



# REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: June 30, 2010

Resubmission Date: January 28, 2011

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3806

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 4229

COUNTRY(IES): Honduras

PROJECT TITLE: Strengthening National Management Capacities and reducing releases of POPs in Honduras

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Persistent Organic Pollutants

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): POPs SP1 and POPs SP2

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: NA

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	June 2009
Agency Approval date	April 2011
Implementation Start	May 2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	May 2013
Project Closing Date	April 2015

## A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**Project Objective:** Reduction in health and environmental risks of POPs through the application of principles of sound environmental management within the context of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention

Project Components	Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing		Co-Financing		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Development of institutional capacities and strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework for the management and elimination of POPs and the reduction of their impacts	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-100% of budget requirements of lead authority (CESCCO) satisfied for analysis and regulatory roles</li> <li>-4 key institutions make provision for adopting principles of sound chemicals management.</li> <li>-Regulatory instruments on Management of Solid Waste, Implementation of PRTR, Management of Contaminated Sites adopted</li> <li>-Technical Guides and standards on transport of Dangerous Goods, Storage of Industrial Chemicals, temporary storage of Hazardous Waste, environmental quality and remediation criteria for contaminated sites, sound management of PCBs and Solid Waste Management.</li> <li>-System of environmental indicators related to POPs and hazardous wastes is operating in CESCCO</li> <li>-80% of laboratory analyses are being carried on a cost recovery basis</li> <li>-Actions related to sound chemical management included in operational plans of target institutions (SAG, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, SERNA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Information documents and presentations to orient policy makers</li> <li>-Strategy for incorporation of hazardous waste issues including POPs into key government institutions.</li> <li>-Mainstreaming of Sound Chemicals Management into National Development Plans.</li> <li>-Proposal of legal and regulatory framework for POPs and pesticides, including specific provisions for prevention, focused on sound management and the avoidance of accumulation of stocks.</li> <li>- System for transparent tracking of movement and disposed quantities of intentionally produced POPs and of stocks of pesticides.</li> <li>- Databases of the locations and characteristics of sites contaminated with intentionally produced POPs (public and private sector)</li> <li>-Management guidelines including safety standards for the handling, transport, storage and disposal of intentional produced POPs.</li> <li>-Development of programme for monitoring of human health and environmental effects of POPs pesticides and PCBs at hot spots.</li> <li>-Strengthening of analytical competences at key government laboratories.</li> </ul>	403,518	24	1,250,000	76	1,653,518

2. Increase of awareness regarding the nature, impacts and management of hazardous chemicals and wastes	TA	<p>-Increased understanding of POPs emissions, exposures and control among key groups increased.</p> <p>-350 secondary schools (70% of all official state secondary schools) have inserted in the subject of natural science, the theme of chemicals management</p> <p>-1 graduate program of the Autonomous University of Honduras has inserted chemicals management in their curricula and is studied by representatives of the sector.</p>	<p>-Outreach programmes to people in risk of exposure to POPs and companies using and generating POPs and hazardous chemicals, regarding sound management practices and the avoidance of accumulation of new stocks.</p> <p>-Educational materials on hazardous chemicals and wastes, risks and legislation, for high schools and teachers</p> <p>-Postgraduate programme in sound environmental management of hazardous chemicals and wastes</p>	259,844	18	1,170,410	82	1,430,254
3. Sound environmental management and elimination of intentionally produced POPs	TA	<p>-18t (3.6t POPs pesticides and 14.4t of contaminated pesticides) eliminated (100% of amount currently inventoried)</p> <p>-100% (100t) of disused equipment contaminated with PCBs found in first inventory eliminated</p> <p>-96t of PCB equipment currently in use will continue to be used with supervision, subject to eventual elimination after project end</p> <p>-100 nationwide sites subjected to detailed inventories of PCB stocks</p> <p>-Remediation measures (for example signposting, fencing or cleanup) adopted in 6 pilot sites contaminated with PCBs and 6 pilot sites contaminated with POPs pesticides (5 storehouses and a containment area of a fruit company)</p> <p>-2 sites for centralization of equipment contaminated with PCBs to be financed by ENEE and 1 site for POPs contaminated pesticides to be financed by Ministry of Health, with adequate storage conditions, containing chemicals currently stored in other sites (POPs pesticides and the ones contaminated with POPs held in 4 storehouses.</p>	<p>-Disposal through export of 18 tons of POPs pesticides</p> <p>-Programme for the replacement of PCB containing transformers.</p> <p>-Disposal of current inventory of unused equipment with PCBs (100t)</p> <p>-Disposal of PCB waste equipment replacement programme in ENEE</p> <p>-Commitments exist to eliminate 30t of PCBs equipment</p> <p>-Improved inventories on POPs Pesticides and PCBs.</p> <p>-Strategy and programme for replacement of PCB containing equipment held by private sector developed.</p> <p>-Strategy and plan for the cleanup of sites contaminated with POPs pesticides and PCBs taking into consideration the polluters pays principle.</p> <p>-Training of site owners (e.g. ENEE and Ministry of Health) for clean up of sites contaminated intentionally produced POPs.</p> <p>-Upgrading of existing temporary storage sites as per newly adopted technical guidance.</p>	993,890	20	4,000,000	80	4,993,890

4. Minimizing releases of unintentionally produced POPs from current Waste Management practices	-5 municipal pilot projects developing Master Plans for integral management of solid wastes. -320 g I-TEQ/year emitted from burning of solid waste and landfill fires (20% reduction over baseline level – will be reassessed at the outset of project implementation) -5 municipal pilot projects implementing integral management of solid wastes including non-burning practices of wastes in domestic and landfill area.	-Manuals, guides and advice to municipalities for the management of solid wastes. - Demonstration projects for reducing burning of solid waste and thereby reducing dioxin and furan emissions - Plan for the replication of best practices for domestic waste disposal sites -Documentation of lessons learned.	727,748	11	5,763,170	89	6,490,918
5. Project management			265,000	40	400,000	60	665,000
<b>Total Project Costs</b>			2,650,000	17	12,583,580	83	15,233,580

**B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT** (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
CESCCO/SERNA	Government	In kind	1,400,000.00	11.1
Presidential Commission for the Modernisation of the State (World Bank Loan for ENEE)	Multilat. Agency	Cash	4,000,000.00	31.8
Municipal Government of Comayagua (DANIDA Regional Environment Programme PROMECA)	Government	Cash	1,716,400.00	13.6
Municipal Government of La Ceiba (DANIDA Regional Environment Programme PROMECA)	Government	Cash	87,750.00	0.7
Municipal Government of the Central District (Honduras-Spain Debt Reconversion administered by CABIE)	Government	Cash	2,000,000.00	15.9
Northern Cement (Cementos del Norte)	Private sector	Cash	31,672.80	0.3
National Council for Cleaner Production	Private sector	Cash	40,000.00	0.3
Grupo Terra	Private sector	In kind	1,170,410.25	9.3
Honduran Institute of Tourism (Honduras-Spain Debt Reconversion administered by CABIE)	Government	Cash	1,887,347.25	15.0
UNDP/UNEP SAICM project	GEF Agency	Cash	250,000.00	2.0
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			12,583,580.30	100%

\* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

**C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)**

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	100,000	2,650,000	2,750,000	275,000	2,650,000
Co-financing	100,000	12,583,580	12,683,580		6,630,000
<b>Total</b>	200,000	15,233,580	15,433,580	275,000	9,280,000

**D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)<sup>1</sup>**

N/A

**E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount(\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing** (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants*</i>	439.2	403,800	400,000	803,900

<i>International consultants*</i>	37.6	84,600	100,000	184,600
<b>Total</b>	476.8	488,400	500,000	988,400

\* Details to be provided in Annex C.

\*\*Pronegocios consultant support to preparation of business plans by local businesses

#### F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants*</i>	339	161,600	20,000	181,600
<i>International consultants**</i>	12	30,000	45,000	75,000
<i>Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications</i>		45,400	50,000	95,400
<i>Travel</i>		13,000	10,000	23,000
<i>Others</i>		15,000	275,000	290,000
<b>Total</b>	351	265,000	400,000	665,000

\* Details provided in Annex C –

\*\*External consultants for mid term and final reviews.

#### G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes no X

#### H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

1. Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be adapted from procedures established by UNDP and GEF for Full Size Projects and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP-GEF. The main components of project M&E will be the following:

- Inception workshop.
- Day to day monitoring of implementation progress by the Project Coordinator, based on the project’s Annual Work Plan and its indicators.
- Periodic monitoring of implementation progress by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary.
- Annual Monitoring through Tripartite Programme/Project Review (TPR) *meetings*, which will occur at least once every year.
- External evaluations in years 2 and 4.
- Terminal tripartite review, in the last month of the project period.

<b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Budget US\$</b> <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	<b>Time frame</b>
Inception Workshop and Report	Indicative cost: 3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan’s preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	Indicative cost: 27,500	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	Indicative cost : 27,500	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	Indicative cost per year: 3,000 (total	Yearly

Type of M&E activity	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
	12,000)	
Visits to field sites	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	US\$70,000	

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:**

### **A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:**

1. This project will enable Honduras to put into effect some key recommendations of the recently-prepared action plans in the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Specifically, it will ensure that improved practices are introduced into both public and private sectors to reduce emissions of dioxins and furans from waste management; that the elimination of stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs, are carried out according to principles of sound environmental management. The project will also support the creation of an enabling environment for ensuring the Sound Chemical Management (especially POPs) in the long term and the corresponding reduction in risks to human health and the environment.

2. The NIP identifies the principal POPs problem in the country as the emission of dioxins and furans. It is estimated that 368.86 g I-TEQ/year of dioxins and furans originate from domestic waste burning and 28 g I-TEQ/year from landfill fires. Additional sources, which have yet to be quantified with precision, include the burning of agricultural residue, forest fires, and the use of biomass for domestic and industrial energy. The existence of remnant stocks of POPs pesticides poses a less significant problem. A survey carried out during the preparation of the NIP found only two sites (a banana company and a Government storehouse) containing a total of 3.8 metric tons, and both of these had adequate storage conditions. More significant is the existence of large amounts of other pesticides estimated at 38.5 metric tons of these at least 14 tons is contaminated with POPs pesticides. Much is stored under seriously inadequate conditions, leading to serious risks to human health and the environment. The survey also found 63 electrical transformers with PCBs, with a total weight of 196 metric tons including 61 metric tons of oils with PCBs (the relative proportions of pure PCBs and other oils contaminated with PCBs are not known at this stage) in the transformation network of the National Electrical Energy Company (ENEE).

3. A number of barriers exist at present to achieving the NIP goals of reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, eliminating remaining stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs in a safe and effective manner, and ensuring the application of principles of sound environmental management to POPs in the long term.

4. *Barrier 1: Limited institutional capacities for applying sound environmental management of POPs.* The lead institution in relation to POPs is the Centre for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO), a department of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources which has executed the GEF enabling activity “Assisting the Government of Honduras in complying with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention”. POPs are a multi-sector issue, however, and their sound management requires effective inter-institutional collaboration at all levels. A National Management Committee (NMC) was established during the process of formulating the NIP, and has to date been effective as a channel for expressing the concerns and priorities of the diverse institutions within interests in POPs, however its members have not yet formalized their participation internally and as a result the risk exists that it will cease to function without the levels of regular support and motivation that have been provided by CESCCO to date. The application of sound environmental management of POPs is also impeded by the existence of severe limitations in technical capacities at the level of individual institutions. Municipal authorities typically have little or no knowledge of the existence of alternative waste management practices for the reduction of dioxin and furan emissions, such as landfills and recycling, or capacities to identify and characterize the impacts associated with the disposal practices that predominate at present, particularly burning, in terms of UPOPs emissions. The application of sound strategies for the reduction of POPs impacts and risks is impeded by the existence of inadequate information in Government institutions regarding the location and magnitude of emissions of dioxins and furans, and of stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs. This problem is compounded by the inadequate communication of the available information between the institutions involved.

5. *Barrier 2: Poorly developed regulatory and policy framework for the management of POPs.* The implementation of effective actions to address risks associated with POPs and hazardous chemicals in general is impeded by the absence of national policy on their management, with a systematic, strategic and integrated perspective. Regarding the specific issue of POPs, while there is clarity regarding the commitments associated with the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, there is as yet limited legal clarity regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of different institutions of the Government. While hazardous chemicals are referred to in a wide range of laws and regulations, the level of emphasis accorded to different issues does not necessarily correspond to the level of importance of each in terms of risks to human health and the environment. Legislative instruments on agricultural chemicals are far more developed than those on chemicals for domestic or industrial use. The legislation is particularly weak in relation to the production, marketing and final disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Also detailed technical guidelines covering handling, transport and storage is absent.

6. *Barrier 3: Inadequate awareness of the nature, impacts and management of POPs.* Ignorance of the identity of POPs, the risks that they pose and the options available for the reduction of these risks is widespread at all levels. Domestic wastes are routinely burned, both at household level and in municipal rubbish tips, resulting in large-scale emissions of dioxins and furans. Awareness of the environmental impacts of improper practices is generally limited to the potential of burning to generate particulate matter, and the immediate toxicity of chemicals rather than their environmental persistence. In addition, there is limited public awareness of the regulatory and institutional framework regarding POPs and hazardous chemicals in general.

7. *Barrier 4: Insufficient resources for the elimination of intentionally produced POPs and the reduction of emissions of un-intentionally produced POPs.* A number of POPs issues require one-off investments to achieve permanent elimination, as in the case of PCBs and POPs pesticides, as well as permanent reductions in the emissions of un-intentionally produced POPs. The production and import of intentionally produced POPs have now been banned, but a clean up stockpiles and historical releases is still needed. The potential long term benefits from the above mentioned investments have not been quantified.

8. In order to remove these barriers and thereby ensure that POPs are subjected to sound environmental management, and also to ensure that concrete reductions in POPs stocks and emissions are achieved during the period of the project, the project will undertake actions in the following areas.

9. *Firstly*, the project will support the development of institutional capacities for the management and disposal of POPs and the reduction of their impacts. A wide range of institutions are involved in POPs issues at a range of levels, however the project will avoid excessive dispersion of effort by focusing on objectively identified institutions with key roles in relation to priority issues, and by promoting mechanisms for coordination and synergy between institutions. The key structure in this regard will be the National Management Committee (NMC) which was established during the process of formulation of the NIP. The project will support the functioning of the NMC and will also provide advice to its diverse institutional members on the development of mechanisms and regulations to ensure the continuity of their participation in the NMC in the long term. Guidelines and training will also be provided on the safe storage and handling of remaining stocks of POPs pesticides, other pesticides potentially contaminated with POPs, and electrical transformers contaminated with PCBs. Recipient institutions in these cases will include national, regional and local offices of the Ministries of Public Health, Agriculture and Livestock and the ENEE (including the World Bank funded initiative to replace existing equipment that contains PCBs), as well as municipal authorities and private companies. Given that these institutions and companies typically also manage a wide range of other potentially dangerous chemicals other than POPs, the guidelines and training will cover sound chemical management in general, albeit with particular emphasis on POPs. In order to maximize cost-effectiveness, private sector support will be enlisted in the distribution of guidelines and the provision of training, which will wherever possible be channeled through private sector organizations which bring together large numbers of individual producers and companies.

10. Building on the pilot experiences proposed under Component 3 & 4, project staff will provide training to those institutions (central Government, municipalities or private sector), which manage sites where POPs are present or which generate POPs emissions. GEF resources will principally be used for the provision of methodological support and training, and the institutions in question will provide co-financing in the form of staff time and in a number of cases, the purchase of environmental monitoring equipment.

11. The capacity building to be supported by the project will also focus on developing capacities in regulatory entities, especially SERNA. The project will also support the development of databases which will allow the management of regularly updated information on the location of POPs emissions sites and stocks, and of systems for the sharing of

information on POPs between different sector institutions and between the private and public sectors. The project will in addition fund technical studies, leading to increased understanding of the nature and magnitude of POPs problems nationwide (such as the magnitude of dioxin and furan emissions from different waste disposal process and different agricultural and industrial processes), which will allow improved targeting of actions aimed at eliminating them and reducing emissions. This includes improving the national inventories on un- and intentionally produced POPs. Procedures will also be developed for strengthening synergies between institutions within the SERNA, particularly between CESSCO and the Directorates of Environmental Management (DGA) and Environmental Control (DECA).

12. *Secondly*, the project will support the development of a favourable regulatory framework for the sound environmental management of potentially hazardous chemicals (including the elimination of POPs) and the limitation of their impacts. In complement to strengthening the NMC as proposed above under Component 1, the project will support the development of legal instruments formalizing the leading role of the committee in relation to plans and decisions related to POPs management. Based on legal analyses that have been carried out during the PPG phase, proposals will be developed, discussed and promoted for modifications in existing regulatory instruments, aimed at harmonizing provisions between sectors in relation to potentially hazardous chemicals, wastes and contaminated sites. These initiatives will be carried out within the framework of the National Policy for Chemical Management, which will have been developed throughout the current enabling activity in support of the NIP: project resources will be used to facilitate the application of this policy, and its mainstreaming throughout the plans and strategies of institutions related to POPs issues.

13. *Thirdly*, the project will support activities aimed at raising public awareness of issues related to hazardous chemicals and wastes (technical knowledge in specific institutions is addressed under Component 1). These will include an outreach programme aimed at providing information to vulnerable groups and the public as a whole on the identity of POPs chemicals, the nature and magnitude of the risks associated with exposure to them and other hazardous chemical and wastes, and the policy, institutional and legal framework associated with them. Building on the favourable environment provided by the new Environmental Education Law, the project will support the inclusion of issues of safe chemical management and health risks into the environmental education syllabi of high schools, through the provision of educational materials, the training of teachers and school visits by project staff: this will have a strong replication effect as students will transmit messages regarding the risks and management of chemicals to their parents. The project will also support the development of a university level graduate programme sound environmental management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

14. *Fourthly*, the project will support concrete investments in the reduction of emissions of dioxins and furans and the elimination of remaining known stocks of intentionally produced POPs. This will be carried through joint investments with other funding agencies and the private sector. In the priority area of dioxins and furans, emphasis will be placed on pilot experiences of improved practices for the management of solid wastes, including waste separation and recycling, such as those financed by DANIDA and the European Union, and for the development of small businesses based on waste recycling and composting: GEF funds will be used in an incremental manner to support the systematization, replication and diffusion of the dispersed pilot initiatives that will be supported by DANIDA, resulting eventually in improved waste management nationwide; awareness raising regarding the health implications of dioxin and furan emissions from waste disposal; and the strengthening of municipal governments. The project will also develop specific institutional capacities in support of the concrete investments. Practical guidelines will be developed and staff training provided on the management and disposal of solid wastes in ways that avoid the emission of dioxins and furans, such as waste separation and recycling. This will principally be directed at municipal authorities. The project will ensure safe elimination of PCBs in possession of ENEE (focusing on obsolete contaminated equipment, as a complement to the World Bank's investment in replacing equipment that is currently in use) and remaining POPs pesticides. In addition, proper management and phase-out planning will be put in place at private sector parties that are found to be in possession of PCBs or POPs pesticides.

Group	POPs	Existence
POPs Pesticides	DDT No. CAS: 50-29-3	3,500 Kg
	Clordane No. CAS: 57-74-9 Aldrin No. CAS: 309-00-2	135 Kg
Industrial	PCBs No. CAS:1336-36-3	100,000 Kg (equipment and oils)

15. The global environmental benefits of the project will consist of the sustained reduction of emissions of dioxins and furans, the safe permanent elimination of POPs pesticides and PCBs from the country for disposal overseas, and reduced risks of impacts on human health and the environment resulting from spills or accidental exposure to other hazardous chemicals and wastes.

#### Summary of impacts on POPs stocks and emissions

Baseline	GEF alternative
<b>Pesticides:</b>	
<i>Description:</i> Stocks of POPs pesticides and others contaminated with POPs are held in dangerously inadequate conditions	<i>Description:</i> All stocks of POPs pesticides and others contaminated with POPs will be disposed of and contaminated sites will be remediated
<i>Baseline values:</i> - 18t (3.6t POPs pesticides and 14.4t of contaminated pesticides) are currently inventoried - 18 potentially contaminated sites with pesticides POPs exist (1 <sup>st</sup> Inventory).	<i>Target values:</i> - No POPs pesticides or pesticides contaminated with POPs (0t) are reported. - Remediation measures adopted in 6 pilot sites contaminated with POPs pesticides (5 storehouses and a containment area of a fruit company)
<b>PCBs:</b>	
<i>Description:</i> Equipment containing PCBs will continue to be used and will be managed and maintained in ways that allow cross-contamination between equipment with and without PCBs, exposure of workers to health risks and contamination of storage sites for equipment with PCBs.	<i>Description:</i> Disused transformers will be disposed of, in collaboration with WB PROMEF project. The transformers currently in use will continue to be used with supervision, subject to eventual elimination after project end, additional amount of still in use transformers destroyed with WB funds. Staff in ENEE and private sector will be aware of how to manage and maintain of equipment containing PCBs.
<i>Baseline values:</i> - First inventory found 58t of disused equipment with PCBs and 138t still in use. - Currently an estimated of 45t of equipment with PCBs are kept by ENEE, of which 42t (13t identified in first inventory without label information and 29t currently found) are	<i>Target values:</i> - 100% (58t) of disused equipment found in first inventory and (42t) of disused equipment currently found held by ENEE are eliminated having a grand total of 100t to be disposed. - Remediation measures adopted in 6 pilot sites contaminated with PCBs



Baseline	GEF alternative
disused and 3t are still in use. - Additional amount still in use, remaining to be quantified by ENEE under WB project (PROMEF). - 5 contaminated sites with PCBs and 18 sites are considered as potentially contaminated with PCBs (1 <sup>st</sup> Inventory); an additional site was found to date.	
<b>UPOPs (dioxins and furans):</b>	
<i>Description:</i> Initiatives by municipal authorities and supported by DANIDA would focus principally on management of solid waste disposal sites but fail to ensure adequate coverage or to address the phenomena causing UPOPs emissions (burning in backyards, dumps and to recover metals).	<i>Description:</i> Solid waste collection, management and disposal will be guided by integrated plans at municipal level that allow the phenomena causing UPOPs emissions (burning in backyards, dumps and to recover metals) to be addressed
<i>Baseline values:</i> - The first inventory of dioxins and furans reported 400 g I-TEQ/year, only for the sub category of solid waste burning and fires in municipal dumps (equivalent to the burning of 250,000t). Baseline figure to be confirmed	<i>Target values:</i> 80 g I-TEQ/year reduction in UPOPs emitted from burning of solid waste and landfill fires (20% reduction over currently estimated baseline level), equivalent to a reduction of 50,000t in the amount of solid waste burnt. <b>This target will be reassessed at the outset of the project implementation.</b>

**B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

16. The project will enable the implementation of priority elements of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention, defined through an extensive multi-stakeholder process coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SERNA). The process of developing 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.

**C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

17. The project will contribute to Strategic Priority 1 (SP1) of the POPs focal area as it will develop an enabling environment of institutional capacities, awareness and regulations for the implementation of the country's NIP ( was submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat on January 13<sup>th</sup> 2010). In accordance with GEF guidance, this process will confer benefits in relation not only to POPs but also to chemicals more generally. Honduras corresponds to SP1 eligibility criteria, and has limited capacities for its implementation.

18. The project will also contribute to Strategic Priority 2 (SP2) as, under Components 3 and 4, it will result in concrete reductions in the quantities, tons of PCBs and POPs pesticides, and annual releases of unintentional POPs in the country, through investments in elimination and improved practices carried out in association with the Government, other international agencies and the private sector. The country will develop the necessary enabling environment for the effectiveness and sustainability of these emission reducing outcomes through regulatory, guidance and training components of the project corresponding to SP1.

**D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.**

19. The financing support to be provided with GEF resources will consist of a grant, which will be used to:

- 1) Develop permanent improvements in institutional capacities and in the legal and policy framework for POPs management
- 2) Carry out one-off elimination of POPs stocks, supported with strong cofinancing.

**E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

20. The project will build upon GEF/UNDP Project 2323, 'Initial Assistance to Enable Honduras to Fulfill Its Obligations Under the Stockholm Convention', as it will respond to the priorities defined through that project expressed in the National Implementation Plan. It would complement the GEF-funded regional project, executed by the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO), in support of the phasing out of DDT in disease vector control, ensuring that the actions taken under that project are carried out as part of integrated national efforts to eliminate stocks of POPs pesticides. UNDP is currently implementing two GEF funded projects in Mexico on Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs (FSP) and in Nicaragua on Improved Management and release Containment of POPs Pesticides (MSP). There will be a close collaboration with the two projects, and exchange of experiences and lessons learned will be sought during project preparation and implementation. During the PPG phase, further discussions would be held with other Government institutions and cooperation agencies (including PAHO and FAO) to identify other complementary initiatives and to define the forms of linkage between this project and their initiatives.

21. The activities proposed in the project related to environmental monitoring will complement those proposed in the regional GEF/UNEP project 'Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States (GRULAC)'. The project will also coordinate activities with other PCB projects that are currently being developed in Mexico, Uruguay, and Brazil.

**D. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :**

22. This project will serve to strengthen foundational capacities for chemicals management within the country and provide a valuable means by which to link the POPs work to Honduras's broader national chemicals management agenda. This, in turn, will serve to support the GEF's strategic aim to promote the sound management of chemicals, as well as the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted in February 2006.

23. From a broader chemicals management perspective, and in order to encourage regional cooperation in support of Stockholm Convention objectives through dissemination of lessons learned and experiences gained during project execution, the proposed project could serve to complement and learn from the activities that are currently being implemented in the region in the POPs focal area.

24. Without the project the storage, management and disposal of hazardous chemicals would continue to be characterized by inadequate and dangerous practices due to inadequate technical capacities in public and private sectors, poorly applied regulation, limited awareness of risks, inadequate financial investment and inadequate inter-institutional coordination.

25. Remaining stocks of DDT would be eliminated with support from the GEF/Panamerican Health Organization project, but other POPs pesticides stockpiles would be left unattended with a significant risk of health and environmental impacts occurring, due to the highly inadequate conditions in which other POPs contaminated Pesticides and other chemicals are kept.

26. Improvements would be carried out to the efficiency of the electricity sector, but transformers and capacitors contaminated with PCBs, especially in the private sector would not be eliminated and would continue to pose environmental and human health risks.

27. Under the baseline scenario, solid wastes will continue to be inappropriately disposed, resulting in the continued emission of high levels of dioxins and furans from combustion processes

28. GEF involvement would focus on the application of principles of sound environmental management in all aspects of POPs in the country, and would leave a lasting enabling environment 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. In concrete terms, under the GEF scenario practices for the management of solid wastes would be replicated nationwide, resulting in sustained reductions in the levels of emissions of dioxins and furans; practices for reducing dioxin and furan emissions would also be mainstreamed widely throughout the private sector; and remaining stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs would be eliminated in a safe and effective manner.

**E. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy</b>
Limited Government commitment	Low	Awareness raising, focusing on health and environmental risks under baseline scenario. Involvement of key ministries through the coordination mechanism and chemicals mainstreaming process
Limited private sector commitment	Medium	Awareness raising through pilots, focusing on commercial and efficiency benefits.
Human exposure or environmental contamination	Medium	The project would generate guidelines, capacities and awareness that would minimize the risk of any such eventualities.
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.

**F. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:**

29. The cost-effectiveness of the project will be maximized through the following strategies:

- Addressing multiple POPs problems (POPs pesticides, PCBs and dioxins and furans) in a single project: this will generate cost-effectiveness benefits given that a number of issues, such as regulation, education, awareness building, capacity development and inter-institutional cooperation are cross-cutting between different types of POPs, rather than targeting one group of contaminants or sectors in separate project. This will decrease project overheads, such as management costs as compared with several smaller interventions.
- Addressing the management of non-POPs hazardous chemicals and wastes in the same project, which will similarly allow regulatory, capacity and coordination issues shared between POPs and non-POPs substances to be addressed with little additional cost.
- Focusing on a small number of pilot sites with high replication potential
- Linking into the initiatives of a range of other actors, allowing POPs dimensions to be added at little additional cost
- Use of international bidding for POPs disposal activities, allowing the best available price to be identified. Estimated costs of disposal of POPs pesticides and PCBs, based on quotations obtained to date, are as follows:

<b>Activity/Description</b>	<b>Cost (US\$ / ton)</b>	<b>Quantity (ton)</b>	<b>Total Cost (US\$)</b>
Elimination (high temperature) POPs pesticides stocks (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)	3,500	18	63,000
Elimination of total mass (oil and housing) contaminated with PCBs (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)	4,000	100	400,000
<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>			<b>463,000</b>

**PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT**

**A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:**

30. UNDP will be the sole implementing agency of the project.

**B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:**

31. The project will be executed under the NEX modality with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) as the Implementing Partner. SERNA will designate a Project Director, who will be a full-time member of that institution. A Project Coordinator will be contracted, who will be dedicated full time to the project and funded by GEF resources, and who will be responsible for overall executive coordination of the project. The Project Director will report to the Project Board, which will be chaired by the Minister of Environment or his/her representative, as Executive; a representative of UNDP, as Senior Supplier, and representatives of Senior Beneficiaries, including (subject to confirmation at project start-up), members of SAG, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, the National Centre for Clean Development and/or the Honduran Association of Municipalities (AMHON). UNDP will

provide **Project Assurance**, supporting the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions.

32. The duration of the project would be 4 years<sup>1</sup>.

**PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:**

2. Project design as presented in the Project Document is close to that proposed in the original PIF.

**PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF	<i>Y. Glemarec</i>	June, 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2010	Suely Carvalho	1-212-906- 6687	Suely.carvalho@undp.org

<sup>1</sup> The PIF proposed a duration of 5 years, however assessments carried out during the PPG phase indicated that the targets of the project could be achieved within 4 years. This change also has the benefit of reducing the proportion of total project funds that it is necessary to assign to project management, given the existence of various fixed annual costs.

## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### I. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

<b>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:</b>
5.1. Towards 2008, an integrated national environmental policy promoting equal access as well as the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources.
<b>Country Programme Outcome Indicators:</b>
5.1.3 The principal pilot cities and municipalities fortify their capacities for the elaboration and implementation of management plans for solid wastes.
<b>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy</b>
<b>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Persistent Organic Pollutants – POP</b>
<b>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: POPS SP1 and SP2</b>
<b>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:</b>
I – 1 Legislative and regulatory framework in place for the management of POPs, and chemicals more generally in Honduras.
I -2 Strengthened and sustainable administrative capacity, including chemicals management administration within Central Government in Honduras.
I – 3 Strengthened and sustainable capacity for enforcement in supported countries.
II – 1 Reduced risk of exposure to POPs of the local communities living close to contaminated sites and depending on fish from e.g. Pilot sites

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Project Objective<sup>2</sup> (equivalent to output in ATLAS)</b> Reduction in health and environmental risks of POPs through the application of principles of sound environmental management within the context of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention	Degree of incorporation by key institutions of National Policy on sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes, including POPs, in their activities.	Key institutions do not have an effective coordination mechanism and the current one is not officially formalized. There is not an approved National Policy on chemicals to provide of specific goals on Chemicals Management in Honduras, everyone works separately.	Actions related to sound chemical management included in operational plans of target institutions (SAG, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, SERNA)	SAICM Mainstreaming Strategy NMC executive decree NMC Work plan Key Institutions Operational Plans	There is an interest of the executive power, as well of all institutions of the NMC to develop a work plan and approve it Funds are included for operational plans. The site owners and other public and private actors involved are not committed to the environmentally sound management of POPs pesticides. Suitable sites for temporary storage are not prepared  Disposal projects are not a priority for the ENEE authorities There is no willingness of the
	Quantity of POPs and pesticides contaminated with POPs in existence	18t (3.6t POPs pesticides and 14.4t of contaminated pesticides) are currently inventoried	No POPs pesticides or pesticides contaminated with POPs (0t) are reported.	Final reports of the elimination of pesticides POPs.	
	Total mass of PCBs contaminated equipment (unused electrical transformers and capacitors contaminated with PCBs), that have been replaced and safely	First inventory found 58t of disused equipment with PCBs and 138t still in use. Currently an estimated of 45t of equipment with	100% (58t) of disused equipment found in first inventory and (42t) of disused equipment currently found held by	Final reports of the elimination of PCBs done by GEF project. Final reports of the elimination of PCBs	

<sup>2</sup> Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	disposed of	PCBs are kept by ENEE, of which 42t (13t identified in first inventory without label information and 29t currently found) are disused and 3t are still in use. Additional amount still in use, remaining to be quantified by ENEE under WB project (PROMEF).	ENEE are eliminated having a grand total of 100t to be disposed. The transformers currently in use will continue to be used with supervision, subject to eventual elimination after project end, additional amount of still in use transformers destroyed with WB funds.	done by PROMEF project.	<p>authorities of the Secretary of Health and ENEE to proceed with implementing the plan of containment and remediation of contaminated sites. The generators are not conscious and are willing to invest to implement BAT and BEP. Those involved in the experience, are not interested in transmitting.</p> <p>- No municipalities interested in replicating these experiences.</p>
	Number of contaminated sites subject to remediation measures	18 potentially contaminated sites with pesticides POPs exist (1 <sup>st</sup> Inventory). 5 contaminated sites with PCBs and 18 sites are considered as potentially contaminated with PCBs (1 <sup>st</sup> Inventory); an additional site was found to date.	Remediation measures adopted in 6 pilot sites contaminated with PCBs and 6 pilot sites contaminated with POPs pesticides (5 storehouses and a containment area of a fruit company)	Technical reports on remediation of sites contaminated by POPs pesticides and PCBs. National Inventory of contaminated sites.	
	Reduction in the emission of unintentionally produced POPs from the burning of solid waste and landfill fires	The first inventory of dioxins and furans reported 400 g I-TEQ/year, only for the sub category of solid waste burning and fires in municipal dumps. Baseline figure to be confirmed.	80 g I-TEQ/year reduction in UPOPs emitted from burning of solid waste and landfill fires (20% reduction over currently estimated baseline level). <b>The baseline and target will be reassessed at the outset of the project implementation.</b>	Updated Inventory of Dioxins and Furans estimated emissions.	
<b>Outcome 1<sup>3</sup></b> Existence of adequate Institutional capacities and regulatory and policy framework for the management and	Percentage of budget requirements of lead authority (CESCCO) satisfied for analysis and regulatory roles	CESCCO currently do not have self-sustaining financial resources or personnel resources to address the management of chemicals in Honduras.	100% of budget requirements of lead authority (CESCCO) satisfied for analysis and regulatory roles	Strategic Institutional plan Yearly Financial Status Report	There is interest from the central government and SERNA to allocate national funds for implementation of SMC. There is an interest of the

<sup>3</sup> All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
elimination of POPs and the reduction of their impacts	Frequency of meetings of National Management Committee (without GEF financial support)	Meetings only held with external project support, for design of NIP enabling project and SAICM implementation plan having no specific national budget lines to be sustainable.	Medium Term Work Plan elaborated and 4 meetings held per year. Integration of sound management of chemicals in 4 key institutions.	NMC Work plan Inter institutional Cooperation Agreements Meeting Acts	sectors that involves the NMC to execute a work plan: private, governmental, academic, local governments, NGO, and civil associations. The key actors, (NCA and NMC) support the development, approval and implementation of these instruments.
	Existence and implementation of appropriate regulatory instruments and guidelines regarding solid waste management and chemicals management	Regulatory Framework has gaps that prevent inter-agency coordination and clear guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive management approach based in life cycle of chemicals. Lack of specific regulations for site remediation and hazardous waste management, as well as technical and practical guidelines for municipalities on solid waste management.	Regulatory instruments generated on - Management of Solid Waste - Implementation of PRTR, Management of Contaminated Sites Technical Guides and standards on transport of Dangerous Goods, Storage of Industrial Chemicals, temporary storage of Hazardous Waste, environmental quality and remediation criteria for contaminated sites, sound management of PCBs and Solid Waste Management.	National Gazette reflecting regulation's publication  Technical Guides published	The instruments clearly define responsibilities for implementation and identify funding sources for its financing. Political will of key institutions in the operation of the indicator system is not permanently.  Clear defined responsibilities of CESSCO according to new instruments to be adopted within the framework of the SMC and is designated CESSCO as the technical directorate responsible.
	Adequacy of procedures for monitoring effectiveness of management of POPs and other chemicals	Currently does not operate a system of effective information exchange between possessors of POPs (and UPOPs releasers) and regulatory institutions. Conditions are unknown for hazardous waste and their holders.	System of indicators related to POPs and hazardous wastes is operating in CESSCO.	System operational Manual  Centralized database in CESSCO	There is a clear accounting and there are no transfers according to the proportion of institutional needs of CESSCO.
	Percentage of laboratory analyses required to monitor the implementation of national policy on hazardous chemicals and wastes being carried on a cost recovery basis	CESSCO currently is not sustainable, only 10% are being carried on a cost recovery basis	80% of laboratory analyses are being carried on a cost recovery basis (derived from the implementation of the National Policy).	Strategic Institutional Plan of CESSCO with chemicals management goals.  CESSCO's yearly	

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
				financial status report	
<b>Outcome 2</b> Increased awareness regarding the nature, impacts and management of hazardous chemicals and wastes	Number of high schools nationwide that include issues of hazardous chemicals and wastes, risks and legislation in primary and secondary education.	Environment has been mainstreamed into the national educational curriculum, however there is no reference to the issue of teaching COPs, the chemical approach is contained only in pesticides.	350 secondary schools (70% of all official state secondary schools) have inserted in the subject of natural science, the theme of chemicals management.	Teacher training plans. - Aide Memoire, attendance at training workshops, technical meetings, technical reports during the training process (teachers-students).	Little interest by the Secretary of State for Education, Departmental Directors and Teachers to incorporate SMC especially POPs in institutional activities. No additional budget allocation for the sustainability of the training program. No approval in a timely manner of the programs created and updated.
	Number of postgraduate programmes that include aspects of risk management of hazardous chemicals in their pensum.	No graduate program now considers the risk management for chemicals, there is only the risk management approach for natural phenomena.	1 graduate program of the Autonomous University of Honduras has inserted chemicals management in their curricula and is studied by representatives of the sector.	Letter of understanding with the UNAH. Documentary evidence of the approved module. Certificates of enrolment and graduation of postgraduates	
	Proportion of project beneficiaries in pilot sites who have increased awareness on the environmentally sound management of chemicals and pesticides with emphasis on the practice of not burning of wastes	Awareness of chemical and waste issues is virtually inexistent (baseline to be defined precisely at project start)	170,000 people are awareness on the environmentally sound management of chemicals and pesticides with emphasis on the practice of not burning of wastes (criteria to be determined at project start)	Household questionnaire (to be developed at project start)	
	Numbers of staff members of key institutions with knowledge of chemicals management issues such as lifecycle management of chemicals, occupational safety, first aid for poisoning, management of contaminated sites	Baseline to be developed at project startup	Staff of institutions including Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Finance, ENEE, Fire Department, COHEP, ANDI, Municipalities of Tegucigalpa, Choloma, San Pedro Sula, Comayagua and Choluteca and farmer networks have	Institutional surveys	



	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions		
			knowledge of chemicals management issues (targets to be developed precisely at project start).				
<b>Outcome 3</b> Sound environmental management and elimination of intentionally produced POPs	Number of sites subjected to detailed inventories of PCB stocks.	Sites inventoried to date		Additional sites to be inventoried		Second National Inventory of PCBs with emphasis on the private sector.	The site owners and other public and private actors involved are not committed to the environmentally sound management of PCB. The remediation of sites contaminated with PCBs is not a priority for the different actors involved.  The private sector maintains its commitment to implement the strategy and reports regularly to the competent authority its fulfilment.  There is no willingness on behalf of the authorities of the Ministry of Health on the suitability of the site.  There is no availability of a proper site property of ENEE with strategic location and suitable for safe storage.
		Private sector	48	Private sector	70		
		ENEE	70	ENEE	20		
		Other public facilities	1	Other public facilities	10		
	Total	119	Total	100			
Total mass of PCB equipment to which the private sector has made a commitment for replacement and disposal	Current mass to be determined through inventories (5t found to date)	Commitments exist to eliminate 30t of PCBs equipment (subject to results of inventory)	Strategy for the removal, replacement, proper management and disposal of PCBs equipment with the private sector.				
Number of storage sites containing or intended for POPs pesticides and PCBs in the country that have adequate conditions for safe temporary storage.	One store house with regular conditions for the containment of pesticides POPs, one vault of the private sector that contains 3.5 tons of DDT. Four store houses with inadequate containment conditions of contaminated pesticides with POPs. 15 sites disused equipment containing PCBs.	2 sites for centralization of equipment contaminated with PCBs to be financed by ENEE and 1 site for POPs contaminated pesticides to be financed by Ministry of Health, with adequate storage conditions, containing chemicals currently stored in other sites (POPs pesticides and the ones contaminated with POPs held in 4 storehouses.	Construction and operational report of the collection centres of PCBs equipment by ENEE  Upgrading and operational report of the collection centre of pesticides POPs stocks by Ministry of Health.  Chemicals tracking database ????				
Number of members of staff of ENEE and private sector with knowledge of safe PCB management	To be determined through staff surveys to be carried out at project start up	Target to be defined at project start up	Staff surveys	Environmental authorizations for new temporary storage facilities takes longer than foreseen.			
<b>Outcome 4</b> Minimized releases of unintentionally produced POPs from current Waste Management practices.	Number of municipalities implementing Integral Management of Solid Waste.	Currently all municipalities show weakness in the management of solid waste, it prevail open burning of wastes at the stage of final disposal and limitations on the collection service, with backyard waste burning	5 municipal pilot projects developing Master Plans for integral management of solid wastes.	City Master Plan in each of the pilot municipalities. - Plan training and workshop reports. - Materials (guides) - Final Document of the Environmental	Local authorities are not willing to participate in the formulation of master plans for solid waste management because its implementation affects generators. Environmental permit extends the landfill execution.		

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
		practices. Local governments do not have a comprehensive perspective on solid waste management.		Monitoring Plan - Progress Reports of the Monitoring Plan prepared by the municipal authorities - Reports of monitoring and evaluation of Environmental Monitoring Plan.	The municipal technical personnel capable of maintaining monitoring and control to avoid burning of solid waste in landfills.
	Reduction in the amount of solid wastes that are burnt	Approximately 80% of solid wastes in rural areas and 1% of solid wastes in urban areas are burnt (a total of around 250,000t, although baseline figures will be confirmed at startup)	Total amount of solid waste burnt is reduced by 50,000t	Inspections of a sample of waste disposal sites	
	Number of municipal waste disposal sites with adequate management practices (non-burn)	Usually in the country the burning of solid waste at the disposal stage is a voluntary practice, and occasionally happens accidentally.	5 municipal pilot projects implementing integral management of solid wastes including non-burning practices of wastes in domestic and landfill area.	Final Document of the Environmental Monitoring Plan - Progress Reports of the Monitoring Plan prepared by the municipal authorities - Reports of monitoring and evaluation of Environmental Monitoring Plan.	

**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)

**STAP Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF), 20<sup>th</sup> May 2009**

Reviewer's comments	Responses
STAP has no comments on the scientific and technical aspects of this PIF.	No responses required

**GEFSec comments on PIF, December 29, 2008**

Reviewer's comments	Responses at time of PIF submission	Responses at time of request for CEO Endorsement																
<b>10. Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?</b>																		
We would like to see in the project document greater acknowledgement of, and links to, the various initiatives related to pesticides management in the Central America sub-region, including with PAHO for example.	During the PPG phase, further discussions would be held with other Government institutions and cooperation agencies (including PAHO and FAO) to identify other complementary initiatives and to define the forms of linkage between this project and their initiatives.	Investigations carried out during the PPG phase revealed that the PAHO Project is approaching its end and the only task pending is to ship out the DDT for destruction, and that FAO activities in the region do not coincide with the current project. As explained in the Project Document, the project will coordinate with the UNDP Pesticides project in Nicaragua (GEF ID 3345)																
<b>11. Is the proposed project likely to be cost-effective?</b>																		
Please provide estimated cost-effectiveness for disposal of pesticides, PCBs, and U-POPs release reduction. (\$/ton; \$/TEQ) –or explain that this will be developed during PPG and elaborated in prodoc.	Some outdated costs already exist for the disposal of pesticides, and the only available estimates for PCBs disposal are from Colombia. These will be validated and updated during the PPG phase. In the case of U-POPs, estimates will be developed during the PPG phase in the pilot sites.	Figures for the cost of disposal of pesticides are now given in Annex II of the Project Document																
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity/Description</th> <th>Cost (US\$/ton)</th> <th>Quantity (ton)</th> <th>Total Cost (US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High temperature elimination of POPs pesticides stocks (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)</td> <td>3,500.00</td> <td>18</td> <td>63,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elimination of total mass (oil and housing) contaminated with PCBs (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)</td> <td>4,000.00</td> <td>100</td> <td>400,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL (US\$)</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><b>463,000.00</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity/Description	Cost (US\$/ton)	Quantity (ton)	Total Cost (US\$)	High temperature elimination of POPs pesticides stocks (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)	3,500.00	18	63,000.00	Elimination of total mass (oil and housing) contaminated with PCBs (including packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and disposal)	4,000.00	100	400,000.00	<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>			<b>463,000.00</b>
		Activity/Description	Cost (US\$/ton)	Quantity (ton)	Total Cost (US\$)													
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<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>			<b>463,000.00</b>															

**Responses to comments on PIF by German Council member**

Reviewer's comments	Responses
There is no co-funding from the private sector included. It is general practice in GEF funded projects dealing with environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs from transformers and capacitors to demand significant amount of co-funding contributions from the private sector. If funds from	Electricity distribution in Honduras, which accounts for the great majority of PCB stocks in the country, is in the hands of the State owned National Electrical Energy Company ENEE, not the private sector. There will be significant cofunding (\$4 million) associated with the ENEE, for the replacement of transformers with PCBs. There is to date little information on PCB stocks in the private sector, but the project will address this situation by working with private sector actors to identify such stocks and

the private sector are mobilised, the risk for project implementation – currently rated by the GEF agency as “medium” - would probably decrease	entering into agreements for the elimination of these stocks by the private sector. The Results Framework therefore has a goal that “Commitments will exist to eliminate 30t of PCBs equipment (subject to results of inventory)”
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**Responses to GEF SEC comments at request for CEO-endorsement state**

<b>REVIEW CRITERIA</b>	<b>GEF SEC COMMENT</b>	<b>RESPONSE TO GEF COMMENTS</b>
9. Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)?	<p>The description of activities foreseen within the framework of the 5 municipal pilot projects is not always clear (See Annex 1: Description of pilot sites and proposals of models/processes to be supported").</p> <p>We also note that Annex 1 contains lot inconsistencies, probably due to translation problems, that make the text somewhat unintelligible. A serious editing is needed for this section.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In the pilot project of Danto District, please explain what is meant by "Implementation of the microenterprise for solid waste management in the community of Danto".</p>	<p>The editing suggested has been made in Annex 1: “Description of pilot sites and proposals of models/processes to be supported".</p> <p>-----</p> <p>With funding from DANIDA a microenterprise will be established for solid waste management specifically in the community of Danto, in the municipality of La Ceiba.</p> <p>The objective of the microenterprise is to promote the recovery of valuables from the solid waste and resale the recovered/recycled materials. The goal is to replicate the experience in other communities within the jurisdiction of La Ceiba. The fact that valuable waste streams are recovered is not enough. Burning of waste would still take place. GEF funded activities would aim at reducing the burning of waste and thereby complement the activities of the micro enterprises.</p>

	<p>-----</p> <p>Concerning the pilot project in the Municipality of Santa Rosa de Copan, it is not clear what the project is seeking to achieve. The summary just mentioned "technical assistance for developing a master plan..." without a clear description of project objectives and activities. Please clarify.</p> <p>These requested information are necessary to assess the complementarily with the GEF funded activities.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The project document does not mention the activities undertaken under the PPG. Please provide a summary report of the status of the PPG and update the last sentence under Para 20 - Section E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES. It is said that "During the PPG phase, further discussions would be held with other Government institutions...."</p>	<p>With funding from GEF a Master Plan will be formulated to achieve an integrated management of solid waste, as well as training of local municipal authorities, provision of technical guidelines for solid waste management and awareness to reduce the practice of the burning of solid waste at household level.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In the municipality of Santa Rosa the completion of the Master Plan is led by WHO and the creation of microenterprises for solid waste management is carried out by the ILO. The GEF project will strengthen local authorities in implementing the master plan, technical assistance, development of guidelines for waste management, formulation and implementation of an environmental monitoring plan and awareness campaign of local citizens.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>See: "Honduras Summary report of the status of the PPG" which is being handled in a separate document.</p>
<p>22. Are the confirmed co-financing amounts adequate for each project component?</p>	<p>We appreciate the efforts in leveraging a significant co-financing for this project.</p> <p>However UNDP is requested to provide a comprehensive budget table of the co financing project components and activities (on top of the table related to the GEF funded activities).</p>	<p>See Document: overview of total budget and co-finance. This table has also been included in the UNDP Project Document.</p>
<p>27. Is CEO Endorsement being recommended?</p>	<p>Pending revised document addressing the points raised in the review, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear description of the activities foreseen in the municipal pilot projects of Santa Rosa</li> </ul>	<p>The editing suggested has been made in Annex 1: "Description of pilot sites and proposals of models/processes to be supported".</p>

	<p>de Copan and in Danto District;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a report of PPG activities;</li> <li>- Include a comprehensive budget table of the co-financing project components and activities;</li> <li>- Edit Annex 1</li> </ul>	<p>See: “Honduras Summary report of the status of the PPG” which is being handled in a separate document.</p> <p>See Document: Overview of total budget and co-finance. This table has also been included in the UNDP Project Document as requested by the GEF SEC.</p>
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**GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW FOR FULL/MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS  
RESPONSE TO GEF SEC COMMENTS**

**Second Review March 10, 2011**

<b>GEF SEC COMMENT</b>	<b>RESPONSE TO GEF COMMENTS</b>
1. Thank you for the revised Project Documents and for the responses on the Review sheet. Having reviewed the project again we have made the following comments where we seek your clarification and action.	Noted
2. Component 1: From the description of the Expected Outcome 1, it is not clear if the funding from the GEF will be used to provide budgetary support to the CESCO for regulatory and analysis function or if it will come from the Government. If it is the former how will this activity be sustainable?	GEF funds will not be used to provide budgetary support to CESCO as that would not be sustainable. One of the objectives of the SAICM project on mainstreaming (co-finance) is to promote that increased government funding will be allocated to CESCO in the future so that it will be able to perform the necessary duties.
3. For Component 2, how does the first expected output “Outreach programmes.....” Contribute to the achievement of the outcome?	The description of the first expected output is “Outreach programmes to people in risk of exposure to POPs and companies using and generating POPs and hazardous chemicals, regarding sound management practices and the avoidance of accumulation of new stocks”. The approved PIF had an outcome called “Increased understanding of POPs emissions, exposures and control among key groups increased”. This was unfortunately not included in the “request for CEO endorsement”. This has now been corrected.
4. In component 3, training of site owners is included, how will this contribute to the cleaning up? Are there plans for actual technicians working on PCB equipment maintenance and cleanup activities to be trained?	Yes, that is definitely the case.

<p>5. Thank you for providing costs associated for the disposal activities. We request that you further disaggregate the costs in Paragraph 29 into the components – destruction – transportation (internal and external) – repackaging and labeling and interim storage.</p>	<p>UNDP requested a bid from a provider of destruction services, and the cost was not disaggregated in the categories you suggest. For smaller quantities of PCB containing equipment it is often difficult to predict especially transportation costs (including the cost of interim storage) as it is often difficult to procure this service and prices change dramatically over time. The overall cost is therefore the best estimate we can have at the time, and we would have to await for actual bids to be able to disaggregate the costs further.</p>
<p>6. In annex C under technical assistance an international consultant is to be hired to develop methodologies for POPS analysis in CESCO. Please describe what additional methodologies are required above what is already available in the literature?</p>	<p>The methodologies referred to are not new methodologies internationally, but internationally recognized POPs analysis methodologies which needs to be locally adopted with appropriate QA/QC in national laboratories.</p>
<p>7. The Overall Co-financing of the project is appreciate, however please note that the Co-financing of Project Management costs should match the overall co-financing of the project. Please address this.</p>	<p>Co-finance for Project Management has been included at the level that was indicated when the PIF was approved by the CEO.</p>
<p>8. For each of the Pilots provided, there is a GEF budget which has the same activities for each pilot. Is it necessary to have this replication of activities for each project? Please consider consolidating these activities with a lower cost.</p>	<p>In the consolidated budget we have allocated funds for the activities in the pilot projects. Some activities like Technical Assistance would be needed in all projects. However, all pilots projects are different in nature and would require individual approaches. Therefore despite the similitude in the description of the budget categories in each pilot we think that the activities would be different and individually adjusted, and we therefore believe that no duplication of activities would take place in the pilot projects.</p>
<p>9. Please correct the addition error in table F</p>	<p>This has been corrected in the revised proposal.</p>
<p>10. Finally please note, that if PCB destruction will be tendered internationally, the GEF has received formal communications from the Council Member of Germany indicating that the German Company ENVIO has been closed by the Government of Germany.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

**ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
<b>Project Management</b>			
<i>International consultants</i>			
External project evaluation specialist	2,500	12	- Mid term and final reviews of project
<i>Local consultants</i>			
External project evaluation specialist	1,000	12	- Mid term and final reviews of project
Project coordinator	692	119	- Overall coordination of project
Project administrator	323	208	- Overall responsibility for project administration
<b>Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>International consultants</i>			
Chemicals analysis specialist	2,250	4.8	- Development of methodologies for POPs analysis in CESCOCO
Solid waste management specialist	2,250	20	- Development of a Municipal Master Plan for integrated management of solid wastes in order to achieve UPOPs emissions reductions
Training specialist	2,250	12.8	- Training of CESCOCO staff in laboratory analysis of POPs
<i>Local consultants</i>			
Project coordinator	692	89	- Overall coordination of project
Specialist(s) in chemicals management	1,000	61	- Consultation on instruments proposed for sound chemicals management - Production of a plan for the safe storage and elimination of POPs pesticides - Production of a plan for the confinement and cleanup of sites contaminated with POPs pesticides - Development of a plan for the removal, storage and elimination of PCB equipment - Development and execution of a strategy with the private sector for POPs management - Development of a plan for the confinement and cleanup of sites contaminated with PCBs - Design of materials on sound environmental management
Environmental monitoring specialist	1,000	14	- Development of system of indicators - Development of database and operational manuals
Institutional strengthening specialist	1,000	16	- Develop pricing structure for CESCOCO analyses - Supporting institutional design of CESCOCO
Legal specialist	1,000	72	- Development of legal instruments for sound chemicals management



Public communication specialist	1,000	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and implementation of awareness raising strategy</li> <li>- Development and implementation of a plan for raising awareness of POPs pesticides among exposed population</li> <li>- Development and implementation of a plan for raising awareness of PCBs among exposed population</li> <li>- Development of an awareness raising plan on non-burning of domestic wastes</li> </ul>
Education specialist	1,000	15.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and implementation of programme for incorporating chemicals awareness into secondary education</li> <li>- Incorporation of chemicals management issues into Masters course</li> </ul>
Training specialist	1,000	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design and elaboration of a training plan for the private sector regarding hazardous chemicals</li> </ul>
Private sector chemicals management specialist	1,000	23.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updating of the inventory of POPs stocks in the private sector</li> <li>- Design of pilot activities with the private sector for POPs management</li> <li>- Development and promotion of a plan for the private sector for the implementation of best available practice for the management of solid wastes</li> </ul>
Solid waste management specialist	1,000	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and monitoring of an environmental supervision plan directed at the issue of the burning of domestic wastes</li> <li>- Development and publication of guides and manuals for the integrated management of solid wastes</li> </ul>
Systematization and replication specialist	1,000	66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematization of successful experiences with solid and domestic waste management</li> <li>- Development of a strategy and plan for replication of successful pilot experiences</li> </ul>

## **ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

### **A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**

PPG activities have been undertaken as foreseen.

## **HONDURAS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE STATUS OF THE PPG**

### **I. General Information**

Coordinator: Sara Ávila Rodríguez (Biologist)

General Objective: Development of the Preparatory Process of the Project: **“Strengthening National Management Capacities and reducing releases of POPs in Honduras”**

Reporting Period: September 2009-July 2010

### **II. PPG Development**

Main Activities:

- a. Editing and proofreading of the Project Document by the expert consultant on GEF procedures. Consultant: Adrian Barrance
- b. Formulation of Project Document and the accompanying coordination of the preparatory phase: Consultant: Paul Rodríguez Rubio MSc. .
- c. Consultancy: "Assessment of Institutional and Financial Capacities Involved in the Management of Chemicals." Consultant: Vivian Cardenas MSc
- d. Consultancy: "Design of a strategic plan for the integration of chemicals management into the national education system. "Consultant: Dora Molina, MSc.
- e. Consultancy: Design pilot activities and define strategies for strengthening national capacities to achieve the management and monitoring of stocks and unintentional releases of POPs in Honduras. " Consultant: Daniel Gachter, MSc.
- f. Development of 12 consulting and validation workshops and meetings with members of the National Commission for the Sound Management of Chemicals<sup>i</sup> (CNG, Spanish acronyms).

Outputs:

- a. Project Document revised and socialized with the CNG. Project scoping and definition.
- b. Document: “Definition of needs and strategies for institutional strengthening of the Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants, CESCO” of the Ministry of Environment.
- c. Document: “Definition of needs and strategies for improvements to the regulatory

and policy framework in relation to POPs and other Chemicals in Honduras”.

- d. Document: “Definition of a strategic plan for education and awareness-raising on SMC and POPs issues”.
- e. Strategy: “Identification of pilot sites, design of pilot activities and definition of joint investment initiatives for elimination of POPs Pesticides, PCBs and reducing POPs liberations of Dioxins and Furans”.

Gef Project Co-Financers:

1. Ministry of Environment (SERNA)
2. National Electrical Energy Company (ENEE)
3. Ministry of Education (SE)
4. Danish International Agency for Development (DANIDA)
5. World Bank
6. Spanish International Agency for Development (AECI)
7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-UNEP partnership for SAICM Mainstreaming in National Development Plans)
8. World Health Organization (WHO-PAHO)
9. International Labor Organization (ILO)
10. Industrial Waste Exchange of Central America and the Caribbean BORSICCA
11. Honduras’ National Centre for Cleaner Production
12. Honduras’ Northern Cements (CENOSA)
13. INCAL
14. Grupo Terra

**B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:**

N/A

**C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent to Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	

1. Definition of needs and strategies for institutional strengthening	Completed	10,000	10,000.00	0.00	0	20,000
2. Definition of needs and strategies for improvements to the regulatory and policy framework in relation to POPs	Completed	10,000	10,000.00	0.00	0	18,000
3. Definition of strategies for education and awareness-raising on POPs issues	Completed	10,000	10,000.00	0.00	0	20,000
4. Identification of pilot sites, design of pilot activities and definition of joint investment initiatives	Completed	25,000	25,000.00	0.00		10,000
5. Definition of monitoring and evaluation system	Completed	23,100	15,067.84	8,032.16		10,000
6. Project scoping and definition	Completed	21,900	13,900.00	8,000.00	0	22,000
<b>Total</b>		100,000	83,967.84	16,032.16	0	100,000

#### ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

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

Annex F: Co-finance letters



*Presidencia de la República*  
*Comisión Presidencial de Modernización del Estado*  
*Secretaría Ejecutiva*  
*Honduras, C.A.*

Tegucigalpa 26 de enero de 2010.

Oficio CPME-UCP-034-2010

**Sr. Yannick Glemarec**  
Coordinador Ejecutivo  
Grupo de Ambiente y Energía  
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo  
Nueva York

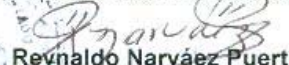
**Asunto: Expresión de compromiso de Co-financiamiento del proyecto PNUD/GEF/SERNA  
"Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades Nacionales de Gestión y reducción de las  
emisiones de COPs en Honduras"**

Por medio de la presente la Comisión Presidencial de Modernización del Estado (CPME), en su condición de ser la unidad coordinadora (UCP) del "Proyecto de Mejora de la Eficiencia del Sector Eléctrico (PROMEF)" financiado por la Asociación Internacional de Fomento (AIF) del Banco Mundial, se complace en comunicar a usted que el proyecto incluye el componente 2: "Rehabilitación de redes de distribución", orientada a la mejora de la confiabilidad y reducción de pérdidas técnicas de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) en los sistemas de distribución. Este componente incluye la sustitución de transformadores y eliminación de PCBs, para la cual está previsto un monto de cuatro millones de dólares (US\$ 4 000,000.00), cubriendo tres regiones de distribución (Centro-Sur/Nor occidente/Atlántico) durante el periodo 2010-2013. Es importante mencionar que la cantidad de equipos y residuos a eliminar es adicional a los ya identificados en el "Primer Inventario Nacional de Bifenilos Policlorados" (SERNACESCO, 2009)

En este sentido el PROMEF, contribuye con la Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA), para la ejecución del proyecto financiado por el GEF titulado "**Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades Nacionales de Gestión y Reducción de las emisiones de COPs en Honduras**" a través de la cofinanciación de actividades en apoyo a la gestión ambientalmente racional de los equipos y residuos contaminados con bifenilos policlorados (PCBs) en el subsector eléctrico nacional.

Por otro lado el proyecto GEF a través del componente 1: "Desarrollo de las capacidades nacionales y fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio para la gestión y eliminación de COPs" y del componente 3: "Manejo ambientalmente racional y eliminación de los COPs producidos intencionalmente" contribuirá con el proyecto PROMEF con asistencia técnica para la gestión ambientalmente racional de los equipos (transformadores) y sus residuos, minimizando así los probables riesgos al ambiente y a la salud humana por estos compuestos en las actividades contempladas en este proyecto.

Expresándole mis muestras de consideración

  
**Reynaldo Narváez Puerto**  
Director Coordinador  
Comisión Presidencial de Modernización del Estado

CC: Ricardo Arias Brito  
Sub Secretario de Estado en el Despacho Presidencial



Comayagua" y "Recuperación y Rehabilitación del Área Verde de la Colonia 21 de Abril", orientado a la erradicación de botaderos ilegales. Estos componentes comprenden las siguientes actividades: Diseño del relleno sanitario, estudio para definir el mejor modelo de gestión, gestión del licencia ambiental, construcción del relleno sanitario, estudio de tarifas y campaña de sensibilización e información y erradicación de botaderos ilegales; respectivamente: Diseño y construcción del área verde "21 de Abril", concientización y sensibilización de la comunidad (formación de comités ambientales, acciones de limpieza, etc.). Está previsto un monto de US\$ 1,647,000.00 para el diseño y construcción del relleno sanitario durante el periodo de mayo de 2010 a junio de 2011; y US\$ 69,400.00 para la recuperación del área verde entre junio y diciembre de 2010.

Por otro lado el proyecto GEF a través del componente 1: "Desarrollo de las capacidades nacionales y fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio para la gestión y eliminación de COPs" y del componente 4: reducción de las liberaciones de dioxinas y furanos producto del manejo inadecuado de desechos sólidos contribuirá con el Proyecto "Apoyo a la Gestión Ambiental Descentralizada en Honduras" de PREMACA con actividades de asistencia técnica para lograr la implementación de buenas prácticas en el área de la quema doméstica de desechos sólidos y la consecuente reducción en las liberaciones de dioxinas y furanos, minimizando así los probables riesgos al ambiente y a la salud humana por estos compuestos, así como una sistematización del proyecto del relleno sanitario como modelo que se puede aplicar en otros municipios.

Expresándole mis muestras de consideración.

Atentamente,



Carlos Miranda Canales  
Alcalde Municipal

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# MUNICIPALIDAD DE LA CEIBA

DEPARTAMENTO DE ATLANTIDA

CENTRAL TELEFONICA 443-0257 \* 443-0478  
ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL TEL/FAX: 443-0221 - TELS.: 443-2508 \* 443-0878  
COMPRAS TEL/FAX: 440-0912



La Ceiba, Atlántida  
17 de Marzo del 2010

Señor.  
Yannick Glemarec  
Grupo de Ambiente y Energía  
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo  
Nueva York.

Estimado Señor.Glemarec

Espero que al recibir la presente se encuentre gozando de excito en sus delicadas funciones.

Por medio de la presente la Alcaldía de La Ceiba, en su condición de ser la unidad ejecutora del proyecto **"Apoyo a la Gestión Ambiental Descentralizada en Honduras", Componente 3b del Programa Regional de Medio Ambiente en Centroamérica (PREMACA) financiado por el pueblo de Dinamarca a través de la Asistencia Danesa para el Desarrollo Internacional (DANIDA)**, se complace en apoyar a la Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente(SERNA),para la ejecución del proyecto financiado por el GEF titulado **"Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades Nacionales de Gestión y Reducción de las emisiones de COPs en Honduras"** A través de la cofinanciación de actividades en apoyo a la gestión integral de residuos sólidos en el Municipio de La Ceiba, Atlántida.

Consideramos que el proyecto "Apoyo a la Gestión Ambiental Descentralizada en Honduras" contribuirá a través de su componente en el área de manejo integral de desechos sólidos" Microempresa para el Manejo de los Desechos Sólidos en la comunidad de Danto operada por pobladores locales" Este componente comprende las siguientes actividades: Diseño y elaboración del proyecto Danto, selección y capacitación de integrantes de la micro-empresa, equipamiento, capacitaciones a institutos, escuelas patronatos y grupos organizados, ejecución y supervisión del proyecto (asistencia técnica y a apoyo inicial). Está previsto un monto total de US\$ 87,750.00 durante el periodo de mayo a diciembre de 2010.

Por otro lado el proyecto GEF a través del componente 1: "Desarrollo de las capacidades nacionales y fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio para la gestión y eliminación de COPs" Y del componente 4: reducción de las liberaciones de dioxinas y furanos producto del manejo inadecuado de desechos sólidos contribuirá con el Proyecto "Apoyo a la Gestión Ambiental Descentralizada en Honduras!"





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COMPRAS TEL/FAX: 440-0912



De PREMACA con actividades de asistencia técnica para lograr la implementación de buenas prácticas en el área de la quema doméstica de desechos sólidos y la consecuente reducción en las liberaciones de dioxinas y furanos, minimizando así los probables riesgos al ambiente y a la salud humana por estos compuestos, así como una sistematización del proyecto de la micro-empresa como modelo que se puede aplicar en otras comunidades u otros municipios.

Expresándole mis muestras de consideración se suscribe de usted,  
Atentamente,

LIC. ANGEL SALINAS  
VICE-ALCAIDE MUNICIPAL

