ROJECT 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:	Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean		
Country(ies):	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	GEF Project ID:[1]	5407
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	623106
Other Executing Partner(s):	Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC)	Submission Date:	October 09, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ ☐ • For SGP ☐ • For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	413,962

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
CHEM-1	GEFTF	4,357,500	21,512,913
Total Project Cost		**4,357,500**	**21,512,913**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To promote the sound management of pesticides in the Caribbean throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.

Project Component	Grant Type[3]	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
1. Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and PCBs	TA	1.1 Known stocks of POPs, other obsolete pesticide and PCB stocks safeguarded and an estimated 400 tons of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and PCBs in the region disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	1.1.1 Regional capacity for hazardous waste management strengthened. 1.1.2 Environmental assessment of all known obsolete pesticide storage locations including evaluation of risks to the public and environment conducted, and high	GEFTF	2,400,000	2,022,175

[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.
[3] TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			risk sites and stores safeguarded. 1.1.3 Disposal strategy developed and implemented.			
2. Technology transfer of methodologies for identification and remediation of contaminated sites.	TA	2.1: Countries have improved capacity to identify and remediate contaminated sites	2.1.1 Guidance on pesticide contamianted site identifcation, chracterization, risk assessment and remediation; 2.1.2 National technical staff trained 2.1.3. Demonstration sites investigated and remediated	GEFTF	400,000	845,133
3. Development of systems for the management of empty pesticides containers	TA	3.1 Management of empty containers improved	3.1.1 Assessment of container management in Caribbean countries conducted. 3.1.2 Container management networks set-up in at least four (4) project countries -	GEFTF	400,000	2,088,495
4. Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides	TA	4.1 Agreement and structure for regionally harmonized pesticide registration and control 4.2 Framework and draft regulations for regionally harmonized registration of pesticides, and for sound pesticide life-cycle management in Caribbean countries 4.3 Mechnisms for financing sustainable management of pesticides developed.	4.1.1 Model national regulations provided to countries for national adoption 4.2.1 Regionally harmonized pesticide registration advanced through implementation of common data requirements, data sharing and communication mechanisms. 4.2.2 Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database on registered and banned pesticides, import, distribution and use established to serve as a basis for sound management of pesticides in the region. 4.2.3 A common system for inspection and quality control of registered pesticides	GEFTF	250,000	4,088,982

			established to prevent illegal trafficking of POPS and substandard pesticide products. 4.3.1 Countries, regional organizations and other stakeholders engaged in a process to ensure sustainable financing for effective life cycle management of pesticides.			
5. Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides	TA	5.1 Alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted (quantity of chemical pesticides and highly hazardous pesticides reduced)	5.1.1 Highly hazardousl pesticides (HHPs) in use in countries identified 5.1.2 Risk reduction plan to replace HHPs or mitigate risks developed 5.1.3 Alternatives to conventional pesticides identified (including integrated pesticides management IPM). 5.1.4 Field testing and demonstrations of alternatives for control of key pests on crops in key geographical areas conducted, 5.1.5 Best alternatives documented and disseminated. 5.1.6 A communication strategy to promote awareness on the effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and to conventional pesticides developed and implemented.	GEFTF	400,000	8,258,428
6. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	6.1 Project monitored and evaluated effectively and best practices disseminated	6.1.1 Systematic monitoring of the project conducted. 6.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluations conducted. 6.1.3 Monitoring and	GEFTF	300,000	1,734,779

			Evaluation reports produced			
		Subtotal			4,150,000	19,037,992
		Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]		GEFTF	207,500	2,474,921
		Total Project Cost			4,357,500	21,512,913

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Government	Guyana	Un-known at this stage	500,000
National Government	Dominica	Un-known at this stage	1,663,051
National Government	Barbados	Un-known at this stage	186,919
National Government	Suriname	Un-known at this stage	293,500
National Government	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Un-known at this stage	756,000
National Government	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Un-known at this stage	419,933
National Government	Antigua and Barbuda	Un-known at this stage	1,312,307
Pesticides Control Authority	Jamaica	Un-known at this stage	8,060,000
Natinal Government	St. Lucia	Un-known at this stage	2,203,606
National Government	Trinidad & Tobago	Un-known at this stage	200,000
GEF Agency	FAO Trust Funds: GCP/INT/063/EC Clean-up of obsolete pesticides, pesticides management and sustainable pest management GCP/INT/153/EC Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP countries Phase II - TCP/RLA/3202 - Alleviate the impact of oaring food prices on vulnerable farmers of the Caribbean Region; TCP/RLA/3304 BABY02 - Capacity building for the management of "huanglongbing"; MTF /RLA/143/CFC - Improving Production of Citrus Planting Material in the Caribbean Basin; MTF /RLA/187/CFC - Increased production of vegetables and herbs in the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago); MTF /RLA/188/CFC - Increased Production of Root and Tuber Crops in the Caribbean ; GCP /RLA/160/SPA - Apoyo a la Iniciativa América Latina y Caribe Sin Hambre 2025 GCP /RLA/167/EC - Assistance to agricultural diversification in the Windward Islands; GCP /RLA/195/BRA – Strengthening of agro-environmental policies in LAC; GCP /RLA/173/BRA – Access to natural resources for small family farmers	Cash	5,697,597
GEF Agency	FAO	In Kind	220,000
Total Cofinancing			21,512,913

[4] To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES ($) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[2]	Total ($) c=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	4,357,500	413,962	4,771,462
Total Grant Resources				**4,357,500**	**413,962**	**4,771,462**

[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.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

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

	Amount Requested ($)	Agency Fee for PPG ($)[6]
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (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	150,000	14,250
• (upto)$200k for projects up to & including $10 million		
• (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
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				**0**	**0**	**0**

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 JUSTIFICATION[7]

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

The global environmental problem

This project addresses the elimination of stockpiles of POPs, including obsolete pesticides and PCBs in Caribbean countries which pose an immediate threat to human health, biodiversity and the environment, including inland and coastal waters.

A recent inventory of obsolete pesticides revealed close to 300 tonnes of stocks that have accumulated in countries, a that will increase as the inventories are refined. Quantities of PCBs are unknown at this stage but will be inventoried through the parallel UNIDO-BCRC Project. Related to this is the complementary problem of contaminated sites from the improper storage of these chemicals. These stockpiles reflect a limited capacity to manage POPs and other hazardous wastes, weak and outdated regulatory systems, lack of human and financial resources, compounded by the logistical complexities of dealing with these issues on a small scale in SIDS and developing countries with relatively small populations in the Caribbean. There have already been incidences of floods and hurricanes exposing obsolete pesticides to the environment, and as long as the stocks tremian in place and their stores and containers deteriorate, the risks of such events can be expected to increase.

Dealing with stockpiles of obsolete pesticides and other hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner is linked to the ongoing management of hazardous wastes. Without effective infrastructures for collecting, treating and ultimately disposing of hazardous wastes, they will accumulate again and create new stockpiles for which the countries have no solution. For this reason, establishing systems for dealing with empty pesticide containers is an important step towards effective prevention of future stockpiling.

The Caribbean countries have repeatedly collectively sought advice on the effective legislation and enforcement of pesticides and establishment of registration systems for pesticides. No initiatives have progressed beyond a report or concept, yet the absence of effective legislation, enforcement and registration in many of the countries persists. In some countries no effective registration system exists, in others it has taken over five years to register a pesticide. Illegal imports of pesticides are rife and there is very little capacity to control it.

Current pesticide use practices in the Caribbean include extensive use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) as defined by WHO and FAO. An FAO survey in 2011 showed that all Caribbean countries face problems of unintentional human and animal poisonings and environmental contamination from pesticides that include new POPs such as endosulfan. Most countries have taken some regulatory action but the benefits are limited for reasons that are explained below.

Baseline scenario and co-financing initiatives

Several past and current activities focusing partly or wholly on the management of pesticides and POPs in the Caribbean region have ranged from technical assistance projects to regional coordination meetings and technical workshops. Support for these initiatives has been provided, among others, by the European Union, CARDI, CARICOM, DFID, the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions Secretariats, OAS, IICA, CAB International as well as various national governments. One of the most comprehensive projects has been the FAO implemented and EU-funded project, *Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries*, which was initiated in 2009 and is now in its second phase. The major expected outputs of this project are (1) obsolete pesticides inventory and risk assessment conducted; (2) highest risk obsolete pesticides safely repackaged; (3) safe disposal of obsolete pesticide stockpiles facilitated; and (4) pesticide management, policies and strategies

[7] Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

put in place. The actual disposal of the identified obsolete stockpiles will not be achieved under this project due to resource limitations.

Despite these initiatives, Caribbean countries still have not been able to successfully manage obsolete pesticides in a safe and environmentally sound fashion. While disposal of the existing quantity of stocks as well as clean-up of the contaminated sites is beyond the capacities and capabilities of the majority of countries, a few countries have made efforts to dispose of some obsolete pesticides but with limited success. St. Lucia self financed the disposal of a small quantity of obsolete pesticides at an estimated cost of US$70,000 per ton. Jamaica self-financed a project for disposal of eight tons of obsolete pesticides in 1998 at a cost to the government of US$23,114. Belize is participating in a PAHO implemented project which in 2006 tendered for the disposal of DDT from eight Central American countries. The disposal has not yet been carried out and pesticides other than DDT will not be addressed. Suriname has repackaged some high risk obsolete pesticides that endangered local water bodies. Equipment was provided by FAO while local contractors carried out the work to dubious standards of health and safety.

All the participating countries have pesticide regulatory systems that are functional to varying degrees and, in a few (*e.g.* Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana), there are laboratories that can conduct some residue monitoring and basic pesticides quality control. However, even in those latter countries capacity is limited. There is some coordination among the pesticide regulatory authorities of Caribbean countries through the Coordinating Group of the Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC) which is the main implementing partner for this project. CGPC was established in 1987 to improve regional coordination, communication and action on pesticides management issues. The on-going FAO project has assisted in building the capacity and sustainability of the CGPC by providing both support for their annual meetings as well as training in several aspects of pesticides management.

Caribbean countries, through the CGPC, have endorsed this GEF proposal and indicated that the coming years they will be providing the following in baseline co-financing activities:

Antigua and Barbuda has allocated $1,312,307 from the national budget to pesticide legislation and regulation, regional harmonization of pesticide registration, strengthening national capacity for inspection and quality control of pesticides, pesticide stock management communication and awareness on pesticide hazards and good practice, reasearch on pest management alternatives, pesticide container management and vector control in public health.

The Bahamas have a pesticide regulatory system in place and participat ein regional meetings but have not at this time indicated the level of funding committed by government to these actions.

Barbados is contributing $186,919 to public awareness on pesticide safety, compliance with the GHS labelling system, update of the Stockholm NIP and inventory of obsolete pesticides and POPs, as well as ongoing regulation and management of pesticides.

Dominica is implementing three externally funded projects that address serious pest management problems in the country: black sigatoga on bananas, citrus greening and giant african snail. IPM and sustainable practices are central approaches used in all cases. Total value of these projects is $4.16 million of which $2.5 million is from external funds and $1.663 million from government funds.

Dominican Republic funds annual operation of pesticide regulatory and management capacity and contributes to projects on pesticide and POPs management but has not quanitified its contribution as yet.

Guyana in addition to national budget supoprt for pesticide regulation and management, in cluding operating one of the best analytical laboratories in the Caribbean, Guyana is implementing two projects with a budget of $500,000 to strengthen chemicals and pesticide managment capacity in the country.

Jamaica is investing $2.13 million in Protecting health and the environment from the harmful effects of pesticides, and a further $5.93 million in Facilitating optimal agricultural productivity, food safety, human health & environmental well-being within the context of an integrated agro-ecological approach.

Saint Kitts and Nevis contributes $419,933.50 to actions directly associated with pesticides regulation and life cycle management including the inventory of obsolete pesticides, communication and awareness, pesticide storage and legislation.

Saint Lucia is contributing $2,203,606 to pesticide managementincluding the disposal of some obsolete pesticides and ongoing regulation and management of pesticides.

Saint Vincent and The Grenadines is implementing two project to strengthen chemicals management and eliminate the use of particularly harmful chemicals with a cumulative budgt of $756,000. In addition, the national budget supports pesticide regulation and management to an unspecificed level.

Suriname is contributing at least $293,500 of government funds towards pesticide regulation, obsolete pesticide management, research and training on IPM and sound pesticide management, container management and compliance with food safety standards. Some costs recur annually so that the overall contribution will be larger.

Trinidad and Tobago is implementing a project on monitoring and regulation of pesticides and toxic chemicals using $200,000 of government funds in addition to regular financingof the pesticide regulatory system and agricultural extension services.

FAO is contributing on a regional basis through several projects and core activities that address pest managmeent, improved production strategies including IPM, pesticide management, strengthening civil society, implementation of multilateral environmental agreements related to chemicals and agriculture. A proportion of project funds is counted towards co-finance of this proposal recognizing that there are parallels in certain project components but not all. In total, an estimated $8,612,585 is being contributed through FAO to support relevant activities in the Caribbean.

Remaining barriers to be addressed

Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and PCBs: **Suitable treatment facilites are not available in the region** that meet acceptable standards such as those of the Stockholm Convention, GEF STAP, EU or USA. There may be an evolving facility in Trinidad and Tobago but it has no demonstrable track record for destroying POPs and obsolete pesticides and it is unclear if waste from other Caribbean countries could be imported for destruction. Individual countries generally have not facilities for dealing with hazardous wastes. The **high cost** to individual countries of waste export and destruction is severely limiting. Typically countries have bene paying four to six times the accepted rates for dealing with relatively small quantities. The **complexity of the waste mix** associated with obsolete pesticides and POPs increases the difficulty of finding suitable treatment options. This in turn reduces options and increases cost. In General countries **lack infrastructure** for dealing with hazardous waste and sepcialist operations are needed to deal with problems on a case by case basis.

Technology transfer of methodologies for identification and remediation of contaminated sites: **Lack of knowhow** for characterization, risk assessment and remediation of chemical contaminated sites prevents any progress from being made in this area in almost all Caribbean countries. **Lack of experience** in dealing with land and water contamination prevents relatively simple and effective processes from being initiated because of anxiety of failure or causing more damage. **Neglected probelsm therefore become bigger over time** and even more difficult to manage. **Lack of expertise** is a barrier to initiating and implementing decontamination processes that are fundamentally relatively straightforward.

Development of systems for the management of empty pesticides containers: **Poor awareness** about the risks of empty containers and about the simple actions that can be taken to eliminate those risks perpetuates a problem that can be solved. **Lack of infrastructure** for the collection and management of empty pesticide containers and other agricultural wastes is a barrier to the establishment of containmer management systems. **Limited availability of recycling and environmentall sound waste treatment facilities** restricts options for dealing with empty pesticide containers.

Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides: **Limited human capacity** in most Caribbean countries hinders development and effective enforcement of pesticide regulatory systems. **Absence of technical capacity** in most countries prevents any processes that require, for example, laboratory analysis, from being carried out. **National regulations and procedures** often act as a barrier to regional collaboration. **Lack of financial resources** prevents the establishment and implementation of regonal solutions that would permit the sharing of limited resources and greater efficiencies in the regulation and registration of pesticides.

Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides: **Limited regulatory capacity** prevents effective action from being taken to monitor and enforce actions to eliminate unacceptable hazards from pesticides. **Lack of laboratories and other technical facilities** is a barrier to the generation of data on which regulatory decisions can be based. **Eroded extension systems** limit the ability to inform pesticide users about bes practices and viable alternatives to hazardous pesticides. **Poor communication and awareness** restricts dissemination of information to and uptake by farmers and other pesticide users of alternatives.

The proposed alternative scenario

GEF support will permit the Caribbean region to eliminate legacy stockpiles thereby helping the countries to remove a significant health and environmental risk and a barrier to sustainable development. Pesticides are the major hazardous chemicals in use in the region and GEF resources will help to shift from the current largely disjointed and variable approach to their management, to a more efficient harmonized regional approach. In this way more advanced countries will assist less developed ones, and limited resources will be pooled to provide services that are currently sparse or non-existent.

With GEF funding the following activities will be implemented:

Component 1: Disposal of existing stocks of obsolete pesticides, PCBs and associated wastes

The objective of this component is to develop and implement strategies for ESM of existing POPs and obsolete pesticides and PCB stocks. Nearly 300 tons of obsolete pesticides have so far been identified in the region and this is expected to increase as the inventories are not yet completed. PCB stocks will be identified through the UNIDO-BCRC project and disposal will be consolidated with the pesticides for greater cost efficiency.

Component 2: Identification and remediation of pesticide contaminated sites

Countries will be provided with guidance and tools to evaluate risks from POPs/pesticide contaminated sites, identify the routes of exposures and assess specific risks to target populations and the environment. Demonstration remediation actions will be conducted based on existing, proven methodologies. The intention will be to leave countries with the capacity to characterize and remediate pesticide contaminated sites.

Component 3. Management of empty pesticides containers in Caribbean countries

Reuse of empty pesticides containers is a source of pesticides contamination and a serious risk to human health. The objective of this component is to support the development of national and regional solutions for container management. This important component will support sustainability of this project by preventing stockpiling of hazardous wastes, and will contribute to wider and sustainable hazardous waste management strategies.

Component 4. Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides

The objective is to strengthen national and regional regulatory mechanisms to ensure effective control of chemicals entering the region, moving between countries and used in each country. Building on steps that have already been taken to harmonize legislation and regulation, establish information exchange mechanisms and improve coordination among countries, further development of these actions will be supported. Implementation of relevant legally binding as well as voluntary MEAs will be emphasized, as will resource sharing among countries. The sustainability of efforts under this component in particular will require political and institutional support from national governments and regional organizations which the project will strive to obtain.

Component 5. Promotion of alternatives to conventional/chemical pesticides

The objective is to develop an overall strategy for the promotion of alternatives, including IPM approaches, to reduce the use of hazardous pesticides while protecting crops and improving food production. In particular, regulators will be empowered to identify pesticides that cause unacceptable risks under conditions of use, and they will be assisted in identifying and testing viable alternative pest management strategies, including non-chemical, biological and less hazardous chemical options. A lower dependence on hazardous chemicals in agriculture and public health will contribute to the sustainability of this project by

reducing risk as well as volumes of hazardous products in use and wastes generated.

Component 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Systematic evaluations of project delivery and impact will be conducted and M&E reports produced in accordance with a project M&E plan, which will be developed during project preparation.

Incremental cost reasoning

is supporting ongoing but inadequate management of pesticides, pests and hazardous wastes with general acknowledgement that significantly more needs to be done in order to bring about effective and sustainable systems.

Component 1 will support the small scale national initiatives for removal of obsolete pesticides, the inventories of obsolete pesticides and POPs that have already been carried out and some safeguarding activities supported by individual governments and FAO. The GEF incremental contribution will permit completion of inventories and a comprehensive cleanup of the Caribbean region from obsolete pesticides and PCB stocks. When complemented by actions to strengthen chemical and wastes management, future accumulation will be prevented thereby ensuring sustainability of this action.

Component 2 the incremental GEF funds will contribute to small scale efforts to identify, characterize and remediate some chemical contaminated sites in Caribbean countries by providing guidance material, training and demonstrations that will build capacity in participating countries. In this way, countries will be enabled to manage pesticide contamination in the future without being dependent on external interventions.

Component 3 will extend the work that individual countries and FAO projects have initiated to manage pesticide containers in an environmentally sound manner. The GEF incremental contribution will permit a regional assessment of the current situation which has not yet been carried out. As a result it will be possible to design and establish networks that will improve container management in a more effective and sustainable manner than current initiatives have achieved.

Component 4 will build on previous and current initiatives on the part of individual countries and regional projects to establish harmonized regulatory and registration systems for pesticides. Valuable background and preparatory work has already been completed and several countries as well as FAO managed projects already commit resources to this objective. The incremental GEF contribution will permit further advancement of this topic by bringing relevant expertise and in particular focusing on the establishment of mechanisms for sustainable financing of regional pesticide management systems.

Component 5 contributes to an area where there is already significant investment in identification and dissemination of viable alternatives to POPs, HHPs and other hazardous pesticides. This component is key to the sustainability of the project by increasing awareness to pesticide hazards, identifying alternatives and disseminating information about them to users. The GEF incremental contribution will allow efforts in this area to be accelerated and delivered more effectively, particularly in countries where current investment is limited.

The global environmental benefits of the project

- Disposal of about 400 tons of pesticides and PCBs and reduction of contamination from high risk sites thereby curbing the release of POPs into the global environment;
- Contribution to the prevention of future accumulation of POPs and obsolete pesticides through strengthening the capacity for sound management of pesticides;
- Reduce risks to the health of local communities and consumers that are exposed to pollution from stockpiles and environmental contamination through air, water, food, soil and animal contamination.
- Health risks to women and children in particular are reduced by improving the management of chemical containers and raising awareness on the dangers of hazardous pesticides.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project is innovative in that it is tackling, for the first time, a number of issues that the countries have identified as priorities, but have not had the technical or financial capacity to achieve, *e.g.* removal of obsolete pesticides from an entire region of small countries and islands has never been done before. The logistics of stockpile collection and trans-shipment from 15 different SIDS and the application of Basel

Convention requirements will make this operation unique and complex. In addition, the project will promote regional approaches to pesticides, chemical and hazardous waste management where little has been achieved in earlier efforts. The approach to chemicals management in agriculture will be compatible with current approaches to sustainable intensification of production for which all participating countries have expressed support.

Sustainability is built into this project by enhancing local capacity through training and field experience which will allow countries to address similar issues in the future such as managing hazardous waste, characterizing contaminated sites, registering bio-pesticides or determining equivalence in the registration of generic products. Sustainability is also built into the project by building country and institutional ownership of activities over time.

The potential for scale-up is designed into the project through provision of training and implementation of pilot activities, *e.g.* contaminated site investigations and remediation, safeguarding of obsolete pesticides, quality control and evaluation and registration of pesticides. The intention will be that each country can take the information and experience gained through training and pilot projects, to upscale and implement them as needed. Stronger regional cooperation will also create more opportunities for countries to work together to address issues they have previously been unable to resolve alone.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

FAO will lead the preparation and implementation of the project in close collaboration with the CGPC which has been closely engaged in preparation of this proposal. Other stakeholders will be national ministries, NGOs including farmer organizations/cooperatives and youth farmer groups and indigenous groups (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, Dominica) and the private sector. Regional organizations will also play an important role. In addition to participating in project preparation, the roles of all stakeholders are outlined below:

(i) National Ministries:

- Ministries of Agriculture: participate in matters relating to the management of pesticides and promotion of alternatives (including IPM) in plant/agricultural health,
- Ministries of the Environment: host the focal points for GEF and MEAs. They will review and endorse the project, monitor project progress and support coordination of the project with relevant initiatives in the countries and the region, including other GEF projects.
- Ministries of Legal Affairs: participate in matters relating to the updating of POPs and pesticides legislation and regulations and the integration of pesticides and other chemicals legislation to implement the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam Conventions.
- Ministries of Information /National Government Information Services: participate in matters related to public education and awareness on pesticides and chemicals matters.
- Ministries of Health deal with pesticide use in disease vector control as well as the health impacts of hazardous chemicals

(ii) Regional Organizations will facilitate coordination and political engagement with regional initiatives;

(iii) NGOs: participate in matters relating to empty container management, disposal, alternatives to pesticides, pesticides safety awareness ;

(iv) Private sector: Pesticides/chemical companies relating to pesticide life cycle management; agricultural exporters and the tourist industry seeking to ensure food safety and environmental protection.

Key stakeholders and their respective roles will be further defined during project preparation.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Mitigation
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPS and obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers and some storage locations (High risk)	Management measures consist of training field teams in safe procedures to ensure no other leakage occurs as a result of project activities

Insufficient funds for the safeguarding of emergency sites, disposal and other project activities (Low risk)	Indicative financing is sufficient to complete safeguarding, disposal and other activities. However, if a gap arises, additional co-financing will be sought from other sources
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project implementation (Low risk)	The CGPC approved the development of this project at the 16th and 17th Meetings. FAO and the national pesticides control authorities will coordinate all activities to ensure adequate preparation of the FSP and clear definition of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved
Weather extremes (hurricanes) (Medium to High risk)	Factored in the inventory of obsolete pesticides exercise in the evaluation of critical stores/sites which should be prioritized for safeguarding, disposal and/or remediation. Prevailing weather conditions will be considered in planning safeguarding and transportation work.
Pest infestations (Medium risk)	The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of the participating countries have Emergency Action Plans in place in the event of pest/disease outbreaks. The FAO sub-regional offices in the Caribbean support such action plans. The promotion of alternatives to pesticides should also contribute to the mitigation of the pest infestation risk

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:
The project will be coordinated with the following initiatives in the Caribbean region:

(i) "Development and implementation of a sustainable management systems for POPs in the Caribbean" GEF project implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean (BCRC). Discussions have already taken place with BCRC to agree that PCBs will be dispoed of through a single contract oerated by FAO through this proposal, in the intersts of cost effectiveness and efficiency. There is close contact between FAO and BCRC and as the two projects progress they will be coordinated. BCRC will be invited to participate in project steering committee meetings as they have been for the past two years in meetings that led to formulation of this proposal.

(ii) "Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region" GEF project implemented by UNEP and executed by the Stockholm Regional Centre in Uruguay

(iii) "Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme" implemented by UNDP and executed by the Belize Department of Environment

(iv) "Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries - Clean-up of obsolete pesticides, pesticides management and sustainable pest management".

(v) Caribbean Participation in SAICM – as of June 2012, there were no less than ten applications to the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund from the Caribbean totalling USD 1,926,243.00.

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

All countries participating in this project have ratified the Stockholm Convention. Of these, eight have submitted their NIPS all of which prioritize for POPs pesticides the disposal of waste, management contaminated sites, and strengthening of legislative, institutional and technical capacity. Six country NIPs are pending transmission and this project will encourage acceleration of the process.

The Rotterdam Convention Secretariat has convened several workshops in the Caribbean to review status of ratification and challenges to implementation and to advance national pesticide registration through identification of needs, gaps and barriers and solutions.

FAO Country Programme Framework (CPF) documents that consider strategic development in the agricultural sector, prioritise several issues related to pest and pesticides management, *e.g.* concerns of pesticide leaching in watershed areas, increasing pest problems with consequent increased pesticide usage and limited monitoring

and enforcement capabilities for pesticide management. This project will assist in addressing these priorities.

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

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. In particular it will contribute to Objective 1 (CHEM 1) through (i) the safeguarding and safe disposal of obsolete pesticides, including POPs and, (ii) initiating pilot studies on the remediation of heavily contaminated sites in selected Caribbean countries.

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

FAO, through the Pest and Pesticide Management Unit, has a long history of successful implementation of projects focusing on POPs and obsolete pesticides. The FAO programme for the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides has been operational since 1994 and was a key driver in the undertaking of an inventory of obsolete pesticides, including POPs stocks in the Caribbean under the EU/FAO-funded project "*Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries – Clean-up of obsolete pesticides, pesticides management and sustainable pest management*". Additionally, FAO has wide experience and provides technical assistance in IPM to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides including POPs, and to promote sustainable farming systems, pesticide legislation and regulatory aspects to help countries meet international standards and obligations under chemical-related Conventions.

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	Chief Environment Officer and GEF Focal officer	**GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**	**AUGUST 22, 2013**
Philip S. Weech	GEF Operational Focal Point	**THE BAHAMAS ENVIRONMENT , SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION. MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING**	**AUGUST 29, 2013**
Richard Ward	GEF Operational Focal Point for Permanent Secretary	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND DRAINAGE, BARBADOS**	**AUGUST 28, 2013**
Lloyd Pascal	Director	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND FISHERIES - DOMINICA**	**AUGUST 28, 2013**
Patricia Abreu Fernández	Deputy Minister for International Cooperation	**MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL**	**AUGUST 28, 2013**

		RESOURCES OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Roger F. Luncheon MD	Head, Presidential Secretariat	**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, GUYANA**	**APRIL 11, 2013**
L. Barnaby	Permanent Secretary	**MINISTRY OF WATER, LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE – JAMAICA**	**AUGUST 28, 2013**
Lavern Queeley	Director Economic Affairs and PSIP/GEF Operational Focal Point	**MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS**	**AUGUST 27, 2013**
Caroline Eugene	GEF Operational Focal Point	**MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY – ST. LUCIA**	**APRIL 5, 2013**
Yasa Belmar	Environmental Resources Analyst	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WELLNESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT – ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**	**AUGUST 21, 2013**
Henna J. Uiterloo	Permanent Secretary for Environment	**MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID TECHNOLOGISCHE ONTWIKKELING EN MILIEU - SURINAME**	**AUGUST 27, 2013**
Gayatri Badri-Maharaj	GEF Operational Focal Point	**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**	**26 AUGUST, 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** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Gustavo Merino Director Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		October 09, 2013	Mark.Davis	3906 5705 5192	Mark.Davis@fao.org
Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478					