



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean		
Country(ies):	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago	GEF Project ID: ¹	5558
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID:	130211
Other Executing Partner(s):	Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean)	Submission Date:	08/20/2013
		Resubmission Date:	09/04/2013
		Resubmission Date:	09/16/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	839,705
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> • For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CHEM-1	GEFTF	6,339,000	14,040,000
CHEM-4	GEFTF	2,500,000	5,000,000
Total Project Cost		8,839,000	19,040,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To Enable the Caribbean Region to Reduce and or Eliminate the Threat of POPs						
Project Component	Grant Type³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Create the enabling mechanisms in the Caribbean for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).	TA	1.1 Framework created 1.2 All stakeholders aware of the issue of POPs 1.3 Chemical Management systems implemented in both public and private sectors	1.1.1. National Implementation Plans updated 1.1.2. Institutional capacity on SC implementation built/strengthened 1.1.3. Legislative framework in each country strengthened and upgraded to allow implementation and compliance with Stockholm Convention. 1.1.4. Public awareness programmes built and implemented 1.1.5. Information management system for sound chemicals management developed and implemented by trained personnel	GEFTF	2,500,000	5,000,000
2.Reduce UPOPs emission by improving poor waste management practices at landfills	Inv	2.1.Improved health due to reduction and eventual elimination of UPOPs	2.1.1.Better waste management practices implemented 2.1.2. BAT/BEP demonstrated in a pilot (existing) landfill facility. 2.1.3. Elimination of Open Burning in Landfills	GEFTF	3,010,000	6,840,000
3. Assess potential contaminated sites to determine the level of	TA	3.1 Identification of contaminated sites for remediation	Contaminated sites in selected countries assessed	GEFTF	850,000	1,700,000

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

soil and groundwater contamination by POPs and ODS and develop appropriate remediation strategies.			and prioritized			
4. Managing and disposing of PCBs	Inv	4.1 Improvement to human health and the environment by disposal of PCBs	Inventory of PCB wastes and stockpiles conducted Consolidation of PCB inventory at secure location and hold for future destruction ESM of PCBs demonstrated	GEFTF	1,750,000	4,000,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		8,110,000	17,540,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	GEFTF	729,000	1,500,000
			Total Project Cost		8,839,000	19,040,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministries of Environment, Health, Agriculture	Cash	3,350,000
National Government	Ministries of Environment, Health, Agriculture	In-kind	10,315,000
Others	UNIDO	In-kind	250,000
Others	UNIDO	Cash	200,000
Others	International Donors	Cash	1,500,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	BCRC-Caribbean	In-kind	375,000
Private Sector	Chemical Industries	Cash	2,500,000
Private Sector	Chemical Industries	In-kind	550,000
Total Cofinancing			19,040,000

C. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNIDO	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Regional	8,839,000	839,705	9,678,705
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

Total Grant Resources	8,839,000	839,705	9,678,705
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¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

D. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁶</u>
• No PPG required.	_____	_____
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	200,000	19,000
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million	_____	_____

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
GEF TF	UNIDO	Persistent Organic Pollutant	Global	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total PPG Amount				200,000	19,000	219,000

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

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

A.1.1 Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes and Barriers that need to be addressed

The sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes is a challenge that has been recognised and addressed to some extent in the Caribbean region. Traditionally, the economies of the Caribbean region have had a strong agricultural base with heavy reliance upon pesticide use. However, in recent times, the regional economies have evolved beyond a high dependency on the agricultural sector to an increased dependency on the manufacturing and industrial sectors. This advance in industrial and commercial expansion has allowed for increased levels of consumerism as the economies of the Caribbean islands grew with a congruent improvement in the quality of life.

This economic shift as well as the increased living standards across the region, has resulted in even greater usage of chemicals in the social and economic activities of the Caribbean. These factors have led to the generation of much larger and more complex categories of solid, hazardous and chemical wastes ending up in landfills. The end result has been severe impacts from used lead acid battery (ULAB) wastes, electronic wastes, waste lubricating oils, plastics, scrap metals, beverage containers, chemical wastes and others on all spheres of the receiving environment (air, water, soil, biota) and on human health. Consequently, the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes has become a critical aspect within the national sustainable development agenda of the countries of the Caribbean sub-region given its social, economic and environmental implications.

Consequently, the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste has become a critical aspect within the national sustainable development agenda of the countries of the Caribbean sub-region given its social, economic and environmental implications. The region, which is comprised of small island states and territories, faces inherent challenges in effectively dealing with hazardous wastes and chemicals, ranging from a lack of financial resources to technical and human resource limitations. Efforts are underway to promote sound chemicals management in accordance with international standards through the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices. In addition, countries are seeking to pursue integrated waste management systems as well as assimilate sound waste and chemicals management into their national sustainable development plans and programmes.

Through the NIP development process, several root causes for the generation of POPs and barriers to convention implementation were documented. One of the major cross-cutting issues was the lack of capacity to manage chemicals, including POPs. These include outdated legal and regulatory frameworks, lack of human and financial capacity, and low public awareness of the environmental and health hazards associated with POPs and UPOPs. Other problems are poor waste management practices at landfills which contribute to UPOPs, potentially contaminated sites due to inadequate storage of POPs and other obsolete chemicals, and stockpiles of PCBs and other obsolete chemicals.

A.1.2: Baseline Scenario and any associated Baseline Projects

All of the countries included in this project proposal are Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Out of the participating countries of this project, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize , St Lucia and Suriname have submitted NIPs to date. The countries that to date are yet to submit NIPs are the Bahamas,

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

St. Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago have completed their NIPs but have not formally transmitted those to the GEF as yet. As such, the completion of the NIP would be the priority area identified for the Bahamas, St Kitts & Nevis and St Vincent and the Grenadines. The other countries require assistance for updating and implementation of their NIPs.

Some of the initiatives to address sound chemical and waste management regionally have included the projects undertaken with the assistance of international agencies. These include the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Technical Assistance for Pesticides Management to Caribbean Countries presently conducted under the European Commission funded project GCP/INT/063/EC as well as national-level activities executed under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) across the region (e.g. QSP funded project in Barbados). In addition, the BCRC - Caribbean with alongside the Regional Centre for Central America and Mexico previously spearheaded the development of a regional strategy for the environmentally sound management of ULABs in the Caribbean island states and Central America as well as technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of ULABs, subsequently adopted by the Basel Convention. Furthermore, several regional capacity-building workshops on topics directly related to the sound management of chemicals and various waste streams have been executed by several actors over the years.

Of particular interest in the current scenario is the initiative being undertaken by the Governments of the islands comprising the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to modernize their waste management systems on a phased basis. Beginning in 1997, these six countries have invested in modern engineered sanitary landfills which are now approaching the stage where upgrade and/or expansion is required. In addition, some of the OECS countries like St Kitts Nevis, St Lucia and Antigua Barbuda are considering the segregation of wastes with a view to utilizing some components of the municipal waste stream for waste to energy conversion. This initiative if successful will both serve to reduce the generation of UPOPS during landfill fires and reduce the overall carbon footprint of these islands as the dependence on the combustion of fossil fuels for energy is reduced.

A.1.3: The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project

Component 1: Create the enabling mechanisms in the Caribbean for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). This component of the project has four major objectives:

1.1 Update of existing NIPs.

For countries that require updated NIPs, the update process will include updated chemicals inventories of products and activities to include the new POPs. A similar process to the development of the initial NIP will be used. However, the activities identified would have clear action plans with appropriate budgets.

This will also include the conducting of specific projects to demonstrate the implementation of NIPs in countries in the region. This could include a series of stakeholder workshops, updating of websites, training seminars etc.

1.2 Legislation and Enforcement Mechanisms

This component will provide a legal basis for POPs chemical management under the Stockholm Convention requirements and set-up an overall chemical safety system in each country and will include legislation related to handling of dangerous chemical substances and hazardous waste. It will develop an integrated system of POPs management.

This will include a gap analysis comparing Conventions' requirements with existing legislation. It will include developing templates to improve existing legislation and enforcement mechanisms, including

border controls, to comply with the wastes and chemicals conventions and with the control of POPs and PCB entry and exit; preparation of national legislation to: strengthen the chemical safety management system; clearly define responsibilities; specifically prohibit production and use of POPs chemicals and regulate their export/import; and provide a legal basis for reduction/elimination of unintentional releases from production processes. The legal provisions will cover:

- POPs contaminated site management issues;
- Responsibility for POPs contaminated sites;
- incorporation of POPs monitoring and reporting;
- Assessment of new chemicals meeting POPs criteria;
- BAT and BEP for new and existing sources; and
- Requirements for modified materials, products and processes.

This component will also strengthen the Capacity of Institutions within country and across the region to manage hazardous wastes and chemicals with a view to controlling the storage and abandonment of use of POPs, Obsolete Pesticides and PCBs and to establish technical guidelines for the use of alternatives to POPs and PCBs.

It should be noted that the Caricom Secretariat in conjunction with the BCRC-Caribbean has already conducted an assessment of gaps in existing legislation and have identified the various requirements for each country including the introduction of new legislation, strengthening of existing legislation and repeal of old legislation. This assessment was communicated to legal drafters and environmental officers drawn from the seventeen islands and territories of the Caribbean sub-region at a workshop held in Trinidad in July 2013.

1.3 Public Awareness

The goal of this activity is to create a communications framework for POPs and other chemicals and to improve awareness of the Caribbean public regarding POPs sources and effects through awareness building activities, as well as training and education of target groups with higher exposure to risks.

The following tasks are intended to support this

- Development/upgrade of the project's home page;
- Development of brochures, books and leaflets;
- Organise videoconferences, TV and radio programmes;
- Inception and national implementation workshops;
- Regional workshop for information dissemination;
- Strengthening of the environmental information centre for POPs information dissemination;
- Promotion of research and development on POPs issues; and
- Increasing of awareness of Unintended POPs Release Sources.

1.4 Information Systems

The objective of this sub-component is to develop interlinked monitoring networks for POPs within national laboratories and other agencies as well as to create a platform for data management and exchange. The proposed monitoring system will be tailored to the needs identified above for reporting at national and international levels and will be tested in the pilot regions and scaled up to national level as appropriate. An important aspect will be the analytical needs for developing and maintaining an inventory of POPs sources through the development of a database of POPs, UPOPs, PCBs and other hazardous wastes and chemicals from the Caribbean and creation of an Information Management Systems for use by the Caribbean in keeping records of the use, storage and disposal of these wastes and chemicals

Outcomes: This will strengthen the institutional framework to improve the capacity and coordination in decision-making within and across ministries. This will also improve the capacity for risk evaluation and chemicals management, while enhancing information sharing and public awareness.

Component 2: Reduce UPOPs by improving poor waste management practices at landfills. This component will examine the activities that produce UPOPs such as open-burning of waste. It will improve the efficiency of landfill management through appropriate training of landfill operators and managers. It will also include design and installation of hazardous waste storage facilities at the landfill sites to temporarily store and segregate wastes containing POPs and wastes that produce UPOPs from entering the landfill cells. This will necessitate the design of municipal waste segregation management systems to remove materials that produce UPOPs and mercury (Hg) from the municipal waste streams including the installation of clusters of sub-regional recycling plants for plastics, pneumatic tyres and mercury recovery from lighting equipment. In addition, a public awareness campaign will be developed and implemented to support this programme.

This component will include a pilot project at a selected landfill site in one of the OECS countries - Antigua & Barbuda, St Kitts Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines - where sanitary landfill facilities exist.

Outcomes: This component will reduce the quantities of UPOPs being generated across the region through improved landfill management and practices.

Component 3: Assess potentially contaminated sites to determine the level of remediation required. This component will assess and identify the type of contamination existing at old dump sites where POPs and ODS were disposed of. It will delineate the extent of surface and subsurface soil and groundwater contamination through the use of numerical modelling. It will manage the excavation and removal for off-site treatment of the contaminated soil and/or groundwater from the contaminated sites.

Outcomes: This will include the identification and mapping of contaminated sites to be remediated. This component of the project will be limited to the OECS countries.

Component 4: Protect the environment and human health by safely managing and disposing of stockpiles of PCBs. This component will ensure that chemical characterisation tests are conducted on suspected old PCBs in storage and on PCB contaminated materials. It will facilitate the consolidation of the confirmed PCBs and PCB contaminated materials at a secure centre where these materials can then be packaged in secure containers for future off-island disposal. These hazardous waste disposal facilities will ensure that the PCBs are managed in an environmentally sound manner prior to disposal thereby reducing risk to human and environmental health.

Outcomes: This component will encompass the removal and disposal of obsolete stocks of PCBs and PCB contaminated materials in an environmentally sound manner as per Convention guidelines. This

component of the project will be limited to the OECS countries, Suriname and Barbados.

A.1.4: Incremental/Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the Baseline

National authorities have limited resources to balance a range of priorities including poverty alleviation, environmental pollution prevention, and the safeguarding of human health. As a result chemicals management, more specifically POPs management, has not been given the attention that is required. This is due to several barriers including, *inter alia* (1) existing policies, plans and strategies are sectoral and encourage actions that contradict or duplicate the work of other policies and plans; (2) law enforcement, customs regulation, disposal of used and obsolete stocks and clean-up of contaminated sites are insufficiently addressed by the national authorities; (3) insufficient knowledge on toxic chemical residues in the environment, the interaction with human and ecosystem health and the development of plans to curtail environmental releases; (4) the lack of consistent coordination of functions by government agencies involved in chemicals management across different economic sectors, particularly the environmental, agricultural and health Ministries and Agencies; and (5) chemical manufacturers, distributors, farmers and other stakeholders do not see added value to incorporating environmental sustainability into their actions and activities.

Grant financing is the only feasible means of supporting the know-how transfer and range of project activities to close the national- and regional- level gaps in managing chemicals. GEF investment will ensure that there is barrier removal, and ensuring long(er) term sustainability of the enhancements sought in chemicals management, enforcement of legal frameworks and promoting best practices for chemicals management across all public and private sectors. Moreover, the project is designed to support implementation of key global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Stockholm Convention as well as the Basel Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

Furthermore, the GEF incremental investment will support the establishment of a regional dialogue (including South-South collaborations) for assisting countries in meeting their obligations under these agreements in a coordinated manner; multiplying local and global project benefits in the participating countries. Without GEF support, the synergistic benefits and multiplying effects generated through this regional collaboration, including multi-focal benefits, would be lost and the addressing of key chemicals management issues would continue in the current disjointed and fragmented manner.

Incremental Cost Reasoning:

GEF resources will generate the enabling conditions for the implementation of effective chemicals management systems for POPs to allow the Caribbean nations to fulfill their goals under the Stockholm Convention. The project will also assist in the elimination of POPs and UPOPs from an international perspective through reducing health and environmental risks experienced globally. Lessons learned in this particular regional project may also be applied in similar countries, namely small island developing states, to facilitate their own compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

The main project outcome is increased national capacities to manage chemicals efficiently and in an environmentally sound manner, especially POPs and obsolete chemicals. This will be achieved by producing several outputs, including the development and implementation of the legal and regulatory framework to ensure that the best systems can be implemented. Actions will include:

- a) Changes to regulations related to the Countries' commitments under the Stockholm Convention.
- b) Disposal of POPs and POPs contaminated materials, including PCBs.
- c) Improvement to existing landfills so that proper waste disposal can be facilitated.

GEF financial and technical support will ensure that these activities can take place.

At the national level in all countries, the existing legal framework, guidelines and standards require further development in order to guide agencies and companies in executing safe PCB management and handling practices. These companies, especially manufacturing and distribution entities, lack the capacity, knowledge, standards and protocols to manage these substances. In addition there are currently no disposal

facilities in the Caribbean to adequately manage and dispose of PCBs. Without this GEF financed project, this scenario is unlikely to change in the near future. As a result, the environmental and health risks will continue to persist and increase.

The incremental activities proposed by the project will address previously identified barriers and establish an integrated and systematic approach to the environmentally sound management and destruction of PCBs. This approach will be supported by law and enabled through the strengthening of local technical and institutional capacity. The project will ensure compliance with the Stockholm Convention commitments in a way that environmental and health risks are properly managed.

A.1.5: Global Environmental Benefits

The countries in the Region recognize that the sound management of chemicals is essential for economic growth while at the same time they need to manage their environments in a more sustainable way. The improvement of chemicals management together with appropriate disposal facilities and enabling mechanisms would reduce the current threat to human health and the environment. This project also aims to strengthen governance in chemicals management so that the environment and society would be protected. It would also raise awareness of issues relating to POPs, UPOPs and other such chemicals and would allow the public to participate in shaping the future of such management plans through improved governance and heightened awareness.

A.1.6: Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for scaling up.

This project addresses chemicals management at a regional level through ensuring that all enabling mechanisms are in place and also through other activities such as the disposal of obsolete chemicals stockpiles and improvement in waste management practices. It is regional in scope and when achieved it can be used as a successful demonstration to other regions. Through improved governance, the activities can be sustained as proper management systems would be developed. The inclusion of the private sector and key stakeholders would also ensure that this. Several of the activities in this project are country-specific so they have the potential to be replicated elsewhere.

A.2. Identify key stakeholders and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The preparation for this project identification form (PIF) was done through a stakeholder workshop with participants from the representative countries together with the GEF, FAO, UNDP and the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean).

The BCRC-Caribbean will be the main executing partner for this project on the ground. It serves the thirteen (13) Contracting Parties to the Basel Convention within the Caribbean sub-region. These countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago. Given the regional nature of the BCRC-Caribbean, it is well positioned to facilitate Parties in their efforts at implementation of the obligations of the Stockholm Convention. The Centre has intimate knowledge of the needs of member states and as such is well-placed to provide assistance to Parties. Additionally, owing to the common objective of protecting human health and the environment, the potential for synergistic work was recognised among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The process of the 'synergising' of these three multilateral environmental agreements includes the strengthening of all three conventions at the national, regional and international levels as well as enhanced administrative and resource efficiency while each Convention maintains its legal autonomy. The BCRC-Caribbean is the only entity in the Caribbean sub-region which is positioned to be an implementer of the synergies process and is therefore being asked by its member states to take on the additional responsibility for assisting in a region-wide approach towards the sound and strategic management of wastes and chemicals within the Caribbean sub-region under the guidance of the global mechanisms within the wastes and chemical cluster.

As the PPG phase develops, there will be more consultations across a broader stakeholder base to ensure that all the activities are detailed and a precise budget is prepared. The key stakeholders will be the various Ministries that perform work related to POPs management such as the Environment, Health, Sustainable Development, Tourism, Planning, Finance, Energy and Agriculture Ministries.

These ministries will form part of National Project Coordinating Committees together with representatives from the private sector and civil society through NGOs. These committees will ensure that the project's objectives and goals are aligned with national priorities, facilitate communication to national stakeholders and ensure their inputs into any national strategies and action plans developed. At a regional level there will be a Regional Steering Committee that will have a balanced composition from UNIDO, the BCRC-Caribbean, the National Committees, private sector organisations and NGOs. It is expected that UNIDO will be the GEF Implementing Agency, responsible for the overall management of the project, requesting and disbursing funds, auditing and reporting to the GEF while the BCRC-Caribbean will take on the role of Project Executing Agency. The BCRC-Caribbean will be responsible for identifying the required resources for the implementation of the various components of the project, preparing terms of reference for the engagement of consultants, supervising the work of the consultants and providing support in transfer of knowledge and skills to the Caribbean region through the hosting of training workshops.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and propose measures that address these:

RISK	MITIGATION
Co-financing will not meet the required level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek additional funds and/or donors • Change the targeted amount of POPs for disposal • Reduce the scope of the project
Change of Government Policy towards POPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed letter of interest by the respective Governments will commit them to actions on POPs elimination • Awareness-raising amongst decision makers within the context of the Stockholm Convention and sustainable chemical management. This will emphasize the long-term benefits of proper management
Coordination between Governments and agencies is not structured or effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC-Caribbean and UNDP will facilitate consultations at the highest levels in order to reach consensus
Delays in project implementation and ineffective project execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully selected project indicators and an adaptive monitoring practice will enable timely implementation and effect execution • Adopt proper project management techniques to adequately identify risks and contingency measures and plans
Institutional weakness to implement regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project seeks to address precisely those capacities and to augment current national programmes designed to facilitate monitoring and enforcement
No significant change in behavior due to inadequate project ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure stakeholder participation from the project preparation phase • Ensure continued participation through on-going stakeholder workshops and public education and awareness programmes
The Caribbean SIDS are located in an area that is prone to tropical storms/hurricanes and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the components addresses the reduction/elimination of UPOPs from poor waste management practices. Improved waste management practices will help improve resilience to climate change by ensuring that greenhouse gases emissions are eventually eliminated because of improved waste management practices.
No risks to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change neutral BAT/BEP will be applied.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

During the Project Preparation Phase, a thorough analysis of initiatives with similar coverage of area, scope or involved agencies will be undertaken to ensure maximum synergies, and to avoid duplication of efforts, particularly with other GEF-5 country project proposals being prepared. The EC-funded FAO project on Technical Assistance for Pesticides Management to Caribbean Countries and the various SAICM QSP country projects provide examples of projects that will work well with this proposed project. The key stakeholders for these projects will be included in the PPG phase to ensure that there is no duplication. Other projects like the Stockholm Convention Global Monitoring Plan for POPs and the initiative by the BCCC-Uruguay to assist in updating national NIPs will also be taken into consideration.

It should be noted that the FOA project is in an advanced stage of preparation and was endorsed at a recent meeting of the Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean at their 18th annual meeting held in Trinidad in June 2013. The BCRC-Caribbean participated in the meeting and a decision was made to allow the FAO project to include the disposal of known stockpiles of PCB contaminated transform oils with the know stockpiles fo obsolete pesticides also in storage in various Caribbean islands.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable

All the countries participating are Stockholm Parties, have completed advanced drafts and/or submitted NIPs to the Convention Secretariat. This project seeks to support part of the NIP implementation and in some cases NIP updates. Some key elements of the NIPs are included in the country data sheets, annexed to this PIF. The NIPs include actions required to improve the management of POP pesticides. The project is consistent with present national environmental and health policies, plans, strategies and programs in the participating countries. The project is also consistent with several regional priority plans, programs and initiatives previously identified in Section A.4 on coordination.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The project and its activities are in conformance with the GEF Strategic Objective in the Chemicals Results Framework. The objective of the Chemicals Framework is to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment. The specific focal areas that this project will address are:

CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases

CHEM-4: POPs enabling activities

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

UNIDO is within the comparative advantage matrix of providing assistance for the development of national implementation plans and the review and update of these. UNIDO is currently assisting 48 countries in this process. UNIDO has further capacity building and technical assistance in the POPs focal area specifically introducing BAT/BEP in the management of hazardous wastes. UNIDO's comparative advantage lies in its close relationship with the industries. These linkages will be utilized specifically in screening and selecting the most appropriate technologies and procedures for the disposal operations and for improving the environmental and economic performance of the ship recycling industry. The project involves trainings connected to the technology transfer activities in which UNIDO has significant expertise.

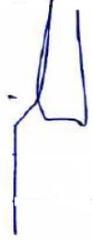
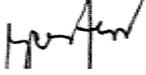
UNIDO has a number of projects related to POPs PCB and waste management in many countries. These activities permitted UNIDO to accumulate and analyze the advanced world experience in POPs management/decontamination/disposal technologies and their applicability for different conditions. This experience this be used in the proposed project thus increasing the economic and environmental efficiency of the participating countries.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Diann Black-Layne	GEF Operational Focal Point	Antigua: Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing And the Environment	09/13/2013
Philip S. Weech	GEF Operational Focal Point	The Bahamas: Ministry of the Environment and Housing	09/11/2013
Rickardo Ward	GEF Operational Focal Point	Barbados: Ministry of Environment and Drainage	09/09/2013
Martin Alegria	GEF Operational Focal Point	Belize: Department of the Environment	08/29/2013
Lavern Queeley	GEF Operational Focal Point	St. Kitts: Minsitry of Sustainable Development	09/04/2013
Caroline Eugene	GEF Operational Focal Point	St. Lucia: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	09/12/2013
Henna Uiterloo	GEF Operational Focal Point	Suriname: Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment	08/22/2013
Yasa Belmar	GEF Operational Focal Point	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment	09/05/2013
Gayatri Badri Maharaj	GEF Operational Focal Point	Trinidad and Tobago: Environmental Management Authority	09/05/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE <i>(MM/dd/yyyy)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Philippe Scholtès, Officer-in-Charge, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division - PTC, UNIDO GEF FocalPoint		09/16/2013	Ms. Carmela Centeno 	+43 1 26026 3385	c.centeno@unido.org

