REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

Project Type: Full-sized Project
Type of Trust Fund: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean			
Country	Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Jamaica; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and The Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago	**GEF Project ID**	5407
GEF Agency	FAO	**GEF Agency Project ID:**	623106
Other Executing Partner(s)	Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC)	**Submission Date:**	4 August 2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals – POPs	**Project Duration (Months)**	48 months
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		**Agency Fee ($):**	413,962

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.	Output 1.4.1 Strategies for the disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and for the remediation of contaminated sites developed and implemented.	GEFTF	4,357,500	26,368,739
		Total Project Costs		4,357,500	26,368,739

B. Project Framework

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	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and PCBs	TA	Outcome 1: Known stocks of POPs, other obsolete pesticide and PCB stocks in 11 countries in the region disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. *Main indicators:* a) *Tonnes of hazardous wastes destroyed in an environmentally*	1.1 Regional risk reduction and disposal strategy for sound management of obsolete and POPs pesticides completed including EAs and EMPs for all sites 1.2 Safeguarding, centralization and destruction of obsolete	GEFTF	**2,330,500**	**5,295,248**

		sound manner (target = 400 tonnes)	pesticides and PCBs			
Component 2: Technology transfer of methodologies for identification and remediation of contaminated sites	TA	Outcome 2 Capacity improved in the region to identify and remediate contaminated sites through the availability of regionally appropriate tools and strategies for identification, characterisation and remediation of pesticide and POPs-contaminated soil *Main indicators:* *a) number of staff trained in identification and implementation of strategies for remediation of pesticides and POPs contaminated soils (target = 22)* *b) number of priority sites selected and for which a strategy and EMP is developed (target = 3)* c) *% reduction in contamination levels in high priority sites where remediation has started (target = 50%)*	2.1 Capacity of National Authorities to identify, characterize and remediate contaminated sites is increased and lessons learned shared 2.2 Low cost remediation strategies and locally available technologies and tools developed for identification, characterization and remediation of contaminated sites and incorporated in EMPs for specific sites 2.3 Demonstration of appropriate remediation strategies at three high priority pilot sites	GEFTF	**398,300**	**1,422,899**
Component 3: Development of systems for the management of empty pesticides containers	TA	Outcome 3: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level Main indicators: *a) 50% of farmers triple rinse containers at the end of their life* b) *Number of countries with data accessible by regulators on empty pesticide containers (target = two countries)*	3.1 Pesticide container management options identified and assessed and stakeholders engaged 3.2 Container management networks established and pesticide user practices improved	GEFTF	**400,251**	**1,301,154**
Component 4: Strengthening the regulatory framework and		Outcome 4: Common tools and processes adopted and financed by Caribbean countries for	4.1 Model harmonized regulations on pesticide life cycle management provided to countries	GEFTF	**286,340**	**5,010,990**

institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides		regionally harmonized pesticide registration and control Main indicators: *a) Number of countries adopting new and harmonized regulations (target = 5)* *b) Number of regional registration recommendations voluntarily adopted by national registration bodies (target = 5 chemicals)* *c) Budget available for regional pesticide management (target = 80% of CGPC costs)*	for national review and adoption 4.2 Regionally harmonized pesticide registration mechanisms developed and piloted 4.3 A common system for inspection and control of imported pesticides established to prevent illegal trafficking of POPs 4.4 Sustainable financing identified and committed for regional pesticide lifecycle management.			
Component 5: Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides		Outcome 5: Alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides upscaled and use of highly hazardous pesticides reduced Main indicators: *d) Reduction in number of registrations of HHP or products that cause health or environmental problems (target = 20% reduction in registrations of HHP)* e) *Reduced use of HHP and chemical pesticides by farmers and home gardeners (target = 10% reduction of KAP participants using HHP)*	5.1 HHP use and risk reduction plan developed for the region 5.2 alternatives to HHP field tested and demonstrated 5.3 Promote previous IPM and support farmers and home gardeners to reduce use of HHPs	GEFTF	**425,061**	**11,783,501**
Component 6: Monitoring & Evaluation	TA	Outcome 6 Project implementation is based on results-based management and project results are shared between project countries and outside stakeholders Main indicators: *a) Project outcomes are achieved, disseminated and sustained* *b) Positive media*	6.1 Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic information on progress in achieving project outcome and output targets in all countries 6.2 Mid-term and final evaluation conducted and project implementation adjusted according to recommendations	GEFTF	**299,825**	**1,014,205**

		coverage of the project (target = 5 FAO press releases)	6.3 Project lessons are widely disseminated to key national and international audiences.			
				Subtotal	**4,140,277**	**25,827,997**
				Project management Cost (PMC)	**217,223**	**540,742**
				Total project costs	**4,357,500**	**26,368,739**

C. Sources of Confirmed Co-financing for the Project by Source and by Name ($)

Sources of Co-financing	**Name of Co-financier (source)**	**Type of Co-financing**	**Co-financing Amount** ($)
UN Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Cash	5,191,109
National government	Government of Antigua	In-kind	2,000,000
National government	Government of Barbados	In-kind	837,594
National government	Government of Dominica	In-kind	621,151
National government	Government of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	857,944
National government	Government of Guyana	In-kind	2,250,000
National government	Government of Jamaica	In-kind	3,026,000
National government	Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis	In-kind	1,267,537
National government	Government of Saint Lucia	In-kind	4,651,419
National government	Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	In-kind	330,246
National government	Government of Suriname	In-kind	909,987
National government	Government of Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	1,184,510
Research	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	In-kind	2,250,000
Research	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute	In-kind	591,242
Research	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	In-kind	200,000
Research	University of the West Indies	In-kind	200,000
Total Co-financing			**26,368,739**

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency, Focal Area and Country

GEF Agency	**Type of Trust Fund**	**Focal Area**	**Country Name/Global**	**(in $)**		
				Grant Amount (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** C=A+B
FAO	GEFTF	POPs	Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Jamaica; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint	4,357,500	413,962	4,771,462

			Vincent and The Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago			
Total Grant Resources				4,357,500	413,962	4,771,462

F. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	Project Total ($)
Local consultants	227,250		227,250
International consultants	431,800		431,800

G. Does the Project Include a "Non-Grant" Instrument? NO

Part II: Project Justification

A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF[4]

The following changes have been made:

Component 1: The design of Component 1 is largely the same as in the PIF, but the first output ("Regional capacity for hazardous waste management strengthened") is not separated from the second output. This was done to better reflect the intended mechanism of capacity building, which will be through a 'learning-by-doing' approach, with government staff participating in field teams to be managed and trained by the Contractor who will take on the safeguarding and disposal of stocks. This approach is considered appropriate as the government staff has already had training in inventory and stock management through previous baseline projects, and are considered to benefit more at this stage from direct involvement in operations. Therefore the regional capacity strengthening has been included in the new Output 1.2 *"Safeguarding, centralization and destruction of obsolete pesticides and PCBs"*.
Secondly, the safeguarding of high risk stores was originally included in the same output as the environmental assessment and risk evaluation of stores, but has now been combined in the Output on disposal instead. This has been done because both safeguarding and disposal are conducted by the Contractor, while the project and government authorities are responsible for the environmental assessment and risk management planning which logically precedes any safeguarding (with the exception only of sites of exceptionally high and urgent risk). Such sites have already been safeguarded in the previous EC project, so emergency safeguarding to be conducted at the time of inventory is considered to be unlikely to be needed.

Component 2 is largely unchanged, with some modifications to the indicators to make them more results focused, and reversal of the order of the component, with training of national staff before the development of locally appropriate strategies and technologies. This will ensure that rather than transferring guidance from other regions, it will be modified through a locally owned process and team of experts, which is anticipated to ensure greater sustainability and application of the methods in the future.

Component 3 has been modified reflecting the experience gained in parallel baseline projects and through the situation analysis completed by a consultant under the PPG. The unique features of the Small Island Developing States that are participating in the project include both a relatively low rate of generation of these containers, and a lack of available waste management facilities – for example only one or two islands are known to have any form of plastic recycling facilities. Schemes that have

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

been and are being established in developing countries by FAO are typically designed to deal with larger amounts of containers, and using existing recycling or disposal routes as far as possible. This means that establishing networks in four countries for eventually rolling out schemes for empty pesticide containers along the lines of schemes in Brazil or other large developing countries, as originally intended, may not be a sustainable option, if basic waste management capacity does not exist. The PPG initial baseline review identified that basic data on container management is not readily available in most of the countries (only three of the eleven were able to provide detailed information), confirming the continued need for the original output to assess container management in the Caribbean (e.g. quantities of containers generated, current mechanisms for disposal, and the status of legislation in relation to empty containers and producer responsibility). However current indications are that sustainable networks for collection and recycling are unlikely to be established in four countries in the timescale of this project. Proper rinsing and piercing of containers is arguably the most important step in container management, being essential for any future collection scheme as well as providing the greatest risk reduction. Therefore, the project will focus on farmer awareness raising networks on container management behaviours (triple rinsing and puncturing), working through the CGPC and National Authorities in all eleven countries. This work can begin immediately, and is likely to achieve the bulk of the intended result of reduced pollution and exposure incidents. The project will then complete the baseline assessment before developing the strategy for establishing collection and treatment networks, including confirming the number of countries that this may be feasible in, rather than selecting four arbitrary countries at this stage.

Component 4. While the results and activities for this component are unchanged from the PIF, the wording of the Outputs and Outcomes have been streamlined and reformulated to allow more measurable indicators to be developed. The three outcome statements have been combined into a single one, with the detail of the original three being moved to the outputs and reflected in the three Outcome Indicators. The original outputs on regionally harmonized registration and PSMS have been combined into a single output, since PSMS is the main mechanism to ensure common data requirements, sharing and communication in support of the proposed registration system. Finally, the original output 4.3.1 on sustainable financing has been reformulated to express changes rather than completed activities.

Component 5: The final results framework combines the initial outputs 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 on identification and replacement of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) into a single output, since identification of the HHPs in use is an essential activity in developing a risk reduction plan. Similarly, the identification of alternatives to conventional pesticides (initially output 5.1.3) is combined with field testing and demonstration of these alternatives (initially output 5.1.4); while documentation and dissemination of best alternatives is combined with 'communication strategy to promote awareness' in a single new output. The activities and intended results remain unchanged.

Component 6: The component for M&E in the PIF did not contain any funds for essential M&E functions including annual Project Steering Committees. These have been added in, along with other cross cutting M&E tasks, to the component budgets.

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessment under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e., NAPAs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

N/A

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

The project contributes to the implementation of the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. It focuses on: CHEM-1, specifically the management, prevention and disposal of POPs wastes and sound environmental management of contaminated sites. The project will dispose of about 400 tonnes of existing obsolete pesticides and remediate three heavily contaminated priority sites. To prevent future mismanagement, focus will also be on strengthening institutional capacity to improve and enforce

pesticide regulations, and on promoting alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) to users and governments.

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

N/A

A.4 The baseline project and the problem it seeks to address

Following the PPG data collection and analyses, the description of the problem and the baseline has been improved. Please see section 1.2 in the FAO project document.

A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project

The incremental reasoning has been refined based on PPG analyses. Please see section 1.2 b and c in the FAO project document.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks

Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures
Insufficient funds dedicated to the safeguarding of high-priority sites, and the disposal of POPs.	Medium	Cost estimates are based on recently completed disposal activities under FAO–EC project. If there is a need for additional co-financing, it will be sought from project partners and related projects during project execution.
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project execution.	Low	Extensive consultations with stakeholders were held and implementation arrangements agreed during the preparation of the project. Institutional arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders will be confirmed again at the start of project implementation.
Extreme weather conditions such as hurricanes and floods	Low to medium	The project will seek to safeguard sites during the driest and coolest months as far as possible with a view to reducing risks associated with hurricanes. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, will be implemented in the event of torrential rains.
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers	High	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further leakage occurs during the project activities. Chemical stores in each country have been ranked according to risk and will be safeguarded in this order
Lack of appropriate storage for safeguarded stocks	High	FAO guideline EMTK 2 facilitates the identification of possible interim collection locations based on a combination of environmental and logistical criteria, and included in the national EA and EMP. If stores are not identified, the project will leave repackaged stocks at their original locations in secure conditions, and request governments to provide for their transport directly to loading sites for the final export.
Incidents during safeguarding	High	All staff of the project engaged in safeguarding operations have been trained and will be provided with protection gear by the international contractor. Strict application of measures included in Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Health and Safety Plans.

Delays in the procurement of equipment necessary for the disposal	Medium	Equipment to be supplied as part of international contract. Contractor to provide all necessary documents to National Authorities to allow timely import.
Government authorities disagree with the strategy for the reduction of risks posed by contaminated sites	Low	Strategy will be developed based on objective data and options presented to government for endorsement.
Delays in administrative procedures / decisions as regards transport of obsolete stocks	High	Capacity-building / guidance of the competent Government authority as regards procedures of the Basel Convention.
Insufficient ownership of the drafted model regulations and recommendations of regional registration technical group.	Medium	National and regional stakeholders have been consulted during previous projects and project preparation. The development of a harmonized approach is at the region's request. Continued sensitization will be conducted during project execution including national training sessions, and regional consultations with CARICOM and OECS legal experts.
Low uptake of alternative technologies by producers.	Low	A large-scale information and awareness-raising campaign about the modes of application and effectiveness of the proposed alternatives will be undertaken to promote uptake of alternatives. Another strategy is to employ existing farmer field schools networks. The promotion of IPM through FFS has been quite successful in previous related initiatives.

A.7 Coordination with other GEF financed initiatives

The project is closely aligned with the GEF project ""Development and implementation of a sustainable management system for POPs in the Caribbean" implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC). This project seeks to enable the region to reduce or eliminate the threat of POPs within the context and realities of nine (9) of the Caribbean countries, and this project will seek to establish cooperation on the Components 1 (enabling mechanisms in the Caribbean for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, inclusive of NIP updates, establishing legal and enforcement mechanisms), Component 3 (assess potential contaminated sites to determine the level of soil and groundwater contamination by POPs and ODS and develop appropriate remediation strategies) and 4 (safely managing and disposing of stockpiles of PCBs). Particularly for Component 4, the project will ensure coordination in development of inventories of PCBs by the BCRC project and seek to win economies of scale benefits through inclusion of any PCB stocks that are inventoried by the BCRC project in the safeguarding and disposal contract for the obsolete pesticides.

The project is furthermore closely coordinated with an EC-financed regional project "Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP countries Phase II" (GCP/INT/153/EC) which has completed preparatory activities in inventory of obsolete stocks and needs assessment for pesticide life cycle management. The institutional arrangements for the two projects allow for synergies to be exploited and efficiency savings to be made through the common executing partner (CGPC) and mutual participation in the Project Steering Committees of the two projects.

B. Additional information not addressed at the PIF stage

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation

Stakeholders and their specific role in the project are described in section 1.4 and section 4.1 in the FAO project document.

A project steering committee (PSC) will be established to provide high level consultation and oversight to overall project implementation. The committee will include representatives from Governments (via the CGPC Chair and previous Chair), other regional institutions such as IICA and CARICOM, and FAO. The committee will meet annually or more frequently as necessary. The PSC will be supported by the Project Coordinator and CGPC members, who will be responsible for the day to day management of the project.

At local community/farmer level the project will work with national and local NGOs in order to provide a number of community and pesticide user surveys, as well as deliver communication strategies and workplans.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project is expected to generate community health benefits through decreased exposure to highly hazardous pesticides, by: removing sources of these chemicals from stockpiles and contaminated sites; removing contaminated containers from communities; promoting and encouraging availability and uptake of non-toxic alternatives; and enhancing the quality of products through better control of pesticides in their life cycle, ultimately reducing pesticide residues. By promoting alternatives to chemical pesticides, the project will help producers reduce their reliance on credit and expensive inputs, contributing to increased profits from production. Currently the direct and indirect costs incurred in pesticide mismanagement through pesticide poisoning, medical expenses and loss of capacity to work are significant – for example, estimated annual cost of $4.4bn in sub-Saharan Africa , although equivalent data are not available for the Caribbean - so reduction of these impacts of pesticide mismanagement will also result in indirect economic benefits to both victims and the public health system, as well as the direct improvements in farm incomes.

The Caribbean region has a particularly high proportion of youth (aged 15-24), making up 20% of the total population. The project will explicitly target youth and women through the communications activities, and ensure that they are represented in all project component activities through partnerships with civil society organizations in training and awareness-raising activities. Women and youth may produce food for family consumption but use pesticides intended for other crops, not in accordance with the intended uses and conditions, exposing themselves and their families to high levels of inappropriate residues. When developing communication strategies, the project will conduct KAP surveys to identify the specific differences in the roles of women and men in the crop cycle and related pesticide uses and exposures, in order to understand the most appropriate messages to select – however these insights will also guide specific component designs including the priorities for container management or alternatives to HHPs. By improving the pesticide registration, labelling and packaging requirements, the project will improve risk communication to all pesticide users, but ensure that vulnerable groups are explicitly considered in registration decision making.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design

The disposal element will benefit from FAO's unique experience in disposing of obsolete pesticides around the world, which has found that the use of specialist companies to export and destroy the pesticides at dedicated hazardous waste treatment facilities is the most cost-effective environmentally sound management strategy, while the safeguarding will be conducted by the most cost-effective combination of national staff and international contractors that is required to minimise the risks of these operations to an acceptable level. The FAO tools on environmental assessment and management planning provide standard tools to quantify and make decisions on these risks. The costs of exporting small quantities of wastes identified on most of the islands are prohibitive, so the project will combine all the wastes, also including PCB wastes if the required data is available on time, to bring economies of scale and drive down unit costs.

The project has already benefited significantly from ongoing cooperation with related initiatives, for example by adopting life cycle management analyses and significant information exchange that has

taken place at CGPC Annual Meetings in recent years. Through partnerships with regional institutions such as the UWI, the project will deliver field and laboratory activities effectively by using existing structures and mechanisms, and accessing co-finance from these partners.

The adoption of pilot/ demonstration projects for the pesticide life cycle management priorities identified will allow participating countries to learn from each other's experience on all the life cycle stages prioritized, and by demonstrating field activities a significant body of experience will be generated which can be used to expand activities in the future in a cost effective way. Furthermore, the project will employ regional consultants where adequate capacity exists, and work in a selective way with international consultants from further afield in order to increase the capacity and experience of individuals and institutions in the region. An example is the use of regional consultants who were trained and gained experience in safeguarding operations in the EC project, who will be used to provide supervision and guidance to all countries that begin repackaging in this project.

Finally the project will maximise efficiencies in organizing regional meetings, delivering multiple activities in single meetings and planning for workshops to be linked to relevant events such as the CGPC Annual Meetings.

C. Describe the budgeted M&E Plan

Oversight and reviews

Project oversight will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee and FAO. Project oversight will be facilitated by: (i) documenting project transactions and results through traceability of related documents throughout the implementation of the project; (ii) ensuring that the project is implemented within the planned activities applying established standards and guidelines; (iii) continuous identification and monitoring of project risks and risk mitigation strategies; and (iv) ensuring project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework. At any time during project execution, underperforming subcomponents may be required to undergo additional assessments, implementation changes to improve performance or be halted until remedies have been identified and implemented.

Monitoring responsibilities

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and results indicators established in the project results framework and the annual work plans and budgets. M&E activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The M&E plan, which has been budgeted at USD 294,325 will be reviewed and updated during the project inception phase. This will involve: (i) review of the project's results framework; (ii) refining of outcome indicators; (iii) identification of missing baseline information and action to be taken to collect the information; and (iv) clarification of M&E roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders. The project's M&E system will be put in place within the first 6 months of project implementation.

The day-to-day monitoring of the project implementation will be the responsibility of the Project Management Team led by the Project Coordinator and driven by the preparation and implementation of annual work plans and budgets (AWP/B) and six-monthly project progress reports (PPRs). The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project partners. As tools for results-based-management (RBM), the AWP/B will identify actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details on output targets to be achieved, and the PPRs will report on the monitoring of the implementation of actions and the achievement of output targets. An annual project progress review and planning meeting should be organized by the Project Management Team with the participation of representatives from key executing partners prior to the Project Steering Committee Meeting. The AWP/B and PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval (AWP/B) and Review (PPRs) and to FAO for approval. The AWP/B will be developed in a manner consistent with the project's Results Framework to ensure adequate fulfilment and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

Indicators and information sources

To monitor project outputs and outcomes including contributions to global environmental benefits specific indicators have been developed in the Results Framework (see Annex 1). The framework's indicators and means of verification will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact. Following FAO's monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats, data collected will be of sufficient detail to be able to track specific outputs and outcomes and flag project risks early on. Output target indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly basis and outcome target indicators will be monitored on an annual basis if possible or as part of the mid-term and final evaluations.

Monitoring information sources will be evidence of outputs (reports, websites, farmer surveys, lists of participants in training activities, manuals etc.). To assess and confirm the congruence of outcomes with project objectives, physical inspection and/or surveying of activity sites and participants will be carried out. This latter task would often be undertaken by the Project Coordinator supported by the FAO LTO and LTU.

Data collected from the pilots on participation in the container management system, on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) and knowledge and opinions on alternative approaches to pest control, will be important inputs for the relevant indicators in the Results Framework..

Reports and their schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are the: project inception report; Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); Project Progress Reports (PPRs); annual project implementation review (PIR); technical reports; co-financing reports; and a terminal report. In addition, assessment of the GEF POPs tracking tool against the baseline will be required at mid-term and final evaluation.

Project Inception Report: After FAO approval of the project and signature of the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) Agreement, the project will initiate with a six month inception period. An inception workshop will be held and immediately after the workshop, the Regional Project Coordinator will prepare a project inception report in consultation with the FAO LTO and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed First Year Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and a supervision plan with all monitoring and supervision requirements. The draft report will be circulated to FAO and the Project Steering Committee for review and comments before its finalization. The report should be cleared by the FAO Budget Holder Lead Technical Officer, Lead Technical Unit and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FPMIS by the BH.

Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B): The Project Coordinator will submit to the FAO LTO, LTU, and BH a draft Annual Work Plan and Budget. The AWP/B, divided into monthly timeframes, should include detailed activities to be implemented and outputs (targets and milestones for output indicators) to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The draft AWP/B should be further discussed at annual planning meetings with key executing partners. The Chief Technical Advisor will incorporate eventual comments and the final AWP/B will be sent to the PSC for approval and to FAO BH for final no-objection and upload in FPMIS by the GEF Coordination Unit.

Project Progress Reports: The Project Coordinator will prepare a semi-annual Project Progress Report (PPR). The report will contain the following: (i) an account of actual implementation of project activities compared to those scheduled in the AWP/B; (ii) an account of the achievement of outputs and progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (based on the indicators contained in the results framework); (iii) identification of any problems and constraints (technical, human, financial, etc.) encountered in project implementation and the reasons for these constraints; (iv) clear recommendations for corrective actions in addressing key problems resulting in lack of progress in

achieving results; (iv) lessons learned; and (v) a revised work plan for the final six months of the project year. The report will also include an estimate of co-financing received from all co-financing partners.
The PPR will be submitted by the Project Coordinator to FAO no later than one month after the end of each six-monthly reporting period (30 June and 31 December). The draft PPR will be reviewed and cleared by FAO (BH and LTO). The LTO will submit the PPR to the GEF Coordination Unit for final clearance. The final PPR will be circulated by the BH to the PSC.

Project Implementation Review: The LTO supported by the FAO LTU, with inputs from the Project Coordinator will prepare an annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year). The PIR will be submitted to the GEF Coordination in TCI for review and approval no later than 31 July. The GEF Coordination will submit the final report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio.

Technical Reports: Technical reports will be prepared to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the Project Coordinator to the FAO BH in SLC who will share it with the LTO for review and clearance, prior to finalization and publication. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to the Project Steering Committee and other project partners as appropriate. These will be posted on the FAO FPMIS by the LTO.

Co-financing Reports: The Project Coordinator will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on in-kind and cash co-financing provided by all co-financing partners. The National Project Coordinator will provide the information in a timely manner and will transmit such information to FAO. The co-financing reports should be completed as part of the semi-annual PPRs and annual PIRs.

GEF-5 CHEM Tracking Tool: Following the GEF policies and procedures, the tracking tools for POPs will be submitted at three moments: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement; (ii) at project mid-term evaluation; and (iii) at final evaluation. At project mid-term and end, the tracking tool should be completed by Project Coordinator with support from the LTO and in close consultation with NCs.

Terminal Report: Within two months of the project completion date, the Project Coordinator will submit to FAO a draft Terminal Report, which the BH will circulate to the project Task Force. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring sustainability of project results. Work is assessed, lessons learned are summarized, and recommendations are expressed in terms of further harmonization of pesticide registration and control in the region and continued work on management of empty pesticides containers and obsolete pesticides, prioritizing and remediating contaminated sites and promoting IPM substituting HHPs and reducing the use of chemical pesticides in the region. This report will specifically include the findings of the final review/evaluation. A final project review meeting should be held to discuss the draft Terminal Report before it is finalized by the PC and approved by the FAO LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

Monitoring and evaluation plan summary

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Responsible parties	Time frame	Budget
Inception Workshop	PC	Within two months of project start up.	USD 40 000. FAO costs covered by GEF agency fee.
Inception report	PC	Immediately after the workshop.	USD 5 000
Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system, including staff training	PC	During the first six months of project implementation	USD 7 500
Supervision visits/missions	FAO LTU, PC	Annual or as required.	Paid by GEF agency fee and component budgets
Project progress reports (PPR)	PC	Six- monthly	USD 11 000
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	FAO LTO with inputs from PC, BH and LTU. Submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat. Final report also submitted to the PSC and the GEF Operational Focal Point.	Annually.	Covered by the GEF agency fee.
Reports on co-financing	PC, NC	Six monthly and annually as part of PPR and PIR.	USD 7 500
PSC meetings (Year 4 is also Terminal Workshop)	PC, PSC Chair, FAO Budget Holder	At least once a year	USD 38 325
Technical reports		As appropriate	From fee and component budgets
Mid- term evaluation	FAO Office of Evaluation	At mid-point of project implementation.	USD 70 000. FAO staff time paid through the GEF agency fee.
Final evaluation	FAO Office of Evaluation	At the end of project implementation	USD 70 000. FAO staff time paid through the GEF agency fee.
Terminal Workshop	FAO LTU, PC, CGPC	At the end of project implementation.	USD 40,000
Terminal report	PC, LTU	At least two months before the end of the Project	USD 5 000
		Total	USD 294 325

PROVISION FOR EVALUATIONS

Twenty-six months after the project becomes operational an independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken by consultants and under the overall responsibility of the FAO Evaluation Office (OED). The objective of the MTE is to evaluate progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving the project objectives, outcomes and outputs. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the project's term. FAO will arrange for the MTE in consultation with the project partners. The evaluation will, *inter alia*:

(i) review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
(ii) analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
(iii) identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;

(iv) propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and

(v) highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

An independent Final Evaluation (FE) will be carried out three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the project partners. Under the overall responsibility and guidance of FAO's Office of Evaluation, the FE will aim to identify the project impacts and sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This evaluation will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to sustain project results, mainstream and upscale its products and practices within the region and other regions with similar conditions, and disseminate information to pesticide management authorities to ensure continuity of the processes initiated by the project.

Some of the critical elements that the MTE and FE must pay special attention to are the following:

a) The degree of participation of men and women in project activities and the degree to which the two gender groups are benefitting from capacity building in IPM and sound container management, etc. and other benefits provided by the project;

b) The level of experience sharing among and buy in from pesticide regulators and higher level decision makers to the harmonized registration and control at the regional level and funding sources to support this work are identified;

c) The degree to which the project has a facilitating impact on the further mainstreaming and up-scaling of good practices for container management including triple rinsing and IPM in agriculture development programmes;

d) The level of further adoption by the countries of tools and strategies for identification, characterization and remediation of pesticide and POPs-contaminated soil provided and demonstrated by the project.

e) The extent to which the supporting pesticide management activities are having any effect on reducing or preventing the generation of new stocks of obsolete pesticides, and in which sectors such new stockpiles may be a continuing issue

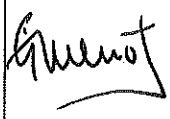
Part III: Approval/Endorsement by GEF Operational Focal Point(s) and GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of endorsement of GEF operational point(s) on behalf of the government(s): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this form. For SGP, use the OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Diann Black-Layne	Chief environmental Officer and GEF Focal officer	*GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA*	22 AUGUST 2013
Rickardo Ward	GEF Operational Focal Point for Permanent Secretary	*MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND DRAINAGE BARBADOS*	28 AUGUST 2013
Lloyd Pascal	Director	*ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING UNIT OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND FISHERIES DOMINICA*	28 AUGUST 2013
Patricia Abreu Fernandez	Deputy Minister for International Cooperation	*MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*	28 AUGUST 2013
Roger F. Luncheon	Head	*PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GUYANA*	29 AUGUST 2013
Leonie Barnaby	Permanent Secretary	*MINISTRY OF WATER, LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE JAMAICA*	28 AUGUST 2013
Yasa Belmar	Environmental Resource Analyst	*MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WELLNESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES*	21 AUGUST 2013
Lavern Queeley	Director, Economic Affairs	*MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	27 AUGUST 2013
Henna Uiterloo	Permanent Secretary Environment	*MINISTRY OF LABOUR, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT SURINAME*	27 AUGUST 2013
Caroline Eugene	GEF Operational Focal Point	*MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOMENT, ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SAINT LUCIA*	16 AUGUST 2013
Gayatri Badri-Maharaj	Managing Director	*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 CEO endorsement/approval of project

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	**Signature**	**Date** (month, day, year)	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		08/04/2015	Mark Davis	+3906 5705 2725	MarkDavis@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Officer-in-Charge for daily matters FAO GEF Coordination Unit Investment Centre Division FAO				+3906 57055680	GEF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org

Annex A: **Project Results Framework**. (either copy and paste the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found)

Please see Appendix 1 in the FAO Project Document on page 55. A detailed results budget is presented in Appendix 3 on page 66.

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 Review – comments at PIF	Response
a) A sound regional mechanism is proposed as critical for components (i) and (iv) in particular. The CGPC has been named as having had some influence in historically coordinating pesticides management in the region, and having been involved in previous work on the subject. There is also acknowledgement that in spite of the plethora of chemicals management initiatives that have been carried out in the region, there has been no lasting capacity or framework to successfully manage obsolete pesticides in a safe and environmentally sound fashion. The components of this PIF are certainly what one would expect in such a project, but given that so many have gone before, it would be wise to do a more detailed analysis of precisely why past efforts have failed to leave a sustainable management framework, and to ensure that the current project addresses whatever past element was missed. Else this project will simply be doomed to repeat past failures.	The baseline description in the project document has significantly expanded the description and analysis of previous initiatives. The project approach in Component 4 in particular is to promote regional cooperation on technical aspects of pesticide registration and control. One important reason for the previous failure to establish this has been the lack of sustainable financing, which is explicitly addressed in this project.
b) To augment the component 5 activities to help support minimization of pesticide use through uptake of alternatives, there could be some exploration into incentives for pesticide free produce, to help lower demand for pesticides, and prevent a recurrence of stockpiles once more.	The component has been revised to include a stronger component on raising awareness of consumers on pesticide free or IPM produce, as well as school children and vendors. Please refer to the Communication Strategy for Component 5 for further details, and the Component Description in Section 2.
c) The potential impact of climate change should be accounted. Changing temperatures and rainfall patterns, as well as possible sea level rises may portend changes in crops and chemicals, as well as possibly affecting storage facilities. The project should therefore try and be forward-looking to anticipate biophysical changes. Table A.3 should also take climate change into account.	The effects of climate change on agriculture in the Caribbean are among the external factors that are considered in the design of Component 5 on sustainable crop production, and the specific field testing proposals received from partner institutions. IPM promotes resilience by making the farmer 'an expert in his field' and the wider range of pest and crop management strategies promoted are both more adapted to changing weather conditions and new crops, as well as more attractive to younger farmers.
Canada's Comments • To ensure the project's focus remains on POPs, we request that the project title be reworded as "Disposal of Obsolete Pesticide POPs including other	Renaming of the project was not considered a priority due to the need to update all the co-finance letters which had already been received by the project drafting team.

pesticides, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening POPs Pesticides Management in the Caribbean". • We request that the disposal target of 400 tonnes be clarified by stating what percentage of the obsolete pesticides stockpile is POPs and non-POPs. • We note the November 2013 GEF Work Program included a UNIDO regional project in the Caribbean called "Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management for POPs in the Caribbean". The GEF should ensure that the UNIDO and the FAO projects are well-coordinated and avoid duplication. For example, the UNIDO project already includes the establishment of an integrated regional system of POPs management (which includes pesticides), public awareness, and assessment of contaminated sites. As such, these activities should not be needed in the FAO project. • Prior to receiving support, we request that all countries involved in the project officially submit their National Implementation Plans. This would currently apply to Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. • We note that under the Stockholm Convention, Article 6 (1) (e), Parties are obliged to "endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C; if remediation of those sites is undertaken it shall be performed in an environmentally sound manner." The contaminated sites component to this project should ensure that it does not go beyond the countries' obligations under the Stockholm Convention. We support the inclusion of this project in the work program on the understanding that the GEF is funding the development of appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by POPs and strategies for the remediation of these sites in an environmentally sound manner, and not directly funding the cleaning up of contaminated sites	While inventories are still pending (Dominican Republic, Basel Convention Regional Centre, and unknowns in current inventories), the current estimate is around one third of the total being POPs products. However, the poor condition of the stocks means that there has been significant mixing and contamination of non-POPs wastes which now contain levels of POPs contaminated sufficient to exceed the low-POPs threshold. Exhaustive analyses of all the stocks cannot be justified economically and would reduce the total amount of wastes that can be disposed of. Efforts are being and will continue to be coordinated, with the BCRC presenting the UNIDO project at this project's validation workshop (June 2014, Antigua & Barbuda). The FAO project serves an additional 4 countries (Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Jamaica) and complements activities – for example the focus on agricultural waste to complement the UNIDO focus on municipal waste streams; the proposal to include the inventoried and repackaged PCB wastes in the FAO disposal contract: and delivering more specific awareness raising (to farmers and consumers on producing and buying pesticide-free produce) to complement the BCRC communications on ESM of waste and chemicals to the general public. NIPS: • Trinidad - submitted Jan 2015 • St Kitts & Nevis –submitted Sept 2014 • St Vincent – submitted May 2015 It is clearly understood that the objective of the component is to develop capacity in the region to develop strategies for dealing with contaminated sites. The project proposes to achieve this through development of regionally relevant tools and resources, including through joint adaptation of approaches used in other developing regions (e.g. land-farming trialled in West Africa), to respond to the particular needs and availability of resources in the Caribbean region. The project approach is to encourage regional and national authorities to deliver field activities to reduce immediate risks, in addition to risk characterization and mapping spatial distribution of contamination, and for this reason the project has adopted a final stage of field remediation and risk minimization activities at three pilot sites.

Germany's Comments • Germany welcomes the proposal and generally supports the STAP comments. In particular, the STAP comments on "why past efforts have failed" should be taken into account. Here it would be necessary to analyze the past projects' efforts to avoid repeating the same failures. Additionally, Germany would like to suggest the following: • It should be taken into account that not only are sea level rise and increased rainfall important factors when planning storages, but also land erosion and landslides. The project region is highly vulnerable to climate change risks and impacts. • It is good that the proposal points out technology transfer. However, we seek clarification on who is expected to implement this technology transfer (private sector, south-south-cooperation, scientific institutes, etc.).	Please refer to the baseline section which has been expanded and now reflects the past projects. Land erosion and landslides are considered an important risk factor for the further distribution of contamination from contaminated soils, and consideration of the risk at a given site to erosion has been added to the ToR for the contaminated land consultants (both international and regional). The PPG identified the University of the West Indies as an appropriate delivery partner for this technology transfer. The transfer will be a South-South cooperation with similar FAO projects in Africa and Central Asia
USA's Comments • The United States notes that, as in the November 2013 GEF Work Program "Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean" project 5558, four countries included in this regional project (Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines) have received GEF support for the development of National Implementation Plans but have not yet submitted them. We request that the GEF Secretariat confirm that these four countries included in this regional project have completed and filed their National Implementation Plans prior to the GEF CEO endorsement of this proposal. • This project should respond directly to the obligations set forth under the Stockholm Convention on POPs. While the Stockholm Convention obligates Parties to develop the capacity to identify POPs contaminated sites, it does not require their remediation, and we recommend that the GEF ensure that the contaminated sites component to this project not exceed convention obligations. The United States supports	See response to similar comment posed by Canada See response to similar comment posed by Canada (last comment)

efforts in the Caribbean to develop strategies to identify sites contaminated by chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention, and we want to ensure that GEF funds are channeled toward achieving convention obligations as a priority. Site remediation activities go beyond those obligations and therefore don't represent a priority for current funding.	

Annex C: Status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds[5]

Description	Budgeted Amount	Spent	Commited	Total
1. Stakeholder consultations and PPG coordination	55,000	53,035	7,276	59,211
2. Design of safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and PCBs component 1 – including inventories update, and quantification of PCB stocks	13,000	29,942	-	29,942
3. Design of component 2 on technology transfer of methodologies for identification and remediation of contaminated sites – regional identification of pesticide contaminated sites and preliminary risk assessments	10,000	11,564	-	11,564
4. Design of component 3 on systems for the management of empty pesticide containers – review of current practices, identification of possible public-private partnerships and options	10,000	14,815	-	14,815
5. Design of component 5 on strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity – including the review of national legislative, regulatory, institutional and financing frameworks for pesticide registration and life cycle management	11,000	7,178	-	7,178
6. Design of component 6 promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides	16,000	10,109	-	10,109
7. Development of the project M&E plan consistent with the GEF and FAO M&E policy	10,000	2,771	2,633	6,504
8. Complete project design based on the above activities. Preparation of the full project document.	25,000	5,282	6,495	10,677
Total	**150,000**	**134,696**	**15,304**	**150,000**

Annex D: Calendar of expected reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

N/A

[5] Some of the PPG activities, such as design of pesticide life cycle assessment, were funded by the EC-funded project.