



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme		
Country(ies):	Belize	GEF Project ID: ²	5094
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP(select)(select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5158
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment	Submission Date:	14 January 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	94050
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select)CHEM-1	(GEF 1.3) POPs releases to the environment reduced	(GEF 1.3.1) Action plans addressing un-intentionally produced POPs developed and implementation started	GEFTF	780000	5800000
(select)CHEM-1	(GEF 1.4) POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of	(GEF 1.4.2) Environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, programme developed and implementation started	GEFTF	120000	300000
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				900000	6100000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	90000	400000
Total Project Cost				990000	6500000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen national institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacity for POPs phase out and sound chemicals management						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Environmentally sound management	TA	1.1 Institutional capacities strengthen	1.1.1. Pesticide Control Board's legal mandate	GEFTF	310000	700000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

of waste, including POPs		<p>through enhanced policies and regulatory framework supporting sound management of chemical life cycle.</p> <p>1.2. Management and disposal of existing POPs waste</p>	<p>under the Pesticides Control Act revised</p> <p>1.1.2.PCB's enabling regulations and standard operating procedures managing chemical lifecycle in place</p> <p>1.1.3.National legislative instruments updated to address POPs waste, UPOPs and other hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>1.1.4.Solid waste management compliance promotion and enforcement rules legislated</p> <p>1.1.5.Capacities for compliance promotion and enforcement monitoring enhanced</p> <p>1.2.1. Training in buyer's competence for disposal services for hazardous waste, including POPs as well as safe practices for handling, packing and transportation.</p> <p>1.2.2. Disposal of obsolete DDT stockpiles through export to a dedicated facility.</p>			
2. Dioxin release reduction in waste management operations and agriculture	TA	2.1 Measureable reduction in dioxin release from informal waste dumps	<p>2.1.1. Inventory of informal waste dumps and current open burning practices</p> <p>2.1.2. Waste separation procedures and recycling operations at new solid waste management facility includes consideration of minimizing UPOPs and other hazardous chemical wastes within the solid waste stream</p> <p>2.1.3.Clean-up of major informal waste dumps with significant risk for UPOPs releases</p>	GEFTF	590000	5400000

		2.2 Reduction of UPOPs releases from uncontrolled, open burning of agricultural and other wastes	2.2.1. Piloted alternatives to agricultural burning (Cane Growers) 2.2.2.Promotion of farmer voluntary programmes and guidelines regulating agricultural burning 2.2.3.Regulations for rural waste stream management in place			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					900000	6100000
Project Management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	90000	400000
Total Project Costs					990000	6500000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Solid Waste Managment Authority	Hard Loan	5400000
National Government	Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and Sustainable Development	In-kind	825000
Others	SAICM QSP	Grant	250000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	25000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			6500000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

⁵Same as footnote #3.

(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

Table 1: Relationship of Project Components to GEF POPs Strategic Priorities

	<i>Planned Project Outcomes</i> →	Component 1. Environmentally sound management of waste, including POPs.	Component 2. Dioxin Reduction in waste management and productive sector
GEF Priorities ↓			
Outcome 1.3 POPs releases to the environment reduced			
Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of			
Outcome 1.5 Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs			
Outcome 3.2 Contribute to the overall objective of the SAICM of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects On human health and the environment.			

The project and the activities proposed are consistent with the Chemicals Focal Area Strategy, whose objective is “To promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment”.

The Proposed initiative responds directly to Objective 1 and 3 identified for Chemicals under GEF-5:

- (1) Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases;

National treatment of POPs and other persisting toxic substances operate to reduce exposure of human and wildlife, significantly reducing the adverse effect on human health and the global environment.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not Applicable

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Belize through a SAICM QSP has developed and adopted an action plan for sound chemicals management priorities. This overarching plan includes within its framework those priorities identified within the country's NIP which was elaborated in 2008. The National Implementation Plan for the management and phase out of POPs in Belize identifies the unintentional release of dioxins and furans due to incineration of Medical waste and uncontrolled combustion of open dump sites as the major contributors to POPs release in the Belizean environment.

During the recent Belize-UNDP-UNEP Mainstreaming Project (completed in 2011), the Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) carefully considered the prioritization of chemicals management issues that could be addressed by the country in the next 5 year development planning cycle. While eleven priorities were identified, four were cited for relatively immediate action, including:

1. *Prevention and Control of Chemical Pollution and Waste with Emphasis on Persistent Organic Pollutants;*
2. *GHS: Enhance industry/ sector risk reduction capacity through the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals;*
3. *Safe Handling and Use of Chemicals with Emphasis on Pesticides: To address poisoning, good agricultural practices, and unnecessary threats to biodiversity;*
4. *Chemical Accidents: Expand national emergency plan to include industrial accidents, including in ports and shipping channels, to defend coastal zone integrity/biodiversity and safeguard human health.*

Similarly, the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Belize committed to the management and phasing-out of the POP chemicals as stipulated in the Stockholm Convention. In the interest of eliminating POPs pesticides, the NIP called for:

1. *Amendment of the Existing Legal Instruments and Strengthening Pesticides Law Enforcement*
2. *Strengthening the Capacity to Handle POPs Pesticides and Contaminated Sites*
3. *Raising Awareness of POPs Pesticides with Particular Reference to Waste and Contaminated Sites*
4. *Undertaking Ecologically Sound Measures to Eliminate Obsolete POP Pesticides*

With respect to other wastes and unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs; primarily dioxins and furans), the NIP noted the need for:

1. *Policy and Legal Framework for the Management of Unintentionally Produced POPs (UPOPs)*
2. *Capacity Building and Technical Support*
3. *Municipal and Hazardous Waste Management*
4. *Public Awareness and Technical Networking*
5. *Landfills and Hazardous Waste Co-incineration*
5. *Inventory of Unintentionally Produced POPs*
6. *Medical Wastes Management*

The project is developed on the premise that significant reductions of UPOPs can be achieved in Belize through the replacement of incineration and open burning, commonly used now for treating healthcare waste and municipal waste, with non-incineration approaches. Towards this end the Government of Belize has secured a loan from the IDB to close open dumps and develop a consolidated stratified landfill. Component 2 of this proposed initiative complement the overarching national solid waste strategy and provide support directly to those sectors not adequately covered with on-going investments. Interventions allow the effective treatment of chemicals and the abatement of UPOPs release supporting a larger national sustainable development goal which recognizes the role of chemicals in meeting social and economic goals.

The project as presented presents a comprehensive national approach to addressing POPs, and other chemicals known to impact negatively global biodiversity and environmental integrity. Component 1 interventions build on the government's commitment to ensuring the presence of enhanced capacities to address threats to the environment, human health, agriculture exports and ecotourism. This approach is in line with the GEF-5 prescription of creating operational linkages between unintentional production of POPs and greenhouse gas emission control measures as well supporting the management of other persistent toxic substances of concern.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

From Belize's perspective, any degradation of its biodiversity and overall natural resources base can have significant repercussions of its development direction and potential. Belize's economy is a small and essentially a private-enterprise economy, grounded primarily in its natural resource base. While the potential for adverse impacts of offshore oil exploration in Belize's pristine waters is an issue for national discussion, the remaining potential impacts on biodiversity, in addition to human health, caused by more commonplace activities seem to have been largely overlooked until recent efforts in Belize. The wealth of biodiversity is more likely to be impacted upon on a more routine basis by unsustainable practices of resource extraction and utilization, hazardous chemicals, agricultural runoffs of pesticides, fertilizers and other chemical inputs. The land, rivers and subsequently the sea and precious barrier reef can also be impacted upon by effluents produced by normal urban activities such as sewage and the use of household chemicals. While Belize does not have major industrial activities that create huge discharges of industrial contaminants the importance of the country's biodiversity requires added care in the national and global interest. The Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land) in Belize was reported at 129.8 in 2009, this is one of the highest recorded values within the Central American region. There has also been an increase in the amount of chemical pesticide being used in country has also been reported for the period 1992 to 2002. Growing use of chemicals particularly in the agriculture sector has resulted in chemical runoff being named as a priority treat to the country's biological resources in the 2005 published Belize Coastal Treat Atlas. It should be noted that stockpiles of the pesticide DDT can still be found at national repositories. Its use in the control of malaria was last known to occur in 1999 when the incidence of malaria surged. The country has been unable to dispose of the DDT in Stock and in 2000 measure had to be taken by the Department of Environment to stop its disposal in the harbors of Belize. This project intends to address POPs chemicals in this context; a responsibility that far exceeds the significance of the small population size of the

country.

Component 1: Environmentally sound management of waste, including POPs

Before 1985, when the Pesticides Control Act (PCA) was enacted, there was no method to control the importation and use of pesticides in Belize. This problem was compounded by the relatively large number of small farmers who had their own ways of acquiring, possibly mixing, applying and storing pesticides. The inventory report completed for the Stockholm Convention NIP identified the POPs substances previously handled in Belize, previous and current storage sites of POPs in Belize, and provided estimates of incidentally formed POPs. All of the POPs pesticides appear to have been used in Belize. However, with the exception of DDT, there is little data that would give an indication of the quantity of these chemicals used or where they ended-up. The primary uses of these chemicals were as insecticides or termiticides. Mirex and Aldrin were used in the control of leaf cutting ants, especially in the citrus industry.

The preliminary inventory of the obsolete pesticides completed for the NIP needs to be updated to include all details on the quantities of the pesticide substances, volume and condition of containers and the quantities of the contaminated soils (if available) to design a detailed action plan for the effective and efficient management of these stocks.

The project will further support the final disposal of obsolete stocks of DDT currently stored on the grounds of the Central Regional Hospital (CRH). (DDT was last imported for malaria control into the country in 1997. The national inventory exercise identified 13 tonnes of DDT stored at the CRH).

More Specifically the project will support:

- a.) Updating the inventory of obsolete POPs and other pesticides.
- b.) Training on handling of POPs and obsolete pesticides, damaged and empty containers and contaminated soil.
- c.) Final Disposal of DDT stockpile including repacking of obsolete pesticides and transportation to a final disposal site.

The Government of Belize has very limited capacities dedicated to the comprehensive chemicals management cycle. The Situation Analysis Report of the recent Belize-UNDP-UNEP Cooperation Project on Mainstreaming Sound Chemicals Management into Development Planning found that while existing sector laws could allow for the monitoring and control of the importation and use of chemicals if implementation processes were working well, many gaps exist exacerbated by legislative and institutional fragmentation. The current limitations within system and institutional structures prevent the effective management of chemicals, presenting an increased risk both to people and the environment. Support for the effective and efficient governance and management of chemicals in Belize requires a harmonized implementation of policies, rules, regulations, and guidelines about chemicals.

The following activities are proposed to support this goal:

- a.) Update national legislations, plans, regulations in an effort to further mainstream chemicals management into national development processes
- b.) Strengthen national capacities for monitoring and surveillance
- c.) Expand national chemicals registry

Component 2: Dioxin Reduction in waste management and productive sector intervention

The country's preliminary POPs release estimates indicate that approximately 88 g I-TEQ/Year of dioxins and furans are unintentionally released into the atmosphere primarily through medical waste incineration processes, uncontrolled combustion and the intentional burning of some 68,000 acres of sugar cane fields per year as a part of the harvesting processes. To date, very little action has been taken to address the by-products of this uncontrolled and unintentional release of harmful chemicals into the environment.

The unintentional release of dioxins and furans from burning of informal waste dumps and agricultural fields calls for enhanced waste dump controls and a change in local production, harvesting and land preparation practices.

Several work areas are available to begin addressing this high priority SMC issue. These work areas will directly complement roll out interventions supported through the national solid waste management project and the accompanying measures to promote efficiency in sugar cane production. :

1. Support an inventory of informal waste dumps and current open burning practices to determine extent of UPOP releases.
2. Piloted alternatives to agricultural burning (Cane Growers)
3. Promotion of voluntary farmer programmes and institute guidelines regulating agricultural burning
4. Set in place regulations for rural waste stream management and support the development of an enabling legal framework for the management of waste
5. Waste management awareness raising

Baseline Project and Sustainability:

The national baseline project is defined by a number of implementation activities being financed through annual budgetary allocations by the Government of Belize, and through grant and loan funded projects which were designed based on national needs articulated through the NIP exercise as well as the chemical management roadmap exercise.

The national waste management project exclusive of GEF intervention facilitates the capture of existing informal waste disposal practices and sufficiently covers environmentally sound waste processing infrastructure, however, it is limited in its ability to provide for sound processing of specific waste streams, including those currently associated with U-POPs releases. The system in place was not specifically designed for UPOPs and as such one can only expect partial effective in this regard. Further it will not target agricultural and rural waste streams

The Baseline Project for component 2 include the following infrastructure investments: i) construction of a new regional waste disposal facility at Mile 24 along the highway that connects Belize City and Belmopan, ii) the closure of the open dump site in Belize City (Mile 3) and the construction of a waste transfer facility to facilitate waste separation and recycling, and facilitate the long haul of waste volumes for final disposal at Mile 24; iii) the closure of the open dump sites in San Pedro, Caye Caulker and San Ignacio, and the construction of transfer facilities in each of these towns. In addition a waste characterization study to assess current solid waste generation and the design of a cost recovery scheme to cover solid waste collection and final disposal will be carried out.

The project proposes a series of regulatory initiative to be undertaken / championed by the Department of Environment, the Pesticide Control Board, the National Solid Waste Management Authority and the Ministry of Health which are meant to strengthen existing

national structures / frameworks for sound chemical and waste management. These will support policy and national level technical guidance efforts including considerations of economic instruments meant to offset the need for increased extra budgetary allocations by the Government of Belize, and contributing to the sustainability.

In this context it should be noted that the Baseline Project activities include the design of a cost recovery scheme to cover solid waste collection and final disposal. This will ensure sustained operation of the established infrastructure.

The approach of building of capacities across the chemical and product life cycle, i.e. across stakeholder sector creates a robust network of experienced functionaries required to sustain such a comprehensive programme.

This network of qualified functionaries add to the existing small numbers of dedicated personnel within lead institutions and as such expands the capacity of the national authorities to support comprehensive chemical management processes.

- B. 2. [incremental](#) / [Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

As noted previously, Belize has developed and adopted an action plan for chemicals management priorities on a five year planning cycle of which POPs management is one aspect. This proposed GEF project applies specifically to the POPs elements of this overall plan, and addresses all of the major POPs elements in one proposal, at least regarding the GEF 5 timeframe, and pending the updated NIP to account for the new Stockholm Convention chemicals.

The overall national chemicals management priorities action plan goes well beyond POPs. The country is making a significant commitment in that regard to create improved legislative and institutional infrastructure within which POPs management initiatives can be fit as a priority consistent with the rights and obligations of the Stockholm Convention. The contribution to that agenda of this proposed GEF funded project will enable the full integration of POPs management efforts into chemicals management governance, specifically regarding addressing POPs from wastes, stretching the resources that will be committed by the country to the overall chemicals management plan.

Expected Outcomes	Baseline	GEF Alternatives
1.1 Institutional capacities strengthen through enhanced policies and regulatory framework supporting sound management of chemical life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws in place but do not cover comprehensively key components of POP's and chemical exposure - Regulatory framework for medical waste management inadequate and its implementation restricted to larger institutions - Belize has limited capacities to enforce its environmental laws governing POP's and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing laws updated to address gaps in POPs/ chemical life cycles - Capacities for monitoring and enforcement improved and numbers of inspection increased - Improved capacities to plan remediation of contaminated sites. -Appropriate disposal of obsolete DDT stockpiles

	chemical's management - Law enforcement, customs, disposal of used and obsolete stocks and clean-up of contaminated sites are insufficiently addressed by the national authorities	
2.1 Measureable reduction in dioxin release from informal waste dumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management strategy being rolled out by government does not directly address dioxin releases from waste disposal sites - National waste management strategy concentrates on the closure/retrofitting of larger waste dump and does not address the multiple smaller informal sites catering to lesser populated regions (rural Belize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of informal waste dumps and current open burning practices - Waste separation procedures and recycling operations at new solid waste management facility includes consideration of minimizing UPOP
2.2 Reduction of UPOPs releases from uncontrolled, open burning of agricultural and other wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belize's large sugar cane industry still utilizes open burning as a part of its pre-harvest operations - Farmers and other stakeholders do not see a value added to incorporating environmental sustainability in their actions - Waste management strategy being rolled out does not directly speak to UPOP releases 	- UPOPs considerations included within overarching national waste management strategy and in national agriculture Strategy/ Policy

GEF resources will contribute to the generation of the enabling conditions for the sound management of chemicals, including POP's in Belize. Clearly without GEF support a majority of the activities proposed under this project will not progress within the national structure, diminishing the real impact of national programmes which are in place but which do not

consider a comprehensive approach to POPs/ Chemical management. At national level the existing legal framework, its guidelines and standards need further development, this development needs to occur in an environment where the true dimensions of the problem is fully known by national authorities. GEF participation in this effort will provide for this.

The Global Environment Benefit from the project would consist of the disposal of 13 tons DDT as well as the reduction of UPOPs into the global environment. From component 2 the GEB will result from action stopping uncontrolled waste burning by integrating these into the overall waste management structure. During the project it can be expected that 50 % of the illegal dumps can be integrated into the overall system through GEF and Baseline project action. This will correspond to approximately 5.7 g I-TEQ in air and 11.5 g I-TEQ in land releases of UPOPs. The contribution from changing agricultural practices towards non burn practices is expected to reduce UPOPs releases with around 1 g I-TEQ both in air and land releases. Overall the project will reduce up to 8 g I-TEQ of UPOPs releases to air and some 12 g I-TEQ to land.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits(GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The sound management of chemicals is key for Belize's continued economic and social development. The benefits of chemicals are most clearly evident in its used in the productive sector. Much of the Belize's economy and livelihoods are based on agriculture (agriculture continues to provide over 70 per cent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings, and employs almost a third of the total labour force). This industry is believed to be the most chemical intensive in the country however "An increase in overall GDP coming from agricultural labor productivity is on average 2.5 times more effective in raising the incomes of the poorest quintile in developing countries than an equivalent increase in GDP coming from non-agricultural labor productivity" (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (UNEP TEEB).

The growing use of chemicals nationally has led to increasing concern over the potential effects of certain substances upon both people and the environment. The adoption of appropriate chemical management structures nationally and the building of capacities to effectively operate within this structure is expected to much reduce the threat of chemicals on the population and the natural environment.

This overall initiative proposed by the country of Belize aims to strengthen the governance regime for chemicals, including POPs that will benefit the society and protection of biodiversity as a whole, as part of its overall development and poverty alleviation planning. However, there are some groups within the society that are more vulnerable to unsound management of chemicals. There are significant gender and demographic dimensions to be addressed either directly or indirectly through interventions related to sound POPs and chemical management as men, women, and children are exposed to different levels of chemicals contamination.

Indeed, based on the information obtained from various reports that review the SMC and development situation in Belize, the following population groups are more vulnerable to the unsound chemicals management practices in Belize, including POPs exposure:

- Women and children (usage of household products, agricultural, waste pickers)

- Agricultural workers (pesticide usage, transport and disposal)
- Workers in industrial sector (raw materials usage, hazardous chemicals, chemical wastes)

The protection of human health is a key benefit of the interventions being proposed through this planned initiative.

To ensure that these vulnerable groups are adequately represented during the implementation of the project it will be very important to ensure that representative ministries for vulnerable populations participate (Ministry of Health, Education, Women Affairs, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Industry, Labor etc.) but equally important is the participation of NGOs and CSOs working on gender, health and environmental issues as well as labor organizations that represent the concerns of workers of sectors affected by the unsound management of chemicals.

Last but not least, it will be important to ensure that institutions such as chemical associations and universities that play an important role in education, awareness raising and information dissemination are adequately involved in the implementation of the project.

- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change 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:

Belize has undertaken many recent activities (e.g. the NIP development and the Belize-UNDP-UNEP cooperation project on mainstreaming chemicals management priorities into the national development plan) to mitigate or prevent in advance what could have been a major risk to this project: lack of awareness in the country of chemical management priorities and why it is beneficial for environmental (biodiversity), public health and economic sustainability reasons to address them. Awareness is now far greater among government agencies and amongst public stakeholder groups. The country is much more ready for this project today than it was even 2-3 years ago.

It will be important, however, to continue to build on recent work with interested stakeholders in context of the more detailed project design.

Risk		Risk Mitigating measures
Insufficient financial resources available to continue national interventions for the sound management of chemicals	M	Awareness raising among decision makers and resource managers within the context of the Stockholm Convention and sustainable chemical management are prescribed. Awareness measures are to emphasize the long term benefits of proper management.
Institutional weakness to implement regulations	L	The project seeks to address precisely those capacities and to augment current national programmes designed to facilitate monitoring and enforcement.
Climate Risks are related to Belize classification as a SIDS in an area that is prone to tropical storms / hurricanes.	L	The component 3 considering UOPs releases from municipal and agricultural waste management improves the resilience to climate change by constructing adequate waste management infrastructure at a non-flooding prone area. The facility includes also surface water system for the control of flooding and

		leachate generation. While no landfill gas recovery is considered in the first phase the emissions should be neutral as a compared with current uncontrolled burning scenario.
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B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The project will be executed by the Department of Environment. The decision of DOE to be the executing agency was taken based on its existing national mandate for chemical management and its responsibility as national Focal Point to the Stockholm Convention, the Montreal Protocol, and various other MEA's directly associated with chemical management and release. It should be noted that project execution will be coordinated with the Solid Waste Management Authority, the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and the Pesticide Control Board. The involvement of these entities is key to ensure the alignment of proposed actions with ongoing and planned interventions.

The supporting entities mentioned above will constitute the Project Execution Group which provides specific guidance and direction to project implementation as well as provides oversight of technical elements of the proposed initiative.

Furthermore, in context of the Belize-UNDP-UNEP Cooperation Project, Belize broadened considerably its public stakeholder network on chemicals management to include listed entities below. That broad constituency will continue to be engaged by this project.

- Belize Agricultural Health Authority - Hernan Zetina, Coordinator Medfly Project
- Belize Customs & Excise Department– Doyle Flowers, Senior Customs Examiner
- Belize Natural Energy Ltd.– Albert Roches, Environmental Officer
- Belize SAICM Initiative– Safira Vasquez, Project Manager
- Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute– Anil Sinha, CARDI Representative
- Department of the Environment– Martin Alegria, Chief Environmental Officer (Chairperson)
- Fabrigas Belize Ltd. - Alistair King/Glenford Baptist, Managing Director/Sales Manager
- Ministry of Economic Development– Emily Waight-Aldana, Economist
- Ministry of Health– Dr. Jose Marengo,
- Pesticides Control Board– Miriam Serrut, Registrar
- Prosser Fertilizer and Agrotec Co. Ltd.– Herbert Masson, Sales and Product Department Manager
- United Nations Development Programme - Diane Wade-Moore, Environmental Programme Analyst

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

As noted previously, this project is fully integrated into Belize's chemical management priorities action plan for the next 5 year planning cycle. Belize is focusing on an integrated, chemicals management governance approach supported through clear recognition in the country's national

development plan.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNDP has a comparative advantage in the area of Persistent Organic Pollutants, in particular with respect to Capacity Building and provision of Technical Assistance. The proposed project will further benefit from UNDP's experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation. UNDP's comparative advantage is derived from its mandate to support national sustainable development goals, its convening power, and UNDP's ability to engage multiple stakeholders in cross sectoral planning leading to the development of key linkages among priority development topics including sound chemical management.

The project will technically draw support from UNDP's long standing experience and expertise in medical waste management. UNDP-GEF portfolio on minimizing POPs and mercury releases in medical waste management consist of 4 projects covering 13 countries. Further on working with UPOPs emission reduction from solid waste management UNDP has a strong track record with currently working in around 20 countries on capacity building on solid waste management including some funded by GEF, particularly in Honduras and Nigeria where also UPOPs issues relating to agricultural residues are being addressed.

The Project will be implemented by the UNDP Belize Country Office and recognizes the past involvement of this entity in raising national awareness of the issues related to sustainable chemical management and national development and in defining the national sustainable chemical management architecture as being principal amongst the agency's comparative advantages.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has contributed with cash and in-kind technical support and assistance for initial scoping meetings with Government counterparts and project stakeholders which took place in the preparation for the formulation of this PIF. Identification of further in-house cash contribution towards the initiative will be undertaken during the PPG stage of the project.

It is expected that UNDP will contribute to the project USD\$5,000 to be utilized in the preparatory phase of the project and will provide an additional USD\$ 20,000 (Grant/ In-kind) during the implementation of the project. The UNDP CO is also committed its continued assistance to the Government of Belize in fundraising for the implementation of the national chemical management agenda.

Considering the scope of the project, UNDP's in-house expert resources involved in waste sector programs at country, regional and headquarters level will be mobilized contribute towards project implementation. In addition to this, the Resident Representative functions and Country Office human resources and facilities will be available beyond strict cost recovery basis for the successful project implementation. The value of this can be expected to exceed US\$ 100,000 during the life of the project.

UNDP's experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening and non-governmental and community participation will also benefit this project.

C.2 how does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) And staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

This project is consistent with the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2013-2017) In Belize and specifically in terms Priority 3: Environmental and natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and climate change mainstreamed into public policies and development processes.


The environmental management experts in the UNDP Country Office in Belize have extensive experience in the implementation of GEF funded projects, such as those related to International Waters, Climate Change and Biodiversity as well as multi-focal areas projects. In addition, they have extensive experience in the development, implementation and monitoring of Montreal Protocol projects funded by the Multilateral Fund. Considering in-country presence and its long-standing experience in GEF and MLF project implementation, the UNDP Belize environment unit is very well placed to support project implementation and progress.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)
Martin Alegria	Chief Environmental Officer and GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT	12/19/2011

- B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer in Charge UNDP-GEF		02/13/2013	Suely Carvalho	212 906 6687	Suely.carvalho@undp.org