



REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme			
Country(ies):	Belize	GEF Project ID: ¹	5094
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5158
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment	Submission Date:	2014-03-25
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	94,050
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(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	GEF TF	290,000	825,000
(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	GEF TF	610,000	5,516,151
(select) CHEM-1		Project Management Cost	GEF TF	90,000	25,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
Total project costs				990,000	6,366,151

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	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. Regulatory	TA	1.1 Institutional	1.1.1.Pesticide	GEF TF	249,000	825,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

Strengthening and Environmentally sound management of waste, including POPs		<p>capacities strengthened 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>Countrol Board's legal mandate 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 hazaradous 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</p>	GEF TF	610,000	5,124,376

			management facility includes consideration of minimizing UPOPs and other hazardous chemical wastes within the solid waste stream 2.1.3.Clean-up of major informal waste dumps with significant risk for UPOPs releases 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			
3.Learning, adaptive feedback, outreach, and evaluation	TA	3.1. Monitoring and evaluation of results achieved to improve the implementation of the project and disseminate lessons learnt domestically and internationally	3.1.1. M&E and adaptive management are applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on the project needs 3.1.2. Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level	GEF TF	41,000	391,775
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					900,000	6,341,151
Project management Cost (PMC) ³				GEF TF	90,000	25,000
Total project costs					990,000	6,366,151

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Solid Waste Management Authority - SWMA	Hard Loan	5,124,376
National Government	Solid Waste Management Authority - SWMA Management Authority	In-kind	205,775
National Government	Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and Sustainable Development - MFFSD	Hard Loan	825,000
GEF Agency	United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	Cash	25,000
GEF Agency	United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	In-kind	36,000
Others	Sugar Industry R&D Institute - SIRDI	In-kind	150,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			6,366,151

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				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
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(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. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	62,000		62,000
National/Local Consultants	228,000	592,500	820,500

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

- A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc./A
- A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. N/A
- A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage: N/A
- A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address: N/A
- A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project: N/A
- A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks: N/A
- A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives N/A

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation. There are a number of stakeholders Belize which obey its own jurisdiction mandates and are in line with ministries and other governmental bodies that deal with and are responsible for various aspects of POPs management as per current legislation. Responsibility of the ministries and departments strongly depend on the Government determined mandates. Their functions and scope of competences are directed to certain areas of expertise, such as, for instance, resource management, environment protection, agriculture, industrial safety and occupational health. In this sense, the following engagement process is suggest:

(a) Department of Environment (DOE) covers the largest number of POPs handling related functions, including external country reporting on the obligations under chemical related MEAs and will act as the prime coordinating institution for the project implementation.

(b) For implementation of technical components of the programme, coordination with the other line ministries such as:

(b.1) Ministry of Economic Development and Industry (For Pesticides, PCBs and U-POPs related consultation);

(b.2) Ministry of Health (for pesticides related issues);

(b.3) Ministry of Agriculture (for pesticides and U-POPs on sugar cane production related matters);

(b.4) Ministry of Labor (for industrial chemicals occupational and safety risk issues);

(b.5) Customs (for import related matters and export of PCBs and POPs pesticide materials);

(b.6) Industrial associations (for cross-cutting themes on POPs managing from the industry standpoint);

(b.7) Farmer/Agricultural associations (for POPs Pesticides management issues); and

(b.8) NGO community (to assure involvement of civil society in the area of work in the project implementation).

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

B.2 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/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS: In the baseline scenario, the awareness of decision-makers of the economic and social benefits for promoting sound POPs management is not high enough to lead to substantial improvements in the country. In this sense, GEF support is also incremental in improving the country's institutional capacity to address the UPOPs challenges. The intentional POPs waste stockpile, consisting of DDT and PCB contaminated oils, would not be solved without the project interventions due to lack of technical expertise and financial assets. The Global Environment Benefit from the project would consist of the safe disposal of 21 tons DDT and associated waste and the newly identified 7 tons of PCB contaminated oil as well as reduction of UPOPs into the global environment.

In the Baseline scenario there will be improvements to Belize municipal waste management but the approach is not comprehensive enough for allowing the UPOPs release reduction to be optimized. The small scale sugar cane farmers would not get the push and incentives for introducing the Green Harvesting without the project. There may be some increase under non-burning agricultural practices as larger scale sugar estate owned areas would increase acreage under such cultivation. The Global Environmental Benefits in form of UPOPs reduction 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 95 % of all uncontrolled burning in the Western Corridor can be integrated into the overall system through GEF and Baseline project action. Some minor burning of waste may still be happening in smaller municipalities without appropriate collection systems

GENDER DIMENSIONS: Efforts to ensure the Sound Management of Chemicals, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), have important gender dimensions. 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.

Often, gender dimensions are considered to be women affairs', however UNDP considers —gender to refer to the socially constructed rather than biologically determined roles of men and women (and children) as well as the relationships between them in a given society at a specific time and place.

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.

In this sense, public participation is also considered since general public is ultimately the main affected by chemicals.

The project is expected to go through a process of public consultation in the development of the Chemicals Bill. For this reason, the participation of NGOs and CSOs is essential to assure that consultation and awareness is outreached through all interested and impacted parties to the project, mainly women, children and workers, and shall also be subject of support on matters related to environmentally sound management of waste.

Ultimately, due to their intrinsic and dependant relation to the environment, indigenous people is also considered primary target stakeholders that shall be consulted in the project implementation, once chemicals contamination poses great harm to their livelihoods. So active cooperation with NGOs and other Governmental Entities is at most importance to reach such population.

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.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design: Project activities have been designed in such a way that Cost-effectiveness should be achieved during the implementation of the project. The implementation will follow standard UNDP rules and regulations and will assure that procurement processes will be open, transparent and competitive, and all larger contracts will be published internationally. This should assure that value for money will always be achieved.

The establishment of a Environmentally sound management of waste, including POPs, system should be quite cost effective in that it will allow that coherent Legal and Institutional framework acts as integrated instrument to discipline the chemicals management in the country, minimizing waste and effects on health and ecosystems, which have a containment cost associated to them.

Belize will also dispose stocks of PCBs and DDT in the country through export process that is environmentally sound and most cost-effective in the country's reality. Also, the : UPOPs release reduction in waste management operations and agriculture shall, at the same time, reduce emissions of U-POPs and establish a production base for sugar cane in the country that is more sustainable and cost effective in the medium to long term.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN: Section IX of the UNDP ProDoc provides an overview of M&E Plan.

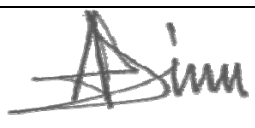
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- 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 form. 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/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.		03/25/2014	Jacques Van Engel	+1 (212) 906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).
Please refer to Annex A “Project Results Framework” of the UNDP Project Document

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The comments by the GEF SEC were addressed at the PIF evaluation stage.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁵

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Definition of needs and strategies for institutional strengthening	10,000	6,000	4,000
Definition of needs and strategies for improvements to regulatory and policy framework including enforcement	10,000	6,000	4,000
Develop methodology and general principles for a sustainable chemicals and waste management	10,000	6,000	4,000
Development M&E strategy	8,000	2,500	5,500
Co-finance scheme project definition	12,000	3,199	8,801
Total	50,000	23,699	26,301

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A