



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with their Final Disposal		
Country(ies):	Honduras	GEF Project ID: ¹	9079
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5615
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines (SERNA)	Submission Date:	2015-03-13
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CW-2 Program 3 (select)	GEFTF	3,460,000	10,420,000
(select) (select) (select)	GEFTF		
(select) (select) (select)	GEFTF		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		3,460,000	10,420,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective:						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Develop institutional capacities and strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to address emerging POPs issues.	TA	1.1. Key public and private institutions and entities capacitated to operationalize the regulatory and policy framework for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes, including newly listed POPs.	1.1.1. Institutional, financial and capacity building plans developed and implemented for various entities (public and private) to enable them to address issues related to newly listed POPs and establish PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal. 1.1.2 Analytical capacity	GEFTF	900,000	1,200,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>of CESSCO strengthened to allow the monitoring of the SMC/POPs regulatory framework.</p> <p>1.1.3 Regulations on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of chemicals and products containing chemicals updated and implemented (incl. PCBs, POPs flame retardents in vehicles, POPs contaminated sites/soils, Extended Producer Responsibility, etc.).</p> <p>1.1.4 Pollutant Release and Transfer System (PRTR) developed and implemented.</p> <p>1.1.5 Capacity of National Management Committee (NMC) on SMC further enhanced and emerging POPs issues taken up in the national agenda.</p>			
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<p>2. Manage and dispose of in an environmentally sound manner, POPs pesticides, PCBs and newly listed POPs.</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>2.1. Detailed sector specific inventories on new POPs completed (building upon UNIDO NIP update outcomes) and technical guidelines available for their management.</p> <p>2.2. Five (5) Metric tonnes of PBDE-containing products safely disposed of through establishment of a Life-Cycle Approach (LCA) agreements with importers/retailers.</p> <p>2.3 Thirty (30) Metric tonnes of obsolete "old" and "new" POPs pesticides disposed of.</p> <p>2.4 Sixty (60) Metric tonnes of PCB stocks disposed of.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Indepth inventory of "old" and "new" POPs completed, building upon the data resulting from the UNIDO NIP update.</p> <p>2.1.2 Manuals on the management of "new" POPs (Pesticides, PFOS and PBDEs) developed.</p> <p>2.2.1 Pilot project on the sound disposal of vehicle foams implemented through establishment of a Life-Cycle Approach (LCA) agreements with importers/retailers.</p> <p>2.3.1 POPs pesticides inventorized, repacked, transported and disposes of at a certified facility.</p> <p>2.4.1 ESM approaches for PCB decontamination and disposal established through PPPs with nationally based HazWat and disposal entities.</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>900,000</p>	<p>1,650,000</p>
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<p>3. Reduce UPOPs releases from priority sources</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>3.1 Fourteen (14) g-TEQ/a of dioxins and furans releases reduced through the reduction from improved processing of potential UPOPs sources (tires).</p> <p>3.2. Pilot programme of non-incineration HCW alternatives implemented in one Hospital.</p> <p>3.3. Community-level management model of domestic waste developed to minimize backyard open burning and promote environmentally sound disposal wastes in the municipalities of Comayagua, Sigatepeque, Potrerillos, Colosuca and MDC.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Technical manuals and guidelines issued for</p> <p>i) co-processing of waste in cement kilns ii) BAT/BEP for Healthcare waste treatment; and iii) BAT/BEP for Municipal Waste management.</p> <p>3.1.2 Standards on allowable emissions resulting from co-processing in cement kilns developed.</p> <p>3.1.3 Pilot project on ESM hazardous waste co-processing in a cement kiln implemented by officializing partnerships between waste producers/holders and cement kilns.</p> <p>3.2.1 Pilot project on BAT/BEP treatment of healthcare waste implemented.</p> <p>3.3.1 BAT/BEP approaches for municipal waste management implemented in 5 communities.</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>1,200,000</p>	<p>5,630,000</p>
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4. Raise awareness, capture lessons-learned, disseminated experiences, monitor project progress and provide adaptive feedback and evaluation.	TA	4.1. Private and public entities as well as the larger public have an improved understanding of the issues related to "new" and "old" POPs and ways in which to minimize their releases. 4.2. Project results monitored and sustained, adaptive feedback and evaluation undertaken and results replicated.	.1.1 Teacher trained (500) on the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) and SMC aspects incorporated into school curricula. 4.1.2. College/ university programmes analysed and a strategy implemented for incorporation of SMC. 4.1.3 Awareness created on: i) risks related to new POPs; ii) municipal waste management at community level; iii) development of PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal. 4.2.1 M&E and adaptive management applied in response to needs, mid-term and final evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted. 4.2.2 Results and best practices captured in knowledge management products and disseminated at national and international level.	GEFTF	300,000	1,300,000	
Subtotal						3,300,000	9,780,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴					GEFTF	160,000	640,000
Total Project Cost						3,460,000	10,420,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Private Sector	Argos Cement Company Honduras	Grants	1,470,000
Private Sector	CENOHSA Cement Company	Grants	1,200,000
Recipient Government	Public Hospitals	Grants	2,300,000
Private Sector	Car Dealers/Importers	Grants	500,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Education	In-kind	1,275,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente)	In-kind	1,200,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Recipient Government	Ministry of Infrastructure	In-kind	600,000
Others	Municipality of Tegucigalpa	In-kind	800,000
Others	Municipality of Comayagua	In-kind	500,000
Private Sector	Desechos Especializados	Grants	550,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	25,000
Total Co-financing			10,420,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Honduras	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	3,460,000	328,700	3,788,700
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					3,460,000	328,700	3,788,700

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$					PPG Agency Fee:		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEF TF	Honduras	Chemicals and Waste	POPS	110,000	10,450	120,450
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					110,000	10,450	120,450

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>n/a hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in	120 million hectares under sustainable land	<i>n/a hectares</i>

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	management	
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i> n/a
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i> n/a
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	n/a <i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	30 <i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	n/a <i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	n/a <i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i> n/a
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i> n/a

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

I. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND ROOT CAUSES:

1. The section 5 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants points out that each party shall adopt the measures as deemed necessary to reduce the total releases derived from anthropogenic sources belonging to each and all of the chemical products included in Annex C to protect the health of the population and environment globally. A number of barriers still exist at present to achieve Stockholm Convention goals, in a safe and effective manner, and ensure the application of sound environmental management of chemicals that involve all entities responsible in all degree for the chemicals management framework in a country is also an issue of great concern. In this sense, although still under implementation at the moment, the update of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) could generate important partial results that gives the scale of challenges for Honduras, mostly related to new-POPs issues, but also with remaining initial POPs stockpiles in the country.

2. In terms of potential impacts caused by priority sources of POPs emissions and releases, it was identified that the waste incineration process; uncontrolled combustion processes mainly from unsound solid waste management; uncontrolled new-POPs pesticides; e-waste disposal (including PBDEs); and unsound management of Health Care Waste (HCW) are the largest contributors in the country. However, management and disposal of initial POPs is still a challenge since there are still an unknown quantity of obsolete pesticides mixed with new-POPs ones widespread nationally and, still, there are 100 metric tonnes of PCBs and PCBs contaminated equipment in use owned by both public and private sector. In this sense, finding ways to partner with private sector to manage POPs stocks is a great problem to the achievement of Stockholm Convention commitments. Finally, special issue of concern is related to the fact that the cement industry is more and more expanding its plans of co-processing of waste, including POPs contained products streams, which exponentially raise the risks - and the actual - emissions of UPOPs in Honduras.

II. ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROJECTS

3. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Mines (SERNA), Honduras has made, and is continuing to make, significant advances in recent years towards fulfilling its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants:

- A National Implementation Plan (NIP) was developed and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, as a result of the GEF/UNDP Enabling Activity “Initial Assistance to Enable Honduras to Fulfill Its Obligations under the Stockholm Convention”. Implementation period: 2006-2009. GEF Funding: US\$ 450,000.

- Through the GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras” significant advances have been made with the implementation of the provisions of the NIP through the development of institutional capacity, the strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework, and the elimination of POPs as well as reductions in their emissions. The project focused specifically on POPs that had been prioritized in the country's first NIP, in particular the elimination of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) used in electrical equipment, obsolete POPs pesticides, and reductions in emissions of unintentionally produced POPs (dioxins and furans), arising principally from the burning of domestic wastes. Implementation period: 2011-2015. GEF Funding: US\$ 2,650,000.

- The GEF/UNDP Project “Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare”, meanwhile, aims to protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of Mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector. Implementation period: 2015-2018. GEF Funding: US\$ 1,300,000.

- The NIP is currently being updated, along with associated strategy documents, through the GEF/UNIDO project “Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)”, in order to take into account evolving POPs conditions in Honduras as well as to ensure the inclusion of new POPs in the country's NIP. Implementation period: 2013-2015. GEF Funding: US\$ 189,000.

- The UNDP-UNEP Partnership for SMC Mainstreaming has supported the country to approve the National Policy for Sound Management of Chemicals Products in collaboration with National Commission for the Chemicals Products Management and under coordination with local stakeholders, such as public and private sector actors, Academia, NGOs and CSOs. The project allowed the use of integrated instruments to facilitate the institutional planning for the management of chemical products at national and local level, such as the elaboration of a national plan to mainstream the SMC. Implementation period: 2011-2013. Funding: US\$ 250,000.

- The GEF/UNIDO Project "Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries" aims to contribute in achieving environmentally sound management and disposal of WEEE with special focus on POPs management at the national and regional level. Implementation period: 2016-2020; GEF Funding: US\$ 9,500,000 (all participating countries).

3. The main threats remaining are the continued emissions of dioxins and furans as a result of the inadequate combustion of solid wastes (especially domestic wastes burnt by individual households, healthcare wastes and used tyres), and the multiple threats posed by "new" POPs that were included in the Annexes to the Stockholm Convention in 2009, 2011 and 2013. Threats posed by "new" POPs fell outside of the scope of the earlier POPs Management Project, as it was formulated prior to the inclusion of the new POPs in the Convention.

4. The proposed project will support the implementation of the priorities as identified by the updated NIP

(which is expected to be completed by the end of 2015), as well as consolidate and expand the impacts achieved under the previous POPs Management Project, using a thematic and holistic approach. The proposed project will place particular emphasis on the development of capacities for the Environmentally Sound Management of "new" POPs and on actively engaging private sector partner in putting in place environmentally and financially sustainable solutions for the ESM and disposal of POPs.

5. The proposed project scope is in line with the Implementation Framework Document for the Management of Industrial POPs in Honduras (developed in July 2014 with the support of the GEF/UNIDO NIP update project), which aimed to: i) Motivate the private sector and the Government to apply the environmentally sound management of e-wastes through a Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy; ii) Define a strategy for best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) for e-waste management; and (c) to establish the Strategic Framework for the Management of POPs pesticides, which focused on the prohibition/reduction of the import of POPs pesticides, the elimination of stocks, the remediation of contaminated sites, and the improvement of information management on POPs pesticides.

III. BARRIERS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED:

Barrier 1: Inadequate institutional coordination and policy/regulatory framework to support environmentally sound management of newly-listed POPs.

6. Towards its completion, the POPs Management Project had significantly strengthened the National Management Committee (NMC), but in the other hand the NMC did not feature adequate involvement of all the private sector, such as many importers, retailers and holders of a proportion of the targeted POPs (especially "new" POPs). It was concluded that a more active participation of those stakeholders is essential for achieving effective and cost-efficient environmentally sound management of "new" POPs and other chemicals of concern.

7. The regulatory and policy framework was improved, however it is now identified that it does not yet fully address emerging POPs issues, mainly related to the new POPs, their management and disposal. Major advances have been made under POPs Management Project for the "initial" 12 POPs, some specific regulatory and policy provisions are still missing for the newly-listed POPs. It is important to note that they do not create proper opportunities for effective public-private collaboration for POPs management and disposal in front of the current reality of Honduras economic development. In particular, the legislative instruments developed to date do not contain specific provisions for the management and disposal of newly-listed POPs. Furthermore, the inclusion of these "new" POPs, and the optimal management and disposal of those, require legal framework clarity regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of public and private sector actors, as well as proper their prerogatives which are currently lacking in the existing legislative and policy instruments.

Barrier 2: Inadequate awareness on emerging POPs issues.

8. There are limited levels of awareness among most stakeholders (public, including policy-makers and regulatory agents in central and local Governments, and private sector entities including importers, producers, retailers and consumers of POPs and of products containing them) regarding the newly listed POPs, their identity, the risks that they pose, and the options for their management and disposal. Another key area where awareness is lacking is in relation to the opportunities and obligations for private sector entities in the management and disposal of POPs. Examples that could be mentioned are the co-processing of POPs and POPs containing wastes in cement kilns, the sound management of products and wastes containing POPs flame retardants and other toxic metals.

9. Furthermore, the significant potential that exists for replicating the successful experiences that have been generated to date by the POPs Management Project, particularly with regard to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of systems for the management and disposal of municipal solid wastes at community and city level and thereby reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, should be further exploited.

Barrier 3: Inadequate capacities for the environmentally sound management and elimination of newly-listed POPs and non-existence of public/private collaboration in POPs management and disposal.

10. Opportunities to address a number of significant POPs-related issues are not being entirely pursued due to a

combination of limited capacity (lack of procedures, mechanisms and technical know-how) and failure to make the required investments in the short term. This is particularly the case for the following POPs-related issues:

- The co-processing of POPs wastes in cement kilns: while this offers excellent opportunities for win-win benefits (in terms of energy benefits for the cement companies and low-cost disposal of POPs for the Government), procedures are not yet sufficiently developed, nor the respective roles of the Government and of private sector actors sufficiently defined, to guarantee the levels of supervision and environmental auditing required to maximize effectiveness and to avoid environmental/health risks, such as the emission of partly combusted wastes.
- The Management of PCB Contaminated Equipment: The GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras” has supported the sound elimination of 112 metric tonnes of PCBs of end of life (EOL) equipment (oils and contaminated equipment) at national level by handling, packing and exporting those PCBs for disposal. However, the project itself and the NIP update had identified still the existence of 100 metric tonnes of PCBs contained in equipment in use held both by the public and private sector, and it has identified that the main barrier to achieve such stock lies in the lack of national capacities to handle and dispose it locally in a more cost effective, environmentally sound and sustainable manner.
- The Management of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM): the GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras” has established important experiences related to the MSWM activities at urban level, in a top-down approach led by the municipalities related to management of waste collection, landfill establishment and operation and permanent closure of illegal dumps and the cease of emissions of U-POPs. However, the NIP update has identified weaknesses at community level, also related to a bottom-up work, that includes proper handling and management of waste in rural areas and isolated communities where the backyard burning still persists, so a proper model that can match both approaches need to be developed to reduce U-POPs emissions.
- The Environmentally Sound Management of electronic wastes (e-wastes): procedures have not yet been defined to specify the respective responsibilities of importers, producers, retailers and consumers regarding the final disposal of e-wastes containing POPs (particularly PBDEs) at the end of their life, with the result that these are routinely dumped, or recycled by the informal sector with little attention paid to environmental and human health risks.

III. BASELINE SCENARIO, PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO, OUTCOMES AND COMPONENTS

11. As outlined in Sections I, II and III above, through the GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras”, significant advances have been made with the implementation of the priorities included in the country's first NIP, through the development of institutional capacities, the strengthening of the regulatory and policy environment and the disposal of POPs stockpiles (e.g. PCBs and POPs pesticides). The main remaining POPs threats are the continued emissions of dioxins and furans as a result of the inadequate combustion of solid wastes (especially domestic wastes burnt by individual households - backyard burning - healthcare wastes and used tyres), and the multiple threats posed by "new" POPs that were included in the Annexes to the Stockholm Convention in 2009, 2011 and 2013, but not yet addressed through previous chemicals management projects. The proposed project therefore aims to support the implementation of the priorities as identified by the updated NIP, as well as consolidate and expand the impacts achieved under the previous POPs Management Project, through the following four components:

Component 1: Develop institutional capacities and strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to address emerging POPs issues.

Baseline Scenario

12. The current policy and regulatory framework governing the management of POPs in Honduras does not yet adequately address the threats posed by the new POPs. Additionally, opportunities to work closely with the private sector in the (hazardous) waste management sector (e.g. waste owners, waste management companies and waste disposal companies) has not yet been taken advantage of. In order to pursue partnerships that might be both beneficial for waste owners and those disposing of such waste, the policy and regulatory framework needs to be improved to allow for the creation of partnerships.

Proposed Alternative Scenario (activities supported by the GEF)

13. The project will address a number of aspects related to institutional capacity building, specifically to the emerging needs associated with the newly-listed POPs, and will also build in quantitative and qualitative terms upon the institutional developments achieved through Project 3806 in order to allow the consolidation and replication of the impacts achieved through that project in relation to initial POPs.

14. As part of a UNDP-UNEP Partnership on the Mainstreaming of SMC priorities, the Government of Honduras established a National Management Committee (NMC) which assumed the responsibility to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination on issues related to the management of chemicals. The project aims to further increase the potential and capacity of the NMC, and maximize its ownership by national institutions, in order to ensure its (financial) sustainability. Furthermore, the project aims to expand membership of the NMC to private sector entities to increase its advisory role in relation to the import, production, retail, management and potentially the disposal of POPs and wastes containing POPs. Through the NMC, the private sector will be consulted on specific issues such as the co-processing of POPs in cement kilns and the application of a life-cycle approach to the management and disposal of products/wastes containing POPs, and very importantly on the development of legislative and policy instruments which might have potential implications and opportunities for their activities.

15. Support to be provided to the NMC by the project will also serve to ensure that the newly-listed POPs are placed on the agenda of the NMC for discussion by all of its participants. In addition, the project will facilitate the establishment of other mechanisms to increase coordination between public and private sectors with respect to the sound environmental management and disposal of POPs (both "old" and "new" POPs), at multiple levels of interest: including representative organisations (such as chambers of commerce); individual actors (companies) and other stakeholders. It will also facilitate the negotiation of specific agreements to formalize the partnerships between public and private sector actors in the area of the management and disposal of POPs containing wastes. For example, by facilitating the development of agreements between cement companies and waste holders, for waste disposal (subject to environmental regulations and compliance, as well as monitoring of such disposal processes by responsible state entities).

16. The project will also support the strengthening of the regulatory framework required to address the challenges posed by the newly-listed POPs, and will support the development in CESSCO of the further technical capacity required for the handling, analysis and monitoring of the newly-listed POPs, in order to enable it to play its advisory role in support of the sound environmental management of these POPs, and to meet its statutory responsibilities in support of the enforcement of the relevant environmental regulations. This support will consist of staff training, the development of technical manuals and the provision of laboratory equipment. Particular attention in this regard will be paid to developing capacities for detecting and analyzing Lindane, α -Hexachlorocyclohexane, β -Hexachlorocyclohexane, Pentachlorobenzene and PBDEs. Laboratory capacities will also be strengthened for carrying out soil analyses.

17. In order further to strengthen the basis for informed decision-making regarding priorities and options for POPs management, in particular the management of "new" POPs, the project will support detailed inventories and assessments to identify the quantity and presence of the newly-listed POPs, including studies on the levels of α -Hexachlorocyclohexane, β -Hexachlorocyclohexane and pentachlorobenzene in environmental media, stock and use assessments for PBDEs, and assessments on the levels and use of Sulpharamide (Mirex) applied for the control of leaf-cutting ants.

18. Project support will be complemented by updating the institutional and financial sustainability plans for CESSCO, taking into account the additional challenges and responsibilities associated with the management of newly listed POPs and the implementation of public-private collaboration modalities for POPs management and

disposal.

Expected Outcome:

1.1. Key public and private institutions and entities capacitated to operationalize the regulatory and policy framework for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes, including newly listed POPs.

Expected Outputs:

1.1.1. Institutional, financial and capacity building plans developed and implemented for various entities (public and private) to enable them to address issues related to newly listed POPs and establish PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal.

1.1.2 Analytical capacity of CESSCO strengthened to allow the monitoring of the SMC/POPs regulatory framework.

1.1.3 Regulations on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of chemicals and products containing chemicals updated and implemented (incl. PCBs, POPs flame retardants in vehicles, POPs contaminated sites/soils, Extended Producer Responsibility, etc.).

1.1.4 Pollutant Release and Transfer System (PRTR) developed and implemented.

1.1.5 Capacity of National Management Committee (NMC) on SMC further enhanced and emerging POPs issues taken up in the national agenda.

Component 2 - Manage and dispose of in an environmentally sound manner, POPs pesticides, PCBs and newly listed POPs.

Baseline Scenario

19. Under the GEF/UNIDO project on updating the National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention, non-exhaustive inventories have been carried out of the newly-listed POPs. Following the outcomes of the inventories, PDBEs, as well as other Stockholm Convention listed substances, were prioritized in the formulation of a strategic implementation framework for the rational management of Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE, or "e-waste"), and other products such as foam and upholstery in the transport sector. To date, WEEE have been managed in an unsystematic manner, but the importance of their management has been recognized by MiAmbiente and the private sector, which has resulted in community-level campaigns for the collection and export of WEEE for their responsible recycling, in accordance with Basel Convention guidelines. The management and disposal of WEEE will be partially addressed by the GEF/UNIDO Project 5554.

20. A complex remaining challenge is how to address POPs flame retardants in the transport sector, where these are present in foam and upholstery of private and public vehicles. Flame retardant containing foam and upholstery are typically disposed of in municipal dumps from where flame retardants enter environmental systems and can lead to health impacts. Although junk yards handle scrap metal and vehicle parts, there are no companies recovering or properly disposing of these types of materials.

21. In the other hand, under the GEF/UNDP project 3806 "Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras", 60 metric tonnes of POPs pesticides have been eliminated. Awareness has been raised on the importance of avoiding the continued generation of obsolete pesticide stocks that afterwards pose serious problems in terms of their management, control and disposal.

22. The pesticides inventory undertaken through the above mentioned GEF/UNDP project was exhaustive in terms of collection and verification of data for the public sector owned storage facilities. However, the project and the NIP updated had identified that are still decentralized storage facilities with obsolete and new POPs pesticides that need a further inventory refined (bottom-up analysis) and proper disposal. It was concluded, though, that the private sector does not have any POPs pesticides.

23. The above mentioned project generated important lessons learnt on the process of elimination of POPs pesticides, but local capacities for safe disposal are still lacking for their (complete) disposal, which means that international disposal currently remains the only appropriate solution. In the case of PCBs, the regulatory

framework has been strengthened through the same project, through the adoption of a regulation for the management of PCB wastes, as well as the development of a manual on best environmental practices for PCB management. Finally, the project also resulted in the elimination and disposal of 112 metric tonnes of PCBs originated from equipment out of use, mostly public owned.

24. In the other hand, it has been identified the existence of 100 metric tonnes of PCBs contained in equipment in use hold both by the public and private sector, and it has identified that the main barrier to achieve such stock lies in the lack of national capacities to handle and dispose it locally in a more cost effective, environmentally sound and sustainable manner. The PCB regulation requires PCB owners to ensure their responsible elimination. If PCB local disposal at a cement kiln would become possible, it would mean that locally cost-effective solutions would be available for PCB holders to dispose of stockpiles, and allowing them to cover such costs (which is much more challenging when PCBs are disposed of abroad)

25. In this sense, co-processing has been identified as a technique for which proper capacities are still missing in the country. One cement plant is currently providing services to eliminate dangerous wastes and is preparing to invest in the modification of its kilns for the co-processing of other types of wastes, including oils containing PCBs. In addition, there is a need to strengthen the capacities of recycling and hazardous waste management companies that currently lack techniques and experience for the decontamination of equipment containing PCBs in accordance with the provisions of international conventions.

Proposed alternative Scenario (activities supported by the GEF)

26. Under this component, the project will achieve concrete reductions in the threats posed by newly-listed POPs. In the case of PBDEs, retailers (among which a complete inventory will be conducted) will be obliged (under regulations to be enacted with support provided through project Component 1) to implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes, which will motivate purchasers to return their discarded equipment to authorized centres for their correct disposal in such a way as to minimize or avoid environmental risks.

27. Working in close consultation with the private retail sector, the project will support the design of EPR schemes, covering issues such as the nature and magnitude of the economic instruments required for it to work (focusing on initial pricing and/or buy-back options), the technical characteristics and organizational/commercial arrangements of the disposal centres, and the marketing strategies required to achieve consumer acceptance.

28. At the same time, the project will invest directly in the safe elimination of remaining stocks of a number of the newly-listed POPs, as it did with PCB and POPs pesticide stockpiles under the previous UNDP/GEF POPs Management project. The precise identities and quantities of the POPs that will be disposed of in this way will be defined on the basis of the results of the refinement of inventories (bottom up approached) to be conducted as part of project Component 1. However, indicative quantities are listed below.

Expected Outcomes:

- 2.1. Detailed sector specific inventories on new POPs completed (building upon UNIDO NIP update outcomes) and technical guidelines available for their management.
- 2.2. Five (5) Metric tonnes of PBDE-containing products safely disposed of through establishment of a Life-Cycle Approach (LCA) agreements with importers/retailers.
- 2.3 Thirty (30) Metric tonnes of obsolete "old" and "new" POPs pesticides disposed of.
- 2.4 Sixty (60) Metric tonnes of PCB stocks disposed of.

Expected Outputs

- 2.1.1. Indepth inventory of "old" and "new" POPs completed, building upon the top-down data resulting from the UNIDO NIP update.
- 2.1.2 Manuals on the management of "new" POPs (Pesticides, PFOS and PBDEs) developed.
- 2.2.1 Pilot project on the sound disposal of vehicle foams implemented through establishment of a Life-Cycle Approach (LCA) agreements with importers/retailers.

2.3.1 POPs pesticides inventorized, repacked, transported and disposed of at a certified facility.

2.4.1 ESM approaches for PCB decontamination and disposal established through PPPs with nationally based HazWat and disposal entities.

29. In this sense, the following activities will be implemented to achieve such outcomes/outputs: Update information on stocks of the new POPs and obsolete pesticides and PCBs, and issue technical guidelines for their management; Establish ESM scheme for PCBs through PPPs. Promote the disposal of PCB stocks disposed of through co-processing activities in cement kilns; Issue Operational Manual and pricing strategies to be applied by importers/retailers to sustain a product life-cycle approach on PBDEs; Develop a PCBs stocks elimination strategy through PPP initiatives; Develop a programme for technical support on cleaning techniques for PCBs-contaminated equipment through PPPs initiative;

Component 3 - Reduce UPOPs releases from priority sources

Baseline Scenario

30. Recently some of the country's largest cement companies have invested significant funds and human resources in the co-processing of used tyres in cement kilns. Since 2012, Argos Honduras has progressed from start-up activities focussing on awareness raising and voluntary collection of tyres to the development of logistical capacities for tyre collection, in association with transport operators. In 2012, 137 metric tonnes were collected from Tegucigalpa and Comayagua and in 2013 this was extended to four additional cities (El Progreso, San Pedro Sula, Choluteca and Santa Cruz de Yojoa), with a total collected of 935 metric tonnes.

31. The target for 2014 was to co-process at least 2,500 metric tonnes of tyres, thereby meeting 3.5% of the company's fuel needs. To date, Argos has invested \$215,000 in the construction of machinery to feed tyres into their kilns. The cement kilns of Argos have the capacity eventually to co-process all of the country's used tyres. Similarly, Lafarge Cement invested \$355,000 in 2013 in the establishment of infrastructure for tyre co-processing, and CENOHSA cement company is to create capacities to co-process waste in their facilities for inclusion of tyres and potentially PCBs.

32. Currently, these cement kiln companies had environmental licenses permitting them to handle and co-process a series of solid waste (such as papers, HC contaminated land, biomass, bottom ash waste, etc.) and some types of plastics. The companies reported to have minimum required stack monitor systems: However, Each company applies different guidelines (Between EPA for CENOHSA and Basel Guidelines for Argos), since there is no harmonized legal framework nor local standards that can be applied for the co-processing monitoring, both for continuous or isocinetic measurements.

33. In a similar scope, the disposal and treatment of infectious Healthcare waste is another issue of concern. All major hospitals in Honduras treat their own HCW, while it is assumed that smaller healthcare facilities dispose of their infectious HCW along with municipal solid waste and other in security cells, many hospitals in Honduras make use of low technology incinerators for the disposal of HCW which result in important releases of dioxins. Unfortunately, to date, a national framework that prescribes the management and disposal approaches for HCW and provides standardized procedures is lacking.

34. Finally for the MSWM issue, although - as a direct result from the GEF/UNDP project 3806 - it is acknowledged that some municipalities had improved their management of waste collection and established landfill facilities that help to cease emissions of U-POPs from open air burning (since dumpsites were closed), the NIP update has identified weaknesses at community level, related to a bottom-up work, that includes proper handling and management of waste in rural areas and isolated communities (where the backyard burning still persists), as main sources of UPOPs emissions, so a proper model that can match both approaches need to be developed to reduce such emissions.

Proposed Alternative Scenario (activities funded by the GEF)

35. Co-processing is the use of alternative fuel and/or raw materials for the purpose of energy generation. Co-processing of wastes in properly controlled cement kilns provides energy and materials recovery while cement is being produced, offering an environmentally sound disposal solution for many types of waste. In the Honduran

context, it provides an efficient, economically viable and safe means of disposing of wastes, the disposal of which through other means could have resulted in significant emissions of U-POPs (dioxins and furans) due to incomplete combustion.

36. MiAmbiente has undertaken an study to assess the current situation of co-processing activities and its potential feasibility for participating in the project. It was concluded that correct disposal in cement kilns has potential in the country, since they involve temperatures that are sufficiently high and sustained so significant U-POPs emissions do not occur. Examples of such wastes, which studies have shown to constitute major sources of U-POPs in the country, include used tyres and hospital wastes (the latter may also pose biohazard risks if not disposed of properly).

37. While the holistic model of co-processing for POPs-containing stream, once established, will be commercially viable and self-sustaining, project support will be required to make it operational and to ensure adequate environmental performance. The project will work with private sector actors in the development and publication of technical manuals for co-processing of **all waste streams**, based on Basel Convention Guidelines, stipulating for example allowable types of wastes as well as the required operational temperatures and **residency time durations** necessary to ensure complete combustion **since there is a national trend to expand the co-processing of many waste streams. More specifically, it will be given special attention to PCBs and PCBs-contaminated materials in a form of a specific chapter of the Manual(s), that will further generate Guidelines that can be easily detached and used as reference for the cement industry in order to** avoid U-POPs emissions, in compliance with Government-approved standards, and a proper indepth assesment of the test burns and the emissions monitoring.

38. Technical manuals will also be produced for environmental monitoring to be used by MiAmbiente and municipal environment units. Corresponding training will be provided to the target audiences in both cases in the interpretation and implementation of the provisions of the manuals. Furthermore, although the waste disposal and co-processing will be governed by private business plans and contractual arrangements between those generating the wastes and the cement plant owners, the project will provide facilitation and advisory support as required to the negotiation of such arrangements.

Expected Outcomes:

3.1 Fourteen (14) g-TEQ/a of dioxins and furans releases reduced through improved processing of potential UPOPs sources (tires).

Expected Outputs

3.1.1 Technical manuals and guidelines issued for i) co-processing of waste in cement kilns ii) BAT/BEP for Healthcare waste treatment; and iii) BAT/BEP for Municipal Waste management.

3.1.2 Standards on allowable emissions resulting from co-processing in cement kilns developed.

3.1.3 Pilot project on ESM hazardous waste co-processing in a cement kiln implemented by officializing partnerships between waste producers/holders and cement kilns.

3.2.1 Pilot project on BAT/BEP treatment of healthcare waste implemented.

3.2.2 BAT/BEP approaches for municipal waste management implemented in 5 communities.

39. The activities to be promoted under this componente will involve the limination of open burning and the implementation of co-process of waste tyres and other hazardous wastes in cement kilns; the Implementation of a pilot programme of non-incineration alternatives for Health Care Waste (HCW) implemented in two Hospitals that will be assessed and selected during the PPG phase of the project; and to develop a community-level management model of domestic waste in order to minimize backyard open burning and promote environmentally sound disposal of those wastes in the municipalities of Comayagua, Sigatepeque, Potrerillos, Colosuca and MDC: Those will demand the strenght of the National Authority, and its management information systems, on the Integrated Management System for Solid Waste to reach the municipal level and implement a pilot project to promote technical guidelines on the cement kiln being ready to co-process hazardous waste following ESM of waste. **(including bringing international expertise on cement kiln co-processing to evaluate current scenario;**

develop test burns at cooperating companies in order to verify and adjust performance and update environmental licensing; oversight all adaptations required to the kiln for the co-processing of PCBs; Establish targets and schedules for the destruction of 60 mt of PCBs under a PPP; and sistematize and share experiences and lessons learnt).

Component 4 - Raise awareness, capture lessons-learned, disseminated experiences, monitor project progress and provide adaptive feedback and evaluation.

Baseline Scenario.

40. Within the scope of previous SMC/POPs management projects, the Ministry of Education has undertaken a pilot programme that trained 400 teachers in the use of a methodology for the environmentally responsible management of chemicals, enabling them to include this topic in science lessons at elementary and middle school levels and thereby contributing to a sustained increase in awareness among students on these issues. It has not become a legal obligation (established through a Ministerial decree) to cover this topic as part of the national education curriculum. However, there has been limited inclusion of the subject in the private education system. A sustainability strategy has been developed, but an element that is still pending is the establishment of a system for the monitoring and evaluation of the uptake and impacts of SMC education.

41. At university and post-graduation level, a specialism qualification has been established at the University UNITEC-CFP related to the Management and Environmental Control of Chemical Products. 24 students graduated in early 2015. A Masters degree has also been established on the subject of the "Management of Environmental Structures", including a module on the management of chemical products. Related post-graduate courses are under development in five other universities.

42. This component is also intended to provide necessary means for the monitoring and evaluation for project results in order to inform adaptive management of the project. It will also enable consolidation of lessons-learned and project results throughout implementation to allow for further dissemination at national level.

43. Despite the above mentioned activities, the process of insertion of chemicals management issues in the educational system are still slow and mostly reactive, in comparison to the demand of private sector originated by the growth of chemicals-related projects in the country that required professional capable of addressing these issues in a holistic approach.

Proposed Alternative Scenario (Activities supported by the GEF)

44. The project will support activities aimed at raising public awareness on issues related to POPs issues, with a particular focus on newly-listed POPs, the identity and implications of which are likely to be even less known to the public (and even to specialists and technicians) than those originally listed;

45. The target group of these activities will be widened to include the private sector, as engagement of the private sector will present opportunities for POPs/waste disposal previously not explored.

46. The project will also build upon local experiences on applying ESM principles in educational curricula and will mainstream such activities by using a developing a national approach to include ESM subjects in the elementary, middle and higher education teaching programmes.

Expected Outcomes:

4.1. Private and public entities as well as the larger public have an improved understanding of the issues related to "new" and "old" POPs and ways in which to minimize their releases.

4.2. Project results sustained and replicated.

Expected Outputs

4.1.1. Five hundred (500) teachers trained on the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) and SMC aspects incorporated into school curricula.

4.1.2. College/ university programmes analysed and a strategy implemented for incorporation of SMC.

4.1.3. Awareness created on: i) risks related to new POPs; ii) municipal waste management at community level; iii) development of PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal.

4.2.1. M&E and adaptive management applied in response to needs.

4.2.2. Results, lessons-learned and best practices captured in knowledge management products and disseminated at national and international level.

47. In this sense, the project shall pursue the implementation of activities related to the improvement of private and public sector stakeholders understanding on emissions, exposure limits and control tools for the newly listed POPs through awareness activities and materials designed to each recipient; it will build capacities in key public and private sector stakeholders involved in the waste management area, cement industries and car dealers on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for POPs management and disposal using guidelines and other explanation materials on how PPPs work and how to engage in such agreements; the project will look into manners to disseminate Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) principles of Chemical Products in the educational curricula of schools and universities - as well as training plans of national stakeholders that handle and dispose such products; the project also will create an Awareness Programmes driven to private sector that will approach the issue of risks associated to the new POPs. Finally, the project will provide training to teachers in public and private schools on ESM of chemicals to strenght the revision of scholar curricula.

IV. INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

48. Without the project, priority sources of UPOPs emissions (especially from tyres, healthcare wastes and municipal wastes) would not be addressed; neither would emerging challenges posed by newly-listed POPs, for which knowledge and information base is much more scarce, and capacities for management and control are much less developed than for the initial "old" POPs. Additionally, improvements achieved to date with respect to the management and disposal of domestic wastes as part of the UNDP/GEF POPs Management Project would remain geographically limited, as will the corresponding reductions in dioxin and furan emissions.

49. The GEF involvement will continue to focus on the application of principles of sound environmental management in all aspects of POPs in the country, further consolidating the enabling environment necessary for the sustained application of these principles in the long term. Most GEF-funded activities would be highly incremental in nature, such as capacity building and the promotion of improved policies, regulations and awareness

V. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

50. The global environmental benefits of the project will consist of the following:

- (a) Reduction in releases of dioxins and furans resulting from the improved management of municipal solid waste, with a sustained annual benefit. The project's reduction target will be calculated in more detail following completion of an initial assessment to be undertaken as part of the project's PPG phase.
- (b) Reduction in releases of dioxins and furans resulting from the co-processing of tyres in cement kilns and the sound management and disposal of healthcare waste, estimated at a total of 14 g-TEQ/a over the project's duration, with a sustained annual benefit. The project's reduction target will be calculated in more detail following completion of an initial assessment to be undertaken as part of the project's PPG phase.
- (c) Elimination of 30 metric tonnes of mixed obsolete pesticides including newly-listed POPs pesticides;
- (d) Elimination of 60 metric tonnes of PCBs;

51. However, the most important aspect of the project is that with GEF financing, a multitude of POPs priority sectors are being addressed, each of them applying an individualized approached for the introduction of BAT and BEP in priority sectors. Without GEF intervention, this would not be possible and would result in the fact that communities at local, regional and global level remain exposed to the releases of POPs.

52. With GEF support, the country will be able to establish a comprehensive and holistic policy/regulation framework to manage the newly listed POPs, as well as to estalish integrated strategies to reduce UPOPs releases in prioritized sectors, allowing the country to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

VI. INNOVATIVENESS, SUTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP

53. The model of waste co-processing in cement kilns is a new approach for Honduras: offering the potential to generate economic benefits for the private sector actors involved, which improves long term sustainability.

54. The sound environmental management of the newly-listed POPs that will be addressed by the project will also involve innovation given the limited base of existing knowledge and information regarding their status in the country. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) approaches as proposed to be implemented by the project for certain POPs containing products is particularly innovative for Honduras and has the potential to be extended to other products and issues in the near future. The sustainability of EPR approaches will be ensured by fully involving the relevant private sector actors in its design, in particular with regard to pricing and marketing aspects.

55. With all of the POPs issues to be addressed by the project, a central focus will be the development of sustained capacities in the institutions concerned to carry out their respective roles. Particular attention will be placed in this regard on further developing analytical capacities in MiAmbiente/CESCCO, with a focus on financial sustainability through a combination of cost recovery and increased budget allocation from central Government. **The SAICM Study (2013) has identified social impacts and economic costs of unsound management of chemicals in many areas that are regulated and surveilled by different institutions. In this sense, project is expected to facilitate the identification of such needs and help entities to proper allocate their own resources for the ESM of chemicals in each area of their responsibility. It is expected that, through this, the sustainability of resource allocations (budget and commitment) from involved Government institutions will be encouraged through and awareness-raising activities proposed under Component 4 will play a key role in which will focusing on the magnitude and nature of the environmental, health and economic implications when no action is taken to address POPs**

56. The project will look for guidance from national stakeholders, particularly the NMC and their related institution os thematic areas under their expertise, and will promote the creation of a centralized data bank to be further used by the NMC in its decision making process. It is foreseen in its framework will be used to scalle up the results through the awareness-raising campaign and promote to replicate results of activities in other municipalities to achieve the sustainability of actions.

2. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society](#) and [indigenous people](#)? (yes /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation.

The project has, in principle, no direct implications for indigenous people. It has some potential to affect socioeconomic interests through possible restrictions of the use of specific POPs. The nature of these potential implications will be clarified during the project's PPG phase, and if necessary will be subject to further socioeconomic studies during the project's implementation phase, when corresponding mitigation strategies will be developed in consultation with the stakeholders concerned.

The stakeholders to be involved in the project design and preparation are:

(a) Ministry of Environment (*MiAmbiente, former SERNA*): the lead institution of the environment sector and GEF focal point.

(b) *Centre for Study and Control of Contaminants (CESCCO)*: the lead agency of MIAMBIENTE responsible for issues related to chemical pollutants, with a laboratory dedicated to research and environmental monitoring, which provides laboratory services for environmental pollutants and food.

(c) *Ministry of Agriculture (Secretaría de Agricultura/SAG)*: the lead institution for the agriculture sector.

(d) *Ministry of Education (Secretaria de Educaci6n)*: has approved in 2013 the "Methodological Guide

on the Rational Management of Chemical Products" and is the institution responsible to develop contents and mainstream educational subjects within scholar and university curricula at national level.

(e) *The National Management Committee (NMC)*: will continue to function as a channel for participation of diverse institutional stakeholders in project management;

(f) *Municipal Governments*: responsible for environmental management and control under the Municipalities Law

(g) *Private sector actors*: (especially those generating and receiving wastes destined for co-processing, and retailers of products containing newly listed POPs that will be involved in Extended Producer Responsibility schemes) will be directly and closely involved in the generation and implementation of detailed models regarding these approaches

(h) *Civil Society*: the associations, committees and communities where the pilot projects on domestic solid waste in 3 (three) municipalities will be consulted and will actively participate in the project.

3. *Gender Considerations*. Are **gender considerations** taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

In daily life, men, women, and children are exposed to different kinds of chemicals in varying concentrations. Biological factors — notably size and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children — influence susceptibility to health damage from exposure to toxic chemicals.

Social factors, primarily gender-determined occupational roles, also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the kinds of chemicals encountered, and the resulting impacts on human health. Scaling-up of the improved management of domestic wastes, resulting in reductions of household incineration, will have differentiated benefits for women, who are principally responsible for decisions related to waste management and also those mostly directly exposed to UPOPs emissions when wastes are burned in backyards.

During the project’s PPG phase, a detailed a analysis of POPs exposure and impacts as related to gender will be undertaken, based upon which project activities will be tailored in such a manner, that the groups at most risk, whether these turn out to be children, women or men, will be targeted in such a way to reduce their exposure to POPs.

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

Risk	Level	Mitigation strategy
Limited Government commitment	Low	Awareness raising, focusing on health and environmental risks under baseline scenario
Limited private sector commitment	Medium	Awareness raising through pilots, focusing on commercial and efficiency benefits.
Climate change leading to increased frequency of fires and emissions of dioxins and furans	Low	Forest fires are of limited significance relative to solid waste disposal as sources of dioxins and furans. Relevance of improved solid waste disposal strategies will not be affected.
Institutional weakness to implement regulations	Low	The project seeks to address these capacities and to strenght the national entities responsnsible for that monitoring and enforcement
Insufficient financial resources available for the sound disposal of PCBs.	Medium	The project looks into develop Private-Public partnerships and to establish a cost-effectiveness analysis that will enable the country to create the scenario for a sustanaible PCBs disposal system using national capacities.
National Commission of Sound Environmental Management of	Low	CNG is operating through the Presidential Decree PCM 035-2013, meaning that it is incorporated in the State structure, with minimal

Chemicals subject to the change within the government		influence of the Government in power. Its General Assemblies held in 2014 and 2015 already established work programs at technical levels, that are not subject to fluctuation/influence due to political changes.
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5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

- GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras”⁸: An administrative unit has been established for this project, which will also assume the administrative support for the proposed project, which will benefit from experience gained and collaboration between public and private stakeholders to develop and further implement the proposed project;
- GEF/UNDP Project “Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare”: aims to protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM). This project is also expected to contribute with knowledge and tools on general issues related the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector in coordination with the component 4 of this current proposed that aims on sound disposal of HCW through application of BAT/BEP;
- GEF/UNIDO project “Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)”: expected to provide insight/information on new POPs including data and preliminar inventories, taking into account evolving conditions in Honduras as well as the inclusion of new POPs in the Stockholm Convention
- The GEF/UNIDO Project "Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries" aims to contribute in achieving environmentally sound management and disposal of WEEE with special focus on POPs management at the national and regional level.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPs, NAPS, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The project will enable the implementation of priorities included in the updated National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention, developed with support of the GEF/UNIDO project “Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)”. This updated NIP addresses POPs that have been newly listed in the Stockholm Convention, that will be specifically targeted through this project. The process of updating the NIP has involved representatives from all key sector institutions (including agriculture and energy sector heads) and private sector representatives, in order to ensure compatibility with the priorities of each.

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

⁸ Originally foreseen period of implementation September 2011-2015.

The project will take advantage of the experience gained with the implementation of the GEF/UNDP project 3806 and will expand the current information systems being generated by the NIP updated project (GEF/UNIDO), documenting the lessons learnt in terms of:

- The project implementation team, in the beginning of the project, will convene and Action Plan to register, sort and document the activities and lessons learnt by component of the project;

- The implementation team will work in close collaboration with the technical staff of the stakeholders (Ministry of Education, SAG and Private Sector) to support the sistematization of information and lessons learnt, through consultation meetings, and translate the information into a user-friendly format;

- The agency CESCO, part of the Ministry of Environment, act as responsible agency for chemicals issues, and was enforced in order to centralizing the receipt, organization and dissemination of information and data to be generated under this project proposal;

- The CESCO is also responsible coordinate the overall activities of all GEF-funded and SAICM projects. CESCO is the focal point to coordinate the chemical issues among the stakeholders. The projec team will take advantage of such roles to exchange information and lessons learnt with the GEF/UNIDO Regional Project on e-waste, in this manner, will consolidate lessons learnt that can be shared and applied in the field with stakeholders.

- CESCO will use its influence and capillarity with the stakeholders, and the project team will be able to share the lessons learnt among them. For this, the project shall use all sorts in the reach of the project team, such as materials and information systems, to facilitate the dissemination of such lessons, including: Reports, Manuals, Guidelines, Website, Press, Social Media and etc. (minding that each piece of communication must be tailored to the target public).

- The project team will also work in close coordination with the Ministry of Education to collect lessons learnt at Academia level through component 4, to codify and transfer those lessons learnt into the scholar curricula, aiming to mainstream such knowledge to the chain of professionals working with chemicals management issues.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Rosibel Martinez	Director of External Cooperation and Resource Mobilization	Secretariat of Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines	03/11/2015

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date <i>(MM/dd/yyyy)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Ms. Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator, GEF/UNDP.		03/13/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director, MPU/Chemicals	212-906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

