locally manufactured vehicles exported in 2019 respectively^{[28]30}.

Besides its well-developed automotive manufacturing sector, South Africa also imports (only new) vehicles but in lesser amounts compared to its local production. In its 'motor vehicle' industry, female ownership stands at just 2.9% with 27.9% of top managers being women. The sector has 21.6% full-time women workers^{[29]31}. The automotive industry in South Africa demands strong Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) expertise, while women are underrepresented in these fields^{[30]32}.

In Kenya, new and used vehicles are still predominantly imported. The country has no primary vehicle manufacturing but assembles vehicles using mainly imported parts. Local assemblers have a small production capacity of 14,000 units annually^{[31]33}. Women leadership and/or ownership of the automobile industry in Kenya is at only 14% while only 11% of employees in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers industry are women.^{[32]34} Women in automobile manufacturing face disparities in wages, promotions, and job stability.^{[33]35}, linked to wider underrepresentation in STEM fields^{[34]36}.

Nigeria and Uganda prioritised the electronics sector. Most electronics consumed in Africa are imported^{[35]37}, mainly from China, followed by the EU and, to a much lesser degree, by the United States, the Republic of Korea and Japan^{[36]38}. Statistics on the import of used electronics in Africa are sparse (barrier 4) but show^{[37]39} that the EU is the main exporter of used electronics, and that their exports contain large amounts of non-functional products. Africa has little electronics production but some direct electronics manufacturers and local assembly plants which manufacture products for the regional market (including in Nigeria). Their production volumes are significantly lower compared to direct imports from Asia^{[38]40}.

Concrete data is unavailable (barrier 4), but Nigeria and Uganda mainly import electronics while local assembly is present. Both import and assembly are present in larger amounts in Nigeria who also exports to the ECOWAS region. Its electronics sector is mostly male-owned^{[39]41}, and the workforce is reported to only include men^{[40]42}. Women's representation (28%) in engineering and technology disciplines remains significantly lower than that of men^{[41]43}. In Uganda, the plastic manufacturers and recyclers association including a small percentage of women-owned companies. In both countries, women face obstacles related to financial

access, as traditional institutions often demand collateral which they lack, STEM educations and balancing domestic chores with work.^{[42]44}

Zimbabwe's priority lays in the construction sector. Most of the building and construction products are imported as final products in the continent from Europe, Asia, and North America^{[43]45}. However, governments, recognizing the economic potential of the sector, have been promoting local industries, offering incentives, and implementing policies to boost domestic manufacturing (e.g., Nigerian ban on cement import in 2017).

In Zimbabwe, the construction sector has been growing rapidly, with an increase of at least 17% in the past three years^{[44]46}. Local manufacturers of plastic building products have been identified but data on their market share and production numbers were not available (barrier 4). Of the POPs related polymers imported in Zimbabwe each year, most plastics are imported as preforms, which are further processed in the country. PVC makes up around 27% of this amount, followed by XPS, nylon and PUR foam (5-7%)^{[45]47}. Male workers dominating the construction workforce at 91%^{[46]48} and only 4.6% of influential roles in the construction business are occupied by women^{[47]49}. The challenges and limitations hindering women's engagement in the construction industry include access to financing, inadequate access to suitable equipment to women needs, high input costs, a need for training in business and marketing skills, and the balance between their social responsibilities and economic pursuits^{[48]50, [49]51}.

The continuing production, use and import of POPs-containing plastic products (root cause 1) are heavily underpinned by barriers 1 (policy, enforcement and economic barrier) and 2 (technical capacity, infrastructure and technology barrier). As upstream process like import, manufacturing, assembly and export stages of the sectors are mostly formalised in the project countries (compared to repair, recycling and waste management services), barrier 3 is not relevant under this root cause.

In African countries, regulations on plastic additives and other chemicals in products are weak^{[50]52} (barrier 1). In its recent publication^{[51]53}, the Nordic Council of Ministers' defines "15 far-fetching policy interventions across the plastic lifecycle and estimates its impact on plastic stocks and flows" to minimise the negative impacts of mismanaged plastics and plastic releases into the environment (see Appendix 15). The report states that countries should focus on four intervention pillars, which includes "Eliminate avoidable and problematic plastics and chemicals" (pillar B) and "Expand Safe circularity via reuse, durability and recycling" (pillar C).

Chemicals management, waste management, circular economy (CE) and related regulations, policy, economic instruments and incentives are not comprehensive or integrated in the project countries (see policy table in Appendix 15). The Basel Plastic Amendment is not transposed into national legislation in most project countries (except Uganda). All countries have updated their NIPs and have prioritised PBDEs, PFOs, HBCD, and uPOPs, although South Africa's NIP has not been transmitted to the secretariat. Zimbabwe and Uganda are updating their NIPs under the approved Global NIP Update project (GEF ID 10785), covering SCCPs and PFOA, among others. Most countries' chemical regulations do not cover the newly listed POPs. Waste management policies are in place in all countries but cover aspects related to plastics containing hazardous chemicals. These regulatory gaps result in a lack of predictability and limits private sector participation and investment. There is weak capacity for enforcement of legislation, particularly around customs control and pollutant bans. Relatively, South Africa and Nigeria have the strongest enforcement systems

in place. This lack of capacity endures because of missing adequate and predictable financing and the limited application of economic instruments to raise public finance for sound management of chemicals and waste. EPR systems are set up in most project countries (all but Zimbabwe) with a focus on single use plastics while hard plastics (most at risk of containing POPs) are not targeted and become hazardous waste at end of life. A gender review of these policy frameworks reveals that several environmental and sector specific policies and regulations already address gender considerations but further enforcement; coherency; and incorporation of gender specific challenges, gender at local level, and further links between gender and environmental impacts are still needed.

Related to barrier 2, all countries lack technically skilled circular economy practitioners in the public and private sectors. Chemistry experts are lacking at manufacturing and assembly plants, and they have little knowledge whether they are using POPs and how they could be replaced or removed from the material flows.

2. Limited formal circular businesses for plastics

In 2019, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) recommended the adoption of circular economy to address plastic pollution from a life cycle perspective, while ensuring coherence and coordination with activities undertaken by existing regional and international instruments. Africa is a world leader on circularity and African markets are known to extend the life of products that have reached premature obsolescence elsewhere^{[52]⁵⁴}. Many regional^{[53]⁵⁵} and national plastic circular economy initiatives are present (see root cause 4) to further scale up existing knowledge and practices while technological enablers of circular economy innovation are increasing^{[54]⁵⁶}. As African countries have relatively low material consumption, they have the conditions to creation of circular economy models which are re-localised, regenerative and restorative by design^{[55]⁵⁷}.

The African Circular Economy Alliance's report^{[56]⁵⁸} identified food systems, packaging, the built environment, electronics, and fashion and textiles are highly promising thematic areas for further circular economy on the continent. The Ellen Mc Arthur foundation has studied circular economy opportunities in multiple sectors (including automotives, electronics, and construction)^{[57]⁵⁹} in the region, identifying existing knowledge and practices for the region (find some examples below).^{[58]⁶⁰} Further studies on, and identification of established, formalised circular economy practices in the project countries' selected sectors are needed (barrier 4).

Despite the promising environment Africa offers for the selected sectors, upstream circular economy interventions that could reduce the amount or plastic waste generated are currently not systematically applied for plastic types and products that may contain POPs in Africa. The '9Rs' are currently not applied since:

- **Refuse, Reduce, Redesign, Replace:** Innovative materials products eliminating the need for hazardous chemical use are present (but limited) in the selected sectors are present in African countries (e.g., MycoTile with naturally fire retardant properties in Kenya^{[59]⁶¹}), however procurement (barrier 1) or other market-based tools to promote 'cleaner' alternatives over the continent are absent (barrier 3). For automobiles, Kenya has an import restriction on the age of used vehicles while South Africa has a complete import ban of used vehicles in place. Nigeria has a ban in place on the import of non-functional electronics, cathode ray tubes, and a mandatory EPR programme in place. Most EPR systems focus on single use plastics, and no standards, ecolabels, or Sustainable Public Procurement are in place.

Toxic additives need to be substituted with non-chemical alternatives or non-toxic substances to make recycling easier and to avoid contaminating recycled materials with toxic chemicals. However, as highlighted in the Ellen Mc Arthur studies^{[60]⁶²}, the extent of use of POPs additives, and of alternatives to plastic containing POPs are insufficiently known by manufacturers and there is a lack of technical capacity (barrier 2&5). Actors wanting to eliminate/eliminating the use of hazardous chemicals have difficulties accessing finance (barrier 3). An initial mapping of national financial actors can be found in Appendix 6.

- **Reuse, Repair, Refurbish:** Modular design examples in the sectors are present for the region, especially construction (e.g., Ecom Homes in Franschhoek, South Africa^{[61]⁶³}) while reuse is an effective strategy^{[62]⁶⁴} in reducing inputs to the market and extending the lifetime of products. There are very effective and established networks and businesses for reuse, repair and refurbishment of plastic waste in Africa. In Accra and Lagos alone, the repair and remanufacture sector generates income for more than 30,000 people^{[63]⁶⁵} and an estimated 85% of all of the vehicles on African roads have been subjected to some degree of repair or refurbishment^{[64]⁶⁶}. These economically successful models are constrained when hazardous chemicals are present in products that could otherwise be readily reintegrated into value chains.

Reuse repair and refurbish practices are often informal in the project countries^{[65]⁶⁷} (barrier 3), resulting in their contribution to the circular economy is not being quantified or recognized, while opportunities are missed for decent work, better quality, and formalization. The informal sector is dominated by women in many countries and lacks recognition, finance and empowerment to scale up its impact, as they cannot be formally supported e.g. through tax or other economic incentives. Investors (e.g. banks and donors) might consider funding requests for new technologies and underdeveloped supply chains and associated infrastructure high risk. National development banks (see Appendix 6) are in the early stages of promoting and funding circularity initiatives and particularly so for material and chemical management issues. Private sector partners and particularly SMEs lack the confidence of reliable and sustainable return on investment.

- **Repurpose and Remanufacture:** Sometimes the product cannot be reused for the same purpose, however, it can be modified to fit other purposes, for example vehicle tyres are repurposed into defensive buoys in ports and coastal areas. Special attention has to be put in place for some repurposing activities which could cause harm to humans, such as melting inappropriate plastics to make roads.

3. Contaminated plastics not segregated from recyclable plastics

Consumption of plastic products is increasing in Africa, driven by urbanization, population growth, and an increasing middle class. Data for the country sectors is limited but the trend is followed for construction in Zimbabwe^{[66]⁶⁸}, in Kenya vehicle ownership is increasing rapidly^{[67]⁶⁹}, and in South Africa the automotive production sector used a large proportion of plastic use^{[68]⁷⁰}. Meanwhile data indicating electronics consumption in Nigeria and Uganda is limited. Both countries have passed their peak of electronics importation/placement on the market. Alongside increased consumption, the generation of plastic waste is increasing^{[69]⁷¹}. POPs-containing plastics are considered hazardous waste and require specialized waste management approaches. Under the Basel Convention (amendment went into force in January 2021), they are subjected to the prior informed consent procedure. However, only Uganda has transposed this amendment into national legislation while Kenya is in the process (barrier 1).

Plastic product parts in automotive, electronics and construction sectors are often dumped or openly burned, contaminating local environments^{[70]⁷²} in the project countries due to their low value compared to other components (e.g., precious metals) and the environmentally sound management of hazardous plastics' high cost (see drivers). Facilities for the environmentally sound management of POPs containing wastes are absent in the project countries and Africa overall (driver). This is linked to the lack of technically skilled waste management practitioners (barrier 2). Also, development finance institutions are actively supporting municipal integrated waste management and plastic investments (e.g., Clean Oceans Initiative) but are not focusing on the contaminated plastics and the relevant recycling and disposal obligations set by the Stockholm and Basel conventions^{[71]⁷³}.

Plastic waste from automobiles is directly sent to waste shredders in South Africa. However, only scrap with monetary value is collected while the low-value portions – even if recyclable – are not collected. In Kenya, plastic automobile waste mostly ends up being openly burned. Electronics are often collected by the informal sector for the recycling of valuable metals while its plastics are openly burned or recycled. Most construction waste is openly burned.

Waste segregation in the project countries mostly focusses on plastics, paper, wood, and metals. No established waste segregation is present at source for (POPs containing) plastics, except for Nigeria by formal recyclers. The co-mingling of various types of waste makes appropriate treatment difficult. Collectors and recyclers (formal and informal) lack knowledge on POPs containing plastics and their required ESM and the capacity to identify plastics with high risk of POPs contamination (barrier 2), as well as access to finance to invest in the necessary technology (barrier 1&3). This risks the contamination of recycled plastics with POPs.

Under the Stockholm convention, hexa-, hepta- and tetra-, penta-PBDEs have active registrations by Brazil, Cambodia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Türkiye, and Viet Nam related recycling articles containing these POPs and the use and disposal of these recycled articles. No project countries have active registrations in place but there is a lack of monitoring related to recycling of POPs-containing plastics. Multiple studies^{[72]⁷⁴,^{[73]⁷⁵,^{[74]⁷⁶}} on recycled plastic products or plastic pellets already demonstrate the transfer of POPs from plastic waste into recycled plastic pellets, including in Africa and Nigeria specifically.}

While manufacturing is largely formalised, the informal sector plays a large role in the collection and recycling of most plastic waste (barrier 3). In South Africa the informal sector is crucial to the recycling industry, and it collects an estimated 80-90% of the packaging scrap. In Kenya, import, export and manufacturing of plastics are largely formal while reuse, collection, transport, recycling are often informal. Of over 34 registered recyclers of, 14 are formal. For electrical/electronic equipment in Nigeria and Uganda, import of new electrical/electronic equipment are usually by the formal sectors, while the import of used electrical/electronic equipment is informal. However, Nigeria has been making advances in setting up formal collection and recycling systems, also due to the support of its e-waste EPR establishment.

In the project countries, women mostly also make up the majority in the informal sector (compared to the minority in the formal sector, earning low wages). In Nigeria, women only make up 23% of the workforce of formal recycling companies and only have 28.5% ownership and founder roles among registered recycling companies. In the informal recycling sector, women represent 8% of the workforce^{[75]⁷⁷}. The majority of waste pickers in Uganda are women. Middlemen, primarily men, have control over the profits in the plastics recycling value chain, while women scavengers have low incomes.^{[76]⁷⁸} Waste pickers in South Africa are primarily women and play a crucial role in recycling but lack adequate protection while working at waste dumpsites^{[77]⁷⁹}. Male waste pickers tend to earn higher turnover rates due to the types of recyclables they handle, while women often work with lighter materials and face challenges balancing work with household responsibilities. Women in waste management also face gender-based disparities in

working hours and profits^{[78]⁸⁰}. In Kenyan remediation activities and waste management services, 35.5% of employees are women^{[79]⁸¹} and in Zimbabwe, men occupy the majority of the workforce (76.4%) in the waste management industry^{[80]⁸²}.

4. Innovative solutions are not known, replicated or scaled

A fourth root cause for the ongoing (POPs-containing) plastic pollution problems in the region is a lack of effective sharing of experiences in policy and initiatives between countries that create barriers for companies and governments that are trying to scale up or replicate effective circular models. There have been many related successful initiatives (on upstream policies in Europe, Japan and the USA; redesigning products to remove hazardous chemicals from supply chains; and the ESM of (POPs containing) plastics), yet currently there are few examples of scaling of good experiences and application of lessons learned.

Many initiatives that work in plastics, chemicals in products and/or circular systems exist. At global level, the Basel [Plastic Waste Partnership](#), [Alliance to End Plastic Waste](#), [Global Plastic Action Partnership](#), and the [Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy](#) (PACE) are working to prevent and/or reduce plastic waste generation, increase recycling and/or work on circular economy solutions. The GEF ID 11181 [Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program](#) was approved in July 2023 and applies a similar circular upstream intervention approach, but only focuses on the food and beverage sectors. The GEF-7 [FARM](#), [ISLANDS](#), and [Cities](#) programmes address plastics issues related to agricultural sector, SIDS, and cities respectively. UNEP's work on reducing plastic pollution is organized under the [UNEP One Plastics Initiative](#) and aims to trigger systems change to accelerate the just and safe transition towards a circular economy of plastics, thereby reducing plastic pollution and its environmental and social impacts. The [SAICM Knowledge Platform](#) and Green Growth Knowledge [Partnership](#) host networks and present information on Chemicals in Products, gender and chemicals, and knowledge to support a green industrial transformation. The [Gender and Chemicals Partnership](#) aims to improve integration of gender in international and national chemicals and waste management and plans to develop a Gender Action Plan for the new Global Framework on Chemicals. The [IW:LEARN platform](#) hosts knowledge products from all GEF-funded IW plastic products. In the region, The [African Ministerial Conference on the Environment](#) (AMCEN), [African Circular Economy Alliance](#) (ACEA), and [Africa Circular Economy Network](#) (ACEN) provide platforms where the value of circular economy and its potential to reduce plastic waste are recognised. GEF funded FSPs on plastic circular economy in Africa include [GEF ID 10401 in Ghana](#) which strengthens national capacity and sustainable waste management of plastics, and [GEF ID 9263](#) on sound management industrial waste (including electronics and ELV) and its emissions of uPOPs and PBDEs in Cote d'Ivoire; and [GEF ID 9684](#) developing inventories of HBCD in insulations and SCCP in PVC in the Mediterranean region. In other regions, the Plastic Sult project ([GEF ID 10546](#)), the ADB plastics project ([GEF ID 10628](#)) and the LAC Plastics project ([GEF ID 10547](#)) also work on plastics circularity. Under the regional ChemObs project ([GEF ID 9080](#)), a Masters in Chemicals Risk Management has been established at the University of Cape Town^{[81]⁸³}. At country level, many initiatives and projects are present, including the Kenya [Plastic Waste Partnership Project](#) and [Plastics Pact](#); the Nigeria e-waste project ([GEF ID 10141](#)), plastic waste [Small Grants Programme](#), [World Bank PROBLUE](#) recycling work, [Tearfund's](#) waste collection and recycling efforts, and [PREVENT Waste Alliance](#) initiatives; the [South Africa Plastics Pact](#) and [World Bank PROBLUE](#) roadmap on circular economy; the Uganda plastic waste [partnership pilot project](#) and national inventory of Marine Litter and Plastics Pollution, as well as the national work under the Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme where new POPs (HBCDD, PVC, PFHxS, SCCP and UV-328) are attempted to be replaced by green chemistry alternatives ([GEF ID 10353](#)); and the [NORAD](#) plastics project in Malawi and Zimbabwe^{[82]⁸⁴}.

This root cause is heavily linked to barrier 4, knowledge on POPs presence, use and alternatives; import, export, and manufacturing of plastics products in the sector; and circular business models is not easily accessible or known. The project countries have limited (harmonized and comparable) to no data available on their plastic waste streams^{[83]⁸⁵}, especially in their selected sectors, also due to the lack of legal obligations to record and report data further (barrier 1). The limited available data on the manufacturers and assembly companies present in their selected sectors, women employment rates and roles in the sectors, the use of POPs in manufacture, the use of POPs-containing plastics in assembly, waste generation in selected sectors, characterization of those products and waste, what circular businesses are present, and related data on market opportunities within a country poses significant challenges to both the public and private sector to plan and undertake financial, technical, and gender sensitive-

investments related to circular economy and waste management^{[84]⁸⁶}. The difficulty of easily detecting the presence of new POPs in products also hinders the ability of regulators to know how to respond to control these (barrier 1).

Nationally and regionally, inadequate coordination is present to allow efficient scale up and replication of best practices. Communication and consultation nationally across ministries, institutions and sectors, and regionally across national boundaries. Criteria for manufacturing products and use of recycled materials should be consistent to avoid affecting waste generation and management practices including trade.

Project objective and intervention approach

The project will aim to steer the African project countries away from their current - above described - trajectory of high POPs release throughout plastic lifecycle stages and initiate a reduction of the import, production, and use of POPs in plastic-containing products and the generation of uPOPs. Three sectors will be targeted under this project - the automotive (Kenya and South Africa), construction (Zimbabwe) and electronics (Nigeria and Uganda) sectors - through the below four approaches:

○

- Reducing imports, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs through implementation of policy and economic instruments (Component 1)
- Supporting designers and manufacturers of plastic products to take steps to replace problematic products/ fractions with more sustainable alternatives (Component 2)
- Reducing exposure to POPs as beneficiaries handle plastic waste in an environmentally sound manner (Component 3)
- Enhancing capacity in applying circular economy practices to reduce pollution from plastics containing POPs (Component 4)

The specific root causes and barriers to be tackled by each of the components is described under the project description.

- The project approach is innovative^{[85]⁸⁷} by being the first plastics sector project to target POPs in plastics directly. By taking a circular/upstream approach where the imports of plastics that cannot be safely managed are controlled, it is highly complementary but distinct from projects/initiatives that seek to improve ESM capacity. Focusing on the problem of POPs in plastics specifically, the project allows for a targeted, more ambitious intervention where current data gaps in the three selected sectors are addressed and solutions are tested, so that those that are successful can be scaled (also outside the selected sectors). The knowledge component will ensure the scaling through the dissemination of lessons learnt within the project, and outside.

The project intervention and above defined components are aligned with the Nordic Council of Ministers' recent publication on plastic policy interventions^{[86]⁸⁸}. Of the four intervention pillars (see diagram below), the project will primarily focus on pillar B "Eliminate avoidable and problematic plastics and chemicals", specifically policy intervention 6 "Phaseout criteria for problematic plastics, polymer applications and chemicals of concern", but also pillar A (working on product design and alternatives), pillar C (specifically policy intervention 9), pillar D (specifically policy intervention 12). Aligned policies will be established under Component 1 working with policy makers and relevant enforcement entities. Their implementation will be supported under all the components by supporting upstream and downstream private sector actors in this phase out, along with capacity building and awareness raising of relevant regional and global actors. Through studies to be carried out under component 2 and 3, the project will address the need for further access to information and scientific guidance and research as highlighted in the report.

Figure 2: The Nordic Council of Ministers' 15 global policy interventions for systems change

The Global Rules Scenario involves 15 global policy interventions
Assumed to be legally-binding, concurrent, implemented across all regions, and across the plastic lifecycle



Relevant stakeholders under this project will be crucial to achieve the projects outcomes, including GEBs. They will be engaged throughout all components. Their roles, impacts, risks, and engagement are described in detail in Appendix 6. Through their respective mandates, national government institutions and government and customs officials will be key to develop, adopt and enforce coherent policies that will heavily contribute to GEBs under component 1. Plastic manufacturers, assemblers and importers related to the selected sectors will be heavily engaged under component 2 to deliver GEBs. Financial institutions will be engaged in an effort to analyze their investment flows and criteria, and the need to steer investment towards POPs-free plastics design and manufacturing, supporting private sector. Under component 3, recyclers and collectors (including informal sector) will be receiving training to increase the countries’ separation capacities, ensuring hazardous plastics are not recycled, while investors will be sensitized to invest in ESM of (POPs-containing) plastics as per country needs. Component 4 will raise awareness among recyclers and collectors (including informal sector) and share knowledge inside and outside the project with relevant stakeholders and initiatives at national, regional and global level. Women will be targeted under capacity building and awareness training sessions under components 1,2,3, and 4. Informal sector will mainly be targeted under components 3 and 4. Relevant national, regional, and global initiatives (see above and stakeholder appendix) will be engaged under all project components to ensure synergies and that GEF-funded activities build on baseline work.

Project cost effectiveness

The project has been designed to maximize GEB/USD benefits through targeted upstream activities with key stakeholders. Non-target countries will also be invited to participate in project activities under output 4.2, expanding the potential benefits in the region.

The executing agency is active and has a well-established relationship with the main national counterparts from participating countries. Project local staff, consultants and experts will be contracted to complement the existing expertise. In addition, the UNEP will provide valuable guidance and support some activities in-kind. Project management costs are in line with the GEF policies. Execution partners’ presence in the region and respective countries.

The project’s regional approach enables the pooling of resources, reducing duplication of efforts, ensures coordination between countries working in similar sectors. and increases the overall impact of the project. The activities have been built on existing initiatives to capitalize the existing experiences and knowledge (see section on coordination with existing initiatives).

Finally, UNEP possesses a distinctive set of advantages that will help increase the cost effectiveness: a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding chemical use (especially POPs) in plastics and plastic circularity; expertise and experience in programmes and projects related to the Stockholm Convention; databases and information sharing platforms for global outreach; and a solid track record on policy advocacy and capacity building. UNEP is the co-lead Agency of the GEF ID 11181 Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program which has linkages to the project related to plastics circularity and acts as implementing agency for

several other plastic projects. The project will be implemented in close coordination with the One UNEP plastics initiative (capturing all plastics work in UNEP) and the project will integrate its knowledge management under the Initiative's knowledge platform.

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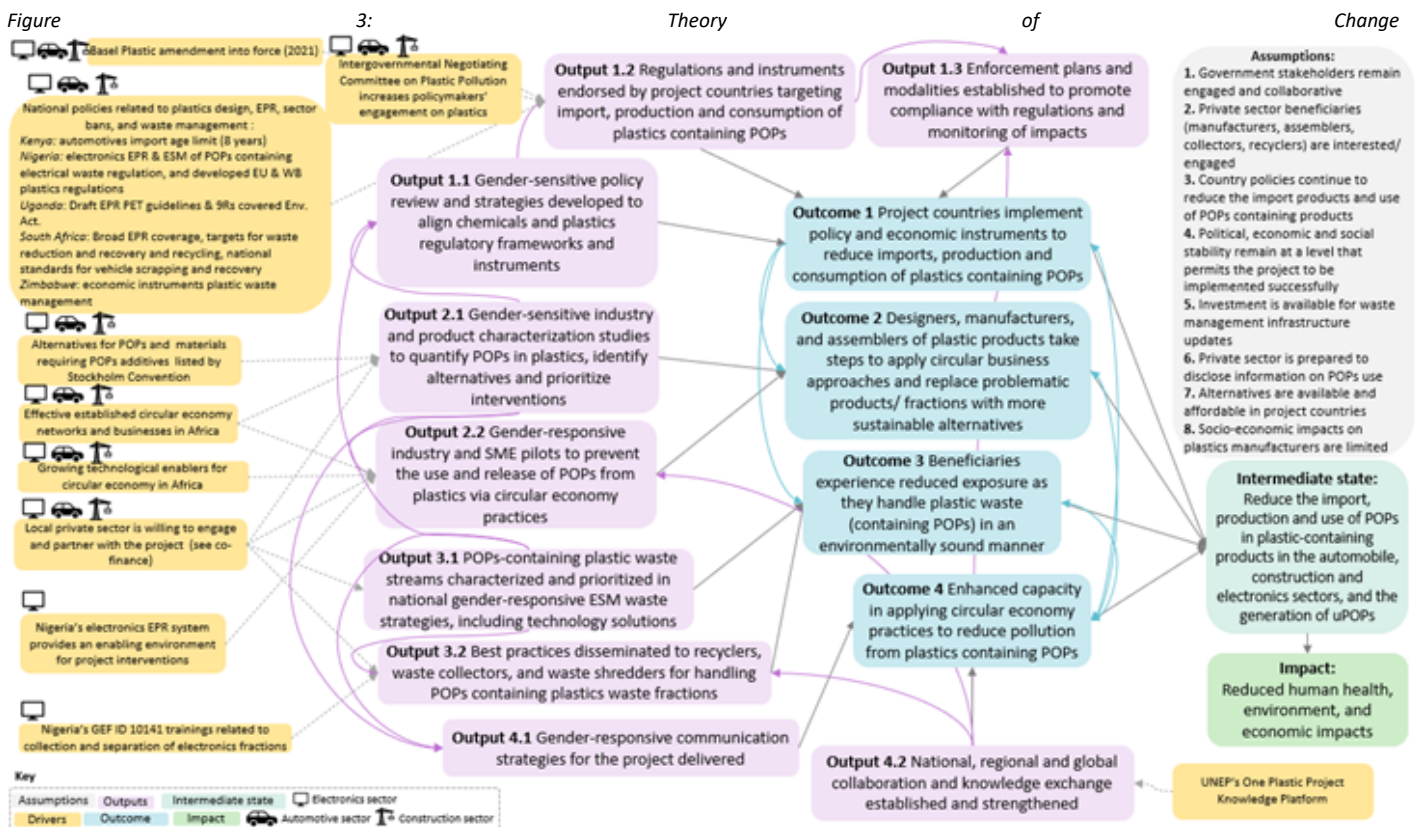
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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Detailed Project Intervention

The project objective is for countries to reduce the import, production and use of POPs in plastic-containing products in the automobile, construction and electronics sectors, and to reduce poor plastic waste management practices that generate uPOPs. This will lead to GEBs (38.6 tonnes of POPs reduced; 63,234 tonnes of POPs containing plastics prevented; 36.16 gTEQ POPs from air avoided; 39,213 tonnes of CO₂e mitigated; and 5,004 direct beneficiaries reached), which in turn will lead to reduced human health, environment, and economic impacts.



The Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 3 above) asserts that this objective can be attained if:

- Policy makers adopt policies and financial instruments to reduce the import, production and consumption of POPs-containing plastics which are in turn enforced by relevant officials (outcome 1);
- Private sector plastic product designers, manufacturers and assemblers are supported in applying circular economy practices and eliminate/replace problematic products with more sustainable alternatives (outcome 2);
- Recyclers and collectors start separating hazardous plastics fractions and investors are sensitized on the benefits of investing in ESM in Africa (outcome 3); and
- Project beneficiaries will increase awareness and capacity related to POPs in plastics (outcome 4);

Enforcement of policies related to POPs in plastics (outcome 1) will additionally incentivise the private sector to apply circular economy practices and reduce their use of POPs (-containing plastics), and recyclers and collectors to separate them from other plastic waste fractions (outcome 2 and 3). Sharing knowledge and lessons learned not only within but outside the project about good practices, tools, effective policy and private sector interventions, and POPs in plastics monitoring, will help expand the impact of the project beyond its direct target beneficiaries and the duration of the project (outcome 4).

Limited future changes are expected in the identified drivers (see project rationale), so the project outcomes are predicted to be resilient. Should the project problem shift according to changes in these drivers, the project will adopt accordingly and accommodate for the needed changes. This will probably be carried out at mid-term review.

The project will carry out an interconnected series of project outputs and activities in selected sectors in the project countries: automotive in Kenya and South Africa, construction in Zimbabwe, and electronics in Nigeria and Uganda.

Outcome 1: Project countries implement policy and economic instruments to reduce imports, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs

This outcome aims to tackle barriers on weak policies and enforcement (barrier 1 in the previous section), low technical capacity (2), and low awareness and knowledge regarding POPs in plastics (4). The intervention will ensure that each of the project countries implement and enforce new policies and strategies related to POPs in plastics in their respective sectors. This will place them in a better position to control the import, production and consumption of plastic containing POPs (root cause 1), avoiding 63,234 tonnes of POPs containing plastics (core indicator 9.8) (see Appendix 3, logical framework). The intervention will further generate benefits related to a reduction in POPs (9.1), project beneficiaries (11), but also reductions of uPOPs (10) and greenhouse gas emissions (6). The latter two mainly through the establishment of extended producer responsibility (EPR) policies. This assumes that government stakeholders among the different ministries and institutions remain engaged and collaborative (assumption 1), and national policies continue to reduce the import products and use of POPs containing products (3). Drivers include existing relevant national legislation, the Basel Plastic amendment that entered into force. In 2021 and the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution which increased engagement. One risk includes changes in governments and country personnel to persons. Alternates for national focal points and partnerships with academic, research, civil society and private sector partners in all countries will mitigate this risk by creating networks of informed/involved stakeholders.

Output 1.1: Gender-sensitive policy review and strategies developed by project countries to align chemicals and plastics regulatory frameworks and instruments

Under this output, five gender-sensitive policy and regulation reviews that identify ‘hotspots’ for action and resulting policy strategies will be developed and adopted before the project mid-term (one for each project country). This assumes close engagement of government and private sector stakeholders (relevant ministries, customs, relevant manufactures, assembly and circular businesses representatives and recycling actors for consultation and/or adoption) during the below project activities (assumptions 1&2). In all countries synergies will be established with ongoing initiatives (e.g., the world Bank PROBLUE project in South Africa which is establishing a roadmap to advance circular economy) and technical will be provided at regional level where countries working in the same sector can also coordinate (by the Executing Agency (EA) and UNEP). Activities include:

- **Activity 1.1.1: Finalize national policy reviews:** Based on the initial review carried out during the PPG phase, countries will finalize their respective policy reviews in the first few months of the project. These reviews will focus on gaps and misalignments in chemical and plastics regulations, circular policies, and policies related to their selected sectors, including from a gender angle.
- **Activity 1.1.2: Develop and adopt actionable policy strategies:** Based on the policy review, detailed policy strategies related to (POPs-containing) plastics in their selected sector establish and adopt. These strategies will include workplans, budget allocations and KPIs. The roadmap will be informed by the product and waste characterization studies carried out under Outputs 2.1 and 3.1 and finalized before year 2. The policies and regulations identified during PPG for adoption under the project (see table below) will be reconfirmed based on these studies as to ensure maximum GEBs.

Table 2: Priority policies and regulations for endorsement identified during PPG, to be confirmed in the policy strategies

Sector	Country	PPG identified policies and regulations for adoption under project
Automotive	Kenya	1 new regulation targeting production of vehicle parts, vehicle and vehicle parts import, and export of assembled cars adopted 1 new EPR for automobiles adopted
	South Africa	1 new set of regulations for reporting of POPs data in automotive sector adopted 1 POPs prohibition regulation updated to include all listed POPs up to 2023 (National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998 and Regulations)

Electronics	Nigeria	1 new sustainable public procurement guidance on electronics adopted 1 new import guideline on POPs in products content (including monitoring electronics in EPRON database) <i>Already developed policies to be adopted under this project:</i> <i>National Environmental (Plastic Waste Control) Regulation, 2023 (developed with EU funds)</i> <i>EPR guidance document for plastics packaging (developed with World Bank funds)</i>
	Uganda	1 sustainable public procurement guidance updated on POPs in electronics <i>(Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (Amendment) Act)</i>
Construction	Zimbabwe	1 chemical management policy to be updated to include new POPs <i>(Environmental Management (Control of Hazardous Substances) Regulations of 2018)</i> 1 new public procurement policy on POPs-free plastics in the construction sector

Output 1.2: Regulations and instruments endorsed targeting import, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs

A total of at least 12 reconfirmed policies and regulations will be drafted and endorsed for official submission under this output. This assumes engagement of relevant government entities and private sector stakeholders (consultation) during the below project activities (assumptions 1&2). The provided co-finance by several government entities during PPG showcase their engagement. To mitigate the risk and encourage endorsement of the proposed legal documents, continuous consultations will ensure continued stakeholder buy-in. National working groups will review the progress towards the proposed legislations, at least semi-annually, and identify possible barriers and courses of action.

- **Activity 1.2.1: Draft new, aligned and/or updated policies, regulations and/or instruments:** The reconfirmed policies, regulations and/or instruments under Activity 1.1.2 will be drafted with the support of government and national policy experts and undergo wide consultations and review among relevant government entities, and key private sector and civil society stakeholders (including women) in a consultation workshop. At regional level, technical meetings will be organized to provide technical support to national drafting teams, based on best practices in Europe, Japan and the USA (e.g., RoHs). They will ensure gender dimensions are incorporated where relevant and allow for cooperation, synergies and information exchange among project countries, especially those working in the same sector.
- **Activity 1.2.2: Endorse new, aligned and/or updated policies, regulations and/or instruments:** The final documents will be validated and endorsed for official submission. Best practices and lessons learned will be provided for the development of knowledge products under Output 4.2.

Output 1.3: Enforcement plans and modalities established to promote compliance with regulations and monitoring of impacts

At least 285 government officials, customs officers and inspectors will be trained to ensure the enforcement of the countries' established policies and regulations. This assumes engagement of relevant government entities and non-state compliance actors (consolations) (1&2). Responsible government officials will be identified and appointed by official letters to ensure commitment. Technical and coordination support will be provided at regional level. Activities include:

- **Activity 1.3.1: Develop and commit enforcement protocol approaches and compliance initiatives:** Enforcement plans with detailed enforcement protocol approached and compliance initiatives will be developed through consultation and adoption meetings which will identify joint-enforcement approaches if applicable. Countries will each focus on actions relevant for their country context. During PPG priority enforcement trainings were identified and will be reconfirmed (see Table 3).
- **Activity 1.3.2: Train relevant government and customs officials on enforcement plans:** Training packages (developed under Output 4.2) will be tailored at to countries and sectors as per the reconfirmed enforcement priorities (also including translation, the use of certain pictograms for training etc.). Women will consist of a minimum of 50%^{[1]89} of the training beneficiaries and the project will ensure their attendance is monitored.

Table 3: Identified enforcement trainings during PPG

Sector	Country	PPG identified enforcement trainings
Automotive	Kenya	75 government officials (50% women) trained on enforcement for Extended Producer Responsibility
	South Africa	80 government officials (50% women) trained in monitoring and enforcement of POPs prohibition
Electronics	Nigeria	40 government officials (50% women) trained on POPs monitoring and enforcement of import guidelines and procurement guidance
	Uganda	40 government officials, customs officials and inspectors (50% women) trained on POPs monitoring and compliance with SSP
Construction	Zimbabwe	50 government officials (50% women) trained to promote compliance on sustainable public procurement

Outcome 2: Designers, manufacturers, and assemblers of plastic products take steps to apply circular business approaches and replace problematic products/ fractions with more sustainable alternatives

The outcome aims to tackle barriers related to technical capacity (2), informality and lack of economic investments (3), and low awareness/ knowledge on POPs use, presence and alternatives, as well as circular business models (4). The intervention will ensure that at least 10 pilot partners implement best circular economy practices, avoiding 8,891 tonnes of contaminated plastic (core indicator 9.8) (see Appendix 3, logical framework) (root cause 1&2). The intervention will further generate benefits related to a reduction in POPs (9.1), and project beneficiaries (11). This assumes that investment is available for the implementation of best circular economy practices (assumption 5), private sector is prepared to disclose information on POPs use (6), alternatives are available and affordable in project countries (7), and socioeconomic impacts on plastic manufacturers are limited (8). Drivers include alternatives for POPs and materials requiring POPs additives listed by Stockholm Convention, and existing circular economy networks in Africa. Risks include the collection of information on POPs use and the monitoring of project impact.

Output 2.1: Gender-sensitive industry and product characterization studies to quantify POPs in plastics, identify alternatives and prioritize interventions

This output will produce 5 country specific industry and product characterization studies and at least 20 detailed operational proposals for rolling out pilots with companies in Output 2.2. The characterization studies will target both large producers such as vehicle, automotive or electronics assembly/manufacturing companies that are part of global value chains, as well as SMEs and start-ups that are keen to apply innovative '9Rs' solutions such as design, repair, repurposing, reducing. Studies on suitable alternatives, including an economic feasibility study of recycled plastic (vs cost of virgin plastics), will further guide the intervention. Risks include the lack of quantified information on POPs and chemicals use; and that plastic alternatives are not necessarily without risk. Therefore, if plastics are to be substituted with other materials, a case-by-case analysis to prevent unintended consequences in each local context would be required. Studies, assessments and intervention plans will be developed in cooperation with local technical organizations (e.g., Zimbabwe will request support from the Harare Institute of Technology and the University of Zimbabwe, Nigeria from PREVENT waste alliance and Centre for Earth Works, and South Africa from the Tshwane University of Technology), regional (e.g., Africa Circular Economy Network and African Circular Business Alliance) and technical assistance provided via UNEP and the Executing Agency, and consultations with government stakeholders and private sector associations. An important barrier identified during PPG was access to finance, so an activity has been included to assess options available and support companies, particularly SMEs, in addressing this.

- **Activity 2.1.1: Develop industry and product characterization studies with identified priority interventions:** Countries will develop industry and product characterization studies focusing on their selected sector to identify priority interventions to reduce POPs in plastics. These studies will build on the data collected during PPG and include among others: a mapping of the industry; a more comprehensive collection of data on product imports, production, and assembly; a material flow analysis to trace POPs use; circular business practices; and priority interventions to reduce POPs in plastics. Gender aspects will also be included in the study and priority interventions: collection of data on women employment rates in the sector and over the life cycle stages, rates of women in managerial positions, gender-specific impacts, and inclusion of gender mainstreaming activities in each of the sectors. These studies will further inform the policy and enforcement strategies developed under Output 1.1.
- **Activity 2.1.2: Study alternatives, their availability and economic viability in the countries and selected sectors:** The study and identification of suitable alternatives (chemicals and materials), and their availability in the countries and selected sectors will be led at regional and global level by BCCC and UNEP and inform national priority interventions and operational pilot plans (Activities 2.1.1&2.1.3). This will include an in-depth economic cost analysis of alternatives (including recycled plastics - with an economic feasibility study of recycled plastic vs cost of virgin plastic) and related socio-economic impacts (job losses among plastics manufacturers etc.) Results from the green chemistry innovation project (GEF ID 10353) and the Nigerian alternative materials study by BCCC Nigeria^{[2]⁹⁰} will be integrated.
- **Activity 2.1.3: Case studies with pilot operational plans for selected private sector partners:** Depending on the country context, each country will select plastic (product) manufacturers, and/or assemblers, in its sector for case studies. Use, import and manufacturing of POPs/POPs-containing plastics/products, and the application of circular business practices will be assessed as well as the capacity and skill set gaps that the companies face. Laboratory services will be available at regional level through the University of Ibadan. Based on this, a pilot intervention plan will be developed for each company, with the aim to avoid POPs-containing plastic (product) manufacturing/assembly and implement circular economy practices. Training and technical assistance models will be included as per identified needs. Gender-specific data will be collected and gender-sensitive interventions proposed (building on the Gender and Chemicals Partnership work), similar to Activity 2.1.1. Interventions will include a clear workplan and budget, and methodology for calculating GEBs from these pilot interventions.

During PPG, countries tentatively identified possible private sector partners for the case studies, which will be confirmed during implementation^{[3]⁹¹}. Several of these companies have expressed interest in joining this activity through the provision of co-finance. However, the risks related to these case studies with pilot intervention plans regarding the commitment of the identified companies and private sector's willingness to disclose information will be closely monitored.

- **Activity 2.1.4: Assess regional access to finance and related training needs:** Under this activity, an assessment will be carried out to assist private sector in accessing finance to scale up circular practices that reduce use, import and manufacturing of POPs containing plastic/ plastic products, this will be in coordination with activity 3.1.4. Financial mechanisms, institutions, and instruments regionally, and in-country will be mapped, financing policies for POPs use and circular business models' criteria will be reviewed, as well as women's access to finance. Regional development banks will be consulted (e.g., AfDB and EBRD) on green financing and an analysis of training needs for private sector and government entities and other stakeholders will be carried out. Based on training needs, training packages will be developed under Output 4.2 and implemented under Activity 2.2.3 and 3.2.1.
- **Activity 2.1.5: Support for research on POPs in plastics:** By providing funding support, a female student in each country will be encouraged to carry out research on POPs in plastics for their respective educational research projects. This activity will be coordinated at regional level in liaison with national executing partners. An expression of interest will be launched nationally, and project proposals will be selected based on their relevance to the project scope, based on pre-defined selection criteria.

Output 2.2: Gender-responsive industry and SME pilots to prevent POPs and halogens in plastics via circular economy practices

This output will implement at least 10 gender-sensitive pilots in vehicle, automotive, and electronics assembly/manufacturing companies in the five project countries. As specific technical service providers for pilot implementation were not yet identified during PPG, risks include service provider selection. All training materials and results will be shared with country associations to ensure sustainability of the intervention. Activities include:

- **Activity 2.2.1: Allocation of postgraduate study bursaries for a Masters in Chemicals Risk Management at the University of Cape Town^{[4]⁹²}:** Each country will allocate (around three^{[5]⁹³}) bursaries to further develop in-country capacity on the management of POPs. The project will ensure that at least two out of three selected candidates for the masters will be women.
- **Activity 2.2.2: Select and contract pilot partners:** Once the industry product characterization studies with case studies and intervention pilot plans are finalized, countries with more case studies than planned pilots (Nigeria and South Africa) will select the pilot intervention based on several criteria (incl. highest GEB/USD return, company engagement, and country priorities). All countries will ensure legal agreements are set up with the selected pilot companies before project mid-term.
- **Activity 2.2.3: Implement company pilot projects:** Countries will identify, and sub-contract identified service providers to implement the selected company pilot projects (e.g., cleaner production centers in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe). The roll-out of the pilot projects will include all steps defined in the pilot interventions plans: from substitutions of chemicals, redesign and use of innovative materials (refuse, reduce, redesign, and replace), implementation of circular approaches (reuse, repair, and refurbish), access to finance, procurement, training, monitoring, etc. Technical training (with at least 35% women^{[6]⁹⁴}) will be tailored to the country context and ensure liaison with existing circular initiatives and will seek to establish sustainable capacity such as engaging chemical engineers from national university and graduate networks. Each company pilot will include general management training for women employees (around 5 in each country^{[7]⁹⁵}). Laboratory services will be available to identify POPs and POPs containing plastics and monitor GEBs. Best practices and lessons learned will be provided for the development of knowledge products under Output 4.2.

Outcome 3: Beneficiaries experience reduced exposure as they handle plastic waste (containing POPs) in an environmentally sound manner

The outcome aims to tackle barriers related to technical capacity (2), informality and lack of economic investments, and low awareness and knowledge on POPs in plastics and POPs in circular business models (4). The intervention will ensure that contaminated plastics are segregated from recyclable ones (root cause 3) through the increased knowledge and capacity regarding POPs containing plastics of at least 600 recyclers, collectors, and waste shredders (30% women), and informal workers in plastic waste sector. The project will not work on the ESM of hazardous waste, but will support countries, recyclers and collectors to identify the necessary finance and investments. The intervention will further generate benefits related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (core indicator 6) and uPOPs (10). And their reduced exposure to POPs (core indicator 11) (see Appendix 3, logical framework). It is assumed that all training recyclers, collector and waste shredders will experience a reduced exposure as a result from increased knowledge and capacity and private sector is engaged (assumption 2). Drivers include existing training initiatives on waste separation (e.g., GEF ID 10141).

Output 3.1: POPs-containing plastic waste streams characterized and prioritized in national gender-responsive ESM waste strategies, including technology solutions

Under this output, 5 gender-responsive ESM strategies will be developed or updated in cooperation with local technical organizations, and regional technical assistance, similar to output 2.1. The ESM strategy will be developed through wider consultation meetings with private sector, government stakeholders, civil society organizations, and other national initiatives (e.g., World Bank PROBLUE project^{[8]⁹⁶}). The strategies will focus on POPs-containing plastics and plastics in general. This way, the potential scaling of plastic recycling will be considered and the competitiveness of recycled plastics as a material source analyzed (linked with component 2). Related, a study of suitable technological solutions for the ESM of (POPs-containing) plastic waste will include an assessment of options for using mixed (POPs-free) plastic wastes as a source for recycling and its required economies of scale. Risks related to negative environmental (trade-offs), social, and economic impacts of certain technological options for the ESM will be closely monitored and a case-by-case analysis to prevent unintended consequences in each local context would be required. Civil society will be closely engaged to prevent objections.

- *Activity 3.1.1: Develop POPs-containing plastic waste characterization studies with country needs for separation:* Countries will develop POPs-containing plastic waste characterization studies focusing on their selected sector, with identified country needs for separation and technologies. The study will build on the data collected during PPG and include among others: mapping of waste streams and sector (country selected sector); collection of data on informal/formal waste sectors, the employment of women and women in decision making positions, the identification of suitable technologies. But also, capacity and skill set gaps that the waste sector faces. Laboratory services will be available. These studies will further inform the policy and enforcement strategies developed under Output 1.1.
- *Activity 3.1.2: Study of suitable technologies and their economic feasibility in the countries and selected sectors:* This activity will be led at regional and global level by BCCC and UNEP. It will inform the ESM country needs, ESM waste strategies/ technology options (e.g., pyrolysis; gas phase chemical reduction (used on commercial scale in Australia, Canada, Japan, and the US), ball milling; supercritical water oxidation; chemical methods such as the CreaSolv[®], and the use of enzymes^{[9]⁹⁷}, etc.), and financial assessments related to ESM (Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.3, and 3.1.4). Incineration with or without energy recovery might be included as an option if it can't be avoided (combustion and other incineration processes have a strong tendency to form uPOPs which are transferred through emissions or residues from filters).^{[10]^{98,11]⁹⁹} A socio-economic feasibility analysis of the ESM of waste technologies (including uptake potential) and potential environmental (trade-offs) and socio-economic impacts will be conducted, taking into account the concerns widely voiced by civil society on the economic feasibility and diversion of resources from other solutions. Results from the Nigerian recycling technologies study by BCCC Nigeria^{[12]¹⁰⁰} will be integrated.}
- *Activity 3.1.3: Develop of ESM waste strategies for the selected country sectors:* Based on the waste characterization studies and identification of country needs, ESM strategies will be developed or updates for the selected sectors in each country. The ESM strategy will include a clear workplan and budget. Needed training (Activity 3.2.2) and gender mainstreaming activities

in each of the sectors will be identified. During PPG, all project countries indicated a priority to training recyclers and collectors.

- *Activity 3.1.4: Assess regional access to finance and related training needs:* Under this activity, an assessment will be carried out to assist recyclers in accessing finance related to POPs containing plastics ESM waste activities, but also countries in identifying and approaching investors for the implementation of environmentally sound waste management strategies related to POPs in plastics. This will be carried out similarly to and in coordination with Activity 2.1.4.

Output 3.2: Best practices disseminated to recyclers, waste collectors, and waste shredders for handling POPs containing plastics waste fractions

Under this output, the ESM strategies developed under output 3.1 will not be implemented but training will be provided in order to change the practices of 600 project beneficiaries. This will be done in coordination with existing initiatives (e.g., ESM training of plastics waste partnership project in Zimbabwe^{[13]¹⁰¹}). Furthermore, 11 investors will be identified to introduce/upgrade relevant waste management technologies. It is assumed that investment is available for the implementation of ESM practices (assumption 5).

- *Activity 3.2.1: Train downstream actors (recyclers, collectors, and waste shredders) on product separation:* Depending on country context, recyclers, collectors, and/or waste shredders (e.g., waste shredders in South Africa, as automotive owners send ELV straight to shredders to be processed) will be trained on POPs presence in plastic waste, related policy frameworks, risk reduction, waste separation, and access to finance. An extra effort will be made to identify informal networks (risk) and women as training beneficiaries (at least 60% women^{[14]¹⁰²}) and the risk related informal sector engagement will be closely monitored. Best practices and lessons learned will be provided for the development of knowledge products under Output 4.2.
- *Activity 3.2.2: Identify and sensitize investors regarding opportunities around ESM in Africa:* At the regional level, countries and recyclers will participate in events and training sessions in order to showcase the investment opportunities related to POPs-containing plastics disposal in their respective countries. This will be based upon the analysis carried out under Activity 3.1.4. (business-owing) Women interested in this training will be identified and prioritized.

Outcome 4: Enhanced capacity in applying circular economy practices to reduce pollution from plastics containing POPs

Under this component, the project aims to tackle barriers related to low technical capacity (2), and low awareness and knowledge regarding POPs in plastics and circular business models (4). The intervention will change practices of 660 national, regional and global beneficiaries (an assumption for 10% of the targeted beneficiaries is made, GEF core indicator 11) through raising awareness and sharing knowledge, supporting the replication and scaling of innovative solutions (root cause 4). Other benefits (related to uPOPs and GHGs) would only reflect indirectly as they are only expected multiple years after project finalization. Risks are identified related to the monitoring and recording of the change in practices due to increased awareness of the key audience. Surveys on changed practices will be developed and rolled out. This will be included in the communication workplans and budgets. Drivers include the One UNEP Plastics Initiative and its to-be-established knowledge platform.

Output 4.1: Gender-responsive communication strategies for the project delivered

Under this output, 5 national and 1 regional communication strategies will be developed and implemented. Strategies will be developed through wide consultation of civil society (including women groups) and relevant government entities, will include a detailed workplan and budget. The efforts will be coordinated at regional level to allow countries that are targeting the same sectors to align. Local organizations (e.g., Yadnet Uganda Limited in Uganda) will be engaged in the roll-out of the strategies.

- *Activity 4.1.1: Develop national gender-responsive awareness raising strategies:* Countries will develop gender-responsive communication strategies to raise awareness on POPs-containing plastics in their respective sectors. During PPG, most countries decided to focus on broader awareness raising of recyclers, collectors, and waste shredders, on top of the targeted training provided to them under Activity 3.2.2. This will be confirmed during project implementation based on the characterization studies carried out under Output 2.1 and 3.1, as well as the policy review under Output 1.1. Each country will ensure that at least 50%^{[15]¹⁰³} of awareness raising beneficiaries are women and the strategies address the genders-specific aspects coming out of the characterization studies.

- *Activity 4.1.2: Implement national gender-responsive awareness raising strategies:* Based on the approved communication strategies, awareness raising materials will be developed at national level with regional support. All material will be reviewed by the gender consultants to ensure gender aspects are included as described in the communication plans. The final materials will be shared on the project knowledge platform (Output 4.2).
- *Activity 4.1.3: Develop and implement regional project communication strategy:* A regional project communication strategy will be developed during inception phase (see section E) by the regional consultant and approved at PSC/inception. The strategy will focus on communication of project achievements towards regional and global beneficiaries.

Output 4.2: National, regional and global collaboration and knowledge exchange established and strengthened

This output hosts the project knowledge management component. A knowledge management plan was developed during PPG (see Appendix 16) and will be reconfirmed during project inception. Under this output, 3 training packages will be developed for use under components 1,2 and 3; and 6 knowledge products will be produced and shared on the UNEP One Plastics Initiative Knowledge Platform to be accessed by global and regional stakeholders outside of the project. One risk includes the delayed establishment of this platform.

- *Activity 4.2.1: Develop gender-responsive training and technical materials for the project countries:* Several technical training materials to be used throughout the project under component 1, 2 and 3 will be developed under this activity, with technical support provided by UNEP. Training materials will incorporate findings from the characterization studies, policy reviews and financial assessments carried out under Outputs 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1. Review of the packages by the regional gender consultant will ensure gender aspects are mainstreamed in all. The final materials will be shared on the project knowledge platform.
 1. National and regional training for government officials, customs officials and inspectors (Component 1)
 2. National and regional training for importers, designers, manufacturers and assemblers in relevant sectors. This will include access to finance for scale up of best practices (Component 2)
 3. National and regional training for countries, collectors, recyclers, and waste shedders (including informal sector) (Component 3)
- *Activity 4.2.2: Integrate the project into the plastic knowledge management platforms:* The project aims to integrate its knowledge products on the Knowledge Management Platform of the UNEP One Plastics Initiative (to be established in 2026 Q1). Project knowledge products (e.g., training packages, studies, case studies, etc.) from all project components will be integrated on the platform. The BCCC website and GGKP will act as intermediate knowledge platforms (see Appendix 16).
- *Activity 4.2.3: Develop knowledge products towards a network of regional and global stakeholder :* Based on results and learning from all components, successful case studies, lessons learnt, and best practices will be developed and shared in the format of documents and/or videos over the course of project implementation. Knowledge products will include among others: sampling experience and results for assessing the POPs in plastic components and waste plastics, a compilation of data from different project countries and their sectoral work, success cases from all components, and a synthetic video. **Gender aspects will be incorporated in all knowledge products.**
- *Activity 4.2.4: Establish networks of regional and global stakeholder communities on the knowledge management platform:* Different networks will be established under the knowledge management platform to allow for further capacity building and communicate, disseminate and share relevant information, including:
 - A contact group of scientists, lab experts and researchers for the assessment of chemicals in plastics.
 - A contact group of policies makers, governmental officials in customs, standardization organization and enforcement agencies related to chemicals in plastics
 - A contact group of businesses on designing and manufacturing plastic products in different sectors
 - A contact group of plastic collectors and recycling companies

All contact groups will incorporate relevant gender aspects and women participation (at least 30%) will be actively encouraged in all working groups.

- *Activity 4.2.5: Organize training events and webinars towards a network of regional stakeholders:* Regional trainings will address common thematic training and knowledge-sharing needs for African countries. Furthermore, webinars related to the BRS COPS and Basel Convention Plastic Waste Partnership, and other plastics related major international events will further strengthen the regions knowledge. Towards project closure, a webinar will be organized to disseminate the learning from the project.
- *Activity 4.2.6: Develop project monitoring tools and exit strategy:* Based on the GEB calculations and country sector studies (Activity 2.1.1 and Activity 3.1.1), a POPs in plastics monitoring tool will be developed to track project GEBs. This will be in coordination with other GEF-funded plastics initiatives (e.g., GEF ID 10547 LAC Plastics project, and GEF ID 11181 Plastics IP). Regional training and discussion sessions will be organized on the use of guidance and tools to assess the GEBs. During the

last year of the project, an exit strategy will be developed to ensure project monitoring and reporting, especially related to the GEBs which are targeted up to two years after project implementation.

Project sustainability, uptake, replicability and exit strategy

The preparation of the project was strongly driven by the countries, and throughout project implementation, continuous efforts will be made to ensure commitment from various stakeholders (the national working groups and many consultation meetings will support this process). During project design, the project had close engagement with UNEP's Africa regional office and the UNEP Sustainable Consumption and Production Unit. During implementation, UNEP will engage with the UN Resident Coordinator, UN Country Teams (UNCT), the regional UN Development Cooperation Office and the Economic Commission for Africa to:

- Inform UNEP's project implementation at country level, as well as modalities for engagement in UNCT work;
- Ensure project countries duly consider environmental matters in their Voluntary National Reviews, where applicable; and
- Feed-into the design and implementation processes of Common Country Analyses, as well as UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (e.g UNDAF).

Through the developed knowledge products and their availability on a long-term platform; the developed actionable policy, private sector and ESM plans; analyses and training on access to finance; and overall increased capacity and awareness of key project stakeholders; the project will ensure the sustainability, replicability and uptake of its Activities, Outputs and Outcomes after closure. The impact of the project will be tracked beyond project duration by the project monitoring tool and as defined by the project exit strategy.

[1] Based on baseline data, see Appendix 5. The relevant government institutions are often male-dominated, and the chosen 50% women will ensure gender mainstreaming.

[2] Study on available alternative materials to plastics and innovative packaging and recycling technologies that meet market needs in Africa to reduce plastics leakages to the environment, BCCC Nigeria, July 2021

[3] Kenya identified 2 companies who are manufacturing automotive filters, spares, and seats and South Africa identified 10 companies. Nigeria identified 5 companies of which one manufactures computers, and four provide repair services for electronic household items while Uganda identified two electronic products assemblers. Zimbabwe will study two companies that produce PVC, sealants, and XPS (of the four identified at PPG stage).

[4] [17April2023_MCRM Brochure for 2024_final.pdf \(uct.ac.za\)](#)

[5] As allowed by budgeted amount

[6] Based on baseline data, see Appendix 5. The selected sectors are mostly male dominated and the chosen 35% women will increase gender mainstreaming in the sector and help combat gender-specific challenges. In all countries efforts will be made to ensure higher participation compared to baseline participation data for the upstream sector.

[7] As allowed by budgeted amount

[8] providing support to the Lagos state for reducing marine plastic pollution and creating a recycling market. Norway also supports Tearfund's efforts to set up a social enterprise for plastic waste collection and recycling in Yola in Nigeria, with the local partner Yola Renewal Foundation.

[9] <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-67496717>

[10] Guidance: Identify and dispose of waste containing persistent organic pollutants (UK Government).

[11] Takada, H. and Bell, L. Plastic Waste Management Hazards. International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), June 2021.

[12] Study on available alternative materials to plastics and innovative packaging and recycling technologies that meet market needs in Africa to reduce plastics leakages to the environment, BCCC Nigeria, July 2021

[13] <https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwaste/Technicalassistance/Projects/PlasticwasteinMalawiandZimbabwe/tabid/8721/Default.aspx#:~:text=The%20project%20Strengthening%20knowledge%20and,protect%20human%20health%20and%20the>

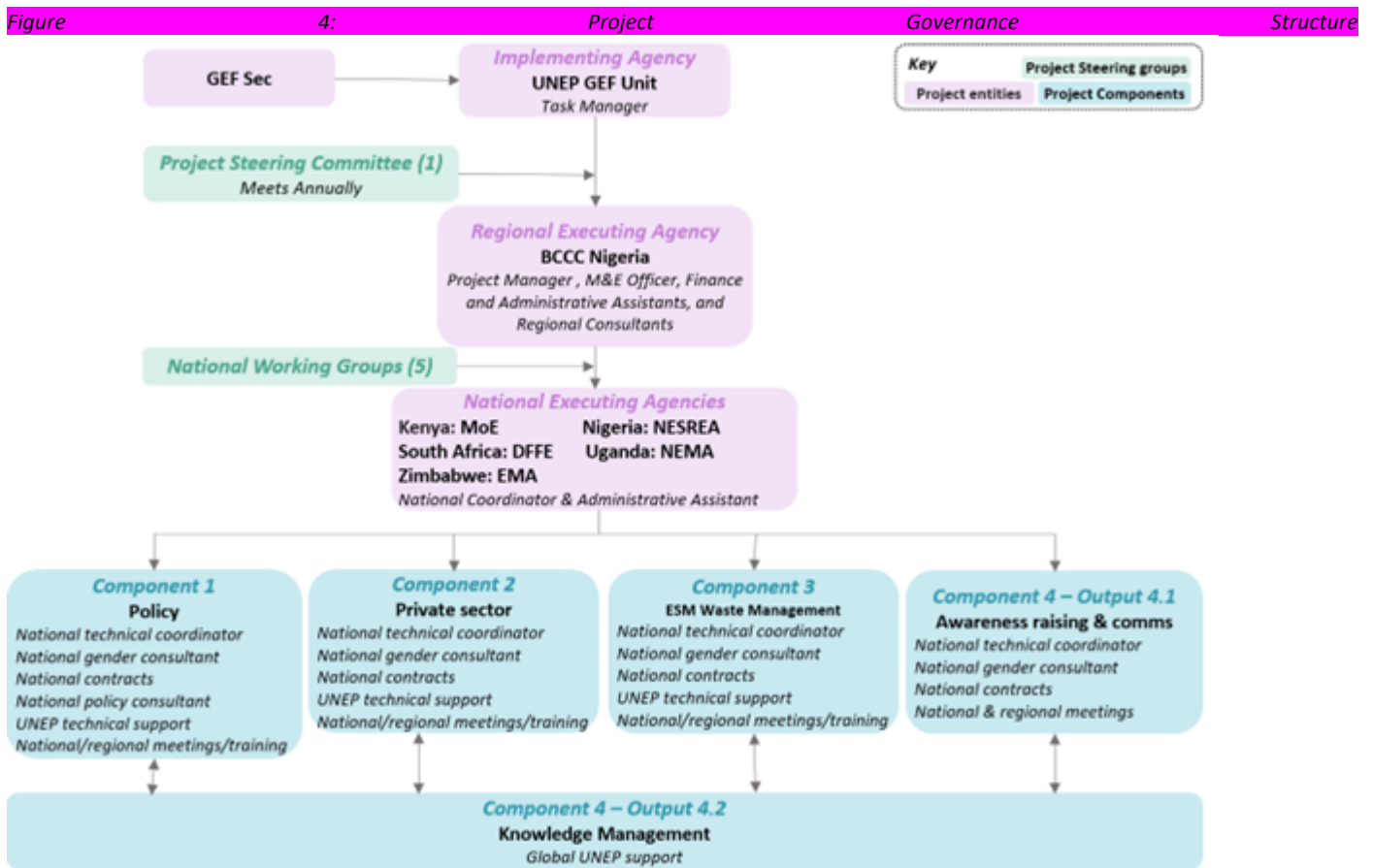
[14] Based on baseline data, see Appendix 5. Women participation in the waste and recycling sectors varies between project countries. An estimate of 60% was chosen to ensure a gender mainstreaming is ensured and gender-specific challenges can be addressed. In all countries efforts will be made to ensure higher participation compared to baseline participation data for the downstream sectors.

[15]Based on baseline data, see Appendix 5

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The below figure presents the project’s institutional arrangements. The roles and responsibilities of the different project entities are listed below. The full implementation arrangements of the project are described in Appendix 9.



The **Global Environmental Fund (GEF)** is the project donor and will be responsible for dispersing funds to the Implementing Agency (IA). The IA will be accountable to the GEF for annual financial and progress reporting.

The Implementing Agency (IA) for the project is the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Chemicals and Waste Unit. UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing project progress and monitoring and evaluation of project activities. The IA will be responsible for quality assurance procedures and organize the contracting of the Executing Agency (EA). The IA will also take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and can request PSC to meet outside of the planned schedule as deemed necessary.

The Regional Executing Agency (EA) is the Basel Convention Coordination Centre Nigeria (BCCC Nigeria) and will execute, manage and be responsible for the project on a day-to-day basis. It is responsible for the overall management of the financial and human resources, as well as for **general cross-cutting regional technical support and regional communication and gender activities** through the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU). The EA is responsible for timely and efficient delivery according to the project document and work plan (including implementation of gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan). The Centre will contract the national execution partners and will coordinate with UNEP technical support on technical support, regional activities and knowledge management. The EA will be responsible for preparing consolidated progress reports

and expenditure reports to the IA. In the delivery of its functions, the BCCC will be a member of the PSC and the National Working Groups

Project Cooperation Agreements will be signed between the EA and **National Executing Partners** in the project countries. They will be responsible for the selection of the National Technical Coordinator; consultations and preparation of national annual budget and workplan; quarterly reporting to the EA; act as secretariat to the National Working Group; and participate in regional steering committee meeting (annual), among others.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established at inception phase to provide overall guidance to the project. The PSC will be meeting annually to review the project execution against the scope of project activities, the review of annual workplans and budget in accordance with the approved project document, and the provision of other technical support for project execution, as necessary.

To ensure that the outputs of the project are aligned with national priorities and that project activities are coordinated among national stakeholders within the scope of the project, each project country will appoint members to their **National Working Group (NWG)**. The NWG shall provide guidance to the National Technical Coordinator contracted by the project, in the execution of project activities.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

N/A

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

At global level the project will coordinate with other initiatives through the regional steering committee and knowledge management component. As highlighted in the project rationale, global partners to be particularly engaged include:

- Plastic industry partnerships: The Alliance to End Plastic Waste and particularly its projects in the African region, and the use of the PRISM data platform. The WEF-led Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Nigerian and Ghana National Plastic Action Partnerships. The Africa Circular Economy Network (ACEN) connects different case studies in circular economy in Africa, publications and organises online training events; as well as with the private sector for developing circular business solutions. In 2022, the network is planning to host its first pan-African conference on the circular economy which will be attended to further inform the project design.
- Governmental initiatives: the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment AMCEN Secretariat (hosted by UNEP) will be the main regional governmental partner in coordinating policies, raising political visibility and awareness of CE among governments, promoting CE and disseminating best practices and knowledge, and organizing capacity development activities, as a sub-committee of the specialized technical committee (STC) on agriculture, rural development, water and the environment of the African Union Commission.
- UNEP and international partners: The Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) including accessing data on in chemicals in plastics, sourced from their platform. Other platforms include the GGKP platform, the SAICM knowledge platform, and PACE. Close coordination will be established with the BRS Secretariat particularly around their Basel Plastic Waste Partnership working groups and pilot projects, and the project on Chemicals and Plastics Governance on plastic waste and POPs.
- Other GEF plastics projects as identified in the baseline (e.g., Plastics IP, Indonesia, Asia and the Pacific and LAC projects in the IW and CW focal areas and the UNIDO Ivory Coast project), aiming to consolidate GEF experience and collaboration possibly through the attendance of project steering committees as observers, and the development of a joint knowledge product on global/ cross regional approaches. Within the region, cooperation with the UNIDO Ghana project will be closer for example directly learning from their pilot projects, and with the UNEP Med Programme to share data and lessons on the prevention of new POPs in the building materials and PVC industries (Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia).

At national level the project intends to coordinate with the most relevant ongoing initiatives. Through this coordination, the project will be able to identify gaps in the current interventions and possible paths for joint interventions, as well as build on the past executed work.

- PWP pilot project in Kenya: the project will especially coordinate on the EPR approach on a non-toxic circular economy and the financial funding mechanisms.
- GPAP in Nigeria and South Africa: National Plastic Action Partnerships (NPAPs): the project will build on the implemented GPAP model in Nigeria and South Africa. During the PPG past, current and future activities and cooperation/coordination opportunities will be identified. The NPAP will be able to participate in the National Steering Committees in order to coordinate activities.
- Nigeria e-waste project (GEF ID 10141): the project will coordinate on the work done by the e-waste project and will build on all lessons learnt, experiences, and knowledge products produced.
- Small Grants Programme in Nigeria: especially the inventory work and stakeholder mapping will be of importance during the project design and implantation of the Africa plastics project.
- The South Africa and Kenya Plastics Pacts: the project will work with its stakeholders on different types of interventions that reduce hazardous plastic waste in the countries.
- PWP pilot project in Uganda: the data collected under this project will used during project design and implementation. This project will further coordinate on the capacity building carried out in this project.
- National Source Inventory of Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution in Uganda: the project will further support the implementation of the action plan developed under this project and its inventory work will be used for the project's design and implementation.
- The Handelens Miljofond project in Zimbabwe and Malawi: the experiences, lessons learnt, established inventory, capacity building sessions and knowledge outputs of this project's pilots will inform project design and implementation.

The regional project steering committee will include global and regional initiatives as members, including the Ghana Plastics project (GEF 10401), PACE, AMCEN, ACEN and GPAP, to ensure the coordination and cooperation with these key initiatives. Learnings and knowledge generated will be also exchanged with national projects/initiatives, global stakeholders, other knowledge management platforms, as well as GEF projects in other regions. Coordination modalities will be adapted to each partner but may include 1) regular updates to co-financers or attendance as members in the steering committee, 2) joint delivery of pilot projects and project activities where relevant and sharing information through the GEF KM and other platforms, 3) joint knowledge sharing events/webinars of relevant initiatives, 4) consultation with the initiatives/projects during the development of knowledge products (e.g. reports, training materials, etc) to ensure synergies and complementarity; 5) collaboration with other initiatives on the dissemination of knowledge generated under the project. Further, specific communication materials will be developed as part of the project, to present, visualize and disseminate with other relevant initiatives the main findings and learnings from the project activities.

The project will also ensure the coordination and cooperation with ongoing initiatives through the One UNEP Plastics Initiative, which coordinates with all relevant UNEP divisions and teams, peer agencies, and partners and engages with global partners, as well as with regional, national, and sub-national initiatives, governments, businesses, NGOs, and academia to tackle plastic pollution systematically. Through previous and existing work streams under the One Plastics Initiative, UNEP has created a network of partners to communicate and coordinate with on plastics-related work. Updates on activities under this project will be made across relevant stakeholders through the platforms associated with the One Plastics Initiative.

In terms of gender mainstreaming, both national and regional partners will be requested to share gender-related information or approaches that are gender-sensitive/responsive, target men and women differently, and are based on accurate gender analyses, even if they are only peripherally relevant, i.e., industrial development projects in different industries, or social development projects on women's employment or access to finance in different sectors. A gender sensitive approach will also be applied to communications under the project. Examples of gender mainstreaming approaches that will be used are listed below.

- Tracking of men vs women participation of key consultations, trainings and events
- Use of gendered knowledge products, communication, and public education material developers for the diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products.
- Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (women not presented as victims but as agents of change).

- Referring to (inter-)national policy framework, policies, strategies, and plans, as applicable and appropriate.

Potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing will be explored during the project management unit hiring process (mainly the project inception phase).

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	37612.2	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	39213	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	37,612.2			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)		39,213		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2029		
Duration of accounting	5	3		

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

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

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

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

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

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

34.14	38.61	0.00	0.00
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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)
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	1.56	0.08		
Decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)	32.58	20.71		
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)		17.81		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride		0.01		

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

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

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

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

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

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
5	5		

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

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

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

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

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

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

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
15,045.00	63,234.00		

Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
29.46	36.16		

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

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

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	4,500	4,599		
Male	4,500	5,031		
Total	9,000	9,630	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)

GEB targets have slightly increased compared to those approved at PIF.

Targets for core indicators 6, 9, and 10 were calculated as followed (see Figure 5 in the project document):

1. A baseline of imported, locally produced and end of life plastic-containing products, and waste management practices in the selected sectors (automotive, construction material and electronics) was developed based on data provided by the national PPG consultants. Annual consumption was taken as the average of the last 5 years (or last years for which data was available).
2. Using UNEP/BRS and European Economic Area (EEA) references and guidance, a baseline of POPs entering the market annually, uPOPs and GHG emissions generated annually were calculated from the amount of plastic containing products imported or locally produced, and waste management practices.
3. Based on the interventions in each country, reductions of POPs, uPOPs, GHG emissions, and plastic containing products were estimated. It is assumed the interventions will start generating targets from year 5 (except for the two already drafted policies in Nigeria that will be adopted which are assumed to start generating reductions from mid-term). GEBs were calculated for up to two years after project finalization, in line with PIF estimations. Reductions were estimated for component 1, 2, and 3. No reductions were assumed to arise from component 4 within the project's lifetime. It was estimated awareness raising activities would result in minimal GEBs and regional and global knowledge sharing could only generate GEBs multiple years after project finalization.

Figure 5: Project GEB Methodology (see uploaded CEO Endorsement document).

For core indicator 11, targets were calculated as per the below table. A more detailed breakdown can be found in the project logframe (Appendix 3).

Table 4: Beneficiaries targeted under core indicator 11 (see uploaded CEO Endorsement document).

As the selected sectors are often male dominated (see project rationale and Appendix 5), activities focusing on the sectors have targets of around 35% women participation, while those outside the sectors (government and academia) have a target of 50% women participation or higher. Compared to the baseline, the targets of women beneficiaries will ensure gender mainstreaming in the sector and help combat gender-specific challenges. In all countries efforts will be made to ensure higher participation compared to baseline participation data.

Risks to Project Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project implementation phase and what are the mitigation strategies the project will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project implementation-such as in terms of delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the "Project description" section above).

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Decreased local support due to shifted priorities Impact: M;

Likelihood: L; Link components: All
 It is expected that countries' political priorities may shift as governments increasingly address climate change impacts. To ensure continued support, activities will be validated with the national stakeholders, and the project will focus on communication that underlines the long-term benefits and business opportunities resulting from of its proposed activities (see also risk mitigation under the social risks). Climate change impacts are more likely to increase rather than decrease the need for sustainable chemicals management. Nonetheless, the impacts of climate change will be considered in the development and implementation of project and strategies for sustainable chemicals management in the plastics sector.

Delays in project outputs Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All
 Climate change impacts may cause delays in project development and implementation. The project timeline will consider the probability of climate disasters e.g., floods delaying the project execution. Infrastructure damage due to increased flood frequency Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All
 Flood frequency will increase in all project countries due to climate change. Flooding can also be aggravated due to plastic pollution blocking drainage systems. Solutions to plastic waste collection and recycling will consider the risks of floods when designing the waste management practices. The project intervention will support sustainable production of plastics (C2) and sound plastic waste management practices (C3), which will lead to increased

		resilience against climate change impacts.
Environment and Social	Low	<p>Gender inequity at society and policy levels hinder the achievement of gender objectives Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All The project Gender Action Plan (see Appendix 5) ensures gender mainstreaming among all project components and will be closely monitored by project personnel, including the project coordinator, and national/regional consultants. Gender-sensitive trainings and gender-sensitive consultations and communications will contribute to shifting gender stereotypes and perceptions of women in different roles. Occupational health and safety and working conditions create risks of exposure of workers and/or unequal working conditions for women and men Impact: L; Likelihood L; link components: C2&3 When adopting policies and ensuring enforcement (C1), implementing pilots to reduce the use of POPs in plastics with company specific intervention plans (including the training of workers related to exposure risks) (C2), and the training of collectors and recyclers and development of ESM approaches and recommendations (C3), the project will ensure safe working conditions for project beneficiaries. The company specific pilot intervention plans (C2) will have an occupational health and safety section.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All Information on the project will be widely distributed to</p>

		<p>(multi-party) political stakeholders. Under component 1, countries will carry out extensive stakeholder consultations which will ensure multiple government personal over multiple ministries to be engaged in the project activities. Alternates will be established for all national focal points for the project. Partnerships with academic, research, civil society and private sector partners in all countries will mitigate this risk by creating networks of informed and involved stakeholders who can continue project work.</p>
Macro-economic	Moderate	<p>Macroeconomic instability Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All Various global events over the past several years (e.g., Covid-19, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, increasing climate-change disasters) have resulted in global negative economic impacts, such as supply chain shortages and inflation, which can ultimately have an impact on the overall project budget should operating expenses increase sharply. While both, the project’s EA and IA have budgeted as accurately as possible, there may be a need for revising certain activities to accommodate for significant price increases in certain goods and services (e.g., flights, fuel, etc.), or to develop new technical plans should certain products and equipment become too expensive or not be available. Industrialization in Africa (along with its increased demand in chemical use) and increased construction, automotive and electronics demands and production Impact: L; Likelihood: H; Link components: All The project is designed to address this reality, which if left unaddressed would</p>

		<p>create a large stock of POPs contaminated hazardous waste. By intervening in the import and production life cycle stages to prevent the use of POPs, the project is reducing the risk of an industrialization model based on hazardous chemicals. The efforts on KM and communications will mitigate the risk of continued industrial ‘growth at all costs’ by demonstrating and promoting a toxic-free alternative path.</p>
Strategies and Policies		
Technical design of project or program	Moderate	<p>Inadequate data collection on POPs use. Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All Collection of data on POPs use in the project plastics sectors has proven difficult during the PPG phase. Sampling was carried out which confirmed the high presence of POPs in plastics in the selected sectors. During implementation, the project will work closely with government and private sector stakeholders to continue data collection and willingness to disclose. Budget will be available for sampling under Components 2 and 3, for the product and waste characterisation studies and pilot interventions. Alternative chemicals and material use (incl. recycled plastics) and technology options of the ESM of plastics waste may have unintended negative environmental, social, and economic impacts Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: C2, C3 Chemicals alternatives may lead to regrettable substitution while alternative materials to (virgin) plastics may require additional use of hazardous chemicals (e.g., some recycled plastics) or may not meet product safety requirements. ESM</p>

technologies may have unintended impacts. Therefore, if chemicals or plastics are to be substituted with alternatives (component 2) or technological options for the ESM of plastic waste are proposed (component 3), a case-by-case analysis to prevent unintended consequences in each local context would be required (Activity 2.1.2 and 3.1.2). Selection and contracting of technical partners for pilot projects Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: C2 Technical partners to implement the pilots under output 2.2 were not yet identified during the PPG. The Executing Agency will engage several organisations during the inception phase and Y1 of the project, (e.g., cleaner production centres present in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe; circular business organisations like African Circular Business Alliance, and other relevant regional organisations). Delays in the establishment of the UNEP One Plastics Initiative Knowledge Platform Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: C4 As its development will only start in late 2025, the project will work with different platforms until the platform establishment (see Appendix 16). The risk attached to a delayed development of the Knowledge Management Platform on Circular Plastics will be closely monitored during project implementation. Monitoring of project impact Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All The tracking of GEBs related to project activities will be complex. Under output 4.2, a monitoring tool will be developed to track project GEBs and at regional level technical personnel will be dedicated to these

		<p>activities (see Appendix 7). A budget line for POPs sampling has been allocated to support tracking. To measure impacts up to two years after project ending, an exit strategy will be developed.</p>
<p>Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project partners do not sustain the project activities and benefits Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All During the project preparation phase, needs and concerns of key stakeholders were assessed, and the most efficient engagement approaches were determined (see Appendix 6). The project will heavily consult different government institutions, private sector and civil society. This is also reflected in the composition of the countries' national working groups. Gains and successes of the project activities will be disseminated through different communication channels and the knowledge management platform, bringing visibility to their efforts and progress (C4). Eventually the knowledge of this project will be linked with the UNEP One Plastics Initiative Knowledge Platform which will allow and stimulate continuity and replication during project implementation (C4).</p>
<p>Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>National execution partners have limited procurement capacity Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All During the project preparation phase, it was highlighted that the national execution partners (all government institutions) have limited procurement capacity. A discussion was regarding the option to have the regional execution partners govern the funds associated with big procurement exercises. However, the</p>

		<p>project countries confirmed their commitment and capacity to carry out the necessary procurement at national level. The project will closely monitor procurement exercises and if needed, a budget revision might be proposed. High costs of exchange rates in the African region Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: All The regional executing agency experienced several losses of funds due to high exchange rate costs during the project preparation phase. National execution partners will establish a USD account for the project funds. At the regional validation work, it was highlighted to the countries and execution partners that losses due to exchange rates are not covered by GEF-funds.</p>
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	<p>Lack of strong engagement from private sector and/or key government actors. Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: C1& 2 Low policy implementation and enforcement will weaken the incentive structure for all other stakeholders to take actions and is especially needed to drive private sector engagement. During the project preparation phase, national focal points were heavily involved and will continue to be regularly updated on the project progress to guarantee continued support. Relevant key government actors have been identified and will be engaged and heavily consulted during project implementation to ensure that the countries' political buy-in and national priorities are considered, especially under component 1. Under component 2, private sector involvement will be critical. During the project preparation phase, national focal points have secured</p>

		<p>co-finance from multiple private sector partners (see Annex A) so that their engagement is solidified. Companies have been identified for the study and pilot activities. All countries confirmed their commitment related to private sector engagement at the project validation workshop. Should the private sector partners for the pilot projects under output 2.2 not yet be contracted by project mid-term, a budget revision might be organised to transfer funds towards countries with more engagement from the private sector. Failure of informal waste sector to participate Impact: M; Likelihood: M; Link components: C3 The project will proactively engage with the informal sector to highlight the benefits to their operations from circular economy approaches. Under component 2 and 3, they will be targeted for capacity building activities. Lessons learnt from an earlier project in Nigeria are that with the right incentives and engagement, collectors are able to organize themselves into cooperatives or collectives and this will be explored in the project.</p>
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The above-described mitigation measures will be implemented during project implementation to minimise the risks.

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

Explain 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.

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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is aligned with GEF 8 programming and objectives 1, 2, and 3 under the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area. Through promoting circular economy approaches, implementing upstream measures, and tackling the chemicals and waste at end of life, the project will prevent plastic products and waste containing POPs from entering uncontrolled dumps and/or material recovery supply chains. The project takes a holistic approach to design solutions along the whole life cycle of plastics. The project is supporting the shift from a chemical-based approach to a sector-based approach by focusing on the electronics, automotives and construction materials sectors and their value chains including plastic and hazardous chemicals included in these sectors. It will support the three Chemicals and Wastes Objectives by adopting and implementing policy and economic instruments that aim to reduce import, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs under Component 1 (supporting Objective 1 and 2), by improving design, manufacture, and assembly of plastic products to replace problematic products/fractions with more sustainable alternatives and implement circular business approaches under Component 2 (supporting Objective 2), by building capacity related to ESM of plastic wastes containing POPs in an environmentally sound manner to reduce chemical exposure under Component 3 (supporting Objective 1 and 3), and by enhancing capacity and awareness in applying circular economy practices to reduce pollution from plastics containing POPs under Component 4 (supporting Objective 1). The proposed actions address problematic products that are known to contain POPs and contribute towards achieving the GEF-8 target of eliminating these and preventing their entry into the global environment. Promoting a circular economy will improve production, and environmentally sound disposal patterns, and eventually reduce plastic leakage and the release of chemicals of concern to the environment. It will also contribute to achieving GEF-8 targets on Green House Gas emissions.

Currently, plastic is at the top of the international agenda for waste management. Recent meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel and the Stockholm Conventions “encouraged regional and coordinating centres to work, under the Convention, on the impact of plastic waste, marine plastic litter, microplastics and measures for prevention and environmentally sound management”. Mixed plastic waste was listed in the Basel Convention Annexes as hazardous waste to control during international trade^[11104]. The global problem of increasing plastic waste and the associated pollution, marine litter, biodiversity and human health effects were recognised at each of the first four meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 4). UNEA 4 addresses the analysis of voluntary commitments targeting marine litter and microplastics pursuant to Resolution 3/7 (UNEP/ EA.3/Res.7.). The project is relevant to the Basel Convention framework for plastic waste (introduced in May 2019), to ensure global and regional trade in plastic waste is more transparent and better regulated, whilst also ensuring that its management is safer for human health and the environment.

No biodiversity benefits are targeted by this project. However, the project intervention will indirectly contribute to target 7 (especially 7a and b) of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by reducing POPs release throughout plastic lifecycle stages and initiate a reduction of the import, production, and use of POPs in plastic-containing products and the generation of uPOPs.

The project directly aligns with the following sustainable development goals and targets: SDG 3 (target 3.9), 5 (target 5.5), 6 (target 6.3), 9 (target 9.3), and 12 (target 12.4, 12.5, and 12.7) and will positively contribute to the UNEP Mid-Term Strategy, UNEP Programme of Work 2025 outcomes under the Chemicals and Pollution Action and Science-Policy Sub-programmes (3A, 3B, and 3C), direct outcomes (3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.8, 3.9, and 3.14) and indicators (I, ii, iii, iv, and change in action by private sector and civil society). It has specific links to the UNEP Circularity in Sectors and Pollution and Health Programme Coordination Projects (PCPs):

- **Circularity in Sectors:** the project will contribute to this PCP’s component 1 by supporting SMEs in preventing POPs and halogens in plastics via circular economy practices (project output 2.2); component 2 through the adoption and enforcement of policies and regulations targeting import, production and consumption of plastics containing POP (project outputs 1.2 and 1.3); component 3 by producing guidance on access to finance (project outputs 2.1 and 3.1); and component 5 through the development of knowledge products under project output 4.2.
- **Pollution and Health:** the project will contribute to this PCP’s component 1 by the development of product and waste characterisation studies under project outputs 2.1 and 3.1; component 2 by sharing knowledge products with regional and global stakeholders (project output 4.2); component 3 through the training of policy makers, products manufacturers and assemblers, circular

businesses, waste collectors, recyclers, and waste shredders (project outputs 1.3, 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1); and component 5 by awareness raising activities under project output 4.1.

The proposed project directly responds to priorities and recommendations by the project countries' regional economic communities (RECs) (ECOWAS, EAC, and SADC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). In 2019, AMCEN recommended to adopt circular economy to address plastic pollution from a life cycle perspective, while ensuring coherence and coordination with activities undertaken by existing regional and international instruments. EAC passed a Polyethylene Materials Control bill and ECOWAS emphasised the need for enabling policy and financial frameworks in support of circular business practices while restricting the import of vehicles according to age limits. SADC is increasingly focused on plastic recycling and recognized that the open burning of plastics generates toxic fumes further posing health risks.

At national level, the project addresses policy priorities as follows:

Kenya:

The project will support the implementation of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Cap. 387) of 2012 through the development of a baseline as well as the characterization of plastic waste for ESM, both facilitating the regulation of toxic and hazardous materials and the ban of dangerous disposal of waste as envisioned by the Act. Furthermore, the component on the ESM of plastic waste containing POPs will also focus on the ban of open burning of plastics and technologies for better segregation and disposal which will ultimately support the achievement of the National Sustainable Waste Management Policy of 2020 which aims to progressively phase out open dumpsites. The 2019 Draft Environmental Management and Coordination (Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Materials Management) Regulations, regulating and banning certain POPs, will be supported by the project's inventory activities and mapping targeting POPs in plastics. Lastly, the provided policy recommendations, adoptions and knowledge shared in the context of this project (component 1) can be used to inform the development of EPR schemes and eco-labelling, as proposed by the Draft Bill on Sustainable Waste Management of 2021. Recent amendments to the Companies Act allow businesses to be registered with a single director which facilitates women in managing the shareholding of their businesses independently. The project will ensure identification of women-owned private sector partners under component 2.

Nigeria:

The project will support the implementation of the EPR programme instituted by the 2019 National Environmental Sanitation and Waste Regulation for electronics, and the 2020 National policy on plastic waste management, for plastic waste. The drafted National Environmental (Plastic Waste Control) Regulation, 2023 (developed with EU funds) and EPR guidance document for plastics packaging (developed with World Bank funds) will be adopted under this project. Furthermore, the latter policy will also be supported by the project focus on the characterization of plastic waste and on the investments in collection, segregation and disposal technologies, as well as complemented by the development and implementation of import restrictions to plastic waste. Lastly, the output on the development of inventories on plastics containing POPs will facilitate the enforcement of the Nigerian National Environmental (hazardous chemicals and pesticide) Regulations of 2014 banning DDT and restricting other POPs. NIP updating will also support these efforts. Most of the environmental regulatory documents do not address gender and social inclusion adequately.

South Africa:

The project will support the implementation of the ESM of waste as aimed by the South African 2008 Waste Act, as well as the definition of targets for recycling and of a plan for effective waste management – both key points of the 2011 National Waste Management Strategy – for plastic waste containing POPs based on an adaptation of best practices on the South African context. It will aim to update the National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998 and Regulations to include all POPs listed up to 2023 (TBC). It will advance the EPR system envisioned by the 2020 Amendment of the Regulations and Notices Regarding Extended Producer Responsibility to the 2008 Waste Act by supporting its implementation for plastic waste containing POPs.

Uganda:

The project component on circular economy innovations and practices (component 2) will mainly address the National Environment Act of 2019 by applying its guiding principle on eco-design of products and reduction of plastic consumption, while the component on the ESM of plastic waste (component 3), specifically the development and improvement of ESM strategies with a focus on plastic waste containing POPs and the transfer of technologies, will inform an adequate framework for industrial recycling. The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations of 2020 will be supported through the project work in facilitating transfer of technologies for better segregation and disposal of plastic waste. Lastly, both policies will benefit from the project's inventory activities and mapping targeting POPs in plastics in their goal to regulate the use of POPs and banning

problematic and unnecessary plastics. Uganda's National Gender Policy (2007), Gender in Education Sector Policy (2009), and the National Strategy for Girls' Education (2000) will be further implemented through the projects gender mainstreaming aspects.

Zimbabwe:

The project will further the application of the Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations of 2007 by developing inventories on POPs used in plastics product so that the licensing and fees schemes for the management of waste containing hazardous substances can be adequately designed. This aspect will also be beneficial to the implementation of the 2018 Environmental Management (Control of Hazardous Substances) (General) Regulations which classifies and regulates the licensing, transportation, use and associated fees for hazardous substances, including PCBs and DDT. Moreover, the project will support the implementation of the 2014 Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan by ensuring the involvement of the informal sector in the waste management system, as well as complementing the 2007 Environmental Management [Effluent and Solid Waste Disposal) Regulations and the Environmental Management Act [CAP20:27] with procedures and technologies for the collection, separation and segregation of plastic waste.

[1] <http://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwaste/Amendments/Overview/tabid/8426/Default.aspx>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**

Co-financier; **Yes**

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; **No**

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes.

Reducing the import, production, and use of POPs in plastic-containing products in the automobile, construction and electronics sectors, and the generation of uPOPs hold potential for catalyzing positive socioeconomic outcomes:

- **Public health:** POPs are toxic to humans and wildlife. They possess a specific combination of properties so that once they are released into the environment, they resist degradation, bioaccumulate, and become widely distributed^{[1][105],[2][106]}. This leads to the sustained exposure of many species, including humans, for long periods of time, resulting in acute and chronic toxic effects, ranging from cancer to reproductive disorders, disruption of the immune system, endocrine disruption, allergies, hypersensitivity, and damage to the central and peripheral nervous systems^{[3][107]}. Women and children are most vulnerable. Exposure to POPs has also been shown to have negative economic impacts^{[4][108]} through increased healthcare costs and reduced productivity. A reduction in POPs exposure would release resources for other critical needs.
- **Circular economy:** The project applies a circular economy approach which creates socio-economic benefits. In Africa, reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste would generate extra income as a secondary resources economy could inject an extra 8 billion USD per year into the African economy.^{[5][109]} The recycling industry holds a huge potential since currently, only 4% of all waste is recycled. Putting in place the right circular economy initiatives and policies will support the recovery and trigger new market opportunities for circular economy.
- **Overall well-being and prosperity of the African population:** Reducing POPs release not only aligns with global environmental objectives, but also has the potential to scale up the overall well-being and prosperity of the African population.

[1] Persistent Organic Pollutants, Encyclopedia of Toxicology (Third Edition), L. L. Fitzgerald & D.S. Wikoff, 2014

[2] <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/tabid/673/Default.aspx>

[3] <https://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/tabid/673/Default.aspx>, [https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/persistent-organic-pollutants/why-do-persistent-organic#:~:text=Persistent%20organic%20pollutants%20\(POPs\)%20are,to%20both%20humans%20and%20wildlife.](https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/persistent-organic-pollutants/why-do-persistent-organic#:~:text=Persistent%20organic%20pollutants%20(POPs)%20are,to%20both%20humans%20and%20wildlife.)

[4] DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.06.161 ; <https://iheor.org/post/1612-study-ties-forever-chemicals-exposure-to-billions-in-us-health-costs>

[5] UNEP (2018). Africa Waste Management Outlook. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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 (\$)
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	2,200,000.00	198,000.00	2,398,000.00
UNEP	GET	Nigeria	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	2,200,000.00	198,000.00	2,398,000.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	2,200,000.00	198,000.00	2,398,000.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	2,200,000.00	198,000.00	2,398,000.00
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	2,200,000.00	198,000.00	2,398,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						11,000,000.00	990,000.00	11,990,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
UNEP	GET	Nigeria	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00

UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CW-1	GET	6,500,000.00	40597826
CW-2	GET	4,500,000.00	39284843
Total Project Cost		11,000,000.00	79,882,669.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Civil Society Organization	Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD)	Grant	Investment mobilized	150000
Recipient Country Government	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350000
Recipient Country Government	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya	Grant	Investment mobilized	1750000
Recipient Country Government	National EnvMinistry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry, Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500000

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry, Kenya	Grant	Investment mobilized	1400000
Private Sector	Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association (APMA), Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Private Sector	Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association (APMA), Kenya	Grant	Investment mobilized	1500000
Others	Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150000
Others	Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Kenya	Grant	Investment mobilized	130000
Private Sector	Megagas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225000
Private Sector	Megagas	Grant	Investment mobilized	570000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	505000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Kenya	Grant	Investment mobilized	2200000
Recipient Country Government	NESREA, Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7800000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6750000
Donor Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	60000
Private Sector	E-Terra Technologies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	275000
Private Sector	E-Terra Technologies	Grant	Investment mobilized	525000
Recipient Country Government	EPRON, Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Recipient Country Government	EPRON, Nigeria	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Private Sector	Hinckley E-Waste Recycling Ltd	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000

Others	European Union	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	21132
Recipient Country Government	Standards Organization of Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	140000
Civil Society Organization	Women Environmental Programme (WEP), Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	180000
Civil Society Organization	Yadnet Uganda Limited	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4000000
Private Sector	Victoria Nile Plastics Ltd	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4000000
Others	Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1214000
Private Sector	Waste-X (PTY.) Ltd	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	85000
Private Sector	Plastics SA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	140000
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Management Agency, Zimbabwe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8000000
Private Sector	Association of Recyclers, Zimbabwe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Private Sector	Recycling Lady	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Others	Business Council for Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Civil Society Organization	Zimbabwe Sunshine Group	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Others	Harare Institute of Technology	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Others	Harare Polytechnic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Others	University of Zimbabwe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800000
Recipient Country Government	City of Harare	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000

Private Sector	Kaylite King	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500
Others	Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Zimbabwe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Others	BCCC Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500000
Others	BCCC Nigeria	Grant	Investment mobilized	800000
GEF Agency	UNEP Resources and Markets Branch	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	480000
GEF Agency	UNEP Resources and Markets Branch	Grant	Investment mobilized	1020000
Recipient Country Government	Kenya Bureau of standards	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1650000
Recipient Country Government	Kenya Bureau of standards	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000
Recipient Country Government	Customs service, Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	325000
Private Sector	Gentex Enterprises Ltd., Uganda	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance, Uganda	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Private Sector	National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM), South Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	67037
Recipient Country Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, South Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, South Africa	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Total Co-financing				79,882,669.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Investment mobilized under this project corresponds to the following:

- BCCC Nigeria (Regional): includes resources mobilized from the following projects: “Inventory of Plastic Wastes in Nigeria and mapping of stakeholders in the Management of Plastics” and “Life-Cycle Assessment of Selected Plastics/Plastic Wastes in Nigeria”. Both are funded by the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The government of Japan funded a study on available alternative materials to plastics and innovative packaging and recycling technologies that meet market needs in Africa to reduce plastics leakages to the environment, developed by BCCC Nigeria.
- UNEP Resources and Markets Branch: includes resources mobilized from other projects and activities (Africa plastics project funded by the Japan government for 500,000 USD; chemicals related work funded by Environment Fund for 100,000 USD; and other chemicals and plastic related projects for 700,000 USD).
- Centre for Environment Justice and Development (Kenya): ongoing activities for a toxics-free circular economy project, working with communities on minimizing uPOPs from open burning of waste, study conducted on POPs in plastic consumer products and free-range chicken eggs from Kenya, media campaigns on chemicals in plastics, and a legal assessment of how plastics is addressed in the current regulations.
- National Environment Management Authority (Kenya): investment into the development of plastic waste, EPR, toxic regulations, and e-waste regulations, enforcement activities, registration of plastic recyclers, repository of Environmental Impact Assessments of disposal technologies. Project on attracting investment into plastics recycling with UKAID and project with USAID on plastic waste management.
- Ministry of Environment (Kenya): investment from the Danish International Development Agency into plastics circularity practices (400,000 USD) and programmes on green growth technologies (4,500,000 USD), the Belgian government and Works Health Organization (2,500,000 USD) for waste disposal technologies, the World Bank (400,000 USD) for waste management plan, government of Japan (16,000,000 USD) for the establishment of a Stockholm compliant waste management facility in Nairobi.
- Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association (Kenya): investment into the development of the Kenya association of manufacturers Plastics Action Plan and plastics roadmap.
- Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (Kenya): ongoing activities such as capacity building and training in the analysis of halogens in plastics. The institute has invested in analytical equipment suited for halogen analysis in plastics.
- Kenya Bureau of Standards: investments in specialized training for staff, visits to assembly plants for sampling, and studies on alternatives to plastic inputs.
- Megagas (Kenya): start-up which invested in circular economy businesses (production of cooking gas through the recycling of plastic waste).
- Ministry of Trade and Industry (Kenya): alignment of policy framework to use of green raw materials, clean processes that minimize hazardous emissions, and addressing hazardous disposal processes (development of Kenya Green Manufacturing policy and strategy). Investment into the Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship project (50,000,000 USD supported by the World Bank group) which works with private sector firms in Kenya to increase innovation and productivity.
- World Bank (Nigeria): World Bank grant for EPR guidance package on plastic packaging and e-registry.
- E-terra Technologies (Nigeria): the private sector company has already invested over \$525,000 in the establishment of its e-waste material recovery site together with office space, salaries, amongst others.
- EPRON (Nigeria): raised funds through the e-waste producer responsibility of Nigeria (EPRON) for circular economy activities related to ensuring that POPs containing plastics recovered from e-waste are managed in an environmentally sound manner.
- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, South Africa: existing regulations and strategies on the prohibition of the manufacturing, imports, exports, use and distribution of POPs (listed 2004-2019); the national Waste Management Strategy that promotes circular economy opportunities; ongoing market study of circular waste economy; and ongoing research study on advancing circular economy (plastics).

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
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GEF Agency Coordinator	11/27/2023	Victoria Luque Panadero	+ (254 20) 762 4	victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator	11/27/2023	Eloise Touni	+41229178607	eloise.Touni@un.org

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

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	GEF Operational Focal Point, Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Zimbabwe	9/13/2022
Stanley Jonah	Director Planning, Research and Statistics GEF Operational Focal Point, Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	9/2/2022
Dr. Christopher Kiptoo	Principle Secretary GEF Operational Focal Point, Kenya	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya	10/21/2022
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	GEF Operational Focal Point, South Africa	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, South Africa	9/22/2022
Mr. Patrick Ocaïlap	Deputy Secretary to the treasury GEF Operational Focal Point, Uganda	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda	9/30/2022

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Objective: Reduce the import, production and use of POPs in plastic-containing products in the automotive, construction and electronic sectors, and the generation of uPOPs						
Objective Indicators:	Baseline:	Targets:	Means of verification:	Assumptions & Risks:	UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes:	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators:
Amount of POPs reduced (in tonnes, individual POP e.g. SCCP, deca-BDE, etc)	84.68 tonnes of POPs entering the market annually through POP-containing plastics imported either in final products or semi-finished products for local production assembly	End of project: 14.26 tonnes of POPs reduced 14.65 gTEQ POPs from air avoided 13,128 tonnes of CO2e mitigated	Annual report after midterm, done by UNEP/BCCC, to calculate the POPs, uPOPs and GHG	Assumptions : annual consumption of products is taken as the average of the last 5 years of	<u>Subprogram me:</u> Chemicals and Pollution Action	Target 3.9
gTEQ uPOPs reduced (from burning of plastic waste)						

Metric tons of CO2e mitigated or prevented	75.39 gTEQ generated annually due to mistreatment of POP-containing plastic waste 107,038 tons of CO2 generated annually due to mistreatment of POP-containing plastic waste	<p>Two years after end of project: 38.6 tonnes of POPs reduced[1]</p> <p>36.16 gTEQ POPs from air avoided[2]</p> <p>39,213 tonnes of CO2e mitigated[3]</p>	based on the 'tonnes of plastic' indicators from Outcomes 1 and 2 and 3.	records; POPs concentrations and uPOPs emissions are taken from UNEP/BRS literature[4]; GHG emissions are taken from EEA literature[6]; MCCPs are included in the calculations are they're recommended for listing in Annex A for COP in 2025[7]; interventions start resulting in GEBs by year 5 of the project and GEB targets include 2 subsequent years	2025 Outcomes: 3A, 3B, 3C	Indicator 3.9.3	
Outcome /Output	Outcome/ Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP PoW & MTS 2025 Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Project countries implement policy and economic instruments to reduce imports, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs</p>	<p>1. Amount of contaminated plastics avoided through policy changes[8]</p>	<p>307,529 tonnes of POPs containing plastics imported or locally produced/assembled</p>	<p>Mid-term target: 1,387 tonnes of contaminated plastics avoided (only from Nigeria)</p> <p>End of project: 20,738 tonnes of contaminated plastics avoided</p> <p>Two years after end of project: 53,894 tonnes of contaminated</p>	<p>Plastic import/ consumption data at national level</p>	<p>Mid-term results will only be delivered by Nigeria intervention on import guidelines</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> : Policies and enforcement actions start generating</p>	<p>2025 Outcomes: 3A, 3B</p>	<p>Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2</p>

			plastics avoided[9]		GEBs after 5 years		
	2. No. of countries implementing new policies/strategies related to POPs in plastics[10]	Project countries' policies do not cover POPs in plastics (products) in their selected sectors nor the latest listed POPs (often used in products)	Mid-term 5 countries implementing new policies/strategies related to POPs in plastics[11] <i>(KE, NG, UG, ZW, ZA)</i>	Draft laws, regulations, policies, and/or implementation plan	Assumptions : Project efforts ensure the adoption of identified policies and regulations before mid-term		Target 12.4 Indicator 12.4.1 Target 12.7 Indicator 12.7.1
Output 1.1: Gender-sensitive policy review and strategies developed by project countries to align chemicals and plastics regulatory frameworks and instruments	3. No. of gender-sensitive reviews and strategies to align chemicals and plastics regulatory frameworks and instruments[12]	During PPG, a policy review was carried out, identifying the main policy gaps/misalignment, but a comprehensive (including on gender) review was not produced	Mid-term 5 gender-sensitive reviews of policies and regulations with 'hotspots' identified, and actionable strategies defined (Y1) <i>(KE, NG, UG, ZW, ZA)</i>	Policy review reports with identified hotspots and actionable strategies	Assumptions : Government and other key stakeholders remain engaged and collaborative during consultation and adoption processes	Direct outcomes: 3.13 Pollution indicators: (ii)	Target 12.4 Indicator 12.4.1
Output 1.2: Regulations and instruments endorsed targeting import, production and consumption of plastics containing POPs	4. No. of regulations and instruments targeting import, production, and consumption of plastics containing POPs drafted and endorsed for official submission[13]	Existing plastic policies focus on single-use plastics The Basel Plastic Amendment is not yet transposed NIPs not updated to cover the recently listed POPs. Some (partial) bans or age restrictions exist for used vehicles. Bans on non-functional electronics while import of used electronics is allowed EPRs present in all the countries Existing waste management policies don't cover sectors	Mid-term 12 regulations or instruments drafted and endorsed <i>(KE: 1 new regulation targeting production, import and export; 1 new EPR for automobiles;</i> <i>NG: 1 new sustainable public procurement guidance adopted, 1 new import guideline to include electronics in EPRON database; Just adoption needed: ERP guidance packaging & National environmental regulation</i> <i>UG: 1 updated sustainable public procurement guideline</i> <i>ZW: 1 updated chemical management policy; 1 new public procurement policy on POPs-free plastics;</i>	Drafted laws, regulations, policies submitted for gazette		Direct outcomes: 3.1 Pollution indicators: (ii), (iii)	Target 12.4 Indicator 12.4.1

			<p><i>ZA: 1 new set of regulations for reporting of POPs data in automotive sector; 1 updated POPs prohibition regulation)</i></p>				
<p>Output 1.3: Enforcement plans and modalities established to promote compliance with regulations and monitoring of impacts</p>	<p>5. No. of government officials, customs officials and inspectors trained to promote compliance and monitoring incl. on testing capability for POPs in products (gender breakdown)[14]</p>	<p>Enforcement and regulations on plastic additives and other chemicals in products generally (except South Africa) remains weak for existing policies and regulations in the project countries with no POPs in plastics monitoring systems in place.</p>	<p>End of project</p> <p>285 officials[15] (min 50% women) <i>(KE: 75 government officials trained on enforcement for EPR; NG: 40 government officials trained on POPs monitoring and enforcement of import guidelines and procurement guidance;</i></p> <p><i>UG: 40 government officials, customs officials and inspector trained on POPs monitoring and compliance with SSP</i></p> <p><i>ZW: 50 government officials trained to promote compliance on SPP and monitoring;</i></p> <p><i>ZA: 80 government officials trained in monitoring and enforcement of POPs prohibition)</i></p>	<p>Enforcement protocols/ compliance initiatives</p> <p>Training report with attendance</p>		<p><u>Direct outcomes:</u> 3.1, 3.5, 3.14</p> <p><u>Pollution indicators:</u> (i), (ii), (iii)</p>	<p>Target 5.5 Indicator 5.5.1</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Designers, manufacturers, and assemblers of plastic products take steps to apply circular business approaches and replace problematic products/ fractions with more sustainable alternatives</p>	<p>6. Amount of contaminated plastic use reduced and/or waste avoided[16]</p>	<p>149,657 tonnes of POPs containing plastics locally produced/assembled</p>	<p>End of project:</p> <p>3,113 tonnes of contaminated plastics avoided</p> <p>Two years after end of project</p> <p>9,340 tonnes of contaminated plastics avoided[17]</p>	<p>Pilot factory data on procurement/ use of plastics</p>	<p>For GEB calculations we assume that pilots will only start delivering impact in year 5 since they will start mid-term.</p>	<p><u>2025 Outcomes:</u> 3A, 3C</p>	<p>Target 12.5 Indicator 12.5.1</p>
	<p>7. No. of pilot partners adopting best practices[18]</p>	<p>Designers, manufacturers and assemblers have no access to best practices on elimination of POPs use, POPs</p>	<p>End of project</p> <p>10 pilot partners adopting best practices (assuming a minimum of 210</p>	<p>Pilot reports</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Manufacturers, assembling, collectors, recyclers are</p>		<p>Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2 Target</p>

		alternatives and circular business models	beneficiaries per pilot) [19] (KE: 2; NG: 2; UG: 2; ZW: 2; ZA: 2)		interested/ engaged		9.3 Indicator 9.3.1
Output 2.1: Gender-sensitive industry and product characterization studies to quantify POPs in plastics, identify alternatives and prioritize interventions	8. No. of industry and product characterization studies and pilot operational plans finalized [20]	During PPG, information has been gathered on the selected sectors, their POPs and POPs-containing plastics use, and present manufacturing and assembly companies in the project countries, but many gaps for a coherent overview of the sectors remain (including on gender)	Mid-term 5 gender-sensitive industry and product characterization studies in selected country sectors with available alternatives identified and interventions prioritised <i>(KE: 1 study covering 2 companies; NG: 1 study covering 5 companies; UG: 1 study covering 2 companies; ZW: 1 study covering 2 companies; ZA: 1 study covering 10 companies)</i> Regional access to finance assessment 10 women students[21] receiving funding for research on POPs in plastics (2 per country)	Characterization studies Alternatives studies Pilot project operational plan (Scope of work/TOR, workplan, budget) Regional access to finance assessment Reports from research on POPs	Risk: Identification of private sector partners for studies - Assumptions: Manufacturers and assemblers are prepared to disclose information on POPs and POPs-containing plastics use	Direct outcomes: 3.13 Pollution indicators: N/A	/
Output 2.2: Gender-responsive industry and SME pilots to prevent the use and release of POPs from plastics via circular economy practices	9. No. of gender-responsive sector specific interventions implemented (gender breakdown related to trainings) [22]	Designers, manufacturers and assemblers are using POPs and POPs-containing plastics and have no knowledge on/awareness related to this topic and little (access to) knowledge on circular business models	Mid-term Pilot partners contracted/procured At least 10 bursaries (2 per country) awarded (at least for 6 women)	Contracts National working groups reports on candidate selection for bursaries	Assumptions: Alternatives are available and affordable in project countries	Direct outcomes: 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 Pollution indicators: (iv) & Action by the private sector on pollution	Target 5.5 Indicator 5.5.2 Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2 Target 12.5 Indicator

			<p>End of project</p> <p>10 gender-responsive pilots implemented to reduce POPs in plastics (KE: 2 pilots (30% women); NG: 2 pilots (30% women); UG: 2 pilots (30% women); ZW: 2 pilots (30% women); ZA: 2 pilots (50% women trained) 25 women trained for general management course (5 per country)[23]</p>	Reports on implemented pilots		prevention and control	12.5.1
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Beneficiaries experience reduced exposure as they handle plastic waste (containing POPs) in an environmentally sound manner</p>	<p>10. No. of recyclers and collectors, waste shredders (including informal sector) with reduced exposure based on increased knowledge and capacity regarding POPs containing plastics (gender breakdown) [24]</p>	<p>Little initiatives are present in project countries that work on segregation of contaminated plastics and awareness raising (those present work mainly on electronics e.g., GEF ID 10141).</p>	<p>End of project</p> <p>600 recyclers, collectors, and waste shredders (60% women), and informal workers in plastic waste sector with reduced exposure based on increased knowledge and capacity regarding POPs containing plastics[25] (KE: 100 recyclers and collectors in automobile waste (50% women); NG: 100 recyclers and collectors in e-waste (30% women); UG: 100 recyclers and collectors in e-waste (80% women); ZW: 100 recyclers and collectors in B&C waste (70% women); ZA: 200 recyclers, waste shredders, and collectors in automobile waste (70% women))</p>	Training reports	<p><u>Assumptions</u> : All training recyclers, collector and waste shredders will experience a reduced exposure as a result from increased knowledge and capacity</p>	<p><u>2025 Outcomes:</u> 3B</p>	<p>Target 12.5 Indicator 12.5.1</p>
<p>Output 3.1:</p> <p>POPs-containing plastic waste streams characterized</p>	<p>11. No. of country gender-responsive ESM strategies based on</p>	<p>During PPG, information has been gathered on the (selected) plastic waste sectors but many gaps for a coherent</p>	<p>Mid-term</p> <p>5 gender-responsive ESM strategies developed</p>	ESM strategies		<p><u>Direct outcomes:</u> 3.13</p> <p><u>Pollution</u></p>	/

<p>and prioritized in national gender-responsive ESM waste strategies, including technology solutions</p>	<p>plastic waste characterization on studies and country needs for separation and technologies[26]</p>	<p>overview remain (including on gender)</p>	<p>including plastic waste characterisation studies on POPs contained parts with country needs for POPs-containing plastics separation and disposal technologies identified <i>(KE, NG, UG, ZW, ZA)</i></p> <p>Regional access to finance assessment</p>		<p>indicators: (i)</p>	
<p>Output 3.2: Best practices disseminated to recyclers, waste collectors, and waste shredders for handling POPs containing plastics waste fractions</p>	<p>12. No. of formal and informal recyclers, collectors of waste trained on plastic waste management[27] and investors sensitized to introduce/upgrade relevant waste management technologies[28] (gender breakdown)</p>	<p>Contaminated plastics are not segregated from recyclable ones</p> <p>The infrastructure for solid waste management such as segregation, collection, treatment, and disposal facilities are poorly developed, resulting in open dumping and burning of wastes, and contaminated plastic being recycled</p>	<p>End of project</p> <p>600 recyclers and collectors, and waste shredders (60% women) of waste management and recycling operators, and informal workers trained on plastic waste management (separation)</p> <p><i>(KE: 100 (50% women); NG: 100 (30% women); UG: 100 (80% women); ZW: 100 (70% women); ZA: 200 (70% women))</i></p> <p>11 investors identified to introduce/upgrade relevant waste management technologies <i>(KE: 3; NG: 2, UG: 1; ZW: 2; ZA: 3)</i></p>	<p>Locally specific guidance for informal sector and waste handlers on handling of POPs containing plastics</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Approaches and proposals submitted to investors</p>	<p>Risk: Failure to engage the informal sector</p> <p>Assumptions : Investment is available for waste management infrastructure updates</p>	<p>Direct outcomes: 3.3, 3.4, 3.8</p> <p>Pollution indicators: Action by the private sector on pollution prevention and control</p> <p>Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2</p> <p>Target 12.5 Indicator 12.5.1</p>

<p>Outcome 4: Enhanced capacity in applying circular economy practices to reduce pollution from plastics containing POPs</p>	<p>13. No. of targeted beneficiaries reporting changing practices as a result of improved awareness on POPs in plastics (gender breakdown)[29]</p>	<p>Established circular economy networks are present in the project countries but mainly informal</p> <p>Knowledge on the presence of hazardous chemicals in sector's plastics is low, leading to their unsound management and leakage of (u)POPs into the environment</p>	<p>End of project 360 beneficiaries in the project countries changing practices (30% women)</p> <p><i>(10% of each country implementing communication strategies: NG, KE, UG, ZW, ZA)</i></p> <p>300 regional/global beneficiaries people applying project knowledge (including government officials, business managers, recycling operators, informal sector, investors etc.)</p>	<p>Survey after communication activities</p> <p>Testimonials and case studies and interviews</p> <p>Media coverage</p> <p>Surveys</p>	<p>Assumption: 10% of the targeted beneficiaries under the national communication strategies and knowledge dissemination will report a change in practices/ apply project knowledge</p> <p>Risk: Beneficiaries do not complete surveys to measure project impact</p>	<p>2025 Outcomes: 3A</p>	<p>Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2</p>
<p>Output 4.1: Gender-responsive communication strategies for the project delivered</p>	<p>14. No. of communication strategies developed and implemented on POPs in plastics in Africa[30]</p>	<p>Low awareness/knowledge on POPs on plastics in Africa.</p> <p>No existing awareness raising materials have been identified during PPG</p>	<p>Mid-term 5 national project awareness raising strategies developed on POPs in plastics in Africa (KE, NG, UG, ZW, ZA)</p> <p>End of project 5 national awareness raising strategies implemented on POPs in plastics in Africa <i>(KE: targeting 3,000 beneficiaries including targeting plastics recyclers (50% women); NG: targeting 300 beneficiaries targeting recyclers and collectors (30% women), UG: targeting 100 beneficiaries, targeting informal plastic waste collectors (80% women), ZA: targeting 100 beneficiaries, targeting collectors and sorters working in shredding of automotive plastics (70% women);</i></p>	<p>Communication on strategy</p> <p>Communication on products and reports</p>		<p>Direct outcomes: 3.8</p> <p>Pollution indicators: Action by the private sector on pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>Target 6.3 Indicator 6.3.2</p>

			ZW: targeting 100 beneficiaries in construction associations (70% women)[31]				
			1 project communication strategy implemented				
Output 4.2: National, regional and global collaboration and knowledge exchange established and strengthened	15. No. of technical resources developed on POPs in plastics for national projects[32] 16. No. knowledge products accessed by global and regional stakeholders outside the project[33]	Some training materials on circularity are present in the project countries (ESM training of plastics waste partnership project in Zimbabwe[34]) while none POPs in plastics have been identified during PPG. Several platforms for knowledge management on plastics and plastic waste exist (GPML, GGKP, IW:LEARN, PREVENT Waste Alliance Hub) and the SAICM platforms gathers information on chemicals in products The KM strategy was developed during PPG	Mid-term 3 gender sensitive technical resources developed: (1 training package developed for national and regional training for customs officials and inspectors 1 training package developed for national and regional training for producers in relevant sectors (including designers, manufacturers and importers) 1 training package developed for training for countries, collectors and recyclers) End of project 6 knowledge products produced for stakeholders outside the project (1 sampling experience and results for assessing the POPs in plastic products and waste; 1 compilation of data from different project countries and their sectoral work; 3 success cases; 1 synthetic video; targeting 3000 regional and global beneficiaries (50% women)[35]	Knowledge products URLs of KM products shared	Risk: Development of the UNEP One Plastics Initiative Knowledge Platform will be delayed beyond 2026 Q1	Direct outcomes: 3.13 Pollution indicators: Action by the private sector on pollution prevention and control	/

[1] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicators 9.1

[2] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicators 10

- [3] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 6.8 (along with the targets under outcome 2)
- [4] UNEP, 2022. Sectoral guidance for inventories of POPs and other chemicals of concern in buildings/construction, electrical and electronic equipment, and vehicles (Annexes 1,2, 3)
- [5] UNEP, 2013. Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional POPs
- [6] EEA, 2021. Greenhouse gas emissions and natural capital implications of plastics (including biobased plastics)
- [7] UNEP, 2023. Nineteenth meeting of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC.19)
- [8] CW Outcome Indicator 1 – Amount of chemicals and wastes reduced and avoided
- [9] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicators 9.8 (along with the targets under outcome 2)
- [10] CW Outcome Indicator 4 - No. of countries adopting/passing new policies/strategies
- [11] This target contributes to the GEB targets under **core indicators 9.4**
- [12] CW Output Indicator 4.1 - No. of new policies, strategies, laws, regulations, guidance, criteria prepared
- [13] CW Output Indicator 4.1 - No. of new policies, strategies, laws, regulations, guidance, criteria prepared
- [14] CW Output Indicator 10.1 - No. of end-users/beneficiaries trained
- [15] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under **outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2**)**output 2.1,**
- [16] CW Outcome Indicator 1 – Amount of chemicals and wastes reduced and avoided
- [17] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicators 9.8 (along with the targets under outcome 2)
- [18] CW Outcome Indicator 3 – No. of beneficiaries adopting best practices/technologies
- [19] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under output 1.3, outcome 3 and 4)
- [20] CW Output Indicator 9.1 - No. of existing technical reports/publications/studies/analyses reviewed/ updated/developed.
- [21] **This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under outputoutputs 1.3, outcome2.2, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2)**
- [22] CW Output Indicator 3.1 - No. of new technology and/or equipment upgraded/provided to developing countries
- [23] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under **outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2**)
- [24] CW Outcome Indicator 2 - No. of beneficiaries with reduced impact / DALY* from chemical exposure
- [25] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under **outputs 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 4.1 and 4.2**)
- [26] CW Output Indicator 4.1 - No. of new policies, strategies, laws, regulations, guidance, criteria prepared
- [27] CW Output Indicator 10.1 - No. of end-users/beneficiaries trained
- [28] CW Output Indicator 12.2 - No. of investors sensitized/opportunities identified
- [29] CW Outcome Indicator 8 - No. of beneficiaries changing practices as a result of improved awareness
- [30] CW Output Indicator 8.1 - Number of communication strategies developed/implemented
- [31] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under **outputs 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, and 4.2**)
- [32] CW Output Indicator 3.2 - No. of technical tools/toolkits and/or best practices (BAT/BEP) developed.
- [33] CW Output Indicator 9.1 - No. of existing technical reports/publications/studies/analyses reviewed/ updated/developed

[34] <https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwaste/Technicalassistance/Projects/PlasticwasteinMalawiandZimbabwe/tabid/8721/Default.aspx#:~:text=The%20project%20Strengthening%20knowledge%20and,protect%20human%20health%20and%20the>

[35] This target contributes to the GEB targets under core indicator 11 (along with the targets under **outputs 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1**)

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Personnel Component	199,000.00	115,400.00	83,600.00
Contractual Services (sample analysis)	55,000.00	19,021.00	35,979.00
Training Component	35,000.00	23,313.00	11,687.00
Bank fees and admin costs	6,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
Final audit	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Total	300,000.00	162,734.00	137,266.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Project activities in Kenya	-1.287414707088894	36.82677696877143	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Project activities in Nigeria	9.07850361005169	7.404549448808151	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Project activities in Uganda	0.31611920815374506	32.57612282666777	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Project activities in South Africa	-25.74628099901795	28.22816290079457	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

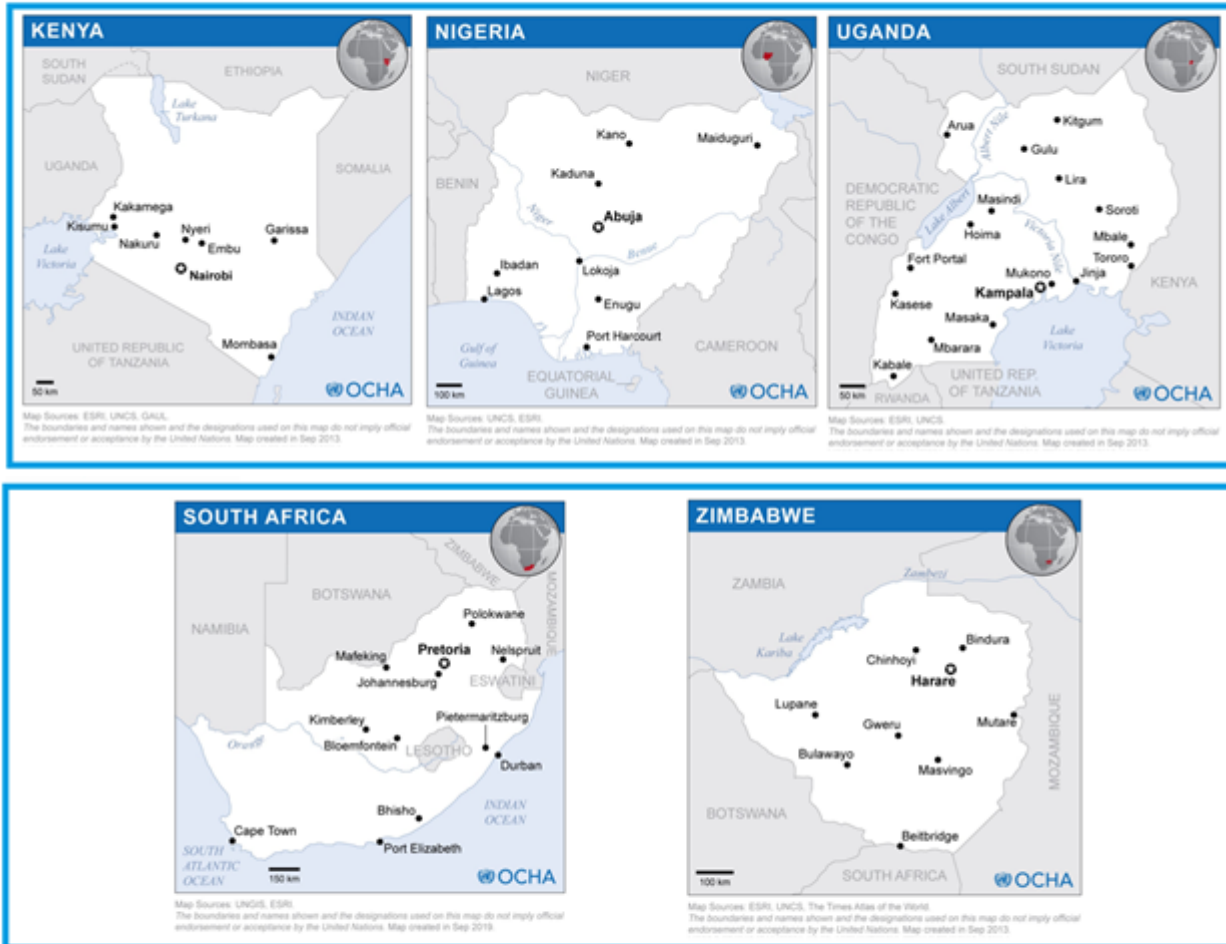
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Project activities in Zimbabwe	-17.815983884423577	31.048618504328758	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

GEF 11049
Circular and POPs-free Plastics in Africa



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This map is intended for illustrative purposes only, and should not be used to derive any information regarding the project's operations. Based on OCHA/ReliefWeb, retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/location-maps>

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

11049 - Annex F - SRIF

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

11043 - Appendix 4a - Project Budget																
		Project No:	11043													
		Project Name:	Africa Plastics													
		Executing Agency:	BCCC Nigeria													
Responsible entity			Component t 1	Component t 2	Component t 3	Component t 4	M&E	PMC	Total	ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR						
			(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	(\$USD)	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total
										US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
	10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT														
		1100 Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)														
BCCC		1101 Project Manager (BCCC)						100,000		100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
BCCC		1102 M&E officer (BCCC)					58,000			58,000	8,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	58,000
		1193 Sub-Total					58,000	100,000		158,000	28,000	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	158,000
		1200 Consultants w/m														
BCCC		1201 Regional Technical Coordinator	35,000	120,000	102,000	83,000				400,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	400,000
BCCC		1202 POPs in Plastics Expert	30,000	50,000	35,000	22,000				137,000	27,400	27,400	27,400	27,400	27,400	137,000
BCCC		1203 Regional Gender Expert	12,000	3,000	3,000	8,000	2,000			40,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	40,000	
BCCC		1204 Regional Communications consultant				65,000				65,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	65,000	
BCCC		1205 Regional Finance Expert		25,000						25,000	20,000	5,000			25,000	
BCCC		1206 Regional Policy Expert	40,000							40,000	20,000	15,000	3,000	1,000	40,000	
BCCC		1207 Regional Industry Expert		40,000	20,000					60,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	
UNEP RMB		1208 Knowledge Management Consultant				201,000				201,000	15,000	30,000	40,000	60,000	207,000	
UNEP RMB		1209 Plastics Circularity Expert	36,000	37,000	30,000	35,000				138,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	138,000	
National Partners		1210 National Technical Coordinators (x5)	190,000	200,000	170,000	30,000	50,000			700,000	120,000	140,000	150,000	140,000	700,000	
National Partners		1211 National Gender Consultant (x5)	45,000	48,000	48,000	24,000	10,000			175,000	40,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	175,000	
National Partners		1212 Other National Technical Experts (x5)	220,000	250,000	225,000	180,000				875,000	170,000	170,000	175,000	180,000	875,000	
National Partners		1213 National Policy Experts (x5)	80,000							80,000	30,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	80,000	
		1293 Sub-Total	748,000	779,000	639,000	714,000	62,000			2,942,000	592,400	584,900	590,900	598,900	574,900	2,942,000
		1300 Administrative Support														
BCCC		1301 Finance and Administrative assistants BCCC Africa (EA)					83,800			83,800	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	83,800
National Partners		1302 National Administrative Assistant (all countries)					125,000			125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000	
		1600 Travel on official business (above staff)														
BCCC		1601 National and international travel (BCCC and regional/global)	50,000	40,000	35,000	25,000				150,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	25,000	150,000	
UNEP RMB		1602 International travel (Regional/global technical support)				45,000				45,000	10,000	7,500	10,000	7,500	45,000	
		1693 Sub-Total	50,000	40,000	35,000	70,000			208,800	403,800	76,760	84,260	86,760	74,260	403,800	
		1999 Component Total	798,000	819,000	674,000	784,000	120,000	308,800		3,503,800	697,160	701,660	710,160	705,660	689,160	3,503,800
	20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT														
		2200 Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN)														
BCCC		2202 Alternatives and ESM studies		33,200	33,000					66,200	66,200					66,200
BCCC		2203 Research projects on POPs in plastics (women)		20,000						20,000		10,000	10,000			20,000
BCCC		2204 Postgraduate study bursaries (minimum 2/3 women)		150,000						150,000	30,000	60,000	30,000	30,000		150,000
Keays (MoE)		2205 Kenya contracts	140,000	240,000	112,000	75,000				567,000	30,000	123,000	132,000	111,000	111,000	567,000
Nigeria (NESREA)		2206 Nigeria contracts	100,000	270,000	82,000	75,000				527,000	90,000	132,000	132,000	93,000	80,000	527,000
South Africa (DFFE)		2207 South Africa contracts	150,000	305,000	112,000	75,000				642,000	100,000	142,000	140,000	130,000	130,000	642,000
Uganda (NEMA)		2208 Uganda contracts	115,000	250,000	112,000	100,000				577,000	30,000	133,000	132,000	111,000	111,000	577,000
Zimbabwe (EMA)		2209 Zimbabwe contracts	125,000	200,000	137,000	115,000				577,000	30,000	133,000	132,000	111,000	111,000	577,000
BCCC		2210 Websites, videos and software for KM and comm (BCCC)				180,000				180,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	180,000	
BCCC		2211 Laboratory services (BCCC)		35,000	35,000					130,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	130,000	
		2293 Sub-Total	630,000	1,563,200	623,000	620,000				3,436,200	626,200	783,000	788,000	646,000	593,000	3,436,200
		2999 Component Total	630,000	1,563,200	623,000	620,000				3,436,200	626,200	783,000	788,000	646,000	593,000	3,436,200
	30	TRAINING COMPONENT														
		3300 Meetings/conferences														
BCCC		3301 Inception workshop (BCCC)					70,000			70,000	70,000					70,000
BCCC		3302 Regional Steering committee meetings (BCCC)					70,000			70,000		17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	70,000
BCCC		3303 Regional technical workshops (BCCC)	110,000	110,000	110,000	100,000				430,000	85,000	30,000	30,000	85,000	80,000	430,000
National Partners		3304 National Steering Group meetings (all project countries)					220,000			220,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	220,000
National Partners		3305 National consultation events (all project countries)	300,000	330,000	240,000	240,000				1,170,000	240,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	230,000	1,170,000
National Partners		3306 National technical workshops (all project countries)	380,000	500,000	375,000	150,000				1,405,000	310,000	310,000	285,000	250,000	250,000	1,405,000
		3393 Sub-Total	790,000	1,000,000	725,000	490,000	360,000			3,365,000	755,000	697,500	672,500	632,500	607,500	3,365,000
		3999 Component Total	790,000	1,000,000	725,000	490,000	360,000			3,365,000	755,000	697,500	672,500	632,500	607,500	3,365,000
	40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT														
		4100 Expendable equipment														
BCCC		4101 Office consumables (EA)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000				20,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
		4293 Sub-Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000				20,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
		4200 Non expendable equipment														
BCCC		4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector (EA)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000				40,000	20,000	13,000	5,000	2,000		40,000
		4293 Sub-Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000				40,000	20,000	13,000	5,000	2,000		40,000
		4999 Component Total	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000				60,000	27,000	19,000	8,000	5,000	1,000	60,000

50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
	5100	Operational costs								
National Partners	5201	Operational costs								
	5299	Sub-Total								
	5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)								
BCCC	5201	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000					40,000
National Partners	5202	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000					120,000
National Partners	5203	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500					190,000
	5299	Sub-Total								
	5300	Sundry (communications, postages)								
BCCC	5301	BCCC Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc) (B								
	5399	Sub-total								
	5500	Monitoring and evaluation								
BCCC	5501	Financial audit (BCCC)								
National Partners	5502	Financial audit (countries; 25)								
UNEP - IA	5503	Mid term Review (Implementing Agency)								
UNEP - IA	5504	Final Evaluation (Implementing Agency)								
	5599	Sub-total								
	5999	Component Total								
	TOTAL	2,320,500	3,484,700	2,124,500	1,396,500	550,000	523,800	11,000,000		
										11,000,000
SUMMARY										
National Partners:										
	National budget									
	Regional budget (BCCC + UNEP RMB)									
	Implementing Agency UNEP									
	Total									
		1,922,500	2,730,500	1,630,500	1,201,500	280,000	225,000	8,050,000		
		338,000	754,200	434,000	795,000	200,000	238,800	2,880,000		
						70,000		70,000		
		2,320,500	3,484,700	2,124,500	1,396,500	550,000	523,800	11,000,000		

Project No:		1043							
Project Name:		Africa Plastics							
Country:		Kenya							
			C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC	Total
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
Kenya (MoE)	1201	National Coordinator	\$50,000	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$18,000	\$10,000		\$140,000
Kenya (MoE)	1205	National gender consultant	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$4,800	\$2,000		\$35,000
Kenya (MoE)	1206	National technical consultants	\$43,000	\$47,000	\$53,000	\$44,000			\$187,000
Kenya (MoE)	1207	National policy consultant	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$16,000
Kenya (MoE)	1302	National Administrative Assistants						\$25,000	\$25,000
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT									
Kenya (MoE)	2201	National contracts	\$140,000	\$240,000	\$112,000	\$75,000			\$567,000
	Breakdown BL 2201	Contracts for plastic sector/automobile industry mapping and data collection (output 2.1 and 3.1)		\$40,000	\$30,000				\$70,000
		General management training for women (Output 2.2)		\$10,000					\$10,000
		Contracts for the implementation of pilots in participating automobile and plastics enterprises (e.g., recycling and reuse enterprises) (output 2.2)		\$45,000					\$45,000
		Contracts for local organisations developing awareness raising material and carrying out awareness raising activities (output 4.2)		\$45,000		\$35,000			\$80,000
		Contracts for delivery of plastic and PCPs technical support by national training institutes, universities specialised institutions e.g.KEBS or technical institutes (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2)		\$30,000	\$45,000	\$47,000			\$162,000
		Contract for the development of monitoring tools and databases (output 1.2 and 1.3)		\$60,000					\$60,000
		Development of national communication materials and media materials and media activities (output 4.1)			\$20,000		\$20,000		\$40,000
	Contracts for delivery of technical trainings and awareness raising (output 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1)			\$35,000	\$35,000	\$20,000		\$90,000	
TRAINING/MEETINGS COMPONENT									
Kenya (MoE)	3304	National Steering Group meetings					\$47,000		\$47,000
Kenya (MoE)	3305	National consultation events	\$50,000	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$28,000			\$198,000
Kenya (MoE)	3307	National technical workshops	\$80,000	\$108,000	\$90,000	\$27,000			\$305,000
OPERATIONS COSTS									
Kenya (MoE)	4201	Operations costs						\$16,000	\$16,000
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
Kenya (MoE)	5202	National translation	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500			\$30,000
Kenya (MoE)	5203	National Publications	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000			\$40,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
Kenya (MoE)	5501	Financial audit						\$4,000	\$4,000
TOTAL			\$545,500	\$773,100	\$465,100	\$289,300	\$59,000	\$45,000	\$1,610,000

Project No:		1043							
Project Name:		Africa Plastics							
Country:		Nigeria							
			C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC	Total
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
Nigeria (NESREA)	1204	National Coordinator	\$35,000	\$49,000	\$28,000	\$18,000	\$10,000		\$140,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	1205	National gender consultant	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$4,800	\$2,000		\$35,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	1206	National technical consultants	\$48,000	\$52,000	\$43,000	\$34,000			\$177,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	1207	National policy consultant	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$16,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	1302	National Administrative Assistants						\$25,000	\$25,000
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT									
Nigeria (NESREA)	2201	National contracts	\$100,000	\$270,000	\$82,000	\$75,000			\$527,000
	Breakdown BL 2201	Sector Mapping, Data collection and Characterisation (output 2.1 and 3.1)		\$150,000	\$40,000				\$190,000
		General management training for women (Output 2.2)		\$10,000					\$10,000
		Development of sustainable procurement Guidelines, Import Guidelines for Import of EEE & Enforcement Manual for the sector (output 1.2 and 1.3)		\$50,000					\$50,000
		Implementation of pilots in selected companies (output 2.2)		\$40,000					\$40,000
		Development Awareness Training material and carrying out awareness raising activities (output 4.2)					\$20,000		\$20,000
		Technical support by training or technical institutes (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2)		\$50,000	\$35,000	\$22,000			\$107,000
		Development of national communication strategy and media materials (output 4.1)					\$15,000		\$15,000
	Delivery of technical trainings and awareness raising (output 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1)			\$35,000	\$20,000	\$40,000		\$95,000	
TRAINING/MEETINGS COMPONENT									
Nigeria (NESREA)	3304	National Steering Group meetings					\$39,500		\$39,500
Nigeria (NESREA)	3305	National consultation events	\$60,000	\$140,000	\$50,000	\$38,000			\$288,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	3307	National technical workshops	\$75,000	\$118,000	\$72,500	\$37,000			\$302,500
OPERATIONS COSTS									
Nigeria (NESREA)	4201	Operations costs						\$16,000	\$16,000
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
Nigeria (NESREA)	5202	National translation	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500			\$10,000
Nigeria (NESREA)	5203	National Publications	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500			\$30,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
Nigeria (NESREA)	5501	Financial audit						\$4,000	\$4,000
TOTAL			\$453,000	\$918,600	\$377,100	\$291,800	\$51,500	\$45,000	\$1,610,000

Project No:		11049							
Project Name:		Africa Plastics							
Country:		South Africa							
		C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC	Total	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
South Africa (OFFE)	1204	National Coordinator	\$28,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$18,000	\$10,000	\$140,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	1205	National gender consultant	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$4,800	\$2,000	\$35,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	1206	National technical consultants	\$43,000	\$47,000	\$43,000	\$34,000		\$167,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	1207	National policy consultant	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$16,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	1302	National Administrative Assistant					\$25,000	\$25,000	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT									
South Africa (OFFE)	2201	National contracts	\$150,000	\$305,000	\$112,000	\$75,000		\$642,000	
		<i>Contract for sector/industry mapping and data collection (output 2.1 and 3.1)</i>	\$75,000					\$75,000	
		<i>General management training for women (Output 2.2)</i>		\$10,000				\$10,000	
		<i>Contract for development of PCPs monitoring tools and databases (output 1.2 and 1.3)</i>	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$25,000			\$70,000	
		<i>Contract for the implementation of pilots in companies (e.g., national cleaner production centres) (output 2.2)</i>	\$35,000	\$195,000	\$57,000			\$287,000	
		<i>Contracts for local organisations developing awareness raising material and carrying out awareness raising activities (output 4.2)</i>			\$15,000	\$15,000		\$30,000	
		<i>Contracts for technical support by national training institutes, universities or technical institutes (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2)</i>	\$25,000	\$55,000		\$30,000		\$110,000	
		<i>Development of national communication materials and media materials (output 4.1)</i>		\$15,000		\$15,000		\$30,000	
		<i>Contracts for delivery of technical trainings and awareness raising (output 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1)</i>			\$15,000	\$15,000		\$30,000	
TRAINING/MEETINGS COMPONENT									
South Africa (OFFE)	3304	National Steering Group meetings					\$39,500	\$39,500	
South Africa (OFFE)	3305	National consultation events	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$58,000		\$208,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	3307	National technical workshops	\$82,000	\$73,000	\$70,500	\$22,000		\$247,500	
OPERATIONS COSTS									
South Africa (OFFE)	4201	Operations costs					\$16,000	\$16,000	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
South Africa (OFFE)	5202	National translation	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500		\$30,000	
South Africa (OFFE)	5203	National Publications	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000		\$40,000	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
South Africa (OFFE)	5501	Financial audit					\$4,000	\$4,000	
TOTAL			\$545,500	\$849,100	\$456,600	\$304,300	\$51,500	\$45,000	\$1,610,000

Project No:		11049							
Project Name:		Africa Plastics							
Country:		Uganda							
		C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC	Total	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
Uganda (NEMA)	1204	National Coordinator	\$39,000	\$41,000	\$32,000	\$18,000	\$10,000	\$140,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	1205	National gender consultant	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$4,800	\$2,000	\$35,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	1206	National technical consultants	\$38,000	\$52,000	\$48,000	\$39,000		\$177,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	1207	National policy consultant	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$16,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	1302	National Administrative Assistants					\$25,000	\$25,000	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT									
Uganda (NEMA)	2201	National contracts	\$115,000	\$250,000	\$112,000	\$100,000		\$577,000	
		<i>Contract for sector/industry mapping and data collection (output 2.1 and 3.1)</i>	\$30,000					\$30,000	
		<i>General management training for women (Output 2.2)</i>		\$10,000				\$10,000	
		<i>Contract for development of PCPs monitoring tools and databases (output 1.2 and 1.3)</i>	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$25,000			\$70,000	
		<i>Contract for the implementation of pilots in companies (e.g., national cleaner production centres) (output 2.2)</i>	\$25,000	\$140,000	\$57,000			\$222,000	
		<i>Contracts for local organisations developing awareness raising material and carrying out awareness raising activities (output 4.2)</i>	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$20,000		\$70,000	
		<i>Contracts for technical support by national training institutes, universities or technical institutes (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2)</i>	\$20,000	\$35,000		\$40,000		\$95,000	
		<i>Development of national communication materials and media materials (output 4.1)</i>	\$10,000	\$15,000		\$20,000		\$45,000	
		<i>Contracts for delivery of technical trainings and awareness raising (output 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1)</i>			\$15,000	\$20,000		\$35,000	
TRAINING/MEETINGS COMPONENT									
Uganda (NEMA)	3304	National Steering Group meetings					\$47,000	\$47,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	3305	National consultation events	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$58,000		\$233,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	3307	National technical workshops	\$73,000	\$87,000	\$73,000	\$37,000		\$270,000	
OPERATIONS COSTS									
Uganda (NEMA)	4201	Operations costs					\$16,000	\$16,000	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
Uganda (NEMA)	5202	National translation	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500		\$30,000	
Uganda (NEMA)	5203	National Publications	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000		\$40,000	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
Uganda (NEMA)	5501	Financial audit					\$4,000	\$4,000	
TOTAL			\$497,500	\$757,100	\$454,100	\$374,300	\$59,000	\$45,000	\$1,610,000

Project No:		11049											
Project Name:		Africa Plastics											
Country:		Zimbabwe											
		C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC	Total					
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	1204	National Coordinator	\$38,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$18,000	\$10,000					\$140,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	1205	National gender consultant	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$4,800	\$2,000					\$35,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	1206	National technical consultants	\$48,000	\$52,000	\$38,000	\$29,000						\$167,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	1207	National policy consultant	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0						\$16,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	1302	National Administrative Assistants									\$25,000	\$25,000	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	2201	National contracts	\$125,000	\$200,000	\$137,000	\$115,000						\$577,000	
		Contract for sector/industry mapping and data collection (output 2.1 and 3.1)		\$40,000	\$57,000							\$97,000	
		General management training for women (Output 2.2)		\$10,000								\$10,000	
		Contract for development of PCDPs monitoring tools and databases (output 1.2 and 1.3)	\$95,000									\$95,000	
		Contract for the implementation of pilots in companies (e.g., national cleaner production centres) (output 2.2)		\$10,000								\$10,000	
		Contracts for local organisations developing awareness raising material and carrying out awareness raising activities (output 4.2)				\$60,000						\$60,000	
		Contracts for technical support by national training institutes, universities or technical institutes (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2)	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$40,000							\$90,000	
		Development of national communication materials and media materials (output 4.1)				\$45,000						\$45,000	
		Contracts for delivery of technical trainings and awareness raising (output 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1)		\$20,000	\$40,000	\$10,000						\$70,000	
TRAINING/MEETINGS COMPONENT													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	3304	National Steering Group meetings									\$47,000	\$47,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	3305	National consultation events	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$50,000	\$58,000						\$243,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	3307	National technical workshops	\$70,000	\$114,000	\$69,000	\$27,000						\$280,000	
OPERATIONS COSTS													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	4201	Operations costs										\$16,000	\$16,000
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	5202	National translation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000						\$20,000	
Zimbabwe (EMA)	5203	National Publications	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000						\$40,000	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Zimbabwe (EMA)	5501	Financial audit										\$4,000	\$4,000
TOTAL			\$511,000	\$697,600	\$492,600	\$381,800	\$59,000	\$45,000	\$2,197,000				

11049 - Appendix 4a - Project Budget

Project No:	11049
Project Name:	Africa Plastics
Executing Agency:	BCCC Nigeria

ID	Component 1	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Component 2	Output 2.1	Output 2.2	Component 3	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	Component 4	Output 4.1	Output 4.2	M&E	PMC	Total	
																	(\$USD)
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT																	
1100	Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)																
1101	Technical Lead (BCCC)	105,000	45,000	20,000	40,000	110,000	55,000	55,000	110,000	55,000	55,000	110,000	50,000	60,000			435,000
1102	Project Coordinator (BCCC)															100,000	100,000
1103	M&E officer (BCCC)														58,000		58,000
1199	Sub-Total	105,000	45,000	20,000	40,000	110,000	55,000	55,000	110,000	55,000	55,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	58,000	100,000	593,000
1200	Consultants w/m																
1201	Regional Technical Expert	50,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	42,000	22,000	20,000	60,000	40,000	20,000			252,000
1202	Regional Gender Expert	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	4,000	5,000	9,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	2,000		40,000
1203	Regional Communications consultant											65,000	65,000				65,000
1204	Regional Finance Expert					25,000	25,000										25,000
1205	Regional Policy Expert	40,000	16,000	12,000	12,000												40,000
1206	Regional Industry Expert					40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000						60,000
1207	Knowledge Management Consultant											207,000	207,000				207,000
1208	Plastics Circularity Expert	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	37,000	30,000	7,000	30,000	30,000		35,000		35,000			138,000
1209	National Technical Coordinators (x5)	190,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	170,000	90,000	80,000	90,000	40,000	10,000	50,000		700,000
1210	National Gender Consultant (x5)	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	48,000	24,000	24,000	48,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	52,400	10,000			175,000
1211	Other National Technical Experts (x5)	220,000	75,000	65,000	80,000	250,000	125,000	125,000	225,000	120,000	105,000	180,000	180,000				875,000
1212	National Policy Experts (x5)	80,000	25,000	35,000	20,000												80,000
1299	Sub-Total	673,000	227,000	223,000	223,000	709,000	378,000	331,000	544,000	300,000	244,000	669,000	404,000	265,000	62,000		2,657,000
1300	Administrative Support																
1301	Finance and Administrative assistants BCCC Africa (EA)															83,800	83,800
1302	National Administrative Assistant (all countries)															125,000	125,000
1600	Travel on official business (above staff)																
1601	National and International travel (BCCC and regional/global tech)	50,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	35,000	20,000	15,000	70,000	22,000	58,000			195,000
1699	Sub-Total	50,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	35,000	20,000	15,000	70,000	22,000	58,000			208,800
1999	Component Total	828,000	292,000	238,000	278,000	859,000	453,000	406,000	689,000	375,000	314,000	849,000	466,000	383,000	120,000	308,800	3,663,800

20 SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT														
2200	Sub contracts (SFA, PCA, non UN)													
2201	BCCC Contracts (FA)	31,200	11,200	10,000	10,000	25,000	10,000	15,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	80,000	20,000	60,000
2202	Kenya contracts	140,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	240,000	120,000	120,000	112,000	61,000	51,000	75,000	75,000	166,200
2203	Nigeria contracts	100,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	270,000	140,000	130,000	82,000	46,000	36,000	75,000	75,000	567,000
2204	South Africa contracts	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	305,000	165,000	140,000	112,000	61,000	51,000	75,000	75,000	642,000
2205	Uganda contracts	115,000	45,000	35,000	35,000	250,000	130,000	120,000	112,000	61,000	51,000	100,000	100,000	577,000
2206	Zimbabwe contracts	125,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	300,000	160,000	160,000	137,000	71,000	66,000	115,000	115,000	577,000
2207	Website, videos and software for KM and comms (BCCC)											100,000	40,000	60,000
2208	Laboratory services (BCCC)					95,000	60,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000			130,000
2299	Sub-Total	661,200	241,200	215,000	205,000	1,365,000	725,000	660,000	620,000	350,000	270,000	620,000	500,000	1,286,200
2999	Component Total	661,200	241,200	215,000	205,000	1,365,000	725,000	660,000	620,000	350,000	270,000	620,000	500,000	1,286,200
30 TRAINING COMPONENT														
3300	Meetings/conferences													
3301	Inception workshop (BCCC)												70,000	70,000
3302	Regional Steering committee meetings (BCCC)												70,000	70,000
3303	Regional technical workshops (BCCC)	110,000	50,000	20,000	40,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	100,000	60,000	430,000
3304	National Steering Group meetings (all project countries)												220,000	220,000
3305	National consultation events (all project countries)	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	390,000	200,000	190,000	240,000	130,000	110,000	240,000	240,000	1,170,000
3306	National technical workshops (all project countries)	380,000	140,000	120,000	120,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	375,000	190,000	185,000	150,000	150,000	1,405,000
3399	Sub-Total	790,000	290,000	240,000	260,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	725,000	370,000	355,000	490,000	450,000	3,365,000
3999	Component Total	790,000	290,000	240,000	260,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	725,000	370,000	355,000	490,000	450,000	3,365,000
40 EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT														
4100	Expendable equipment													
4101	Office consumables (FA)	5,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	20,000
4299	Sub-Total	5,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	20,000
4200	Non expendable equipment													
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector (FA)	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4202	Logistic support to country offices (Sx)													100,000
4299	Sub-Total	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	140,000
4999	Component Total	15,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000	160,000

MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT															
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)														
5201	Report publication (EA)	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
5202	Translation (countries)	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
5203	National Publications	47,500	16,000	16,000	15,500	47,500	24,000	23,500	47,500	24,000	23,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	190,000
5299	Sub-Total	87,500	30,000	29,000	28,500	87,500	44,000	43,500	87,500	44,000	43,500	87,500	82,500	5,000	350,000
5300	Sundry (communications, postages)														
5301	BCCC Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc) (BCCC)														75,000
5399	Sub-total														75,000
5500	Monitoring and evaluation														
5501	Financial audit (BCCC)														40,000
5502	Mid term Review (Implementing Agency)														30,000
5503	Final Evaluation (Implementing Agency)														40,000
5599	Sub-total														70,000
5999	Component Total	87,500	30,000	29,000	28,500	87,500	44,000	43,500	87,500	44,000	43,500	87,500	82,500	5,000	110,000
	TOTAL	2,381,700	859,200	746,500	776,000	3,346,500	1,729,500	1,617,000	2,136,500	1,146,500	990,000	2,061,500	1,498,500	563,000	550,000

SUMMARY																
National budget	1,922,500	671,000	631,000	620,500	2,730,500	1,399,000	1,337,500	1,690,500	893,000	797,500	1,201,500	1,201,500		280,000	225,000	8,050,000
Regional budget	459,200	188,200	115,500	155,500	616,000	336,500	279,500	446,000	253,500	192,500	860,000	797,000	563,000	200,000	298,800	2,880,000
Implementing Agency UNEP														70,000		70,000
Total	2,381,700	859,200	746,500	776,000	3,346,500	1,729,500	1,617,000	2,136,500	1,146,500	990,000	2,061,500	1,498,500	563,000	550,000	523,800	11,000,000

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

N/A

ANNEX I: 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.

GEF Council comments	Agency response
<p>Denmark/Norway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) have adverse effects on humans and the environment, and we welcome this project that is targeting strategies for plastics containing POPs. The importance of improving control of chemicals globally is underlined with the UNEA resolution 5/7 on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and resolution 5/8 on establishing an international science-policy panel on chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution (which will be negotiated in parallel with the negotiations for a global agreement on plastic pollution). This project is therefore a timely initiative, which will hopefully also contribute to further awareness-raising on these issues. We support this project's holistic approach, working at several levels to reduce and eliminate POPs from plastics: strengthening policy and economic instruments; working with designers and manufactures of plastic products; the plastic waste management side; and capacity building across regional and global level. We would also like to mention that Norway is currently supporting several other projects related to plastic pollution, waste, and chemicals. We would strongly encourage this project to look for synergies with other initiatives where this is possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globally: Norway is currently supporting work by the Secretariat of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions on plastic waste and marine plastic litter. South Africa: Norway supports the World Bank PROBLUE, which is providing support to the government of South Africa to promote and develop a roadmap to advance circular economy in the country. Nigeria: Norway supports the World Bank PROBLUE, which is providing support to the Lagos state for reducing marine plastic pollution and creating a recycling market. Norway also supports Tearfund's efforts to set up a social enterprise for plastic waste collection and recycling in Yola in Nigeria, with the local partner Yola Renewal Foundation. 	<p>Thank you for your comments. Synergies with mentioned initiatives have been identified during PPG and incorporated into project design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on plastics of the BRS conventions has been incorporated into project design (e.g., Global Governance of plastics and associated chemicals report published by the secretariat). Under output 1.1, the policy reviews and actionable strategies will ensure synergies with the circular economy roadmap. Under output 3.1, the initiative will be considered when developing the Nigerian ESM strategy.
<p>Germany:</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities regarding support of the private sector to substitute toxic additives with non-chemical alternatives or non-toxic substances have been re-evaluated during project design. Besides these types of

<p>Germany welcomes this proposal, which addresses major chemical and waste issues, specifically regarding Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), through an interregional approach. The proposal is thorough in describing the negative effects POPs have on human health and the environment, as well as other existing challenges, such as the funding specifically necessary for the management of hazardous waste. Germany highly welcomes the project's inclusive approach that foresees to integrate different stakeholders and to build upon existing knowledge. At the same time, Germany has the following comments that it suggests being addressed in the next phase of finalizing the project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany appreciates the ambitious goal in Component 1 to support the private sector to substitute toxic additives with non-chemical alternatives or non-toxic substances. Yet, considering that, as described in the proposal, only a small portion of plastics is produced in the 5 project countries, influence on production in other countries may be limited. We would therefore like to suggest to evaluate the impact these activities can have before activities' start Component 4 covers relevant aspects on capacity building, for instance to support enforcement of the Basel and Stockholm Convention. Additionally, introducing the principles of green chemistry in teaching and research should be considered. The proposal would benefit from clearly stating how local needs, for example regarding imported products, import volumes, or existing waste management system, will be analysed in each project country. In this sense, the project would benefit from concrete piloting, for example on enforcement periods in the harbour. A pilot for every country for collection and environmentally sound management POPs containing plastics would furthermore be beneficial The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development launched the PREVENT Waste Alliance that, among others, is working on financing and managing electric and electronical waste, among others the end-of-life management of plastics arising from e-waste, or the practical implementation of the Basel Convention. Germany recommends to seek an exchange on its knowhow and lessons learned with the PREVENT Waste Alliance 	<p>interventions, also the application of innovative '9Rs' solutions such as repair, repurposing, reducing will be included in the pilot interventions,</p> <p>Under the development of the product characterization studies, an industry mapping will be carried out which will identify diverse national companies. Criteria for this selection companies, selected for the development of company case studies and pilot operational plans (output 2.1), and subsequently pilot interventions (output 2) will include potential for impact (GEBs). During PPG some possible companies have been identified of which several provide co-finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing the principles of green chemistry in teaching and research was considered under component 4, and will be included for training under the pilots (component 2). For awareness raising, countries indicated their preference to focus on further of collectors and recyclers. Local needs have been further analyzed during PPG. As collection of data on the countries' selected sectors has proven limited, product and waste characterization studies will be carried out early on in the project implementation (outputs 2.1 and 3.1). These will influence country specific interventions, including pilots. Enforcement practices will be strengthened (output 1.3) depending on the country policy reviews and action plans. The project includes training of plastic waste recyclers and collectors under output 3.2. Pilots under component 3 have not been included as the project is designed for upstream action. The PREVENT Waste alliance has been consulted in the project design and will be further engaged during the project implementation. During inception, their membership of the Nigerian National Working Groups will be considered.
<p>Switzerland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how the Extended Producer Responsibility will be implemented and address POPs containing waste streams (vehicles, electronics). Explain how technical and technological transformative changes (in addition to policy, institutional and knowledge-related areas of work) could be triggered by the project actions and key actors, will it be done via pilot interventions (if so, specify a bit more) or nation-/sector wide Explain how modern remote sensing methods (GHG and flare tracking from satellites, other monitoring tools) will/might be used for monitoring project sites and support national authorities in better waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of EPR will depend on the country and current status. During PPG, Kenya prioritized the adoption of a new EPR for automobiles, which will allow for the POPs-containing plastics parts of ELV to be managed in an ESM manner through the collection of funds to pay their overseas shipment. In Nigeria, the recently established EPR for electronics will be supported through consistent enforcement activities (output 1.3) and possible modulation of the levy for products with ecolabels or complying with e.g. EU ROHS. Pilot project interventions will range between substitutions of chemicals, redesign and use of innovative materials (refuse, reduce, redesign, and replace), implementation of circular approaches (reuse, repair, and refurbish), access to finance, procurement, training, monitoring, etc. As the project applies an upstream approach this will not be covered in the project scope.
STAP comments	Agency response
<p>Improve the project rationale by using consistent definitions of the problem and being more explicit about what the problem(s) is(are). The issue of POPs-containing plastic waste (that requires specific ESM handling) needs to be distinguished from uPOPs generation from all plastic (and organic) waste handled by open burning.</p> <p>What is meant by "circularity" – does this include using plastics from imported used goods to produce new items domestically, is energy-from-waste included in circularity?</p>	<p>The project rationale provides a consistent definition of the problems of POPs-containing plastic products. These products release POPs both during manufacturing and end-of life stages, so reducing the presence of POPs in plastics through the interventions in C1 and C2 will also reduce the generation of uPOPs at end of life. For the purposes of the GEB calculation, uPOPs target is based on the reduced open burning of the POPs containing plastics in the selected sectors under component 3 and policies that would have benefits related to uPOPs reductions (component 1) (e.g. establishment of an EPR policy in Kenya).</p> <p>Circularity interventions have been defined under root cause 2 of the project rationale and component 2 (from substitutions of chemicals, redesign and use of innovative materials (refuse, reduce, redesign, and replace) and implementation of other circular approaches (reuse, repair, and refurbish)). These do not include energy-from-waste approaches.</p>
<p>Clarify the scope of the problem. Data should be presented to allow the distinction between the sources of waste streams and information essential to developing appropriate solutions. For example, data are needed to approximate POPs-containing plastics entering the countries from importation (e.g., used vehicles and electronics) vs. domestically produced POPs-containing plastics. If this information is not known, then this data gap should be clearly flagged, and measures proposed to fill the gap should be followed by solution options.</p>	<p>The scope of the problem has been clarified in the project rationale which includes the countries' sector selection justifications. The rationale describes sector-specific data for the project countries but also highlights that much data is missing at the moment. During the project, the product and waste characterization studies (outputs 2.1 and 3.1) will address this gap.</p>

<p>The above point begs the question of considering uncertain futures that should be considered; in other words, how would the problem shift according to changes in drivers and whether assumptions were correct?</p>	<p>This is described in the project description. Limited future changes are expected in the identified drivers (see project rationale), so the project outcomes are predicted to be resilient. Should the project problem shift according to changes in these drivers, the project will adopt accordingly and accommodate for the needed changes. This will probably be carried out at mid-term review.</p>
<p>Completely revised the theory of change narrative and diagram to address the comments in Section 2. Assumptions need to be articulated for all solutions throughout the ToC. For example, the temporal trends in the use of POPs in plastics need to be considered since there is a downward trend in POPs use in vehicles and electronics. The ToC diagram should include the interventions/activities that will result in the expected output and outcomes and show the pathway leading to the overarching project impact</p>	<p>The project theory of change has been revised accordingly.</p>
<p>Data and ToC are needed to underpin proposed solutions. For example, data (current and temporal trends) are necessary to distinguish imports vs. domestic manufacturing, and the temporal trends require analysis to understand how circularity can be achieved, e.g., how robust are domestic markets for recycled plastics? The cost of waste management is a crucial driver since informal dumping is so inexpensive. How can ESM of POP-containing waste be facilitated and financed? In turn, this requires an analysis of the economic and institutional feasibility of building and maintaining facilities to enable ESM of POPs-containing wastes. Why would waste segregation reduce POPs and uPOPs emissions without ESM? (What will ensure that waste segregation is coupled with ESM?)</p>	<p>The project rationale and theory of change has been updated accordingly. As many data gaps were identified, the product and waste characterization studies (outputs 2.1 and 3.1) and financial assessment (under component 2 and 3) will address this gap. The project will not ensure the coupling of waste segregation with ESM but will support countries, recyclers and collectors to identify the necessary finance and investments.</p>
<p>Be more strategic on the intended project interventions and provide more details and clarity on the intended interventions/activities (see comments in section 2). Make clear which plastic sectors the project is targeting with justifications and information on the type of circular economy interventions/activities being proposed for each sector. And address the issue of technical capacity in the countries.</p>	<p>A justification for the countries' sector selection has been provided under the project rationale which further describes the countries' sector specific problems. Both the problem tree and theory of change include sector specific drivers. The project description lays out a common approach for all three selected sectors and provides some details related to different intervention priorities at national level. The product and waste characterization studies will inform priority interventions for each country and their sector.</p>
<p>Incorporate policy coherence activities into the project, including analyzing existing policy in each country to identify synergies and trade-offs with the project objective and options to address the trade-offs and maximize synergies. Consider the role of regional cooperation and implementation.</p>	<p>Under output 1.1, policy reviews will be finalized, including the analysis of trade-offs and synergies. Multiple ministries and other government entities will be engaged under this project, and many demonstrated their engagement through co-finance. All project activities will be coordinated at regional level by the execution agency (BCCC Nigeria) through platforms for trainings and coordination (see project description).</p>
<p>In line with the above, consider how reuse, repair, and refurbish solutions can be implemented for largely imported goods if parts aren't available or if parts can be obtained through waste and repair networks. Do you want to increase the longevity of POP-containing products like furniture, which are a source of POPs exposure to those using the furniture? Solutions to reducing emissions of POPs need to be clearly distinguished from solutions to reduce uPOPs, where the latter received less attention.</p>	<p>Reuse, repair, and refurbish will only be considered for companies that manufacture products and thus have spare parts available (under case studies and operational plans under output 2.1 and 2.2). Interventions to reduce emissions of POPs are included under component 1 and 2 while those to reduce uPOPs are included under component 1 (policies like EPR) and 3 (training of waste collectors). These are focused on the reduction of plastic open waste burning. Component 4 will work on awareness raising of recyclers and waste collectors to reduce open burning.</p>
<p>Provide more clarity on the gender dimension of the project. What concrete solutions are expected from the components of the proposal that address gender? What is expected from a gender-sensitive policy review? What does a gender-responsive pilot project look like, and what's needed to make it successful?</p>	<p>Please refer to the project's gender action plan (Appendix 5). Gender sensitive activities means that it includes analysis or actions with a goal to mainstream gender into the output. As an example, for a policy review and action plan, this means that gender aspects of the policy framework will be analyzed and opportunities for gender mainstreaming will be identified and included in action plans. Most of this work will be carried out or guided by the national and regional gender consultants.</p>
<p>Make clear in the project description which stakeholders have been engaged (or will be engaged) and ensure that they are appropriate for achieving the project objective. For example, stakeholders that could implement Extended Producer Responsibility or could bring about business innovation in plastic manufacturing (if this is, in fact, a source of POPs-containing plastics and an appropriate project activity), or those that can support project outcome scale up.</p>	<p>This comment has been addressed under the project description.</p>
<p>Provide details of how the GEBs, especially greenhouse gas emissions reduction, were estimated, including the specific activities that will lead to the benefits and the underlying assumptions.</p>	<p>Please refer to the core indicator section under the project description for a clarification on GEB estimations. Assumptions are covered too. The project description and logframe provide further detail on what GEBs certain project interventions will contribute to.</p>