United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Indian Ocean ISLANDS – **Maldives** - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS		
Country(ies): *Maldives*	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** *Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology*	**Execution Modality**: *national execution (NIM)*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023** *SPF Outcome 3*: By 2023, national, sub-national, and community levels have enhanced capacity for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to mitigate and cope with disasters and the effects of climate change *Key Output*: Waste management infrastructure developed for effective and environmentally friendly waste disposal and management *Indicator*: Proportion of solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *High*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** *2*	
Atlas Award ID: *00128540*	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** *00122494*	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: *6400*	**GEF Project ID number:** *10261*	
LPAC meeting date: *21 March 2022*		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: *13 December 2020*		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: *13 June 2021*		
Project duration in months: *60*		
Planned start date: *July 2022*	**Planned end date:** *July 2027*	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: *December 2024*	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** *April 2027*	

Brief project description:

This project in Maldives is part of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" that will be implemented by UNDP in four Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. The objective of the Indian Ocean Regional Project is for each participating SIDS to prevent the future build-up of materials and chemicals entering SIDS that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals; to safely manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals, products and materials currently present in those SIDS; and to ensure the safe management of products continuing to enter SIDS by closing materials and product loops. The ultimate objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The Maldives component will support key actions included in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the Government of Maldives (2019). In particular, the project will focus on strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacity to manage hazardous wastes. This will include conducting a comprehensive supply chain analysis of imported pesticides and a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory; Developing guidelines for the sound management and disposal of priority hazardous waste streams; Conducting a feasibility study for the establishment of a centralized interim hazardous waste storage and export facility; Ensuring the sound management of an additional 500 tonnes of hazardous wastes by establishing regional private sector capacity and developing partnerships between national and regional recyclers and transport companies; Establishing partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to support the adoption of a green label certification process; Developing feasible economic instruments to support the sound management of (hazardous) wastes; and, Creating awareness of 175,892 people (86,328 women and 89,564 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. Furthermore, the project will enhance national capacity to prevent, monitor, manage and export/treat hazardous wastes and priority waste streams.

The *Indian Ocean Child Project* is one of five (5) child projects that is part of a GEF funded UN Environment led global programme entitled "*Implementing Sustainable Low And Non-Chemical Development in SIDS*" ("**the GEF ISLANDS Programme**"), which will be implemented in 30 SIDS across 3 regions (Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific). The GEF ISLANDS Programme also contains a global coordination, knowledge management and communication child project, which will share knowledge and experiences across all regions to address challenges posed by chemicals and wastes common to all SIDS and to stimulate inter-regional cooperation on these issues.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 1,800,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,800,000**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Government & World Bank – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	USD 20,500,000
National Government & ADB – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	USD 40,000,000
National Government & IRENA – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	USD 28,000,000
National Government – Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	USD 34,500
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 88,534,500**
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 90,334,500**

SIGNATURES: **NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.** DocuSigned by:		
Signature: Aminath Shauna Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Technology DS	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**[1]	**Date/Month/Year:** *04/06/2022*
Signature: Enrico Gaveglia UNDP Resident Representative to Maldives	**Agreed by UNDP**[2]	**Date/Month/Year:** *04/06/2022*

1 Not required when UNDP is the implementing partner (i.e. DIM implementation modality). If a UN Agency is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and UN Agency sign the project document. If an IGO is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and IGO sign the project document. If a CSO/NGO is the implementing partner, the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attached it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the CSO/NGO and UNDP.

[2] For NIM projects this is the Resident Representative. For DIM projects in a single country this is the Resident Representative. For global, regional DIM projects this is BPPS.

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ACRONYMS

BAT	Best Available Technologies
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BFR	Brominated Flame Retardants
CCKM	Coordination Communications and Knowledge Management Child Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	End of Life Vehicle
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FSP	Full-Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHS	Global Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCW	Health Care Waste
HCWM	Health Care Waste Management
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
Hg	Mercury
HPA	Health Protection Agency
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
KM	Knowledge Management
LCM	Life Cycle Management
LGA	Local Government Authority
MATI	Maldives Association for Tourism Industry
MCS	Maldives Customs Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Maldives Energy Authority
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFDA	Maldives Food and Drugs Authority
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFMRA	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture
MNCCI	Maldives National Chamber of Commerce and Industries
MNDF	Maldives National Defence Force
MNHPI	Ministry of National Planning, Housing, and Infrastructure
MNU	Maldives National University
MSP	Medium Sized Project

MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTR	Mid Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
PBDEs	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCP	Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
uPOPs	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
WAMCO	Waste Management Corporation
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (e-waste)

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

SIDS are a distinct group of 38 countries across the: Caribbean, Pacific, the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIMS). Globally, development in SIDS is guided by the 2014 SAMOA Pathway, which recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise on SIDS' efforts to achieve sustainable development as well as to their survival and viability, and addresses economic development, food security, disaster risk reduction and ocean management, as well as chemicals and waste management. On chemicals and waste management, the SAMOA Pathway recognizes the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities inter alia through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies[3].

SIDS are characterized by their small physical scale, geographic isolation, unique biodiversity, exposure to natural hazards and disasters, limited resource base, remoteness from global markets and small economies of scale[4]. There are multiple drivers and pressures affecting SIDS and hampering their development. These include vulnerability to climate change, local access to potable water, nutrition and food security, energy and transport demand, exploitation of natural resources, local sectoral development, poor management of waste and pollution, including from chemicals, coastal squeeze and loss of ecological resilience[5].

The root cause of chemicals and wastes problems in SIDS is that they are largely import-dependent economies, located remotely from global markets and production centres. This situation is exacerbated by limited available landmass to manage increasing waste loads, which are in many SIDS exacerbated by intensive tourism; high economic vulnerability to economic and natural exogenous shocks (such as tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes and cyclones); lack of a critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments; and economic migration of qualified individuals (brain drain) due to a lack of economic opportunities. Lack of communication and management of knowledge relating to SIDS exacerbate these root causes.

As SIDS progress along import-dependent development pathways, the quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic [food] packaging, from second hand electronic products to motor vehicles, from agricultural chemicals to industrial chemicals) is rapidly increasing. This is leading to the generation of a large variety of different types of hazardous and toxic wastes for which SIDS do not have the technical capacity, infrastructure, critical mass, appropriate treatment facilities or private sector interest to address alone[6]. The disposal of non-biodegradable materials, and industrial and agricultural chemicals pose an increasing challenge[7].

Waste volumes are also increasing due to changing consumption patterns. On a per capita basis, waste generation in SIDS is rising. In 2014 it was slightly lower than in OECD countries (1.29 kg/capita/day, compared to 1.35 kg/capita/day), but as of 2019 it is 2.3 kg/capita/day, 48% higher than that of OECD countries[8]. The large number of tourists is also often skewing the per capita waste generation of the permanent population[9]. The excess amount of waste produced by tourism[10], an important economic sector for most SIDS, places additional stress on already limited landfill infrastructure.

Additionally, the complexity and hazard of waste streams such as e-waste, pesticides, asbestos, used oil, items containing heavy metals and biomedical wastes is adding pressure and complexity to local waste management

[3] http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf
[4] GEO SIDS Outlook, 2014: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/document/global-environment-outlook-small-island-developing-states
[5] Ibid
[6] Cleaner Pacific Strategy, https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf
[7] GEO SIDS Outlook 2014
[8] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[9] Mohee, R., Mauthoor, S., Bundhoo, Z., Somaroo, G., Soobhany, N., Gunasee, S. (2015). Current status of solid waste management in small island developing states: A review. *Waste Management, 43*, 539-549. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2015.06.012
[10] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook

systems, since facilities for their treatment and disposal are often not in place[11]. In many SIDS collection services are inadequate, or non-existent, and open burning of accumulated waste is widely practiced, or wastes are disposed of in water sources. In other SIDS the most prevalent method of disposal is open and uncontrolled dumping, which leads to human health problems, as well as risks to the marine ecosystems, and other sensitive land areas and watercourses. Moreover, uncontrolled burning is typical in uncontrolled dumping sites.

Furthermore, SIDS' environments are particularly vulnerable to damage caused by pesticides, such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). SIDS are rich in biodiversity hotspots including primary rainforests and coral reefs. Pollution and sedimentation negatively affect the marine environments by smothering coral reefs, killing fish and reducing the recreational value of beaches. The Global International Waters Assessment[12] pointed out that the use of agrochemicals within the agricultural sector is a source of significant damage to both surface and groundwater resources and highlighted the indiscriminate and improper disposal of agricultural wastes (including stockpiles of obsolete pesticides as well as empty pesticides containers) as a priority issue.

To ensure the protection of human health and the environment, there is thus an urgent need in SIDS to move to the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle and integrated waste management[13]. Extensive evidence shows the costs of inaction in SIDS are significant in term of the economic costs of impacts to health, environment, tourism, and fisheries. The SIDS Waste Outlook 2019 suggests that waste reduction can save SIDS municipalities between US$35 and US$400 per tonne, depending on the location and the waste management technologies used[14].

Global Barriers – Common to all SIDS: According to the Global Waste Management Outlook (2015)[15], waste management is recognized as one of the areas for priority attention for SIDS. Despite SIDS economies ranging from least developed country status to high income, the following barriers to improved chemicals and wastes management are common to all SIDS:

- **Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products:** Most SIDS lack comprehensive regulatory frameworks and standards to adequately curb and control the influx of products that are challenging to dispose of when they become wastes, and the institutional capacity to effectively implement and enforce these policy and regulatory frameworks effectively.
- **Lack of scale and critical mass, resulting in limited recycling opportunities in SIDS:** Due to small population sizes most SIDS do not have onshore recycling facilities. Because of geographical isolation and associated high shipping costs, economies of scale often cannot be reached to stimulate recycling activities in SIDS. As a result, segregation of waste streams in many SIDS has not been prioritized and is still uncommon. This means that a high percentage of potentially recyclable waste (e.g., compostable material, plastics, paper, glass, etc.) is dumped, or ends up in a landfill or unregulated dumps. Limited human capacity and lack of incentives to encourage recycling, including the absence of legal and regulatory provisions for recycling, economic instruments for citizens and businesses or voluntary agreements with the private sector, are additional barriers to efficient recycling systems.
- **Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances**: Generally, the only disposal option available for SIDS is export, which is expensive. SIDS therefore require assistance to avoid and minimize the import of products that cannot be treated with the local constraints, while at the same time introducing best practices and technologies fit for SIDS settings to improve the systems, capacity and physical infrastructure to properly manage, isolate, store, dispose and (occasionally) export toxic substances, wastes and products containing hazardous and toxic substances. Improved disposal of hazardous waste, including chemical, medical and electronic waste as well as lead-acid batteries, asbestos and used oil is critical for SIDS, and should be considered a top priority requiring coordination between SIDS[16].

[11] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook
[12] GIWA (2006) Regional Assessment 3a – Caribbean Sea/Small Islands Assessment
[13] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[14] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44
[15] UNEP and ISWA 2015. Global Waste Management Outlook. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya
[16] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44

- **Climate Change and rising sea levels**: In many SIDS climate change is considered one of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people, particularly on low-lying atolls which may face serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise, presenting significant barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes. In addition, poor waste management leads to greenhouse gas emissions, with between 8-10% of annual greenhouse gas emissions in SIDS attributed to poor waste management[17].
- **Limited adequate landfills and poor solid waste management systems:** Many SIDS lack engineered landfills and, in these instances, rely on "dumps" where uncontrolled burning is common. In atolls particularly, space for landfills is extremely limited.
- **Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry**: For many SIDS, tourism and the cruise industry are very important in terms of job creation and GDP. However, the waste generated by the cruise industry and the tourism and hotel sector, places a significant burden on SIDS' limited infrastructure.
- **Lack of broad awareness of chemicals and waste issues in SIDS:** Whilst issues of climate change vulnerability and biodiversity protection are increasingly well understood by SIDS populations, chemicals and waste issues are less well understood. Broad understanding of the need for sound waste management practices is necessary to stimulate behavioural change in SIDS populations. Good behaviours at the household and community level can significantly decrease total volumes of waste that are being mismanaged, as well as releases of uPOPs.

MALDIVES

The management of hazardous wastes remains a major issue of concern in Maldives with the constraints that are specific to SIDS. One of the main challenges being that it is often not economically viable to set up local recycling/ treatment/disposal systems for the majority of hazardous waste streams as the quantities generated are too low, necessitating their export. However, export remains logistically complicated and costly, and financial instruments and incentives that support such operational mechanisms need to be put in place to make them viable and sustainable.

The Maldives currently does not maintain a hazardous waste inventory, except for the POPs inventory which was completed in preparation for the NIP (2016). However, export data from the Maldives Custom Services estimates that approximately 186 tonnes of car batteries and 73 tonnes of waste oil are exported every year. Most of these hazardous wastes are exported to India, Sri Lanka and South Korea, by a limited number of national recycling companies which export car batteries, scrap metal (including e-waste), waste oils, plastics and paper. However, these companies face significant operational challenges as the current port infrastructure does not allow the timely export of large quantities of recyclable wastes, land for lease to store or process recyclables is scarce and expensive, and shipping costs are prohibitive, especially for recyclables with a high volume and low value (e.g., plastics/paper). Because of these challenges, the amount of (hazardous) waste and recyclables that are being recovered for export/recycling is limited and most wastes and recyclables thus end up on non-sanitary municipal dump sites.

At this point in time, except for the export of waste oils (India) and car batteries (South Korea), the Maldives does not treat or export any other hazardous waste streams. As a consequence, some hazardous waste is being stored at premises managed and monitored by the Ministry of Defence, but it is assumed most hazardous waste is being dumped illegally or disposed of at municipal waste dumps such as those at K. Thilafushi island, R. Vandhoo island or at island waste management centres located on each island. It should be mentioned that none of these waste dumps are sanitary landfills, waste is often burned in the open, and leachate is assumed to enter the ocean as the islands are only slightly above sea-level. This is a major concern, in terms of UPOPs releases and in terms of hazardous chemicals and substances leaching into the ocean.

The Maldives has not yet conducted a hazardous waste inventory, as such quantities of hazardous waste that are being generated are unknown and can only be estimated through customs import data. For example, the global e-

[17] SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/node/44

waste statistics partnership[18] (2016) estimates that yearly 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are being generated in the Maldives. Some e-waste is being collected and exported as scrap metal (the current HS code system still lists e-waste under scrap metal), and thus volumes of exported e-waste are uncertain and are not being reported.

Another Chemicals and Waste related challenge faced by the Maldives is the safe use of agro-chemicals. Agriculture is a small industry in the Maldives; however, Maldives imports 125 tonnes of pesticides/yr (2014) and 10 tonnes of HHPs/yr (2013) for the production of vegetables and fruits for domestic consumption which is grown on plots located on residential islands or on uninhabited islands leased for agricultural purposes. The country counts 6,000 registered farmers and 54 islands which are suitable for agricultural purposes. Currently most (if not all) agro-products can be imported without having to pay import tax (to stimulate agriculture), but this does not provide incentives for the use of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives. Farmers (most of which are expatriates) urgently require awareness programmes and capacity building in various languages on the safe use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and the safe management of obsolete pesticides and empty pesticide containers. The Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture would also like to see that the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is acknowledged as a label by the general public, to encourage the public to buy GAP "certified" produce, that standards are developed on how to manage pesticides and incentives are introduced to increase the use of safer and greener alternatives.

The Maldives' tourism sector is the main source of foreign exchange in the country. There are more than 150 tourist resorts and guesthouses in the country. A limited number of these resorts practice sustainable tourism, including green procurement and the recycling of waste. Currently no national green certification label for tourist facilities exists in the Maldives, and there are limited fiscal or other financial incentives for tourist facility operators to introduce sustainable tourism practices. As a result, waste generation in tourist resorts accounts for 180 metric tonne per day (20% of the daily waste generated in the Maldives), which is 7.2 kg/pp/bed night. Even though resorts are required to operate an incinerator to burn solid waste and practice composting, many incinerators are not operated due to undesirable smoke and noise and resorts have insufficient space to compost. Thus, many resorts take their waste to Island Waste Management Centres (IWMCs) located on nearby atolls, which do not have the capacity to receive these volumes and types of waste. There is thus an urgent need to support the country and its tourism sector in greening practices by introducing incentives to green the operation of the sector, tourist resorts and guesthouses.

In addition to the aforementioned challenges, the regulatory framework for the management of chemicals and hazardous waste in the country remains weak and there is a need for a holistic approach to the management of chemicals and hazardous waste. Waste Management Regulations (2012) are in place under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1992), which covers some aspects related to hazardous waste management. A Chemicals Regulation was adopted/approved in 2019 and contains aspects related to: a) Labelling and import of chemicals; b) Sales of Chemicals; c) Storage of Chemicals; d) Transport of Chemicals throughout the country. The Waste Act is currently being developed (funded by the national budget). Regulations on the management of hazardous waste and chemicals are also being formulated (funded by the national budget) under the Waste Act. The Agricultural Pesticide Act of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives, it will come into effect within 6 months. Regulations are currently being developed with FAO support and are expected to be gazetted by the end of 2020.

In addition to these regulatory developments, the Government of Maldives has formulated a Strategic Action Plan 2019 to 2023 (SAP) which contains actions that will help bring a holistic approach to the management of chemicals and hazardous waste in Maldives. As part of this project, guidelines for the sound disposal of electronic waste (in line with Action 2.1c of the SAP) and agricultural chemical wastes have been prioritized, as well as the design of promising and feasible economic instruments/EPR measures (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) with the objective to reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals (products containing harmful chemicals) and encourage the use of safer alternatives, reduce waste generation or finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling.

[18] https://globalewaste.org/countrystatistics/maldives-2016/

Furthermore, the project will also support the establishment of a centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes (including the development of the supporting regulatory framework as well as a financial mechanism which will finance the operational costs of the facility to ensure its long-term viable operation). The facility will be established in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project, and with co-financing and support from the Government of the Maldives. The interim storage and export facility will significantly contribute to the sound management of chemicals- and hazardous- wastes in the country.

The GEF-6 funded project "*Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals*", was launched very recently, and provides an opportunity to be implemented concurrently with the national Maldives component of the GEF-ISLANDS programme, to ensure collaboration and complementarity to address national priorities related to chemicals and hazardous wastes, prioritized in the Maldives' National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention (2017) and the Maldives' Strategic Action Plan 2019 to 2023.

COVID-19 IMPACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every economic sector in Indian Ocean SIDS and all segments of society, however with differential impacts depending on age group, gender, disabilities, socioeconomic status, geographic location etc.

Upon the request of IO SIDS governments, the UN System, often with the UNDP Country Office leading the assessment under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, supported COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment in Comoros and Maldives as well as the preparation of UN Socio-Economic Response Plans for Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to support IO SIDS in responding to and recovering from COVID-19 related socio and economic challenges.

COVID-19 related impacts in Indian Ocean SIDS include (but are not limited to): Impact on Human Health; A depression of economic growth; A significant decline in tourism and remittances, that have led to reduced forex earnings; Reduced income from major income contributing sectors (e.g. tourism, fishery, agriculture, services, etc.); Job losses, especially in the informal and SME sector; Reduced access to basic services; Household food insecurity (often worsening as a result of a decline in the economy and a breakdown in supply chains); Fragile healthcare systems that will be stretched further in the short run but could emerge stronger in the medium- to long- term; and Women and girls more adversely affected.

Indian Ocean SIDS' governments have responded to the crisis in different ways. The most common response measures, however, have been the implementation of fiscal stimulus packages, complete or partial lockdowns and movement restrictions, and the enforcement of basic hygiene practices such as regular hand washing and social distancing.

Within the context of the *Indian Ocean Child Project* in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles, the impact of COVID-19 has been considered and included as part of the PRODOC risk analysis and the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening procedures. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following (risks and their mitigation measures have been described in more detail in the risk table): 1. Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities; 2. Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity; 3. Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption; 4. A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for waste/chemicals related investments; 5. Reduced markets for recyclables, at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable; and, 6. Social inequalities might worsen – impacting vulnerable communities, collectors of recyclables, women, among others.

In order to help alleviate and mitigate COVID-19 impact on IO SIDS people, society and economic sectors, help address recovery related needs and in certain cases use COVID-19 as an opportunity to advance the objectives of the project, there are a number of interventions foreseen as part of the project, these include:

1. The Indian Ocean Child Project will build on UNDP's in-country *"COVID 2.0" Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030 offer* where applicable (funded by UNDP's Rapid Financing Facility - RFF). Initiatives funded by the RFF will strengthen programme countries' Covid-19 socioeconomic response capacities, working in clear alignment with the UN System's response under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator. The RFF will allow Country Offices to deliver catalytic *Beyond Recovery* projects that support national recovery efforts in line with the UNDP Covid 2.0 programme priorities.
2. Introduce digital solutions for (remote) project implementation (including trainings/meetings/workshops), monitoring, reporting, audits, as well as the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. Project interventions will for example introduce remote/digital record keeping and monitoring/reporting by establishing reporting mechanisms/Apps for e.g. (hazardous) waste inventories and (hazardous) waste generation reporting, making the waste generator an integral part of the reporting mechanism. Another example is the design and provision of remote trainings to customs officials and environmental inspection officers, including the development of remote training modules and courses, which will be offered through training platforms, ensuring the availability of training materials beyond the duration of the project and allowing SIDS in other regions to make use of the same materials. Finally, lessons-learned captured by each and every SIDS in GEF ISLANDS tailored publications will be made available through a global Knowledge Management platform. Combined these interventions will contribute to building the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in digital record keeping/monitoring/reporting, training, awareness raising, etc. which would simplify and facilitate future work and help entities in certain countries to build their technological capacity to reduce the digital divide.
3. Support livelihoods/job creation in the waste management/chemicals sector through the design and introduction of financial instruments/mechanisms, building capacity of the private sector, establishing private sector partnerships in country as well as in the region to increase the collection, recycling, export and treatment of wastes, and finally in a limited number of IO SIDS support the creation and capacity building of new waste management / recycling SMEs. This will thus promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation.
4. Build the capacity of NGOs, CBOs, private sector companies, municipalities, government departments, etc. on the safe management of various types of (hazardous) waste, including the use of Personal Protection Equipment, safeguarding waste management workers from health impacts, including COVID-19.
5. Contribute to avoiding marine and freshwater pollution from single use plastics, which has risen dramatically during COVID-19, due to a rise in the use of disposables, particularly those used in the medical and food sectors.
6. Improve practices and treatment solutions for infectious Healthcare Waste (HCW), including COVID-19 waste, through the introduction of environmentally sound practices for waste management and treatment, and improving the capacity of healthcare facilities to soundly manage their waste streams to keep staff, patients, visitors and surrounding communities safer. In countries where the Indian Ocean Child Project supports HCWM interventions (Comoros/Mauritius), the project will also support the development of HCWM emergency plans for future pandemics in order for countries to be ready. This will help SIDS manage risks attached to potential future similar crises.

III. STRATEGY

The objective of the *Indian Ocean Regional Project* is for each participating SIDS to:

- Prevent the future build-up of materials and chemicals entering SIDS that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals;
- Safely manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals, products and materials currently present in those SIDS;
- Ensure the safe management of products continuing to enter SIDS by closing materials and product loops.

The ultimate objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

In order to achieve the project's objective, the barriers identified in the previous section need to be addressed or overcome (if that is feasible, as not all barriers, like Climate Change, rising sea levels, lack of scale and critical mass or limited space, can be addressed by the project). The Theory of Change (ToC) designed for this project has been depicted in figure 1 below, and is based on addressing barriers, through the following strategies and approaches:

Barrier #1: Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals and products containing chemicals

Project Strategy:

- Improve the capacity of customs officials and environmental enforcement/inspection officers through tailored training on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of (future) banned chemicals and products containing these, as well as the implementation of existing and future bans .
- Establish or improve electronic monitoring systems to facilitate day-to-day monitoring by customs and environmental inspection agencies to limit/eliminate the import of (future) banned chemicals and products and improve the management of (hazardous) wastes.
- Develop regulatory/policy measures to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.

Barrier #2: Lack of scale and critical mass, resulting in limited recycling opportunities in SIDS

Project Strategy:

In order to compensate for the lack of scale and critical mass, as well as limited local recycling opportunities, financial incentives need to be designed and implemented to reach a tipping point where it becomes financially attractive for the private sector to get and remain involved in waste management and recycling.

- Based on an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures (See Annex 18) design, along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation, a number of feasible economic instruments, that would:
  - Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;
  - Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives;
  - Reduce waste generation; and/or
  - Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams.

- Establish/improve life-cycle management systems for waste/recycling streams in partnership with the private sector. Existing regional private sector business partnerships for the export and recycling or treatment of recyclables/hazardous wastes will be assessed and further strengthened (including transport related partnerships – see also CCKM Output 2.2). Furthermore, the capacity of the private sector, in partnership with Business Mauritius and Chambers of Commerce in the 4 participating SIDS, will be further improved through tailor-made training to increase opportunities for the private sector in the area of waste management and recycling/export/treatment.

Barrier #3: Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances

Project Strategy:

- Put measures in place to monitor hazardous wastes generation in the country and facilitate reporting. Conduct (hazardous) waste assessments (including current stocks and generation rates) that include an assessment on the current capacity for the management of various (hazardous) waste streams. The outcomes of these assessments will identify priorities, potential waste management approaches, BAT/BEP technology solutions and financial requirements for the long-term operations of waste mechanisms.
- Draft regulatory/policy measures to achieve the phase-out, reduced release and improved management of chemicals and wastes.
- Support the introduction of safer alternatives in priority economic sectors to reduce reliance on hazardous chemicals in supply chains.
- Support the design and undertake the necessary requirements (e.g., EIAs, land allocation etc.) for national waste recycling, treatment and/or disposal infrastructure as well as financial measures (along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation) to financially operate new systems.
- Support the export of hazardous wastes for the environmentally sound recycling/treatment/final disposal abroad, which cannot be treated at national level.
- Build national (government institutions, entities, private sector operators, etc.) and regional capacity for the sound collection, transport, interim storage, export and treatment of chemicals and waste.

Barrier #4: Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry

Project Strategy:

- Establish partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process.
- Promote the adoption of green certification labels.
- Assess potential and viable fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label.
- Assess the potential of introducing cruise ship levies to cover waste management costs.

Barrier #5: Lack of broad awareness of chemicals and waste issues in SIDS

Project Strategy:

- Develop and disseminate SIDS specific learning-, knowledge management-, and awareness raising products on chemicals and waste management.
- Conduct training, capacity building and awareness raising activities.
- Develop and disseminate case studies which capture best practices at national level and among SIDS.

This project has been designed in alignment with the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and builds on the use of existing networks.

The GEF Chemicals and Wastes focal area is the only focal area with a specific programme for SIDS and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) to promote advancement and ensure progress on these issues. This project has been designed in line with GEF-7 Programming direction on SIDS[19], which supports:

- Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and least developed countries (LDCs);
- Promoting Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;
- Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;
- Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e., acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;
- Phasing out of mercury-containing products;
- Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project M&E; and
- Develop a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance countries' ability to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.

[19] GEF-7 Programming Directions, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pd

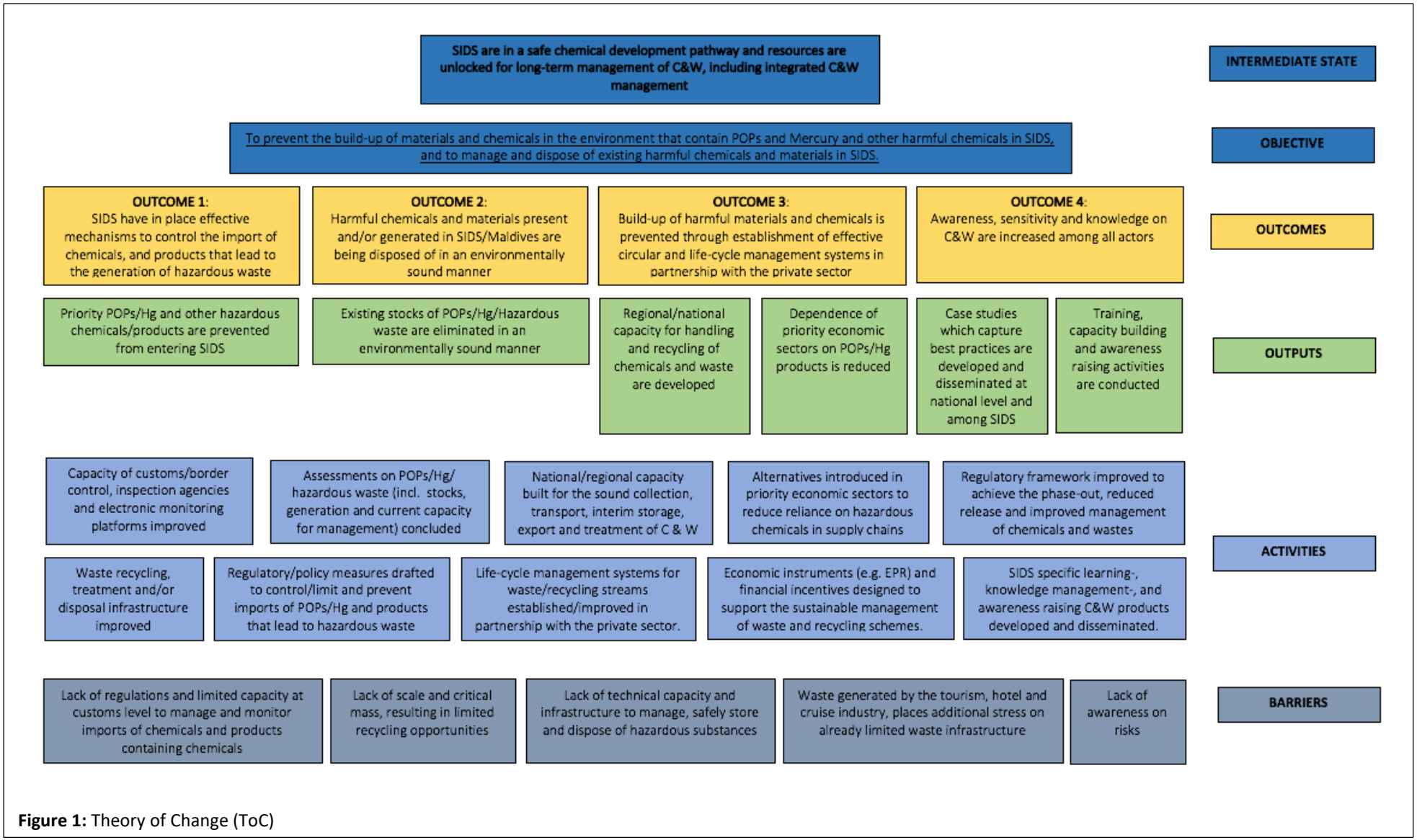


Figure 1: Theory of Change (ToC)

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results: This section explains and provides details on how the strategy described in Chapter III will be translated into the work that will be implemented through the project. This section describes planned project interventions linked to the Theory of Change (ToC) presented above and elaborates in detail on project activities and how these will contribute to achieve the project's targets, outcomes and overall objective.

The objective of the project is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in Maldives, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Maldives.

The project aims to directly benefit a total of 251,676 people (123,211 women + 128,465 men), reduce/dispose/phase out/eliminate and/or avoid 100 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste and manage 200 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste).

PROJECT COMPONENT 1: PREVENTING THE FUTURE BUILD-UP OF CHEMICALS ENTERING MALDIVES

OUTCOME 1: MALDIVES HAS IN PLACE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS TO CONTROL THE IMPORT OF CHEMICALS, AND PRODUCTS THAT LEAD TO THE GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Output 1.1 Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies[20]

Activity 1.1.1 *Build capacity of customs officials, enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products*

The capacity building initiatives will be targeting officers of the Maldives Customs Service, Environmental Police Unit staff of the Maldives Police Service, staff of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Health Protection Agency (HPA), as well as staff from important hazardous waste generators/utility companies (e.g., FENAKA, STELCO, MWSC).

These trainings will be conducted in close coordination and cooperation with the Regional Component of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*", the Customs Officers Training Institute and the Ministry of Environment.

These trainings will focus on providing information on i) the environmental/human health impact of hazardous chemicals and products, ii) the identification of banned pesticides, POPs and other hazardous chemicals (as well as products containing them), iii) the verification of submitted documents and inspection of chemicals (e.g., SOPs), and iv) the safe handling and management/treatment/storage/disposal, following identification.

Responsibility: Customs and MoE with support of International Customs Expert

Activity 1.1.2 *50 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 20 women), and 3 environmental/inspections agencies, trained on the responsibilities under various chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and national regulations on chemicals and hazardous waste management*

[20] Maldives Customs Service (including MCS staff based in Addu, Kulhuduhfushi and Malé), Maldives Police Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Health Protection Agency, Ministry of Defence, Maldives National Defence Force staff, hazardous waste generators/utility companies (e.g. FENAKA, STELCO, MWSC).

Similar to the training provided under Activity 1.1.1, these capacity building initiatives will be targeting officers of the Maldives Customs Service, Environmental Police Unit staff of the Maldives Police Service, staff of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Health Protection Agency (HPA), as well as staff from important hazardous waste generators/utility companies (e.g., FENAKA, STELCO, MWSC).

These trainings will be conducted in close coordination and cooperation with the Regional Component of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*", the Customs Officers Training Institute and the Ministry of Environment.

The trainings will focus on providing information on the responsibilities under various chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements and help training participants to better understand national regulations/standards/licensing mechanism on chemicals and hazardous waste management.

Responsibility: Customs and MoE with support of International Customs Expert

Activity 1.1.3 *Sharing of SIDS-SIDS experiences between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers in Indian Ocean SIDS on the identification of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals as well as (import) data collection*

As part of the regional component of the Indian Ocean Child Project, regional (potentially virtual) training events will be organized (kindly refer to the UNDP Regional Project Document that describes the regional component) which will support training and experience sharing between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers in Indian Ocean SIDS on the identification of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals as well as (import) data collection/monitoring and systems/mechanisms for that purpose that are in use, being implemented or planned for, to ensure import monitoring and reporting.

Responsibility: Customs and MoE with support of International Customs Expert

Output 1.2 **Date collection and flow improvement between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal.**

Activity 1.2.1 *Complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides*

Currently, the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (MoFMRA) issues permits for the import of pesticides used for agricultural purposes. Based on the permits issued, the Ministry monitors and records the quantities and types of pesticides that are being imported for agricultural purposes only. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) issues permits for household insecticides (however these are not regulated by toxicity) but does not keep a list of banned household pesticides against which imports are checked. As a result, import data from MoFMRA does not accurately capture the total amount of pesticides being used in the country.

The Agricultural Pesticide Act (2019) of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives and will come into effect by the end of 2020. Regulations are currently being developed by MoFMRA, with FAO support, and are expected to be gazetted by the end of 2020. The Pesticide Act will oversee all aspects of *agricultural* pesticide use, including import, storage, trade, transport, application and disposal at national level. However, pesticides used for non-agricultural purposes are not captured under this Act.

This project activity seeks to identify the main types and quantities of all types of pesticides (not just agricultural pesticides) that are being used in the country, on which islands these are being used, how these are being imported/transported, and how they are being utilized, through a supply chain analysis. This supply chain analysis will also look into the documentation that is required to be submitted by manufacturers/exporters of pesticides to relevant authorities like the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and the Maldives Customs Service. Furthermore, the

project activity will collect information on the current practices used for the disposal of obsolete pesticides as well as empty pesticide containers.

Findings from the supply chain analysis will be used in work exchanges bringing together the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, the Ministry of Defence and the Maldives Customs Service, to compare registered imports of agricultural pesticides with estimated imports of all pesticides (including those imported as household pesticides/insecticides/disinfectants), to review the type of documentation that is submitted by manufacturers/experts to different agencies and to jointly propose solutions that would help both Customs and the Ministries in better monitoring, controlling and documenting the imports (quantities and types) of all types of pesticides and to ensure that pesticides contained on the banned list of agricultural pesticides cannot be imported through alternative avenues.

Findings from this activity will inform the development of awareness raising targeting growers/farmers as part of Activity 4.2.7 ("*Design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers*") and Activity 4.2.8 ("*The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public*").

Activity 1.2.2 *Design/develop standards enforce on how to apply and manage pesticides[21] and a plan of action for their enforcement*

Based on the results coming out of Activity 1.2.1 ("*Elaboration of a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for pesticides imported in Maldives*") which will provide insights into the types/quantities of all pesticides imported as well as the management of these pesticides along the supply chain (transport, storage, application, disposal, etc.), the project will support the development of standards on how to apply and manage pesticides and an enforceable plan of action to enforce these standards, and once drafted, support their technical review process and the submission process for approval/adoption.

[21] Not limited to agricultural pesticides only.

PROJECT COMPONENT 2: **SAFE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF EXISTING CHEMICALS, PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS**

OUTCOME 2: **HARMFUL CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS PRESENT AND/OR GENERATED IN MALDIVES ARE BEING DISPOSED OF IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANNER**

Output 2.1: **Development of guidelines for the sound disposal of electronic waste and chemical agricultural wastes**

Activity 2.1.1 *Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory (Actions 4.5.1.5a of the SAP)*

In the Maldives, the only hazardous waste inventory that has been conducted so far has been the NIP inventory which was compiled in 2016. The scope of this inventory was for Persistent Organic Pollutant (POPs), as such this inventory did not cover any other generated, stockpiled or obsolete hazardous wastes in the country. Hence, currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles is available.

This project activity seeks to conduct an inventory of the hazardous wastes generated in the country, in close coordination with GEF-6 Outcome 2.2 Activity 2.2.1.1 ("*For each of the regional waste management systems to be supported by the project, a POPs and hazardous waste assessment would be conducted*"). The Waste Management Regulation (2013) contains a list of hazardous wastes, which will be prioritized during the inventory compilation.

The inventory will focus on determining the quantities and types of hazardous waste generated on an annual basis. Furthermore, the inventory will collect information on current existing stockpiles, obsolete chemical stockpiles, chemical waste sites and contaminated sites (as per SAICM recommendations) as well as conduct an in-depth assessment of the management methods currently used/applied in the Maldives to manage priority hazardous waste streams. Furthermore, this project activity will identify (further to the list of hazardous wastes contained in the Waste Management Regulation of 2013) what the main priority hazardous waste streams are for the country.

This project activity is fully in line with Actions 4.5.1.5a of the SAP.

Activity 2.1.2 *Earmark Locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and potentially secure them in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure*

One of the main challenges to operate recycling facilities in SIDS is scarcity of land, and the high costs for renting land on which to operate recycling facilities and store recyclables before/after processing or export. This situation is particularly dire in Maldives, where land is extremely scarce. For example, certain recycling companies rent multiple locations for which they have to pay the same rent fees as regular companies (MVR3 per square feet). Therefore, high value low volume recyclables (car batteries, scrap metal, waste oil) are prioritized over low value high volumes recyclables (plastics, paper), which is evident from the export figures of recyclables. Additional challenges are insufficient opportunities/windows to load the recyclables onto a vessel for subsequent export. Recyclables do not receive any priority. The ports are congested, and perishables have priority. It can sometimes take up to 15 days before recyclables can be loaded at the Male or Thilafushi port, which results in time and money losses due to insufficient and expensive storage space, and delayed exports.

In order to incentivize companies to increase collection/export of recyclables or new companies to get involved in this area, with the ultimate objective to divert recyclables from the dumpsite, the project aims to work with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure on the allocation/earmarking and potentially securing of locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage.

The project will also collaborate with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure to develop more affordable renting agreements for companies involved in recycling.

Activity 2.1.3 *Formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval*

Based on the outcomes of Activity 1.2.1 ("*Complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides*") and in complementarity to Activity 1.2.2 ("*Design/develop standards on how to apply and manage pesticides*") this project activity will formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of chemical agricultural wastes and subsequently support their technical review and the submission process, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture building on the ongoing FAO project (development of regulations under the Agricultural Pesticide Act recently ratified by the president of Maldives and coming into effect by the end of 2020).

The guidelines for the sound disposal of agricultural chemical wastes will subsequently inform the development and implementation of a National Management Plan/Action Plan on the sound management of agricultural wastes as part of Activity 2.3.1 ("*Develop and begin implementing a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams")*.

Output 2.2: **Establishment of a centralized facility for the safe interim storage, potential treatment and export of chemical and hazardous wastes**

Activity 2.2.1 *Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models) (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.1.2.1; 2.2.1.4 and 2.2.1.6)*

Under the GEF-6 project "*Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals*", an interim storage facility for PCB containing electrical equipment and PCB containing waste oils will be established (GEF-6 Activity 2.1.2.1 "*Current PCB-oil and waste oil interim storage facilities upgraded to ensure environmentally sound storage*"). This interim storage facility is expected to be established on R. Vandhoo, which is the main island designated by the Government of Maldives for the purpose of solid waste management (in addition to K. Thilafushi). The interim facility will be used for the temporary storage of PCB containing electrical equipment and PCB containing waste oils, prior to their export for safe treatment/disposal abroad.

Furthermore, the GEF-6 project aims to explore the possibility of a centralized or decentralized interim hazardous waste management facility(ies) in conjunction with the four (4) Regional Waste Management Systems (GEF-6 Activity 2.2.1.6 "*In close coordination with Outcome 2.1 (interim storage of PCBs), explore possibility of a central or decentralized interim hazardous waste storage facility*"), as a system for the interim storage of hazardous wastes which cannot be safely disposed/treated in the country is needed.

The GEF-6 project also aims to set up a collection, segregation and transport system for hazardous waste management that is to be integrated into the four (4) regional waste management facilities (GEF-6 Activity 2.2.1.4 "*Set-up a collection, segregation and transport system for hazardous waste management to be integrated into the four (4) regional waste management facilities*") using GEF-6 co-financing from WAMCO and financing leveraged through the EPR/PPP system to be set up as part of GEF-6 Output 1.1.1.

Building on Activity 2.1.1 ("*Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory*") and in very close coordination with the planned GEF-6 Activities (2.1.2.1; 2.2.1.4 and 2.2.1.6), the GEF-7 project will undertake a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (including the financial mechanism/models for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams) and assess the potential for local treatment of selected types of hazardous wastes (and identify required equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental treatment of selected hazardous waste streams).

The feasibility study will include (but will not be limited to): Design of the interim hazardous waste storage facility; Planning requirements such as land allocation and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA); Updating of the SEMP and ESIA (prepared as part of Project Activity 4.3.1 at the start of the project) to ensure all risks and safeguards have been identified; Exploration of potential sources of finance for its establishment and sustainable operation; Identification of potential equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental treatment of selected priority hazardous waste streams, among else.

Activity 2.2.2 *Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) and submitted for approval to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility*

If the feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (conducted as part of Activity 2.2.1) proves promising and the Government of the Maldives indicates it wants to go ahead with its establishment and operation, the Ministry of Environment (with the support of the project) will initiate the development of enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) that would support the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility. Once developed, the project will support the technical review process and submission process for the approval of these policies/regulations/financial models. Subsequently, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will ensure the operationalization of the policies and regulations.

Responsibility*: The Ministry of Environment will actively support the design, review and approval of the supporting regulatory framework as well as a financial mechanism which will finance/cover the operational costs of the facility once established.*

Activity 2.2.3 *Operationalization of the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility*

Under the conditions that:

- The Government of Maldives will provide the land, road/boat access, water/electricity supply and staffing and actively supports the design, review and approval of the regulatory framework as well as a financial mechanism for the operationalization of the facility once established (the latter as part of Project Activity 2.2.2);
- The GEF-6 project (and if additional funding is required, contributions from the Maldives Green Fund) provides the financing for the construction/refurbishment of one (1) interim storage, potential treatment and export facility for chemical and hazardous wastes;

The GEF-7 project will provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the start and completion of the construction, as well as the operationalization of one (1) centralized facility for the safe interim storage, potential treatment and export of chemical and hazardous wastes. Technical assistance could include the drawing up of technical bid documents and contracts for the construction, among else.

Technical assistance and capacity building will also include exchanges with and visits (if feasible) to Mauritius and meetings with the operator of the Interim Hazardous Waste facility in Mauritius, to exchange experiences and lessons learned.

Furthermore, as part of this project activity, and based on the outcomes of the hazardous waste inventory (Activity 2.1.1 "*Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory*" (Actions 4.5.1.5a of the SAP)) and the outcomes of the feasibility study (Activity 2.2.1), the latter which will help identify BAT-conform cost-effective equipment/processes to enable the sound environmental local treatment of selected priority hazardous waste streams, the GEF-7 project will also support the procurement of BAT conform equipment to treat selected priority hazardous waste streams, if deemed safe, cost effective and in-line with chemicals related conventions. Maintenance/repair of the procured equipment/processes will be financed through co-financing provided by the Government.

As part of Activity 3.1.2 "*Design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (SAP Action 4.5.1.8a)*" staff/operators of the interim facility, existing and potential recycling/hazardous waste companies/operators (collectors, exporters, etc.), NGOs involved in waste management, WAMCO[22] staff, MNDF, customs, hazardous waste generators, among others will be trained in the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures (See also Activity 2.2.5) and treatment of hazardous wastes (including Healthcare Waste). Training will also include modules/sessions on the reporting mechanism and response protocols relating to chemical/waste spills (see also Activity 2.2.6). These trainings will enable the workers of WAMCO, recycling companies, the interim facility, NGOs as well as other interested companies, to safely identify, collect, transport, store, export or treat hazardous wastes. Occupational health and safety aspects of the handling hazardous waste will be included in the training.

Activity 2.2.4 *Enhance the licensing system and compliance mechanism for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures*

Currently there seems to be only 1 Maldivian recycling company which legally exports hazardous waste (car batteries, waste oil, some e-waste) to India and South Korea respectively and which follows Basel procedures. However, there are other companies (mostly foreign) which illegally export hazardous waste without following Basel procedures and without obtaining necessary clearances.

This project activity therefore aims to enhance/strengthen the current licensing system and compliance mechanism, involving the Maldives Customs Service, EPA, Ministry of Defence and other key parties. A strengthened licensing system and compliance mechanism will facilitate export procedures for the interim storage/export facility and other private sector entities involved in (or who would like to get involved in) the export of hazardous waste related activities (e.g., e-waste, plastics, waste oil, etc.).

This project activity will also benefit from exchanges with Mauritius and its experiences with operating the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility. As such, exchanges with and visits (if feasible) to Mauritius and the operator of the Interim Hazardous Waste Facility (PolyEco), to exchange experiences and lessons learned, will be organized.

Activity 2.2.5 *Establish reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills, fires and poisoning (In line with Action 4.3.2.5c of the SAP)*

To further support the safe operation of an interim storage, potential treatment, and export facility and the safe operation of (hazardous) waste operators and chemical warehouses, the project will support the establishment of a national reporting mechanism and strengthen the response protocols for chemical spills, fires and poisoning (In line with Action 4.3.2.5c of the SAP). Training on the reporting mechanism and response protocols will be provided as part of Project Activity 2.2.7.

Output 2.3: **Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country**

Activity 2.3.1 *Develop and implement a minimum of two (2) mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams*

The World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), of which the activities are considered as co-financing to this project, will undertake a consultancy *'Assignment for the Formulation of an Overarching Waste Management Policy and Formulation of a National Waste Management Strategy'*, which contains (among else) the following deliverables:

[22] WAMCO is a state-owned enterprise responsible for the management of municipal and hazardous waste in the main cities of the country. WAMCO is the operator of the main landfills in the country (K. Thilafushi and R. Vandhoo).

1. Formulate a long-term (10 year) Strategic Plan for the Waste Management sector. In developing this plan, the consultant will undertake a review of all potential options for sustainable waste management in the Maldives. This plan shall include recommendations for future programmes, capital investments and other options as well as the social, environmental and economic implications for waste management in different communities in the Maldives.
2. Incorporate 3R practices, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and other aspects of sustainable waste management into the Strategic Plan.
3. Identify appropriate technologies/ methods for the management of all categories of waste, especially Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste, E-waste, Hazardous Waste.
4. Develop strategic short, mid and long-term action plans for the development of effective and sustainable waste management systems across the Maldives, for areas of waste management, but not limited to, Solid Waste Management, Health Care Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, etc.
5. To identify potential sources of revenue for the sustainable management of the Waste Management (SMW) system.
6. To establish a sound and economically self-sustainable institutional framework within the government mechanism (both at national and island level) to initiate, operate and supervise the Waste programme.
7. To study the prospects and constraints of private sector involvement in SWM.
8. To incorporate Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in SMW.

And as part of the MCEP "*Design and Establish a Smart Waste Monitoring System for the Maldives*" objective:

9. Establish a nationwide holistic waste tracking system.
10. Develop a smart waste monitoring system with all the potential user levels embedded – including a citizen app.

Building upon the outcomes and deliverables of the MCEP '*Assignment for the Formulation of an Overarching Waste Management Policy and Formulation of a National Waste Management Strategy*', the project team, in consultation with the Project Board, Environment Department and the Waste Management and Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Environment and WAMCO, will decide for which priority waste streams the National Action Plans will be developed. In principle a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans will be developed, but based on priorities identified, funding availability, needs, as well as opportunities, more than 2 could potentially be developed.

Based on discussions undertaken during the PPG preparatory phase of the project, it is likely that National Action Plans should be developed for i) e-waste and ii) hazardous waste (e.g., including waste oil, agricultural chemical waste among other types of priority hazardous wastes), in order for the project to achieve its targets.

Following the development of the National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams, this project activity will also directly support the implementation of these National Action Plans.

As part of Project Activity 2.1.3 and 2.2.3 and The World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), regulatory and policy measures for the management of hazardous waste streams and the interim hazardous waste facility will be developed, to support the implementation of these National Action Plans.

The implementation of the National Plans is expected to result in the environmentally sound disposal/elimination and/or avoidance of 200 tonnes of e-waste and 100 tonnes of hazardous waste over the lifetime of the project.

The Ministry of Environment will be the institution responsible for policy formulation and EPA will be the regulatory agency.

Activity 2.3.2 *Export and soundly treat by 2025 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (potentially with support of the Green Fund)*

This project activity will build on the outcomes of the World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), as well as Project Activity 2.3.1 ("*Develop and implement a minimum of two (2) National Action Plan for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams*") and support provided to the private sector through project Activity 3.1.4 ("*Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables*").

The objective of this project activity is to support existing or newly established (recycling) companies, and (if already established and fully operational) the interim hazardous waste storage facility, in the export of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country.

Ultimately, this support is expected to contribute to the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous waste by 2025.

PROJECT COMPONENT 3: SAFE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTS ENTERING SIDS/CLOSING MATERIAL AND PRODUCT LOOPS FOR PRODUCTS

OUTCOME 3: **BUILD-UP OF HARMFUL MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS IS PREVENTED THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE CIRCULAR AND LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

Output 3.1: **Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector) to enhance the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables**

Activity 3.1.1 *Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed and established (including transport related partnerships)*

As part of indicator 5 of the Regional Component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project*, the following activities will be supported:

- Assess and research the environmental credibility of regional recyclers of hazardous wastes, and map suitable recycling facilities to accept specific waste streams [Regional Component].
- Conduct a feasibility assessment for the regional processing and/or joint shipment of recyclables/treatment of hazardous wastes [Regional Component].
- Develop partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recycles/treatment facilities [Regional Component].
- Develop regional disposal/export plans/approaches highlighting regional solutions for priority (hazardous) waste streams (if deemed feasible/viable) in close coordination with the national projects and team [Regional Component].
- Private sector partners trained/made aware on the use of national financial instruments [Regional Component].

As part of indicator 7 of the Regional Component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project*, the following activities will be supported:

- Develop partnerships with shipping companies to reduce or eliminate costs for shipping of recyclables/hazardous wastes [Regional Component].

Building on the activities of the Regional Component listed above, and the outcomes of The World Bank funded Maldives Clean Environment Project (MCEP), this project activity will seek to strengthen existing and establish new partnerships between recycling companies based in the Maldives and recycling companies in the region (e.g., India, Sri Lanka, South Korea).

Activity 3.1.2 *Design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (SAP Action 4.5.1.8a)*

As part of this Project Activity, staff/operators of the interim facility, existing and potential recycling/hazardous waste companies/operators (collectors, exporters, etc.), NGOs involved in waste management, WAMCO[23] staff, MNDF, customs, hazardous waste generators, among others will be trained in the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures (See also Activity 2.2.5) and treatment of hazardous wastes (including Healthcare Waste). Training will also include modules/sessions on the reporting mechanism and response protocols relating to chemical/waste spills (see also Activity 2.2.6). These trainings will enable the workers of WAMCO, recycling companies, the interim facility, NGOs as well as other interested companies, to safely identify, collect, transport, store, export or treat hazardous wastes. Occupational health and safety aspects of the handling hazardous waste will be included in the training.

Activity 3.1.3 *Conduct regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (SAP Action 4.5.4.1d)*

In addition to capacity building training conducted as part of Activity 3.1.2, it is important to design and organize regular training opportunities for those involved in hazardous waste management, in order for new personnel to also have opportunities to be trained, and for more experienced personnel to be informed of new developments in the field and to benefit from regular refresher courses.

The project will design multiple training modules for staff of recycling companies, NGOs involved in waste management, staff of companies that might be interested in getting involved in waste management as well as WAMCO, and work with a training institution to ensure that these trainings can be offered at regular intervals or can be followed on-line. Upon successful completion of the training course, participants would receive a training certificate.

The project will also explore if hazardous waste training certificates can become a standard requirement for the renewal/licensing of companies involved in hazardous waste management.

Activity 3.1.4 *Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.).*

As part of this activity, the project will support a minimum of three (3) companies (existing as well as potential waste management service providers) to increase by at least 20% (compared to their baseline) the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.), through:

- Facilitating low-cost financing for recycling companies through the existing green loan facilities of the Bank of Maldives.
- Training private sector partners on available national financial instruments to finance recycling/waste related activities (in collaboration with indicator 8 and the Regional Component).
- Develop partnerships between national waste/recyclables exporters and regional/international recycles/treatment facilities (in collaboration with Project Activity 3.1.1 and the Regional Component).
- Working with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure on the allocation/earmarking and potentially securing of locations for recycling and developing more affordable renting agreements for companies involved in recycling (Activity 2.1.2).

[23] WAMCO is a state-owned enterprise responsible for the management of municipal and hazardous waste in the main cities of the country. WAMCO is the operator of the main landfills in the country (K. Thilafushi and R. Vandhoo).

- Developing partnerships with shipping companies to reduce or eliminate costs for shipping of recyclables/hazardous wastes (in collaboration with the Regional Component).
- Design and provide training programmes to develop capacity as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste (Activity 3.1.3).

Ultimately, this support, is expected to contribute to the overall project result that aims for the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous waste (Project Activity 2.3.2) as well as the sound collection/export and treatment of 200 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) over the lifetime of the project.

Output 3.2 **Increase in adoption of the green certification label for resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating tourist facilities**

Activity 3.2.1 *Establish 3 partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process*

There are resort chains which are found in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. However, currently there are no existing partnerships between the tourism sectors of these three countries on greening the sector.

The project will therefore support the establishment of partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening hotels, focusing on waste reduction, building on experiences such as those of the SSTL/Green Global/HACCP certified Constance Ephelia hotel in Mahe, Seychelles. Greening initiatives may also include integration of renewable energy in resort operation, energy efficiency, management of waste, water conservation and improving green procurement.

These partnerships are aimed to be developed between the MATI (Maldives Association for Tourism Industry) and their counterparts in other countries.

Activity 3.2.2 *Design a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption*

A number of hotels in the Maldives have adopted an international green label (Green Globe Certification, Earthcheck), which includes a component on green procurement and waste recycling. Maldives has also introduced a Green Resort Award which is an annual presidential award given to the best environmentally performing tourist resort in the Maldives. Despite being a world-famous destination for tourists, the Maldives lack a national green certification label for the tourism sector.

This project activity will support the development of a green certification label for the tourism sector in the Maldives. This national green certification label will be developed in consultation with the key stakeholders and the project will help facilitate its approval process by the Ministry of Tourism. Furthermore, as part of component 4, through the implementation of a national gender-responsive awareness raising campaign, the project will also promote the adoption of international and the national green tourism certification label.

As part of component 3, the project will also review and aims to align the existing incentives framework within the tourism sector, so that financial mechanisms can be designed and introduced for large and small hotels to adopt green measures in their resorts/hotels and/or adopt international or national (when developed) green tourism certification labels.

Activity 3.2.3 *Assess (as part of Indicator 8) fiscal and other financial incentives for tourist facilities to join a sustainable tourism label*

Currently, there are some incentives that support the greening of the tourism sector, including a waiver for import duty on renewable energy equipment, including photovoltaic cells, inverters and batteries. However, there are currently no incentives for green procurement, waste reduction or waste recycling.

This project activity seeks to review (in collaboration with indicator 8) existing fiscal incentives for the tourism sector, to assess potential harmful impacts on the environment due to existing incentives and propose a revision of existing or design of new financial incentives/mechanisms to green construction[24] and operation of resorts.

Activity 3.2.4 *Support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for tourist facilities and support waste reduction in participating resorts through staff trainings*

In partnership with MATI (The Maldives Association for Tourism Industry), and building on the 3 resort partnerships developed as part of project Activity 3.2.1, the project will support a selected number of hotels/resorts/chains in introducing green measures and adopting green tourism certification labels by providing capacity building and training to management, staff, procurement units, etc. while building on the experiences and expertise from the SSTL/Green Global/HACCP certified Constance Ephelia hotel in Mahe, Seychelles, as well as other resorts that have obtained green tourism certifications.

Note: *Initial investment costs for the introduction of green measures would be borne by the resorts themselves, and would be considered co-financing*

Output 3.3 **Output 3.3: Potential economic instruments for waste management assessed**

Activity 3.3.1 *Carry out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives*

Adapted or new finance instruments can support the effective implementation of a national chemicals and waste framework by stimulating investment, improving cost recovery and cost effectiveness, changing behaviours and supporting sustainable sector specific practices.

There are currently a number of levies/incentives in place to fund and support hazardous waste management related activities in Maldives. A baseline overview of economic instruments and financial mechanisms/incentives currently in place can be found in Annex 18.

As part of Activity 3.3.1, the project will carry out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives to:

- Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce waste generation.
- Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/hazardous chemical wastes streams.

The outcomes of this assessment will be used to provide policy guidance to the Environment Department and the Waste Management and Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Environment, which is currently working on a Waste Act. The Environment Department will be working on an overarching Chemicals legislation as part of SAP 4.3.1.1 by 2023.

[24] During the construction phase, all constructions materials for hotels are exempt from import tax, including chemicals, paints, etc.

As part of Regional Component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project*, national private sector partners will be trained/made aware on the use of national financial instruments (See project Activity 3.1.1).

PROJECT COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

OUTCOME 4: KNOWLEDGE GENERATED BY THE PROGRAMME IS DISSEMINATED TO, AND APPLIED BY, SIDS IN ALL REGIONS

Output 4.1: Publication of gender-responsive documents/publications on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project

Activity 4.1.1 *Develop, publish and disseminate four (4) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and hazardous waste management for SIDS*

There are a quite lot of successful chemical related activities being undertaken in SIDS, which are not being properly documented and distributed to other SIDS that could benefit from the country's and project's experiences, lessons-learned and existing expertise. The project therefore seeks to redress this by capturing best practices, technologies and lessons-learned related to the sound management of chemicals and waste and share these with SIDS at regional and global level.

The project (in collaboration with the Regional Component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project*) will document (using where required GEF ISLANDS templates and branding) case studies on the following subjects:

1. Collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW);
2. Management of waste in the tourism sector in the Maldives;
3. Finance mechanisms related to chemicals and waste management in the Maldives; and
4. Collection, processing and export of recyclables (scrap metal, car batteries, used oils, e-waste).

These case studies will be developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, WAMCO, Island councils and recycling companies. WAMCO and recycling companies will be the main entities, which will provide the information required for the case studies. In addition to regional and global dissemination, these case studies will be used during awareness programmes conducted by the Ministry of Environment to inform the island councils on the sound management/disposal of hazardous waste and chemicals.

Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices

Activity 4.2.1 *Develop and implement a gender-responsive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the project*

Before commencing any awareness raising activities, the project will develop a gender-responsive communications plan that will include all anticipated awareness raising/communication activities and the project's intended beneficiaries, audiences/target groups, etc. In particular, the project will seek NGO/CBO/CSO involvement in delivering awareness raising activities on the safe use of chemicals, the phase-out of products/chemicals of concerns, and the disposal of hazardous wastes, among other key subjects.

The gender-responsive communications plan will also include awareness raising activities that will support the various initiatives of the project, including the safe management of pesticides in order to educate and inform the

general public, private sector and agricultural sector on how to hand-in/dispose of these wastes safely and responsibly.

Activity 4.2.2 *Prepare and publish a case study on gender and chemical use and hazardous waste management to highlight and better understand women and men's roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to chemical use and hazardous waste management*

As part of this project activity a case study will be prepared on gender and chemical use and hazardous waste management to highlight and better understand women and men's roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to chemical use and hazardous waste management. This case study will build upon the findings from the country specific gender assessment which will be carried out as part of project component Activity 4.3.3. The gender case study will be used to build-awareness among government staff on gender and waste management.

Activity 4.2.3 *Establish and maintain a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public (SAP Action 4.3.6.1a)*

This project activity directly supports SAP Action 4.3.6.1a of the Maldives Strategic Action Plan of the Government of Maldives. As part of this project activity, a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials to the public on chemical safety will be established. In addition to materials developed by the government, awareness raising materials developed by the project will also be made available through the website.

Note: After an initial year of maintenance by the project, maintenance and updating of the website will be transferred to the Environment department of the Ministry of Environment to ensure long-term sustainability and transfer capacity from the project to the Ministry.

Activity 4.2.4 *Adoption of the green certification label promoted*

In support of project Activity 3.2.2 ("*Design a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption*") and Activity 3.2.4 ("*Support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for resorts and support waste reduction in participating resorts*"), this project activity will promote the adoption of international and national green tourism certification labels in Maldives, as part of the national gender-responsive awareness raising campaign that will be developed and implemented as part of project Activity 4.2.1.

Activity 4.2.5 *Carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a)*

This project activity directly supports SAP Action 4.1a of the Maldives Strategic Action Plan of the Government of Maldives. This project activity seeks to carry out a gender-responsive awareness programmes for students. Targeted students include those enrolled in elementary, secondary and high schools, colleges and universities in the Greater Male' region. This awareness programme will be designed and conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education. The technical input for the awareness programmes will be provided by the technical staff of the Ministry of Environment and WAMCO.

Activity 4.2.6 *Conduct gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.5.4.1b)*

This project activity directly supports SAP Action 4.5.4.1b of the Maldives Strategic Action Plan of the Government of Maldives. This project activity will be targeting the general public, in particular consumers and industries, such as wholesale and retail businesses importing goods into the country. This awareness raising programmes will be conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development, the Waste Management and Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Environment and WAMCO.

The awareness programme will include an advocacy campaign that is expected to reach consumers via Television spots and radio programmes. The advocacy programme is expected to inspire behavioural changes amongst consumers and industries and promote civic responsibility.

Activity 4.2.7 *Design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers*

The Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture is the key institution responsible for policy making in the agricultural sector of the Maldives. Currently, the Ministry conducts awareness programmes for farmers working on the outer islands of the Maldives. These awareness programmes are conducted on a yearly basis or upon request from farmers.

In addition, the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture is implementing a project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). This project aims at developing agri-businesses via the promotion of the GAP label among farmers by incentivizing growers to get GAP certification and to ultimately promote and market GAP certified products to tourist resorts. Currently the GAP project does not contain many aspects related to pesticide management.

Therefore, this project activity seeks to complement awareness and training programmes conducted by Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (including those related to GAP) and incorporate the safe use of pesticides, introduction of safer/greener alternatives to agro-chemicals and the proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers through awareness raising and training activities targeted at farmers.

This project activity will be carried out in close collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture and Island councils.

Activity 4.2.8 *The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public*

The Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture is currently implementing a project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). This project is aimed at promoting the GAP label among farmers by incentivizing growers to get GAP certification.

As part of Project Activity 4.2.1 ("*Develop and implement a gender-responsive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the project*") the GAP label will be promoted among farmers to incentivize growers to get GAP certified as well as encourage the general public and resorts to buy GAP certified produce.

Output 4.3: Compliance with GEF UNDP M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings

Activity 4.3.1 *Carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)*

At the start of the Project's Implementation, and ahead of the start of any project activities, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed. The ESIA and ESMP will be based on the Maldives specific SESP developed during this project's preparation (See Annex 5), and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the *Indian Ocean Child Project* (see Annex 9).

Activity 4.3.2 *Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives*

During the inception phase of the project and using the global GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (*not yet available*) developed for regional child projects as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that was developed specifically for the Maldives project (See Annex 8), tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives, for subsequent implementation.

Activity 4.3.3 *Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Maldives*

During the inception phase of the project, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (not yet available), and the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan that was developed for the *Indian Ocean Child Project* (See Annex 10), conduct/carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the Maldives context, for subsequent implementation.

Activity 4.3.4 *Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the GEF ISLANDS programme*

In order to support project monitoring and ensure reporting on progress and challenges, the project team will:

- Contribute to quarterly (or more frequent) IO programme calls to share progress;
- Contribute to annual programme monitoring reports for the IO Regional Child Project;
- Contribute to IO Regional Child Project reporting (using GEF ISLANDS templates), provide narrative updates on a semi-annual basis, and provide annual updates with quantitative data on the agreed indicators;
- Contribute inputs to the Yearly Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project;
- Prepare (field) mission reports.

Activity 4.3.5 *Support evaluation and audit related activities*

Although the independent Mid-Term Review and the Independent Terminal Evaluation will cover the entire *Indian Ocean Child Project* and will be organized by the regional component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project*, some support (in the form of the engagement of a national evaluation consultant) are expected to be provided by the national Maldives component.

In addition, the national Maldives component will have to organize audits, when required.

Partnerships:

The project will work with a multitude of partners and initiatives to achieve the project's objective. In Table 1 below, an overview is provided of the project's stakeholders and partner initiatives, what these stakeholders/initiatives are currently doing to address the development challenge, what the role of the partner/initiative will be in the project's implementation, as well as the assumptions and expected results that will be achieved by the project's partners that are critical for the achievement of the results of this project.

Table 1: Partnerships – Project stakeholders and partner initiatives

Name of stakeholder/initiative	What is the stakeholder/initiative currently doing to address the development challenge	What will be the role of the partner in the project's implementation?	What are the assumptions and expected results (to be) achieved by partners that are critical for the achievement of results of this project? A = Assumption; (R) = Result
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	▪ The MoD regulates, amongst others, the import of dangerous chemicals into the country. ▪ Maintains a Chemical Database ("Makudi"). ▪ Coordinates formulation and amendment of regulations related to storage, transport and disposal of dangerous chemicals.	▪ The MoD will partner with the project focusing on obtaining data regarding the import of chemicals which will be essential for technical studies for establishment of an interim storage facility for chemical and hazardous waste.	▪ (A) Data relevant to import of chemicals will be provided by Ministry of Defence; ▪ (A) Collaboration in trainings and capacity building; ▪ (R) Successful Implementation of regulation on storage, transport and handling of flammable chemicals.
Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF)	▪ MNDF enforces the final disposal of chemicals on behalf of MDNS. ▪ Enforcement of the Chemical Regulation 2019.	▪ MNDF will partner with the project focusing on the provision of training of MNDF staff on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment of hazardous chemicals and their wastes.	▪ (A) Provide data relevant to current procedures for disposal of chemicals. ▪ (A) Identify gaps and needs ▪ (R) Training and Capacity Building of MNDF staff on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment.
Maldives Customs Service (MCS)	▪ Regulating import and maintaining import statistics. ▪ Verification of chemicals imported into the country, verify authorization for importation, withhold any chemicals without such authorization, and discard imports if required following consultations with key relevant institutions.	▪ The Maldives Customs Service will partner with the project focusing on capacity building and training of customs officers including the following; o Identification and safe handling of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals banned under multilateral environmental agreements, and the main industries/sectors which import these chemicals. o Orientation on responsibilities under various chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements. o Sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment for hazardous waste to be stored at the interim storage facility. ▪ The Maldives Customs Service will partner on the formulation and execution of technical assessments and will partner on regional collaboration with other Indian Ocean SIDS customs services for capacity building.	▪ (A) Data relevant to import of chemicals and items which would generate hazardous waste. ▪ (A) Willingness to collaborate with enforcement officers from another Indian Ocean SIDS. ▪ (R) Identify gaps and needs within the institution for institutional strengthening and capacity building.

Ministry of Environment (MoE)	▪ MoE is the policy making institution responsible for environmental, energy and climate policies for the Maldives. ▪ Focal point for Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Convention; ▪ Implementation of chemical project including GEF6 project on sound management of POPs and other hazardous chemicals. ▪ Implementation of waste management project including ADB funded project on Greater Male' Region, World Bank funded project, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and Opec-Fund for International Development.	▪ MoE will be the Project's Executing Agency. ▪ MoE will spearhead most of the project activities and coordinate with the stakeholders.	▪ (A) Run the project smoothly in a timely and efficient manner. ▪ (A) Land required for the interim storage facility will be allocated. ▪ (A) A financial mechanism will be designed, approved and made operational so it the interim facility and export of hazardous waste can be operated in a sustainable manner. ▪ (A) WAMCO or a private sector enterprise is interested in running the interim facility ▪ (A) ADB project will install the incinerator and the ELV dismantling facility and the metal sorting facility in K. Thilafushi ▪ (A) That hazardous waste management will be addressed and incorporated in the regional waste management facilities to be established by other donor funded projects. ▪ (A) The waste management act will be ratified and guidelines/regulations for hazardous waste management will be approved ▪ (R) A nationwide hazardous waste inventory is carried out. ▪ (R) All the feasibility and technical studies required interim storage facility will be carried out.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	▪ Regulatory compliance and environmental monitoring. ▪ Regulate waste management (incl. hazardous waste) and pollution control. ▪ Set standards and guidelines for pollution prevention and waste management.	▪ EPA will partner with the project focusing on collaboration for technical studies and the formulation of guidelines including Guidelines for the appropriate disposal of electronic waste, including waste generated from the energy sector. ▪ EPA will partner with the project by ensuring the implementation of risk mitigation measures and the completion of a monitoring programme proposed in the EIA for an interim storage/export facility. ▪ EPA will partner with the project by providing inputs for enabling polices and regulations that will be developed with project support.	▪ (A) Provide information on the implementation of existing policies, laws and regulations, and disposal of waste ▪ (A) Identify gaps in implementation and capacity building ▪ (R) Capacity Building of environmental enforcement officers of EPA on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment.
Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	▪ Regulator and the enforcer of all laws and regulations relevant to utilities (Law No. 4/96) ▪ Set standards and guidelines for licensing and net metering.	▪ MEA will partner with the project focusing on the formulation of guidelines for the appropriate disposal of electronic waste, including waste generated from the energy sector.	▪ (A) Share information on the implementation of existing policies, laws and regulations, standards and licensing.
Maldives Food and Drug Authority (MFDA)	▪ Certify import and export food and drug items. ▪ The National Health Laboratory of MFDA is responsible for ensuring food safety for the food processing industries, including the beverage and bottled water industry.	▪ MFDA will partner with the project focusing on: o Conducting a comprehensive cradle-to-grave chain analysis for pesticides. o The design/development of standards on how to apply and manage pesticides.	▪ (A) Gaps and needs identified for capacity building and technical assistance in the application and management of pesticides to inform the development of standards.

Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (MNPI)	▪ MNPI is mandated with national spatial planning, implementation of infrastructure projects, providing construction approvals, allocate land and approve land use plans.	▪ MNPI will partner with the project in allocating land and approve land use plans for the construction of an interim hazardous waste storage facility and provide construction permits. ▪ MNPI will assist the project in earmarking land locations for recycling activities and the interim hazardous waste storage facility.	▪ (A) A land for the interim storage facility will be allocated by Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure; ▪ (A) Information on the building code and standards will be shared in a timely manner.
Health Protection Agency (HPA)	▪ Establish policies for the protection of public health and their implementation. ▪ Implement public health programmes related to environmental health issues.	▪ HPA will partner with the project through consultations for the elaboration of guidelines, enabling policies and regulations that will be supported by the project.	▪ (R) Training and Capacity Building of HPA staff on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment. ▪ (A) Sharing of information on existing policies for the protection of public health and its implementation ▪ (A) Gaps and needs identified
Ministry of Economic Development (MED)	▪ The main policy making institution for economic development activities in the Maldives. ▪ Implementation of labour and workforce laws. ▪ Regulatory authority responsible for occupational health and safety. ▪ Implementation of donor funded projects on economic development.	▪ Ministry of Economic Development will partner with project by providing technical inputs for the elaboration of technical studies such as: - A comprehensive cradle to grave analysis for pesticides; - Viability and sustainability assessment (including financial mechanism/models) of an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams; - Feasibility study to support the design, planning (e.g., site selection, waste/boat truck route planning), operation and financing for an interim storage facility; - Assessment of fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label; - Assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions /import duties/fiscal incentives to: ▪ Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ▪ Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ▪ Reduce waste generation. ▪ Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams. - A framework for product stewardship programmes; - Creating enabling environment for the following initiatives; ▪ Private Sector Participation (PSP) business opportunity identified, and information disseminated to potential entrepreneurs for waste management system; ▪ Capacity building potential waste management service providers in the private sector.	▪ (A) Sharing of information on existing programmes and project implemented by MED. ▪ (A) MED is willing to assess and develop additional economic instruments/measures to support waste management, and support and lobby for their approval and implementation. ▪ (A) Private Sector will be interested in capacity building and establishment of a private sector participation business opportunity for waste management system.

Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (MoFMRA)	▪ Develop standards and regulations related to the import and handling of pesticides and ▪ fertilizers. ▪ Updating data regarding pesticides and chemical fertilizers and fibreglass ▪ Licenses for the import of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. ▪ Implementation of fisheries and agriculture projects	▪ MoFMRA will partner with the project by spearheading the following initiatives of the project; ▪ A comprehensive cradle to grave chain analysis completed for pesticides. ▪ Design/develop standards on how to apply and manage pesticides. ▪ Guidelines developed on the management of agricultural wastes, as now these are improperly disposed of. ▪ Island level awareness programs for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers.	▪ (A) Information on chemicals used at the agricultural sector, procedures and licensing will be shared. ▪ (A) Island level farmers will be interested in the awareness programme ▪ (R) A comprehensive cradle to grave chain analysis completed for pesticides ▪ (R) Standards on how to apply and manage pesticides established. ▪ (R) Guidelines developed on the management of agricultural wastes, as now these are improperly disposed of. ▪ (R) Awareness created amongst farmers on safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/ pesticides containers.
Maldives Police Service	▪ Civilian national police force of the Republic of Maldives ▪ MPS has a corps of environmental enforcement officer called “Environmental Police”	▪ MPS will be included in the following training; ▪ the identification and safe handling of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals banned under multilateral environmental agreements, and the main industries/sectors which import these chemicals ▪ the responsibilities under various chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements. ▪ the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment provided to MNDF, customs, hazardous waste generators, collectors, exporters, and operators at interim storage facility.	▪ (A)Identify Challenges and Gaps in the work of environmental police ▪ (R) Training and Capacity Building of Environmental Police Force on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment.
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	▪ The main financial institution of the government which is responsible for national budgeting, resource mobilization and debt management of the country.	▪ MoF will partner with the project by involvement in the following initiatives of the project; ▪ Feasibility study to support the design, planning (e.g., site selection, waste/boat truck route planning), operation and financing for an interim storage facility completed; ▪ Assessment of fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label ▪ Assessment conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions /import duties/fiscal incentives for the following dimensions below. ▪ Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ▪ Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. ▪ Reduce waste generation. ▪ Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams. ▪ A framework for a product stewardship programme designed	▪ (A) Ministry of Finance will allocate the required funds for co-financing the establishment of the interim storage facility. ▪ (A) The Ministry of Finance will support the approval of newly proposed financial mechanisms. ▪ (A) The Ministry of Finance will support the adoption of the green certification label for resorts

		▪ Adoption of the green certification label for resorts;	
Ministry of Tourism	▪ Formulation and implementation of Tourism-related laws and guidelines ▪ Formulation and implementation of Tourism related policies and master plans	▪ Ministry of Tourism will partner this project in the following initiatives ▪ Partnerships building between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process. ▪ Promotion and the adoption of the green certification label ▪ Case study/publication preparation on the management of wastes in the tourism sector in the Maldives.	▪ (A) Willingness of private sector to collaborate with hotels of Mauritius and Seychelles. ▪ (A)Information on existing practices and challenges in chemicals and hazardous waste management in tourist facilities including resorts, guesthouses and safari boats, cruise ships will be provided by the Ministry of Tourism. ▪ (R) A green certification label will be adopted for tourist facilities.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	▪ The government institution mandated with implementation of foreign policy and international relation with international community.	▪ MFA will oversee the collaborative efforts with the Indian Ocean SIDs.	▪ (A)The ministry will provide the required liaison for regional collaboration and support the regional partnerships established under the project.
Ministry of Education	▪ The government institution mandated with formulation of education polices and management of the education system till tertiary level education.	▪ Ministry of Education will partner with project on formulation and implementation programmes targeted at students conducted to encourage good waste management practices.	▪ (A) Information on any existing awareness programmes on environmental issues will be shared. ▪ (R) Awareness of the schoolteachers and students will be raised on good waste management practices.
Ministry of Higher Education	▪ The government institution mandated with higher education policies (tertiary level education) and regulation of universities and colleges.	▪ Ministry of Higher Education will partner with project on formulation and implementation programmes targeted at students conducted to encourage good waste management practices.	▪ (R) Awareness of the university students will be raised on good waste management practices. ▪ (A) Information on any existing awareness programmes on environmental issues.
Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI)	▪ The purpose of the Association shall be to enhance the development of the tourism industry of the Maldives	▪ MATI will be consulted for the following project initiatives; ▪ Partnerships building between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process. ▪ Promotion and the adoption of the green certification label ▪ Case study/publication preparation on the management of wastes in the tourism sector in the Maldives.	▪ (A)MATI will support partnerships building between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process. ▪ (A)MATI will support the newly adopted green certification label for tourist facilities. ▪ (A) Provide information on good waste management facilities in tourist resorts and guest houses.
Ministry of Gender and Family	▪ Review all laws and policies for compliance with Gender Equality Law, CEDAW, etc	▪ The Ministry will partner with the project on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP)	▪ (A)Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services will support implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
Local Government Authority (LGA)	▪ The regulatory body for the local government councils including city council, atoll councils and island council.	▪ LGA will partner with the project in liaison with island councils	▪ (A)LGA will support and liaise the activities proposed at island levels including awareness programmes for famers.
Male' City Council	▪ Provide technical as well as policy level inputs during the project's development as well as implementation stage.	▪ Male' City council will partner in creating inventory of Nation-wide hazardous waste (quantities and types of hazardous wastes generated on an annual basis, current stockpiles, and in-depth assessment of methods of current management) and preparation of case-study/publication on the collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).	▪ (A) Male' City council will support and liaise with Ministry of Environment during the development of national hazardous waste inventories. ▪ (R) A nationwide hazardous waste inventory is carried out.
City Councils, Atoll Councils, and Island Councils	▪ Management and overall ▪ Administrative functions of the City/Atoll/Island.	▪ Island council will partner in creating inventory of Nation-wide hazardous waste (quantities and types of hazardous wastes generated on an annual basis, current stockpiles, and in-depth assessment of methods of current	▪ (A) LGA will support and liaise the activities proposed at island levels including awareness programmes for famers.

	▪ Implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations plan and implement projects related to development of the island	management) and preparation of case-study/publication on the collection, transport and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).	
Maldives National Chamber of Commerce and Industries (MNCCI)	▪ The association which promotes and protect trade, business, commerce and public welfare of the nation.	▪ MNCCI will partner with the project in the liaison with the private sector for different initiatives to be implemented under the project.	▪ (A) Companies cooperate in the inventory of hazardous waste. ▪ (R) A nationwide hazardous waste inventory is carried out. ▪ (R) A comprehensive cradle to grave chain analysis completed for pesticides ▪ (R) MNCCI will be support implementation of product stewardship mechanism.
National Bureau of Statistics	▪ Maintains data and statistical database of the country.	▪ NBS will be consulted for any statistical information required for project implementation.	▪ (A) General demographic statistical data will be provided by NBS.
Waste Management Corporation (WAMCO)	▪ State-owned enterprise responsible for management of solid waste generated in major urban area (mostly cities) in the Maldives.	▪ WAMCO will partner with the project on operation and maintenance of the interim hazardous waste storage facility to be established by the project.	▪ (A)WAMCO will collaborate in conducting feasibility and technical studies for establishment of interim storage facility. ▪ (A) WAMCO will be interested to operate the interim storage facility. ▪ (R) A nationwide hazardous waste inventory is carried out. ▪ (R) Training and Capacity Building of MNDF staff on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment.
Maldives National University (MNU)	▪ University offers a program in environmental chemistry and waste management and including pollution prevention ▪ Research including sampling and testing ▪ Research on gender in the sector	▪ MNU will partner with the project on awareness raising and training activities. ▪ MNU will be involved in the elaboration of hazardous waste inventories.	▪ (A) MNU provides inputs during project preparation as well as implementation phase. ▪ (R) Baseline data and information are used to implement activities to achieve project indicators/results.
Secure Bag Pvt Ltd and Parley Maldives	▪ Main exporters of waste such as batteries, waste oil, scrap metals, e-waste, glass etc.	▪ Secure Bag and Parley Maldives will partner with the project in the following assessments to be carried out under the project; ▪ assessment of National, regional and global existing capacity, bottlenecks and opportunities for the recycling or treatment of priority hazardous waste streams ▪ Cost assessments for the sound management of each priority (hazardous) waste stream (e.g., collection, management, storage, transport and treatment/export of hazardous waste streams) conducted and potential financial incentives determined	▪ (A) The amount of chemicals and waste collected is economically feasible to recycle/export. ▪ (A) Willing to participate in training and improve practices. ▪ (R) The amount of hazardous wastes/recyclables that are recovered/recycled/treated/disposed has increased.
Bottling Companies	▪ Produce beverages and bottled drinking water	▪ These companies will be consulted for initiatives involved with introduction of Product Stewardship .	▪ (A) Bottling companies will support the proposed product stewardship mechanism. ▪ (R) The quantity of hazardous wastes/recyclables that are recovered/recycled/treated/disposed has increased.
Donor Agencies (World Bank, Asian Development Bank,	▪ Fund regional projects on chemicals and waste. The 3 ongoing projects are: ○ Maldives Clean Environment Project(World Bank);	▪ Ensure synergies and complementarities among the different ongoing projects in order to avoid duplication of activities.	▪ (A) There is sharing of information on various ongoing projects among the different donors.

International Renewable Energy Agency	○ Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project (ADB) ○ Addu City Regional Waste Management Project (IRENA)		▪ (R) Ongoing initiatives complement each other to achieve the best results.
Civil Society Organization (CSOs)	▪ Conduct awareness raising campaigns on solid waste management.	▪ Collaborate on the dissemination of information and awareness raising of the general public and vulnerable groups related to various aspects of the project. ▪ Design and organize awareness campaign targeting farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers.	▪ (A) CSOs, including NGOs, are willing to participate in the project's design and implementation. ▪ (R) Awareness raised of various (vulnerable) population groups and expatriate workers regarding chemical exposure and safe handling and use of hazardous substances such as pesticides.
			▪ (A) General Assumption: Every partner will be willing to introduce a gender perspective in every activity implemented within the framework of the project.

Risks*:* The table below lists the main risks identified for the project, as well as the main risk management strategies that will be necessary in order to manage the identified risks throughout the project's duration. For a more detailed overview of the risks, kindly refer to the Project Risk Register contained in Annex 6.

In addition to a risk assessment, the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been updated during the PPG phase and can be found in Annex 5. SESP identified risks have been reflected in the risk table below as well as in the Project Risk Register contained in Annex 6. Because the SESP identified the project as a high-risk project, an Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the entire regional project has also been developed which can be found in Annex 9.

As this project is rated overall as a High-Risk project, and according to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that was prepared during the project preparation phase, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of any project activity. This will include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from the various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project. The ESMP will include a Spill Prevention and Management Plan to address this risk.

The below listed project activities cannot commence until those plans are in place:

Activity 2.1.2	*Locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage earmarked and potentially secured in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure*
Activity 2.2.3	*Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) and submitted for approval to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility*
Activity 2.2.4	*Provide technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction of the interim storage/export facility*
Activity 2.3.1	*Develop and implement a minimum of two (2) National Action Plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams*
Activity 2.3.2	*100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated (potentially with support of the Green Fund).*
Activity 3.1.1	*Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed and established (including transport related partnerships)*
Activity 3.1.2	*Design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (SAP Action 1.8a)*
Activity 3.1.3	*Conduct regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (SAP Action 4.1d)*
Activity 3.1.4	*Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.)*

The project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism is described both in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which can be found in Annex 8 and the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) which can be found in Annex 9.

Table 2: Risk Table

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Likelihood	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1.	**Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities** (e.g. trainings, meetings, facility visits, assessments/feasibility studies, etc.). *COVID-19 related risk*[25]	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 1** **Moderate Risk**	If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by: i) Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized in partnership with the GEF ISLANDS Global Knowledge Management Child Project); ii) Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible; iv) Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video or drones (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.). If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	**Project team**
2.	**Project Implementing Partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity**, resulting in reduced attention/dedication to the project's implementation resulting in a slower implementation rate. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	In order to increase the capacity of Project Implementing Partners/national partners/experts, the project can provide support in the form of providing fast mobile/data allocations, and in certain cases (if deemed critical to project success) enter into agreements to provide (temporarily) computer/conferencing equipment or purchase such equipment that would facilitate virtual work for key stakeholders and personel. However it is assumed that by the time the project starts implementation a lot of these measures have already been put in place by national partners themselves.	**Project team**
3.	**Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption** as it might be more challenging for audit firms, project teams, and national implementing partners/experts to check in person bookkeeping records, the delivery and proper commissioning of equipment, conduct in-depth HACTs/PCATs, etc.	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	As much as possible, audit and monitoring related activities will continue to be excuted in person, however if this would prove unsafe or not feasible, the project would ensure that by using electronic means e.g. using videoconferencing (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype), dated photos, using drones, or similar means would be applied to obtain copies of records or evidence of project implementation, purchases and commissioning of equipment. If face-to-face project monitoring will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	**Project team**

[25] At the start of the project's implementation, in close coordination with the national partners, including COs and, if already on-board, national expert teams, the Regional Expert Team will do a quick risk assessment to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the project and how the pandemic will impact project implementation at national and regional level. Subsequentely recommendations will be proposed on how to mitigate those risks or reduce their impact.

	*COVID-19 related risk**				
4.	**A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for waste/chemicals related investments**. Due to the economic impact of COVID-19 many governments might redirect investments from C&W related infrastructure/systems to reviving the economy, economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, industry etc.). As such governments might be less likely to want to invest in going green; shipping companies might increase their transport fees (impacting the viability of recycling schemes), etc. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	This is a risk that is challenging for the project to address as most economic activities/sectors have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and will require time to rebounch. For example, the GDP of 3 of the 4 SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project relies heavily on tourism, which has come to almost a complete stop. It is expected that governments and companies, when they have the means, will use stimulus packages for particular (if not all) economic sectors to keep them operational and allow employees to earn a salary. This might mean that governments and private sector partners are less likely to invest in waste and chemicals related priorities, greener practices, including infrastructure, and that co-financing allocations (especially investment mobilized) could turn out to be lower than indicated during the PIF stage of the project. To mitigate the impact of this risk, the project will, through Output 3.2. (Design and development of financial instruments), support the design and review process of a minimum of 2 financial instruments (measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives mechanisms) to: i) Finance the collection, processing and safe disposal of priority waste streams; ii) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives; iii) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. Such financial instruments are intended to stimulate private sector involvement, and thus job creation, in the waste and recycling sector. It is expected that governments would be supportive of such incentives which provide sustainable financial means to operate waste and recycling systems and create and sustain jobs in the process.	**Project team**
5.	**Reduced markets for recyclables, at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable.** Due to COVID-19 most recycling markets came to a halt or significantly reduced because of safety issues related to the segregation of recyclables, closed borders, limited affordable transport, slow processing of customs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk**	Operational	**L = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	This is an important risk, as recycling markets only operate and function when there is a buyers market that offers a price that makes it viable to collect, process (e.g. shred, compact), transport and export recyclables. Most SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project process certain recyclables (waste oils, plastics, empty pesticide containers) at national level but export other waste streams (car batteries, e-waste, plastics). Postponing the export of heavy, compact and valuable recyclables can be worth the wait for certain wastes (e.g. car batteries), while for other waste streams (plastics/paper) the space to store them is extremely costly, therefore sending them to the landfill or dumpsite could potentially make more financial sense throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with the regional component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project* to assess regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration on recycling and develop and implement regional disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams.	**Project team**
6.	**Social inequalities might worsen – impacting vulnerable communities, collectors of recyclables, women, among others**. Because waste collection and the collection of	Social and Environmental	**L = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	When municipalities, because of a fear for the spread of COVID-19, prevent waste pickers to collect these items, they might miss out on a regular income. To mitigate this risk, during the inception phase of the project, and using the global GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (*not yet available*) developed for regional child projects as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that was	**Project team**

	recyclables brings with it a potential for COVID infection, governments and municipalities might enforce that waste collection is only done by authorized and licensed companies. *COVID-19 related risk**			developed specifically for the Maldives project (See Annex 8), tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives, for subsequent implementation. Similarly, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (*not yet available*), and the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan that was developed for the *Indian Ocean Child Project* (See Annex 10), conduct/carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the Maldives context, for subsequent implementation. It is expected that the Gender Framework Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Maldives will be able to mitigate the identified risk to the extent possible (within the project's scope and influence).	
7.	**SESP Risk 4: Climate Risk** Maldives is vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, swell waves, droughts, and damaging winds. From a waste perspective, the primary climate risk to waste management facilities, interim hazardous waste storage facilities and landfills appears to be related to effects of severe storms, including sea surges that lead to flooding and damaging winds, which can take out the waste to sea. *(Non-SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**L = 4** **I = 5** **High Risk**	Thus, in the design of any chemicals and waste management system, or in the design of any plans to transport waste for disposal within country, or to a centralized regional center, potential climate change impacts need to be taken into consideration. Prior to the selection of project sites (e.g. facilities/sites for the processing/interim storage of priority waste streams), the project will conduct environmental risk assessments, that will assess potential risks that might jeopardize waste management, storage and/or treatment facilities/sites and could result in the pollution of coastal waters. Any project supported interim storage facility/site will be protected against severe climatic conditions, which is justified to prevent long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood waters washing waste/recyclables into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs and impacting aquatic live. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will take these vulnerabilities into account to minimize risk of immediate pollution to aquifers and coastal waters, as well as long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood water washing solid waste into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs.	**Project team**
8.	**Dispersed nature of islands increases logistical challenges and might increase changes of spillage** *(Non-SESP)*	Operational	**L = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	The Maldives archipelago consists of 1190 tiny islands scattered across the Indian Ocean. Only 185 of these islands are inhabited, while the others are used largely for tourism and agriculture. The spread out nature of the islands makes logistics and transport more complicated, time-consuming and more costly. In view of multiple points of handling, loading, transport and off-loading, the risk of spillage is increased. Furthermore, seasonal rough seas could prevent inter-island transport during certain times of the year. To address this, bulk transport methods will be utilized to reduce transport costs. Rough seas will be avoided through proper planning. To avoid spillage/accidents during transport and interim storage, adequate training will be provided to all stakeholders involved in the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes.	**Project team**

9.	**Economic incentives perceived too low to get involved in (hazardous) waste management/recycling or adopt and replicate BEP/BAT practices resulting in continued polluting practices.** *(Non-SESP)*	Financial/ Operational	**L = 2** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	Improving Maldives' waste and chemicals management mechanisms and systems will require appropriate financial incentives. If economic incentives are perceived too low, waste sector service providers will not respond to market opportunities with the appropriate capacity investment, and they will not implement or replicate BAT/BEP practices. This is even more so the case for municipalities or tourism resort owners to introduce or replicate waste/UPOPs reduction measures if economic benefits from reducing waste generation, separation, recycling and reuse are not clearly demonstrated. The project will therefore undertake a detailed financial and economic inventives study (building upon the preliminary rapid assessment conducted during the project preparatory phase – See Annex 18), to identify the most promising and feasible economic instruments, and subsequently design these along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation. Ultimately a minimum of two (2) economic instruments to sustainably finance waste management will be launched.	**Project team**
10.	**Disruption/delay in Government function due to changes in relevant institutions/ministries and stakeholders involved in chemicals/POPs management** *(Non-SESP)*	Political	**L = 4** **I = 3** **High Risk**	To minimize the risks in project interruption, the project aims to immediately engage newly appointed high officials in the project steering committee and ensure throughout project implementation, proper documentation of meeting minutes, discussion points, work plans, roles and responsibilities, among else, which will allow new officials to quickly get up to speed on past project results and project decisions taken in the past. For higher representatives, that have an impact on project execution, the project will proactively engage with new senior officials immediately after nomination.	**Project Steering Committee**
11	**SESP Risk 1: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between atolls and storage or treatment facilities** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**L = 2** **I = 5** **High Risk**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers or the wider community, to the local environment, or transboundary Therefore, for any project which involves the collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment. Depending on the feasibility study planned as part of the project, most of the hazardous waste stockpiled within atolls may be transported to the interim storage facility for hazardous waste. Furthermore, depending on the presence/absence of local treatment opportunities, hazardous waste may likely be exported from the interim storage facility to an overseas certified disposal/treatment facility. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of any project activity. This will include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from the various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project. The ESMP will include a Spill Prevention and Management Plan to address this risk. ecosystems.	**Ministry of Environment**

12	**SESP Risk 2: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to ensure the safe collection, packaging, transport, storage, and/or disposal of various hazardous waste streams** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I = 3** **L = 3** **Moderate Risk**	The capacity of workers, particularly those in the agricultural sector or at community level, who may be engaged in the project, needs to be ascertained to ensure that threats to workers and community health and safety are minimized. An ESIA will be conducted to ensure that all the potential impacts and risks are identified and their mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the ESMP developed during the ESIA stage. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan that will be implemented by the project. Given the potential role of women in agriculture, as well as their overall role in general waste handling and disposal (including in the Tourism sector), and handling waste at domestic and community level, there is a need for disaggregated data collection during such capacity assessments.	**Ministry of Environment**
13	**SESP Risk 3: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management infrastructure** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I = 4** **L = 3** **High Risk**	Gender analyses and other data collection efforts carried out in the past for the Maldives have identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also play a key role in agriculture. They also face particular health risks associated with the use of pesticides, unsound management of products-containing POPs and/or open burning of waste in general; and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community. As women are an important stakeholder group, care will be taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and environment in which to carry out their work. As such, special effort will be made by the project to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could in some instances be a fairly new role for certain women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be comfortable. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will therefore include this issue in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan. The ESMP will also include management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods. Gender disaggregated data will be collected during the ESIA.	**Ministry of Environment**
14	**SESP Risk 5: Continued exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g., POPs)** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I = 3** **L = 1** **Low Risk**	Recycling workers who participate in the project may continue to be at risk of exposure to POPs and may not be wearing appropriate PPE. This risk will be addressed in the ESIA that will be conducted and in the ESMP that will be subsequently prepared. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan covering the risk of exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g. POPs) and will be implemented by the project.	**Ministry of Environment**
15	**SESP Risk 6: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain hazardous pesticides** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I=2** **L=3** **Moderate Risk**	As a restriction on the use and import of certain highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) pesticides (not yet regulated) will be enacted, some small and medium-sized farms may experience challenges of finding affordable alternatives and hence their find their incomes affected. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to include engaging relevant stakeholders, especially farmers and identifying win-win solutions aimed at reducing the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for the ones	**Ministry of Environment**

				that will be banned.	

Stakeholder engagement: GEF ISLANDS is taking a harmonized approach to ensure that consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase can be aggregated and used to inform the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will guide the work of all child projects during implementation.

In order to aggregate consultations and engagement undertaken during the child project design phase, regional child projects used a GEF ISLANDS programmatic template (which has been attached as Annex 8, and to which UNDP specific stakeholder engagement requirements have been added) to ensure a harmonized approach to engage stakeholders.

At project inception a draft programmatic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed for GEF ISLANDS. The GEF ISLANDS SEP will document stakeholder engagement completed by all child projects during project development and preparation and will include data on stakeholders and beneficiaries. **The GEF ISLANDS SEP will be tailored to and implemented by all child projects**.

In order to document stakeholder engagement undertaken by the UNDP *Indian Ocean Child Project* during its development, and to inform the project's design and determine methods for stakeholder engagement throughout its implementation, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed (see Annex 8), following a Stakeholder Analysis (also included in Annex 8).

The Stakeholder Analysis describes the various stakeholders that have been identified to have an interest in the project (see Table 3 – Annex 8). Based on the stakeholder identification, the interests and concerns of key stakeholder groups were identified (see Table 4), as well as methods for stakeholder engagement, the type of information that will be communicated to stakeholders and methods of communicating to stakeholders.

Methods/methodologies that will be used by the project to target and engage stakeholders and beneficiaries will depend on the actor(s) and the stage of project implementation. In summary, engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries would be attempted through one or more of the following approaches/means (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annex 8): **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**; **Workshops**; **Strategic / informal meetings; Liaisons**; **Expert consultations**; **Field visits**; **Exchange visits**, among else.

In addition to the above-mentioned engagement tools, the project will develop a communication plan, using the UNEP "*Guidance Note for ISLANDS Child projects on Communications*" that will take into consideration the stakeholder engagement plan and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project and in response to feedback from stakeholders as well as the grievance mechanism.

Contents and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts and languages in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms (for a detailed description kindly refer to Annex 8): **Community skits and bulletin boards**; **Brochures/flyers/newsletters**; **Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases, social media**; **Exhibitions**; **Policy briefs**; **Progress reports**; **Online media**, among else.

South-South and SIDS-SIDS cooperation:
The project in Maldives is part of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" that will be implemented in four (4) Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. In addition to national components, the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" also has a regional component that supports cooperation, coordination, knowledge exchange and communication on the management of chemicals and waste between the 4 SIDS participating in the Regional Project. A full overview of the activities to be supported by the Regional Component can be found in its respective project document (attached), however a few selected activities are listed below:

- Organize joint training sessions for customs officials and enforcement/government agencies.
- Coordinate and collaborate with waste/recycling related regional activities.
- Share between IO SIDS best practices and knowledge on waste and chemicals management.

- Participate in yearly regional IO SIDS project meetings, site visits (including project board meetings).
- Develop GEF ISLANDS knowledge products on (e.g.): Interim hazardous waste storage & export; management of waste oils, car batteries, empty pesticide containers, ELVs, e-waste, plastics, etc.
- Exchange between SIDS experiences on the development and implementation of financing mechanisms related to waste management and recyclables.
- Share regional/SIDS experts on waste management and financing.
- Build regional partnerships on waste management, recycling and treatment with private sector recycling/treatment entities located in the region (Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Tanzania, South-Africa, India, South-Korea, etc.).
- Establish partnerships with shipping companies to obtain better deals/reduced shipping costs for the transport of recyclables/wastes.

Furthermore, the *Indian Ocean Child Project* is one of five (5) child projects that together make up "**the GEF ISLANDS Programme"** (**I**mplementing **S**ustainable **L**ow **A**nd **N**on-Chemical **D**evelopment in **S**IDS), which will be implemented in 30 SIDS across 3 regions (Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific).

One of the main objectives of the GEF ISLANDS programme is to facilitate South - South / SIDS – SIDS cooperation, coordination, knowledge exchange and communication on the management of chemicals and waste between the 30 SIDS participating in the programme. One of the five (5) child projects of the GEF ISLANDS Programme (the "Coordination Communications and Knowledge Management Child – CCKM Project") is tasked with sharing knowledge and experiences across all regions and between all SIDS to address challenges posed by chemicals and wastes common to all SIDS and to stimulate inter-regional cooperation on these issues. A full description of the activities that will be carried out by the CCKM child project can be found in its respective project document. Linkages between national and regional IO activities, and the CCKM project, are described in detail in component 4.

In addition, to bring the voice of Maldives to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on Waste and Chemicals Management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on *Waste and Chemicals Management* in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Maldives.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment: The project will take into account women's and men's vulnerabilities, needs, experiences and skills as an integral dimension of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. This will result in women and men participating and benefitting according to their respective needs and ensures the project avails itself of the whole spectrum of knowledge, skills and expertise required to achieve maximum development results.

The Regional Gender Analysis (see Annex 10) carried out during project formulation has found that data on gender in general, and gender and chemicals on the one hand and gender and waste on the other is extremely scarce. Further, although project countries are parties to important global and regional gender conventions and have set up dedicated government bodies that work on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), gender inequalities continue to persist in sector-related areas. This includes women's limited participation in decision-making and their underrepresentation in the academic community and STEM fields – despite being important actors of change. These and further results have informed the Regional Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan (see Annex 10) for this project, which aim at achieving an equitable distribution of its benefits and resources, thereby responding to the different vulnerabilities and needs of women and men in the context of chemicals and waste. This includes close collaboration with stakeholders working on GEWE and raising awareness, particular among private sector representatives, about the importance and benefits of including women in the labour market for businesses, households and communities as a whole, accompanied by advice to achieve this. It is also the project's aim to bring about transformative changes in the norms, cultural values and the roots of gender inequalities and discriminations, for instance through the integration of gender-related issues and opportunities in capacity building and knowledge management activities, and a focus on gender-responsive recruitment processes.

To sum up, the project expects to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote GEWE, including improvements related to women's participation in decision-making, access to resources, and economic empowerment. The project's results framework and logical framework include the gender-responsive indicators needed to achieve this goal.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness: The GEF ISLANDS Programme is unique in its geographical and topical scope. The innovative elements of the project revolve around bringing SIDS and SIDS specific resources, knowledge and experiences together, and facilitating and ensuring strategic communication between SIDS implementing sustainable changes at national and regional level in the management of chemicals and waste.

Regional collaboration in the Indian Ocean has traditionally not been as strong as compared to regional cooperation in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. IO SIDS are quite diverse, they range from LDCs to high income countries and are located far from each other to the point that often they collaborate more with the mainland than one another. In addition to that, there is currently not a regional organization which support all Indian Ocean SIDS.

However, building on past and on-going regional Indian Ocean waste related initiatives (for an overview kindly refer to the regional project document), part of the regional component of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" will be implemented through a new partnership between UNDP and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) which is based in Mauritius, and which is composed of five African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (an overseas region of France), and Seychelles. That said, past and on-going IOC supported waste and recycling related initiatives also included collaboration with Zanzibar (part of Tanzania), Madagascar, and other countries. As such, extending support to the Maldives is considered to be a natural addition to this network of countries, as was confirmed by the IOC Council of Ministers which endorsed support of the IOC to the implementation of the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" during their 34th meeting (2 – 6 March 2020, Seychelles).

In addition, the GEF ISLANDS programme will better connect previously isolated SIDS regions, as interventions in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific, have traditionally occurred in isolation from each other. GEF ISLANDS will provide a link between the regions, allowing SIDS stakeholders the opportunity to communicate, participate in communities of practice, share experiences, participate in webinars, consult experts and learn from each other in how to address challenges related to chemicals and waste. Key knowledge will be communicated in a strategic way, making use of a knowledge management platform for SIDS, which will remain operational (being managed by a suitable entity, to ensure that the resources curated and developed are maintained) after GEF ISLANDS comes to an end.

A major innovation in the area of waste management and recycling in the Indian Ocean will be the development and advancement of regional and global private sector partnerships on (hazardous) waste collection, export, recycling and/or treatment. Currently, some private sector entities at national level are involved in the local treatment/export of recyclables or hazardous wastes (including but not limited to waste oil, car batteries, e-waste, scrap metal, plastics, ELVs, among others). Inventories carried out with the support of AFD, and IOC (2019 and 2014) indicated that (depending on the countries) certain amounts of wastes/recyclables[26] were recovered and exported, however collection rates and export could be significantly improved. The "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" will work closely with the private sector at national, regional and global level to develop profitable partnerships to ensure the sound recycling of certain hazardous wastes that cannot be treated at national level. Indian Ocean SIDS will also be able to benefit from two innovative private sector partnerships, one with shipping companies (to provide free shipping for recyclables from SIDS), and the other with cruise lines (to facilitate ongoing assistance to SIDS, through cruise companies committed to improving environmental performance).

[26] Waste oil, e-waste, car batteries, pesticides, tires, paper/carton, plastics and metal.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project itself and the interventions that it will support, will be ensured by:

- Development of regulatory/policy measures that help to control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their lifecycle.
- Improving the capacity of customs officials and environmental enforcement/inspection officers and the (import/monitoring) systems that they use in their work, to limit/eliminate the import and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and related wastes and improve the management of hazardous wastes.
- Putting in place management and financial mechanism and structures for the sound management of hazardous wastes.
- Export of hazardous wastes for recycling/treatment/final disposal.
- Designing (along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation) a number of promising and feasible economic instruments (see below).

Every SIDS has different economic measures in place to finance waste management and encourage recycling, and national priorities vary, therefore tailor-made economic instruments will be developed for each of the IO SIDS. The ultimate idea of these is that waste management and recycling is costly, and to ensure entities (government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs) are interested in getting involved, there need to be financial incentives to do so. Only for recyclables for which the intrinsic value is high (scrap metal, car batteries) and collection and transport costs are not prohibitive for SIDS, these export markets will establish themselves, however it is the waste streams for which the costs of management are higher than potential profits, financial measures/economic incentives can help shift a market.

During the PPG phase a preliminary finance assessment was conducted for each of the SIDS, which also proposed a large number of potential interventions. During the project's implementation, an in-depth assessment will be conducted of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions [27] /import duties/fiscal incentives to:

- Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives.
- Reduce waste generation.
- Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams.

A minimum of two (2) of the most promising and feasible economic instruments will be designed, along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation.

Potential for Scaling-up: There are many opportunities for replication and scale up. All the SIDS participating in the "*Indian Ocean Child Project*" consist of multiple islands (Maldives: 22 geographical atolls comprising of about 1,200 islands, only about 200 islands are inhabited; Mauritius: 16 Islands and Islets; Comoros: three major islands and numerous smaller islands; Seychelles: 115 islands), which means that potential for scale-up and replication is significant. The project aims to start activities on one of the main inhabited islands and subsequently roll-out and replicate activities on the other islands and by doing so will increase impact, collection rates, recycling rates, exports rates, etc.

In addition, in partnership with the private sector, the project will support the establishment and/or improvement of life-cycle management systems for priority (hazardous) waste streams (e.g., waste oils, e-waste, ELVs, empty

[27] Cleaning chemicals, detergents, agro-chemicals are currently tax exempt. Damaged vehicles only have an import tax of 35%, while new vehicles have an import tax of 200%.

pesticide containers, car batteries, plastics, etc.) in conjunction with the design of financial mechanisms to ensure the financial sustainability of these mechanisms and continued interest from the private sector to remain involved.

Experiences from these efforts can be replicated in other areas of waste management, in other SIDS as well as in other countries (for example, the Mauritius experience in the construction and management of an interim hazardous waste storage and export facility). The proposed interventions will therefore provide valuable capacity and experience to the government, private sector and NGOs on replicating and scaling up similar mechanisms for other waste streams.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 3 "Good Health and Well-being" protecting local, regional and global populations from the health impact of hazardous chemicals; SDG 5 "Gender Equality" promoting gender perspective; SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation" protecting water resources from contamination; SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" supporting industry in reducing its harmful releases; SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities" making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; SDG 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production" phasing out products containing harmful substances; SDG 14 "Life below water" safeguarding marine life from exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **Country programme document for Maldives (2016 – 2020)** Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change. Output 2.8: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: *To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in Maldives, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Maldives.*	Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)[28]	0 direct project beneficiaries	125,838 direct project beneficiaries (61,606 women + 64,232 men)	251,676 direct project beneficiaries (123,211 women + 128,465 men)
	Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicators 9): Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products [Metric Tonnes]	Based on export data from customs, the only types of hazardous wastes being exported are waste oils and car batteries, although quantities fluctuate considerably per year. On average (2014 – 2018), 185 tonnes of car batteries and 73 tonnes of waste oil were exported on a yearly basis for recycling and treatment abroad. Any other types of hazardous waste are not being treated/exported but are disposed of at municipal waste dumpsites or stored until disposal solutions will have been identified. Maldives imports 125 tonnes of pesticides/yr (2014) and 10 tonnes of HHPs/yr (2013).	30 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	100 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.
	Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicators 9.6): Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided [Metric Tonnes]	The global e-waste statistics partnership estimates that yearly 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are being generated in the Maldives. As e-waste (for now) has the same HS code as scrap metal, no data is available on the amount of e-waste being collected and exported.	100 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) managed.	200 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) managed.
Project Component 1	**Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Maldives**			
Project Outcome 1 *Maldives has in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and*	Indicator 4: Number of customs officials and environmental enforcement officers as	The Maldives Customs Service (MCS) has a training academy which conduct trainings periodically in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment on CITES and the identification of ODS.	Capacity of 25 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 10 women) and 3 environmental/inspections	Capacity of 50 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 20 women) and 3

products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	well as the number of environmental/inspection agencies of whom the capacity has been further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place.		agencies further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place (in particular those related to pesticides, POPs, hazardous chemicals and plastics).	environmental/inspections agencies[29] further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place (in particular those related to pesticides, POPs, hazardous chemicals and plastics).
		The Ministry of Defence (MoD) maintains a Central Chemical Management System (CCMS) called "MAKUDI" which will be operational starting February 2020. CCMS maintains records of all chemical imports and was developed with SAICM support. ***In addition, the GEF-6 UNDP project will:*** *1) Strengthen the CCMS database to be aligned with revised POPs regulations (Activity 1.2.1.1)* *2) Strengthen capacity (including analytical capacity) to ensure an efficient CCMS along the chemical life cycle (Activity 1.2.1.2.)* *3) Develop and distribute Practitioner guidelines for the CCMS, including i) a government-wide restricted and prohibited chemical list; ii) protocols for evaluation and approval of special requests of new chemicals (Activity 1.2.1.3).* *4) Train officials and staff involved in CCMS on chemical harmonization according to their needs (Activity 1.2.1.4)* There are some inaccuracies in data collection of imported chemicals, particularly data collection related to pharmaceutical drugs and agro-chemicals, which needs to be addressed.	A comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis completed for pesticides.	Data collection and sharing between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal improved.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: Capacity improvement of customs and environmental enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies. Output 1.2: Data collection and flow improvement between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal.			
Project Component 2	**Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, Products and Materials**			
Outcome 2 *Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Maldives are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner*	Indicator 5: Number of centralized facilities for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes established.	The only hazardous waste inventory that has been conducted so far has been the NIP POPs inventory which was compiled in 2016. The NIP inventory did not cover any other hazardous wastes generated in the country. Hence, currently no data on hazardous waste generation and/or stockpiles are available.	Nation-wide hazardous waste inventory completed (quantities and types of hazardous wastes generated on an annual basis, current stockpiles, and in-depth assessment of current management methods) (Actions 1.5a and 1.5b of the SAP, in	Guidelines for the sound disposal of agricultural chemical wastes formulated and submitted for approval.

[29] Maldives Police Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Health Protection Agency.

		A municipal waste assessment is being conducted under an ADB funded project (2018 - 2023). A Chemicals Regulation was adopted/approved in 2019 and contains aspects related to: a) Labelling and import of chemicals; b) Sales of Chemicals; c) Storage of Chemicals; d) Transport of Chemicals throughout the country. Waste Management Regulations (2012) are in place under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1992), which covers some aspects related to hazardous waste management. The Waste Act is currently being developed (funded by the national budget) and is expected to be ratified by June 2020. Regulations on the management of hazardous waste and chemicals are also being formulated (funded by the national budget) under the Waste Act. The Agricultural Pesticide Act of the Maldives was recently ratified by the president of Maldives, it will come into effect within 6 months. Regulations are currently being developed with FAO support and are expected to be gazetted by the end of 2020.	coordination with GEF-6 Activity 2.2.1.1).	
		The Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF) (in specific the Fire and Rescue Services) is responsible for the disposal of expired and used chemicals and hazardous wastes, however there is no means to dispose of chemicals/hazardous wastes in the Maldives. MNDF stores the expired and used chemicals in small quantities until disposal solutions will have been identified in the future. In the meantime, most hazardous wastes are most likely disposed of at municipal waste dumpsites. A warehouse for the interim storage facility of imported chemicals has been constructed in December 2019 where 17 importers/distributors store their chemicals prior to distribution to Male and other islands. ***The GEF-6 UNDP project, will:*** *1) Review the existing legislative chemical/hazardous waste regulations to ensure POPs management*	Feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.2.1.4 & 2.2.1.6) completed.	One (1) centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes established in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project (Activity 2.2.1.6.). *(Under the condition that the Government of Maldives will provide the land, road/water/electricity access, staff and design and operationalize (with the support of the project) the supporting regulatory framework as well as a financial mechanism which will finance the operational costs*

		aspects are properly addressed and sufficiently defined (Activity 1.1.1.2) *2) Draft technical documents for the Draft Waste Management Bill (Activity 1.1.1.3).* *3) Provide draft technical specification documents to support Draft Chemical Standards (Activity 1.1.1.4).* *4) Develop guidelines and standards for handling of hazardous chemicals along the life cycle (import, use, handling and data management, storage, transport and disposal), with focus on BAT/BEP for PCBs and u-POPs) (Activity 1.1.1.7 in line with SAP Action 1.1e SAP).* *5) For each of the regional waste management systems to be supported by the project, a POPs and hazardous waste assessment would be conducted (Activity 2.2.1.1).* *6) Develop guidelines for selected priority chemicals and wastes, covering their entire lifecycle from the point of import to the point of treatment/disposal) (Activity 2.2.1.3).* *7) Set-up a collection, segregation and transport system for hazardous waste management to be integrated into the four (4) regional waste management facilities (Activity 2.2.1.4).* *8) In close coordination with Outcome 2.1 (interim storage of PCBs), explore possibility of a central or decentralized interim hazardous waste storage facility (Activity 2.2.1.6).*		*of the facility once established).*
	Indicator 6: Number of tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be treated in the country, have been exported and soundly treated.	In 2019, the country (private sector operators) exported in total 206 tonnes of Lead Acid Batteries to South Korea (Securebag: 73 tonnes; Indian companies: 133 tonnes) and 308 tonnes of waste oil (Securebag) to Tuticorin port in India; and e-waste to South Korea. This is the only amount of hazardous waste that has been exported/treated. The World Bank supported Vandhoo Regional facility (incinerator based) is not yet operational. The Vandhoo plan (which includes aspects related to hazardous wastes) is currently under review, and the GEF-6 UNDP project (Activity 2.2.2.1) will support the introduction of BEP/BAT approaches for POPs, POPs containing wastes and hazardous wastes into this plan. ***The GEF-6 UNDP project will:***	30 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.

		1) *Remove/retrofill and/or dispose of (through export to a qualified disposal facility) 24 tonnes of PCB-containing-oil, equipment and waste (Activity 2.1.2.2.).* 2) *Demonstrate (on a one-time basis), the export of hazardous chemicals and wastes (including PCBs), to build the necessary capacity on clearance and PIC procedures and export of hazardous wastes for disposal abroad.* 3) *Based on a cost-benefit analysis, potentially introduce BAT/BEP approaches for hazardous waste in case such approaches are deemed cost effective compared to export (Activity 2.2.1.5).* 4) *Introduce/incorporate BEP/BAT approaches for POPs, POPs containing wastes and hazardous wastes (in case such approaches are deemed cost effective as compared to export) into the existing Regional Waste Management System at Vandhoo (Activity 2.2.2.1).*		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: Development of guidelines for the sound disposal of electronic waste and chemical agricultural wastes. Output 2.2: Establishment of a centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Output 2.3: Export and sound disposal of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country.			
Project Component 3	**Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products**			
Outcome 3 *Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector*	Indicator 7: Number of circular systems for waste management improved.	As indicated in the baselines above, there are currently no public mechanisms in place / functioning which support the export/treatment/recycling of (hazardous) wastes. The main actors in this domain remain for the moment, a limited number of private sector operators: Secure Bag Pvt Ltd is the main collector and exporter of hazardous waste in the Maldives. In 2019 it exported 15,300 tonnes of scrap metal (aluminium, iron, copper, etc.) to India; 73 tonnes of Lead Acid Batteries to South Korea; 308 tonnes of waste oil to Tuticorin port in India; and e-waste to South Korea. Main challenges are the high fees for renting storage locations, and limited port access (and high charges) to export, which limits the types and amounts of recyclables that can be stored/exported. For example, in 2019 no paper or plastic was exported by Secure Bag because of low commodity prices and prohibitive transport costs. Per year, 133 tonnes of car batteries are exported by companies other than Secure Bag (often Indian companies).	Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed and further strengthened (including transport related partnerships).	Three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers (private sector) have been further capacitated to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.).

		FALE/BEAM/PARLEY Maldives: NGO and private sector recyclables who collect and export plastic (bottles) for the clothing industry. E-waste is not separated and is mixed with other municipal solid waste and dumped at K. Thilafushi. Maldives generates an estimated 860 MT of solid waste per day.[5] The amount of waste generated in the Greater Male' Region increased by 155% over the last decade, while in the atolls there was an increase of 57.6% over the same time-period.[6] Waste generated in tourist resorts accounts for 180 metric tonne per day (20%), which is 7.2 kg/pp/bed night (12 hours in a tourist facility). Tourism regulations require resorts to operate an incinerator to burn solid waste and practice composting. In reality, many incinerators are not operated due to undesirable smoke and noise and resorts have insufficient space to compost. Resorts thus take their waste to Regional Waste Facilities, but the only one that is currently in operation is K. Thilafushi. As such, many resorts dispose of their wastes at Island Waste Management Centres (IWMCs) located on nearby atolls which do not have the capacity to receive these volumes and types of waste. ***The GEF-6 UNDP project*** *will demonstrate the phase-out of low technology incinerators at selected tourism resorts (Activity 2.2.2.1).* A number of hotels in the Maldives have adopted an international green label (Green Globe Certification, Earthcheck), which includes a component on green procurement and waste recycling. Maldives has also introduced a Green Resort Award which is an annual presidential award given to the best environmentally performing tourist resort in the Maldives.	Three (3) partnerships established between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process.	Adoption of the green certification label for resorts has increased by 5% and waste generation by participating resorts has decreased by 15%.
	Indicator 8: Number of economic instruments designed and submitted for approval.	The national budget for waste management is USD 13.9 million in 2020 and is estimated to reach USD 25.13 million in 2021[30] representing only 0.5% of the total national budget in 2019 and 0.9 % in 2021. The national	Assessment completed of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax	Idem.

[30] Ministry of Finance, Maldives Functional budget, 2020

		budget allocation for pollution abatement is USD 1.3 million in 2020 and USD 1.08 million in 2021.[31] In terms of cost recovery, only about 40% of the household pay the monthly 10 US$ waste collection fee. The ADB project is working on a waste fee/tariff restructuring and approaches to increase waste fee collection. There are a number of incentives/financial mechanisms in place which include i) Import duty; ii) Green Tax; iii) Green Fund (currently holds approx. 58 million US$); iv) Green Loan; v) Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). A complete overview of economic instruments and financial mechanisms/incentives in place can be found in Annex 18. EPR for identified categories of single use plastic (with a particular focus on PET bottles) will be included in the regulations to be formulated under the Waste Act and will be implemented as part of the policy and and implementation framework on the phase out of single use plastics (SAP 2019 – 2023) which was developed with WB technical assistance, and which is currently under review (supported by the UNDP Bangkok innovation lab). Since about 4/5 years there is a 400% import tax on plastic bags. Biodegradable bags were tax exempted but as it is too time consuming to test whether a bag is biodegradable, this exemption will be cancelled.	exemptions[32]/import duties/fiscal incentives to: 1) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. 2) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. 3) Reduce waste generation. 4) Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams. *(an overview of potential finance instruments to be further assessed and implemented during the project can be found in Annex 18).*	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: Capacity-building of waste management service providers (private sector) to enhance the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables. Output 3.2: Increase in adoption of the green certification label for tourism resorts and decrease in waste generation by participating resorts. Output 3.3: Potential economic instruments for waste management assessed.			
Project Component 4	Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation			

[31] Ministry of Finance, Maldives Functional budget, 2020

[32] Cleaning chemicals, detergents, agro-chemicals are currently tax exempt. Damaged vehicles only have an import tax of 35%, while new vehicles have an import tax of 200%.

Outcome 4 *Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions*	Indicator 9: Number of gender-responsive ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, published and shared at national, regional and global level to raise awareness and share best practices.	Zero (0) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published.	Two (2) gender responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.	Four (4) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project.
		Zero (0) people aware of the sound management of chemicals and wastes and safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices	Awareness raised of 87,946 people (43,164 women and 44,782 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.	Awareness raised of 175,892 people (86,328 women and 89,564 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.
	Indicator 10: All required UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes applied.	Zero (0) GEF UNDP M&E requirements met, and no adaptive management applied in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings.	GEF UNDP M&E requirements met, and adaptive management applied in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings.	GEF UNDP M&E requirements met, and adaptive management applied in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: Publication of gender-responsive documents/publications on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project. Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. Output 4.3: Compliance with GEF UNDP M&E requirements and application of adaptive management in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[33]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

[33] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by December 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by April 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[34] and the GEF policy on public involvement[35].

[34] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[35] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP. For ease of reporting M&E costs, please include all costs reported in the M&E plan under the one technical component. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	30,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of 1) environmental and social risks ***National Project Assistant**	8,250	On-going
Monitoring of 2) gender action plan ***National Gender Specialist**	10,500	On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) ***national component to cover costs of national evaluator to support the lead international evaluator**	6,300	June 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) ***national component to cover costs of national evaluator to support the lead international evaluator**	6,300	April 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	36,350	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is **Ministry of Environment, Maldives.**

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: There is no responsible party identified at this stage.

Project stakeholders and target groups: Project Targets Groups and their representatives will be invited to participate in the project's Inception Workshop at the start of the project. The Inception workshop is an opportunity for project target groups to provide additional feedback on the project's design and planning and propose changes (if necessary).

Furthermore, the project will establish (as part of project Activity 4.3.1) a National Waste Platform to ensure coordination between all waste projects/initiatives/stakeholders. The National Waste Platform will be lead/hosted by the Ministry of Environment and has the objective to 1) Ensure coordination between all chemicals and hazardous waste related projects/initiatives/stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication; 2) Support the development and review of regulations pertaining to (hazardous) chemicals and wastes; 3) Advise the Government on any chemical/(hazardous) waste related issues, among else.

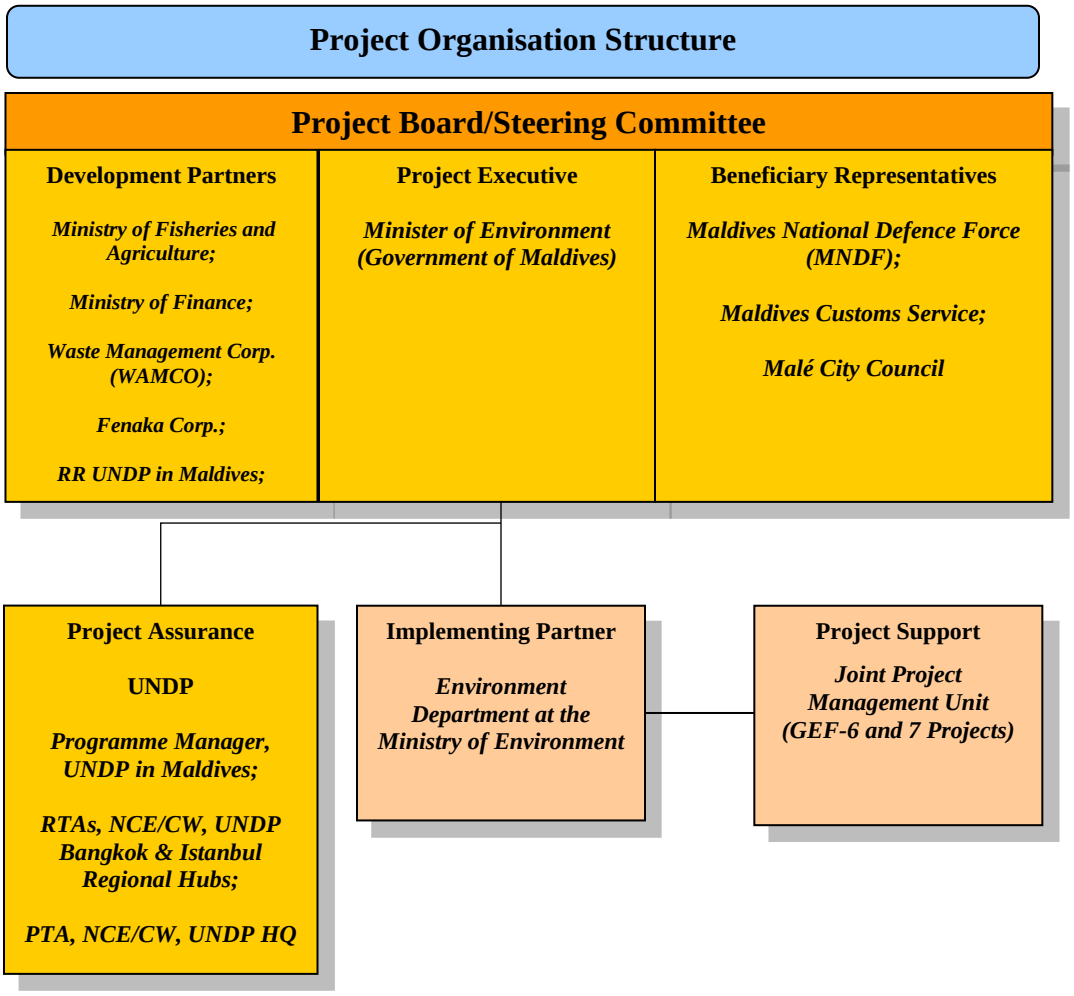
The National Waste Platform will have representation from the public, private and NGO sector. The project will support the National Waste Platform so that there are meaningful exchanges between the various public, private and NGO stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication. The establishment of the National Waste Platform and regular meetings between stakeholders will also be an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on the progress of the project and propose improvements to its implementation.

Finally, yearly project board meetings are another opportunity for project target groups to be engaged in the project's decision making and propose improvements to the project's implementation

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.**

UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Project organisation structure:



Second line of defence:

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level
- BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

"Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);

- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

"

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is:

Minister, Ministry of Environment

b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representatives are:

Minister, Ministry of Defence (Maldives National Defence Force)
Commissioner General of Customs, Maldives Customs Service
Mayor, Malé City Council

c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners are:

Minister, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
Minister, Ministry of Finance
Managing Director, WAMCO Corp.
Managing Director, Fenaka Corp.
Resident Representative, UNDP in Maldives

Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any

of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is 90,334,500. This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD* 1,800,000 and USD 88,534,500 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Table 1: Co-financing Table

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
National Government & World Bank – Ministry of Environment – *Maldives Clean Environment Project*	Grant	20,500,000	Project Objective 1: Establish a solid waste management system and ensure that inhabitants on targeted islands (45 inhabited islands including resorts and future resorts located in the northern region's Noonu Atoll, Raa Atoll, Baa Atoll and Lhaviyani Atoll) use solid waste management facilities, reducing the risks of contamination associated with accumulated wastes and sea dumping. Project Objective 2: Build human and technical capacity for environmental management so that the environmental dimension is integrated in planning processes. The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by: i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste, and ii) Establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the northern region's Noonu Atoll, Raa Atoll, Baa Atoll and Lhaviyani Atoll that cannot be avoided.	Increase in inflation, lowering purchasing power of allocated co-financing.	The project team and the UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contribution to the project.
National Government & ADB – Ministry of Environment – *Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project*	Grant	40,000,000	The Greater Malé Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project will establish a sustainable solid waste management (SWM) system in the Greater Malé capital region and its inhabited outer islands by: (i) Establishing a modern waste collection, transfer, and disposal system, (ii) Improving community-based outer island waste management systems, (iii) Building institutional capacity for sustainable services delivery, and (iv) Raising public awareness in reduce, reuse, recycle (3R) behaviours.	Increase in inflation, lowering purchasing power of allocated co-financing.	The project team and the UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contribution to the project.

			The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by: i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste, and ii) Establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the Greater Malé capital region that cannot be avoided.		
National Government – Ministry of Environment – *Addu City Regional Waste Management Project*	Grant	28,000,000	Waste generated by all the inhabited islands and resorts in the region is expected to be managed by the regional facility. Project's objectives: i) Establishment of a total solution in waste management for the region with the second largest population within the country; ii) Generation of at least 18 percent of the energy demand using heat to energy conversion; iii) Increasing job opportunities within the city in operational and maintenance fields in addition to the construction field; iv) Reduction of the consumption of conventional diesel and of the volume of waste that goes to the landfill. The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by: i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste, and ii) Establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the Addu Atoll that cannot be avoided.	Increase in inflation, lowering purchasing power of allocated co-financing.	The project team and the UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contribution to the project.
National Government and International Fund for Agricultural Development – Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture – *Maldives Good Agricultural Practices*	Grant	34,500	▪ Preparation of training materials (4,500 USD) ▪ Training of Farmers (5,500 USD) ▪ Testing of Soil, Water and Agricultural Products (10,000 USD) ▪ Auditing and certification of farms (5,500 USD) ▪ Campaign to promote Maldives Good Agricultural Practices (4,000 USD)	Budget allocations change by the Ministry of Finance. Increase in inflation, lowering purchasing power of allocated co-financing.	The project team and the UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contribution to the project.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e., budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[36]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

[36] See

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128540	Atlas Output Project ID:	00122494
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Indian Ocean ISLANDS - **Maldives**- Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS		
Atlas Business Unit	MDV10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Indian Ocean ISLANDS - **Maldives**- Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6400		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Maldives	Ministry of Environment	62000	GEF TF	71200	International consultants	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	27,000	*1*
				71300	Local Consultants	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	52,500	*2*
				71600	Travel	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	*3*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	4,000	*4*
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	3,000	35,000	*5*
					sub-total GEF	**39,500**	**39,500**	**41,500**	**41,500**	**31,500**	**193,500**	
					Total Component 1	**39,500**	**39,500**	**41,500**	**41,500**	**31,500**	**193,500**	
Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Ministry of Environment	62000	GEF TF	71200	International consultants	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	9,000	54,000	*6*
				71300	Local Consultants	26,650	27,250	27,450	27,450	27,450	136,250	*7*
				71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	13,000	25,000	*8*
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	15,500	228,500	108,000	32,000	32,000	416,000	*9*
				72200	Equipment	-	-	220,000	-	-	220,000	*10*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,000	*11*

					sub-total GEF	**57,150**	**270,750**	**370,450**	**72,450**	**82,450**	**853,250**	
					Total Component 2	**57,150**	**270,750**	**370,450**	**72,450**	**82,450**	**853,250**	
Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products	Ministry of Environment	62000	GEF TF	71200	International consultants	27,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	27,000	141,000	*12*
				71300	Local Consultants	29,800	34,800	34,800	36,800	36,000	172,200	*13*
				71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,450	10,950	*14*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	14,000	*15*
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	3,500	11,500	19,000	18,600	18,250	70,850	*16*
					sub-total GEF	**62,300**	**77,300**	**89,800**	**91,900**	**87,700**	**409,000**	
					Total Component 3	**62,300**	**77,300**	**89,800**	**91,900**	**87,700**	**409,000**	
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Communication, monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Environment	62000	GEF TF	71300	Local Consultants	9,150	9,425	9,975	9,975	9,975	48,500	*17*
				71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,325	9,325	*18*
				72100	Contractual Services - companies	-	-	-	33,500	13,500	47,000	*19*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	*20*
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	4,500	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	92,500	*21*
					sub-total GEF / KM	**20,650**	**38,425**	**38,975**	**72,475**	**51,800**	**222,325**	
				71300	Local Consultants	3,750	3,750	10,050	3,750	10,050	31,350	*22*
				75700	Training, workshop and conferences	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	*23*
					sub-total GEF / M&E	**8,750**	**3,750**	**10,050**	**3,750**	**10,050**	**36,350**	
					Total Component 4	**29,400**	**42,175**	**49,025**	**76,225**	**61,850**	**258,675**	
Project Management Cost	Ministry of Environment	62000	GEF TF	71400	Contractual Services - individuals	6,575	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	64,575	*24*
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	*25*
				72800	IT Equipment	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	6,000	*26*

					sub-total GEF	12,575	17,500	17,500	20,500	17,500	85,575	
					Total Project Management	12,575	17,500	17,500	20,500	17,500	85,575	
					SUB-TOTAL GEF	200,925	447,225	568,275	302,575	281,000	1,800,000	
					PROJECT TOTAL	200,925	447,225	568,275	302,575	281,000	1,800,000	

Summary of Funds: [37]

	Amount Year1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	200,925	447,225	568,275	302,575	281,000	1,800,000
Co-financing Government of Maldives	17,706,900	17,706,900	17,706,900	17,706,900	17,706,900	88,534,500
Total	**17,907,825**	**18,154,125**	**18,275,175**	**18,009,475**	**17,987,900**	**90,334,500**

Budget Notes:		
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Maldives**
1	71200	International Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project, and support activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 (9 w/d*3,000 = USD 27,000)
2	71300	One (1) National Technical Expert on pesticides, to support Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 (150 w/d*350 = USD 52,500)
3	71600	Travel to support implementation of activities under Component 1 for project/field visits (USD 25,000) and travel costs related to regional meetings (USD 50,000)
4	74200	Printing and publications cost related to training workshops (USD 4,000)

[37] *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...*

5	75700	Training of customs officials, enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products - Activity 1.1.1 (USD 19,000) and the responsibilities under various chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and national regulations on chemicals and hazardous waste management - Activity 1.1.2 (16,000 USD)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials**
6	71200	International Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project, including Activities: 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 (13 w/d*3,000 = USD 39,000) and International Finance Expert to support project activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 (5 w/d*3,000 = USD 15,000)
7	71300	One (1) National Technical Expert on E-waste (80 w/d*350 = 28,000); One (1) National Technical Expert on Pesticides to support Activities 2.1.4; (55 w/d*350 = USD 19,250); One (1) National (Hazardous) Waste Expert to support Activities: 2.2.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 2.2.5; 2.3.1; 2.3.2 (67 w/d*600 = USD 40,200); One (1) National Finance Expert to support Activities: 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 (52 w/d*400 = USD 20,800); and One (1) National Safeguards Expert to support Activity (80 w/d*350 = USD 28,000)
8	71600	Travel costs related to implementation of activities under Component 2 (USD 15,000) and Experience sharing with Mauritius on Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (USD 10,000).
9	72100	One (1) Contracted Company to: Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory (Activity 2.1.1) (USD 98,000); One (1) Contracted Company to: Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models) (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.1.2.1; 2.2.1.4 and 2.2.1.6) (Activity 2.2.1); Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) and submit them for approval to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.2); and Operationalize the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility (Activity 2.2.3) (USD 120,000); One (1) Contracted Company to support the export/sound treatment of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (Activity 2.3.2) (USD 128,000); One (1) Contracted Company to develop a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.4) (USD 35,000); and One (1) Contracted Company to establish reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.5) (USD 35,000).
10	72200	Procurement of BAT-conform equipment for the local treatment of hazardous waste and chemicals (USD 220,000)
11	74200	Printing and publications costs related to the training workshops (USD 2,000)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products**

12	71200	Three international consultants recruited: i) International Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project, in particular Activities 3.2.2) (8 w/d*3,000 = USD 24,000); ii) International Finance Expert to support Activities 3.2.3 and 3.3.1 (12 w/d*3,000 = USD 36,000); and iii) International Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert to support Activities 3.1.1; 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 3.1.4 (27w/d*3,000 = USD 81,000).
13	71300	One (1) Project Coordinator (75% salary) to support Activities 3.1.1; 3.1.3; 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 (188 w/d*350 = USD 65,800); One (1) National (Hazardous) Waste Expert to support Activities: 3.1.1; 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 3.1.4 (84 w/d*600 = USD 50,400); One (1) National Certification Expert to support Activities 3.2.2; 3.2.4 (90 w/d*400 = USD 36,000); and One (1) National Finance Expert to support Activities 3.1.3; 3.2.3 and 3.3.1 (50 w/d*400 = USD 20,000).
14	71600	Travel costs to achieve targets under Component 3 (USD 10,950)
15	74200	Printing and publication costs related to training workshops (USD 14,000)
16	75700	Conduct gender responsive training to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel to manage hazardous waste at national level; (Each year USD 8,000 for 3 years and in total USD 24,000) and Conduct regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (in total USD 46,850)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Component 4. Knowledge Management, Communication, monitoring and Evaluation**
17	71300	One (1) Project Assistant to support Activities 4.2.3, 4.2.5, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.2.8 (12.5% salary - 8,250 USD) ; One (1) National Gender Specialist to support Activities 4.2.2 & 4.3.3 (35 w/d*300 = USD 10,500); One (1) National Communication expert to support Activities 4.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.2.3; 4.2.4; 4.2.5; 4.2.6; 4.2.7; 4.2.8 and 4.3.4 (85 w/d*350 = USD 29,750)
18	71600	Travel costs related to activities under Component 4 (USD 9,325)
19	72100	Contractual services to support implementation of activities related to: Preparation of case studies/publications - Activity 4.1.1 (USD 27,000); Development and maintenance a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public - Activity 4.2.3 (USD 20,000).
20	74200	Printing and publication costs to support workshops and awareness raising campaigns and the development of case studies and technical materials for island awareness programmes (USD 25,000)

21	75700	Project board meetings at USD 2,000 per year (USD 10,000); Promotion of the adoption of the green certification label - Activity 4.2.4 - at USD 4,000 per year for 4 years (USD 16,000); Carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (Activity 4.2.5) (USD 18,500); Gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (Activity 4.2.6) at USD 4,000 per year for 4 years (USD 16,000); Gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers and promotion of the Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) label (4.2.7) at USD 4,000 per year for 4 years (USD 16,000); Promotion of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public (Activity 4.2.8) at USD 4,000 per year for 4 years (USD 16,000).
22	71300	One (1) Project Assistant to support Activities 4.2.3, 4.2.5, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.2.8 (12.5% salary - 8,250 USD); One (1) National Gender Specialist to support Activities 4.2.2 & 4.3.3 (35 w/d*300 = USD 10,500); One (1) National Mid-Term Evaluation Expert to support Activity 4.3.5 (9 w/d*700 = USD 6,300); and One (1) National Final Evaluation Expert to support Activity 4.3.5 (9 w/d*700 = USD 6,300).
23	75700	Project Inception Workshop (USD 5,000)
No.	**Budget Line**	**Project Management Cost**
24	71400	One 75% Project Assistant (USD 48,125); One 25% Project Coordinator (USD 16,450)
25	74100	Audit at USD 3,000 per year for the 5 years (USD 15,000)
26	72800	Standard IT equipment (USD 6,000)

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Maldives and UNDP, signed on 25th January 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any

concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Monitoring Plan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan
12. GEF Core indicators
13. GEF Taxonomy
14. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
15. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
16. Number of Beneficiaries
17. List of people consulted
18. Report on financial instruments / extended producer responsibility for Maldives

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Annex 2: Project map and geospatial coordinates of project sites

Map No. 4479 UNITED NATIONS
February 2012 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

Name of the Location	Geographical Coordinates
Green Building (Ministry of Environment, Implementing Partner)	4°10'18.48"N 73°30'14.18"E
Male' Island (Most of the relevant stakeholders)	4°10'41.48"N 73°30'47.30"E
Thilafushi Island (Current site for dumping of hazardous waste)	4°10'47.85"N 73°26'48.75"E
R. Vandhoo (Location for interim storage facility establishment)	5°31'55.45"N 73°02'28.39"E

Annex 3: Multi Year Work Plan

		Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
OUTCOMES	**ACTIVITIES**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q5**	**Q6**	**Q7**	**Q8**	**Q9**	**Q10**	**Q11**	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
Outcome 1: MALDIVES HAS IN PLACE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS TO CONTROL THE IMPORT OF CHEMICALS, AND PRODUCTS THAT LEAD TO THE GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	1.1.1 Build capacity of customs officials, enforcement officers and environmental/inspections agencies on the identification, safe handling and management/treatment/disposal of banned chemicals and products																				
	1.1.2 50 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 20 women), and 3 environmental/inspections agencies, trained on the responsibilities under various chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and national regulations on chemicals and hazardous waste management																				
	1.1.3 Sharing of SIDS-SIDS experiences between customs officials and environmental enforcement officers in Indian Ocean SIDS on the identification of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals as well as (import) data collection																				
	1.2.1 Complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides																				
	1.2.2 Design/develop standards on how to apply and manage pesticides																				
Outcome 2: HARMFUL CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS PRESENT AND/OR GENERATED IN MALDIVES ARE BEING DISPOSED OF IN AN	2.1.1 Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory (Actions 4.5.1.5a and 4.5.1.5b of the SAP)																				
	2.1.2 Locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage earmarked and potentially secured in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure																				
	2.1.3 Formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval																				

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANNER	2.2.1 Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models) (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.1.2.1; 2.2.1.4 and 2.2.1.6)																					
	2.2.2 Enabling policies and regulations developed (including financial mechanism/models) and submitted for approval to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility																					
	2.2.3 Operationalization of the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility																					
	2.2.4 Develop a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures																					
	2.2.5 Establish reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills, fires and poisoning (In line with Action 4.3.2.5c of the SAP)																					
	2.3.1 Develop and implement a minimum of two (2) mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams																					
	2.3.2 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated (potentially with support of the Green Fund).																					
Outcome 3: BUILD-UP OF HARMFUL MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS IS PREVENTED THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE CIRCULAR AND LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN PARTNERSHIP	3.1.1 Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed and established (including transport related partnerships)																					
	3.1.2 Design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (SAP Action 1.8a)																					
	3.1.3 Conduct regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (SAP Action 4.1d)																					

WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR	3.1.4 Build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.).																				
	3.2.1 Establish 3 partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process																				
	3.2.2 Design a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption																				
	3.2.3 Assess (as part of Indicator 8) fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label																				
	3.2.4 Support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for resorts and support waste reduction in participating resorts																				
	3.3.1 Carry out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives																				
Outcome 4: KNOWLEDGE GENERATED BY THE PROGRAMME IS DISSEMINATED TO, AND APPLIED BY, SIDS IN ALL REGIONS	4.1.1 Develop, publish and disseminate four (4) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS																				
	4.2.1 Develop and implement a gender-responsive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the project																				
	4.2.2 Prepare and publish a case study on gender and waste management to highlight and better understand women and men's roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to waste management																				
	4.2.3 Establish and maintain a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public (SAP Action 6.1a)																				
	4.2.4 Adoption of the green certification label promoted																				

	4.2.5 Carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a)																				
	4.2.6 Conduct gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.1b)																				
	4.2.7 Design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers																				
	4.2.8 The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public																				
	4.3.1 Carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)																				
	4.3.2 Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives																				
	4.3.3 Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Maldives																				
	4.3.4 Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the GEF ISLANDS programme																				
	4.3.5 Support evaluation and audit related activities																				

Annex 4: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: *To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in Maldives, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in Maldives.*	Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)	*Mid-term:* 125,838 direct project beneficiaries (61,606 women + 64,232 men) *End of project:* 251,676 direct project beneficiaries (123,211 women + 128,465 men)	*Indicator*: Number of people (men and women) who will directly benefit from the project. *Target*: Refer to Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries & Number of people of whom awareness will be raised) for a detailed breakdown on how the targets were derived.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders, Reports from Authorities, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). *Data collection methods:* Training attendance sheets; Number of stakeholders using the National Waste Platform; Reports from the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture on number of farmers adopting the Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) label; Reports from the Ministry of Tourism on number of resorts adopting the green certification label; Population census of the areas where the project provided support; Results report on awareness raising activities indicating number of people who have benefitted from awareness raising activities.	Annually	Project Manager, Stakeholders, Consultants, Contracted companies	Training workshop reports; Training attendance sheets; Reports from consultants; Results report of awareness raising activities; Meeting minutes of National Waste Platform; Number of website/portal visits; Reports from Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture and Ministry of Tourism.	*Risks:* Challenges to determine who benefits directly or indirectly from implemented project activities. *Assumptions:* The risks associated with improper management of hazardous wastes and chemicals are reduced as a result of the project and targeted groups are able to benefit from the project activities.

[38] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicators 9): Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products [Metric Tonnes]	*Mid-term:* 30 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided. *End of project:* 100 tonnes of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products reduced, disposed/destructed, phased out, eliminated and avoided.	*Indicator*: Number of Metric Tonnes [MT] of chemicals of global concern and their wastes reduced/disposed/destroyed/phased out/eliminated or avoided. *Target*: Number of Metric Tonnes [MT] of chemicals of global concern and their wastes reduced/disposed/destroyed/phased out/eliminated or avoided.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* On average (2014 – 2018), 185 tonnes of car batteries and 73 tons of waste oil were exported on a yearly basis for recycling and treatment abroad. *Targets*: Consultations with stakeholders, Reports from Authorities, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Export Data from Maldives Customs Services and major recycling companies in Maldives. *Data collection methods:* Export Data from Maldives Customs Services and major recycling companies in Maldives.	Biannually	Project Manager, Officials of Maldives Customs Services.	Official reports from Ministry of Economic Development, Reports from National Bureau of Statistics; Export customs records.	*Risks:* The high cost charged by shipping companies may discourage involvement of recycling companies. *Assumptions:* The recycling companies will be willing to participate in implementation of the project activities. Government of Maldives will continue investing on infrastructures development such as building of new ports despite of the economic crisis due to COVID19 pandemic.
	Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicators 9.6): Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided [Metric Tonnes]	*Mid-term:* 100 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) managed. *End of project:* 200 tonnes of contaminated materials/products (e-waste) managed.	*Indicator*: Number of Metric Tonnes of hazardous waste (containing POPs and/or Hg) soundly managed. *Target*: As e-waste (for now) has the same HS code as scrap metal, no data is available on the amount of e-waste being collected and exported. Hence, the target is based on the	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* 2,500 tonnes of e-waste are being generated in the Maldives every year. *Target*: Consultations with stakeholders, reports from authorities, National Bureau of Statistics. *Data collection methods:* Certified disposal certificates from treatment/disposal	Biannually	Project Manager, Officials of Maldives Customs Services.	Official reports from Ministry of Economic Development, Reports from National Bureau of Statistics; Waste Audit reports from Ministry of Environment. Import/export	*Risks:* The high cost charged by shipping companies may discourage involvement of recycling companies. *Assumptions:* Maldives Customs Services export database will be updated by

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			global e-waste statistics partnership estimations for the Maldives.	facilities; Import/export customs records; SWMD records; Interim storage facility records.			customs records.	inclusion of a separate HS code for e-waste, which would allow for better (more specific) tracking of hazardous waste export figures.
Project Outcome 1: *SIDS/Maldives have/has in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste*	Indicator 4: Number of customs officials and environmental enforcement officers as well as the number of environmental/inspection agencies of whom the capacity has been further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/ enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place.	*Mid-term:* Capacity of 25 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 10 women) and 3 environmental/inspections agencies further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place (in particular those related to pesticides, POPs, hazardous chemicals and plastics). *End of project:* Capacity of 50 customs officials and environmental enforcement officers (of which 20 women) and 3 environmental/inspections agencies further improved to ensure the adequate monitoring/enforcement of (future) import/use bans in place (in particular those related to pesticides, POPs, hazardous chemicals and plastics).	*Indicator*: Number of project beneficiaries of whom capacity has been further improved. *Target*: Refer to Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries & number of people of whom awareness will be raised) for a detailed breakdown on how the targets were derived.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Target*: Consultations with stakeholders. *Data collection methods:* Training attendance sheet; Training certificates.	Annually	Project Manager, Staff of Maldives Customs Service training academy.	Training workshop report; Training attendance sheet; Training certificates.	*Risks:* Lack of support from potential trainees; Logistical difficulties (including covid-related) to coordinate trainings; Knowledge not passed on to those who did not participate in training or who joined agencies after the training. *Assumptions:* National experts/Trainers-of-Trainers trained by the regional component of the IO Child project and training resources embedded into sustainable national training structures, to ensure future

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-term: A comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis completed for pesticides. End of project: Data collection and sharing between entities on pesticide import, usage and disposal improved.	*Indicator*: Supply Chain Analysis Report. *Target*: Data on pesticide import, usage and disposal is easily available for entities involved in agriculture.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data collected by the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture *Target*: Consultations with stakeholders. *Data collection methods:* Supply Chain Analysis Report, Import/export customs records, Reports from the Ministry of Environment, Reports from Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture.	Annually	Project Manager	Reports submitted	availability of training opportunities/training modules. *Risk:* Stakeholders are not agreeable to the recommendations made to improve data collection and sharing. *Assumption:* The project creates, through the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of project activities, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors which facilitates reaching of agreements.
Project Outcome 2 *Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Maldives are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner*	Indicator 5: Number of centralized facilities for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes established.	*Mid-term:* Nation-wide hazardous waste inventory completed (quantities and types of hazardous wastes generated on an annual basis, current stockpiles, and in-depth assessment of current management methods.	*Indicator*: Number of physical facilities suited for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes. *Target*: Regulatory guidelines for the management of hazardous chemicals	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* NIP POPs Inventory, Mandate of waste management and pollution control department, Ministry of Environment reports/data, GoM/WB/IRENA/GEF funded waste	Annually	Project Manager	Hazardous Waste Inventory Report; Draft regulatory guidelines; Training attendance sheets and training	*Risks:* Lack of cooperation from local authorities/private sector. Industries might be unwilling to provide data and information necessary to complete the

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		End of project: Guidelines for the sound disposal of i) electronic waste and ii) agricultural chemical wastes, formulated and submitted for approval. *Mid-term:* Feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.2.1.4 & 2.2.1.6) completed. *End of project:* One (1) centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes established in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project (Activity 2.2.1.6.).	and wastes; Feasibility study to support the to support the design, planning, operation and financing of an interim storage facility; Interim centralized facility for the safe interim storage and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes.	management related project documents *Target*: consultations with stakeholders *Collection methods:* Draft report on hazardous waste inventory; Draft regulatory guidelines for the sound management and disposal of e-waste and agricultural chemical waste. *Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Target*: consultation with stakeholders *Collection methods:* Feasibility study for the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility; Photo/video proof of the establishment of the centralized interim storage facility.	Annually	Project Manager/ Officials of Ministry of Environment	certificates (if applicable). GEF-7 project monitoring report; Reports submitted by consultants; Feasibility study for the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility; Photo/video proof of the establishment of the centralized interim	hazardous waste inventory. *Assumptions:* The project creates, through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors to have their support during the implementation of project activities. *Risks:* Change in national policies and/or priorities. *Assumptions:* Continued institutional and political commitment to support project activities.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							storage facility.	
	Indicator 6: Number of tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be treated in the country, have been exported and soundly treated.	*Mid-term:* National and regional existing capacity, bottlenecks and opportunities assessed for the recycling or treatment of priority hazardous waste streams, and cost assessments of potential mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams conducted, recommendations made, and potential financial mechanisms determined (the latter as part of component 3). *End of project:* 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country have been exported and soundly treated.	*Indicator*: Number of Metric Tonnes [MT] of hazardous waste exported and soundly treated. *Target*: The project will assess current capacity in place for the recycling or treatment of priority hazardous waste streams, identify opportunities and conduct cost assessments of potential mechanisms for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams. By the end of the project, it will have exported 100 metric tonnes of hazardous waste for treatment/recycling abroad.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Data from private sector recycling companies *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholder and expected outputs from project activities. *Data collection methods:* Draft cost assessment report; Reports from the National Bureau of Statistics; Export data from Maldives Customs Service, Reports from relevant stakeholders, Statistical reports from National Bureau of Statistics.	Annually	Project Manager; Officials from Maldives Customs Service; Consultants	Export data from Maldives Customs Service, Reports from relevant stakeholders, Statistical reports from National Bureau of Statistics; Draft cost assessment report.	*Risks:* High costs of waste export may discourage the involvement of existing private sector recycling companies; The demand for the e-waste or waste oil may decrease due to the global economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Assumptions:* The Government of Maldives will continue investing in infrastructure such as ports and waste management facilities, which will enable the sound management of the priority hazardous waste stream or export of these priority hazardous waste streams.
Project Outcome 3 *Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through*	Indicator 7: Number of circular systems for waste management improved.	*Mid-term:* Regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes assessed	*Indicator*: The number of circular systems for priority waste streams (plastics, waste oils, car batteries, etc.) have	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Some partnerships between the Secure bag Pvt Ltd and	Annually	Project Manager; Officials of the Ministry of	Business registration database from Ministry of Economic	*Risks:* High costs of waste export may discourage the involvement of existing private

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector		and further strengthened (including transport related partnerships). *End of project:* Three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers (private sector) have been further capacitated to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.).	improved which can be measured through increased collection rates and an increase in export quantities. *Target*: The project will strengthen existing and establish new partnerships between recycling companies based in the Maldives and recycling companies in the region (e.g., India, Sri Lanka, South Korea) to increase the collection and export of recyclables.	recycling companies in India, Sri Lanka and South Korea already exist. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Export data from Maldives Customs Services; Reports from Ministry of Economic Development; Business registration database of Ministry of Economic Development; Training attendance sheet; Training certificates.		Economic Development	development; Reports from the Ministry of Economic Development; Export data from Maldives Customs Services; Reports from recycling companies; Training workshop reports; Training attendance sheets; Training certificates (if applicable).	sector recycling companies; The demand for the e-waste or waste oil may decrease due to the global economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Assumptions:* Government of Maldives will continue to invest in port infrastructure despite of the global economic crisis.
		Mid-term: Three (3) partnerships established between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process. *End of project:* Adoption of the green certification label for resorts has increased by 5% and waste generation by participating resorts has decreased by 15%.	*Target*: The project will seek to build partnerships between tourism associations in Maldives, Seychelles and Mauritius as well as large resorts; The project will also design a green certification label for the tourism industry in Maldives and promote its adoption.	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Some resorts has adopted international green certification labels. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Reports from Ministry of Tourism; Evaluation reports on the performance of the hotels.	Annually	Project Manager and staff of Ministry of Tourism; Consultants.	No. of resorts adopting the green certification label, Reports from the Ministry of Tourism; Reports from consultants; Reports from hotels.	*Risks:* Tourism facilities like resorts and guesthouse may not provide the required cooperation. *Assumptions:* The government of Maldives will have the political will to endorse and promote the designed green certification label.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 8: Number of economic instruments designed and submitted for approval.	*Mid-term:* Assessment completed of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions /import duties/fiscal incentives mechanisms to: 1) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. 2) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. 3) Reduce waste generation. 4) Finance sustainable and long-term collection, management, storage, recycling, export/treatment of priority products/wastes streams. *End of project:* A minimum of two (2) promising and feasible economic instruments designed (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation) and submitted for approval.	*Indicator*: Number of economic instruments/measures that have been drafted/designed by the project, along with the development of any regulatory measures for their implementation. *Target*: Assessment conducted of existing and potential economic instruments; The two (2) most promising economic instruments designed (along with the development of accompanying regulations required for their successful implementation).	*Data sources:* *Baseline*: See Annex 18 (Overview of existing Financial Instruments/Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) measures in place); Data and information from stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development. *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders. *Collection methods:* Assessment report on existing and potential financial instruments; Draft regulations for the design of a minimum of two economic instruments.	Annually	Project Manager; Consultants	Assessment report on existing and potential financial instruments; Draft regulations for the design of a minimum of two economic instruments.	*Risks:* Difficult to reach agreements between different national authorities on the recommendations regarding financial instruments. *Assumptions:* The project creates, through the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan and the establishment of the National Waste Platform, sufficient opportunities for dialogue with relevant actors which will facilitate reaching agreements.
Project Outcome 4 *Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to,*	Indicator 9: Number of gender-responsive ISLANDS knowledge products, which capture best practices and	*Mid-term:* Two (2) gender responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies	*Indicator*: Number of gender-responsive documents/publications published which capture best practices and	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Targets:* Consultations with stakeholders.	Annually	Project Manager, Communications Specialist; Consultants	Finalized documents/publications; Social media postings;	*Risks:* Sensitive information does not allow for proper

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
and applied by, SIDS in all regions	technologies on the sound management chemicals and waste for SIDS, published and shared at national, regional and global level to raise awareness and share best practices.	related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project. *End of project:* Four (4) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS published and shared through the global knowledge management child project. *Mid-term:* Awareness raised of 87,946 people (43,164 women and 44,782 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices. *End of project:* Awareness raised of 175,892 people (86,328 women and 89,564 men) on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices.	technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. *Target*: Idem *Target*: Number of people of whom awareness has been raised.	*Collection methods:* Finalized documents/publication; Social media posting; Publications; Scientific Papers; News articles/internet articles; Lessons-learned report, Videos (You Tube/TV/etc.), etc. *Baseline:* Desk review and consultations with stakeholders. *Targets:* Refer to Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries & Number of people of whom awareness will be raised). *Collection methods:* Communication Plan and Report; Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Report; Reports on awareness raising activities and stakeholder engagement reported against figures presented in Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries &	Annually	Project Manager, Consultants; Communications Specialist	Publications; Scientific Papers; News articles/internet articles; Lessons-learned report; Videos (You Tube/TV/etc.), etc. Communication Plan and Report; Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Report; Reports on awareness raising activities and stakeholder engagement reported against figures presented in Annex 16 (Number of project beneficiaries	documentation process. *Assumptions: The* communications expert(s) is able to draft the publications without the need to incorporate sensitive data and information. Project partners are open about project challenges and successes, as well as lessons-learned so these can be captured, published and disseminated at national level. *Risks:* Lack of proper planning, or overlap in activities, due to multiple awareness raising activities and objectives contained in the PRF, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Communication Plan. *Assumptions:* Project team is

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			This project will provide technical assistance for the Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Department of Ministry of Environment to set-up the aforementioned platform. *Target*: National waste platform established	Number of people of whom awareness will be raised).			& Number of people of whom awareness will be raised).	able to develop proper planning and timing for awareness raising activities; Project stakeholders and general public are interested in the environmental and health implications associated with hazardous chemicals and their wastes.
		Mid-term: National Waste Platform established to ensure coordination between all waste projects/initiatives/stakeholders to promote collaboration and avoid duplication. *End of project*: Idem		*Data sources:* *Baseline:* Nil *Targets:* In consultation with Stakeholders *Collection methods:* Reports from consultants; Reports from Ministry of Environment	Annually	Project Manager; consultants	Meeting minutes of National Waste Platform meetings.	*Risk*: Not all invited participants make the time to participate in National Waste Platform meetings or are willing to share information on their own (planned) activities. *Assumption*: All project stakeholders that participate in the National Waste Platform are willing to share information with other participants on their respective

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[38]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								projects/activities.
	Indicator 10: All required UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes applied.	*Mid-term:* GEF UNDP M&E requirements met, and adaptive management applied in response to needs and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) findings. *End of project:* GEF UNDP M&E requirements met, and adaptive management applied in response to needs and Mid-Term.	*Indicator*: Carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives; Conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Maldives; Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the IO SIDS and the GEF ISLANDS programme; Support evaluation and audit related activities	*Data sources:* *Baseline:* SEP, SESP and gender documents prepared for the regional ISLANDS project. *Targets:* GEF, UNDP and GoM requirements. *Collection methods:* Reporting and monitoring documentation prepared by the project coordinator and/or project experts/consultants; financial audits from independent auditors.	Semi-annually	Project Manager; Consultants.	ESIA report; Maldives specific gender assessment; Maldives Specific SEP; Financial audit reports; MTR and TE reports; Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs); Annual and semi-annual programme monitoring reports; IO Regional Child Project reporting; Field mission reports.	*Risk:* Lack of technical expertise in the country to develop the Maldives specific documents such as gender assessments, SEP and ESIA/ESMP. *Assumption:* The implementing partner (Ministry of Environment) will undertake all the monitoring and evaluation requirements as outlined in the Project Cooperation Agreement and Project Document.

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Indian Ocean Regional Project – Maldives - Implementing Sustainable Low and non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)
2. Project Number	PIMS ID 6400; GEF ID 10261
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Maldives

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

Based on Article 25, of the UN Human Right Declaration "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family….". A healthy environment without toxic chemicals is a pre-condition for the full enjoyment of human rights. This national Maldives project is part of the UNDP-led Indian Ocean Regional Project, which in turn is part of the global, UNEP-led program "Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (GEF-ISLANDS). As part of the Indian Ocean Regional Project, regional chemicals and waste priorities will be pursued that seek to holistically tackle chemicals and waste priorities that Indian Ocean SIDS on their own find too challenging to address (due to economies of scale, absence of recycling/disposal infrastructure, absence of financial mechanisms, etc.). Recognizing the added value addition of including common regional Indian Ocean (sub) objectives to complement individual, national level activities, the Maldives project will be working in close coordination with other Indian Ocean child projects, so there is exchange in the course of implementation across common priorities and seeking of shared regional solutions where possible, enhancing both immediate and longer-term South-South cooperation. Further, regional level coordination also will better ensure that national and regional Indian Ocean activities will be linked thematically and will be closely coordinated with the global components of the GEF-ISLANDS programme.

Through a widely integrated Knowledge Management approach, the project will ensure the right of people concerning access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental issues. The project also considers conducting awareness raising campaigns and capacity building exercise as well as designing and implementation of publicly accessible online database for sharing of data and information on appropriate hazardous waste management practices.

The project will contribute to several SDGs including:

- **SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** by protecting local, regional and global populations from the health impact of hazardous chemicals.
- **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** by making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The overall goal of this project is, in part, the transformation of gender relations, and using project activities to assist with this effort. Deeper attention to gender equality issues and gender mainstreaming is required to take action towards gender-responsive and gender-transformative results. Programming should frame women as agents and active citizens, not only as victims of inequalities. One of the contributions of this project will be the collection and generation of disaggregated data for the sectors concerned in this project, to upscale the opportunities for women to get training and employment, to work with private sector partners through co-financing agreements so that they provide contributions to assist women/vulnerable groups to develop entrepreneurial and business opportunities from any value or supply chains created in the project's chemicals management interventions, and to contribute overall to the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the long term operation of these sectors.

According to the Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which was prepared under the PPG, the project will raise awareness and advocate for the inclusion of gender considerations into existing relevant policy documents and ensure that gender considerations are reflected to the extent possible in the policy documents to be developed under the project by coordinating with the relevant government bodies in each of the four countries. At the start of project implementation, each IO SIDS will carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (under the development and expected to be ready prior to the start of project implementation) to their national context.

All gender related activities will be aligned with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021), which was prepared in conjunction with the UNDP Strategic Plan and is operationalized in parallel with it. UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy highlights the pivotal significance of gender equality and women's empowerment and reaffirms that sustainable human development will not be fully achieved unless women and girls are able to contribute on an equal basis with men and boys to their societies. The project will also abide by the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and refer to the UNDP Guidance Document: Gender and Chemicals. The outcome of the project will thus contribute to **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

To further ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed in this child project, this Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) is being carried out and has indicated significant risks, thus triggering the need under UNDP's SESP Policy for a closer look at prioritizing these risks through an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and flag the need for an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) ahead of the start of implementation of the core project. The ESMP in turn shall include risk-specific management plans related to those risks identified in the SESP and validated through the ESIA. Some of the risks identified in the SESP include, inter alia, risks of reinforcement of discrimination against women and other forms of gender inequality. Therefore, more extensive engagement with local communities will be required; and the ESIA process and ESMP will permit development of a strong Gender Action Plan.

Overall, the GEF-ISLANDS program emphasizes building awareness of the links between waste management and public health (including occupational exposures), with a special focus on the health implications of exposure to POPs for vulnerable populations, such as female and migrant workers, pregnant women, and children. The following areas of the overall program activity will be of critical importance in term of addressing gender mainstreaming:

- Completion of national data on sex-aggregated data;
- Proposal of gender-aspects into the chemicals-related legislative framework (under Component 1);
- Development of awareness raising programmes and training materials for chemicals and waste management, BAT/BEP; training programs, pilot activities, etc. into which gender considerations shall be mainstreamed

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This GEF-7 ISLANDS Program in the Chemical & Waste focal area's overall objective is to enhance the protection of human health and the environment through waste prevention and environmentally sound management of priority waste streams containing POPs, anthropogenic mercury and other priority chemical contaminants in tourism, agriculture, construction, residential and commercial sectors. This will be achieved through key actions, that will promote long-term environmental sustainability, including, *inter alia*: Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework and institutional and technical capacity for controlling the import of hazardous chemicals or products containing these substances, and the sound management and disposal of related wastes;

Introduction of a green certification label for the tourism sector, which will incentivize the tourism sector to follow green procurement practices and the development of standards/codes, financial incentive schemes etc., to provide access to finance for private enterprise to green their operations;
The unlocking of private sector, national and international investments to support the improvement of existing or the establishment of new waste management systems and infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals, waste, materials, and products.
Seeking opportunities for regional cooperation to manage certain waste categories and facilitating South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange.

Combined these will help with the long-term regional goals of:
- Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Indian Ocean SIDS
- Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials within the Indian Ocean SIDS
- Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products entering the Indian Ocean SIDS

The project will contribute to several SDGs including:
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation by protecting water resources from contamination;
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure by supporting industry in reducing its harmful releases;
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production by phasing out products containing harmful substances;
SDG 14: Life below water by safeguarding marine life from exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The project is also fully aligned with the GEF-7 Chemical and Waste Focal Area Strategy, Program 1 "Industrial Chemical Programs", as it seeks to eliminate or significantly reduce POPs substances and mercury.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between atolls and storage or treatment facilities **Related to risks:**	I = 5 P =2	**High**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, and according to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that was prepared during the proejct preparation phase, an Environmental and Social Impact

- Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.1, 1.10, and 1.11 - Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5 and 3.7 - Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.1 and 7.3			risks, whether to workers or the wider community, to the local environment, or transboundary ecosystems. Therefore, for any project which involves the collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment. Depending on the feasibility study planned as part of the project, most of the hazardous waste stockpiled within atolls may be transported to the interim storage facility for hazardous waste. Furthermore, depending on the presence/absence of local treatment opportunities, hazardous waste may likely be exported from the interim storage facility to an overseas certified disposal/treatment facility.	Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of any project activity. This will include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from the various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project. The ESMP will include a Spill Prevention and Management Plan to address this risk.
Risk 2: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to ensure the safe collection, packaging, transport, storage, and/or disposal of various hazardous waste streams **Related to risks:** - Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.7	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	The capacity of workers, particularly those in the agricultural sector or at community level, who may be engaged in the project, needs to be ascertained to ensure that threats to workers and community health and safety are minimized.	An ESIA will be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESMF to ensure that all the potential impacts and risks are identified and their mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the ESMP developed during the ESIA stage. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan that will be implemented by the project. Given the potential role of women in agriculture, as well as their overall role in general waste handling and disposal (including in the Tourism sector), and handling waste at domestic and community level, there is a need for disaggregated data collection during such capacity assessments.

Risk 3: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management infrastructure. **Related to risks:** - Principle 1: Human Rights; query 4. - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: queries 1, 2, 3.	I = 4 P = 3	**High**	Gender analyses and other data collection efforts carried out in the past for the Maldives have identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also play a key role in agriculture. They also face particular health risks associated with the use of pesticides, unsound management of products-containing POPs and/or open burning of waste in general; and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community.	As women are an important stakeholder group, care will be taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and environment in which to carry out their work. As such, special effort will be made by the project to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could in some instances be a fairly new role for certain women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be comfortable. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation as described in the ESMF will therefore include this issue in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan. The ESMP will also include management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods. Gender disaggregated data will be collected during the ESIA.
Risk 4: Climate change impacts **Related to risks:** - Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; 2.2 - Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.1	I=5 P=4	**High**	The Maldives is especially vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, sea swells and damaging waves, droughts, and damaging winds. Thus, in the design of any chemicals and waste management system, or in the design of any plans to transport waste for disposal within country, or to a centralized regional centre, potential climate change impacts need to be taken into consideration.	The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation in line with the ESMF will take these vulnerabilities into account to minimize risk of immediate pollution to aquifers and coastal waters, as well as long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood water washing solid waste into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs.
Risk 5: Continued exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g., POPs) **Related to risks:**	I=3 P=1	**Low**	Recycling workers who participate in the project may continue to be at risk of exposure to POPs and may not be wearing appropriate PPE.	This risk will be addressed in the ESIA that will be conducted and in the ESMP that will be subsequently prepared as mentioned in the ESMF. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan covering the risk of exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g. POPs) and will be implemented by the project.

- Principle 3, Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; 3.7 - Principle 3, Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resources Efficiency; 7.3				
Risk 6: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain hazardous pesticides **Related to risks:** - Principle 3, Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; 5.2	I=2 P=3	**Moderate**	As a restriction on the use and import of certain highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) pesticides (not yet regulated) will be enacted, some small and medium-sized farms may experience challenges of finding affordable alternatives and hence their find their incomes affected.	The ESIA and ESMP required by the ESMF that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to include engaging relevant stakeholders, especially farmers and identifying win-win solutions aimed at reducing the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for the ones that will be banned.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☒	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project and according to the ESMF prepared during the project preparation phase, an ESIA with an ESMP will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any project activity. In addition, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will also be developed and be accessible to all project affected persons. Any eventual ESMP can include specific technical management plans related to the application, collection, packaging, transport, storage and disposal of waste in the course of the project (apart from the comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Livelihoods Plan (if found relevant in the ESIA) etc.
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**

	Principle 1: Human Rights	☒	The project will provide means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns where activities may adversely impact them.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	The implementation of a gender action plan is quite new for this kind of chemical management related projects in the Maldives. Therefore, the implementation of the gender action plans will need to be carefully monitored and assessed throughout the project's lifecycle.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☒	In the course of the ESIA, a study will be undertaken to ensure that no negative social, environmental, health and economic impacts arise due to the collection, packaging, transportation, storage, processing or treatment/disposal of chemicals waste during the project, and that adequate risk mitigation planning and measures are in place to avoid any environmental impacts (particularly important given the fragile ecosystems of SIDS).
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☒	Increased weather events due to climate change will increase the risk of flooding of storage facilities and transportation routes. The ESIA will will take these vulnerabilities into account to minimize the risk of pollution of aquifers and coastal waters, as well as long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☒	The project will monitor and address the potential risk of hazards related to project activities and exposure to chemicals, hazardous material and unsafe conditions. This is particularly important for women, children and vulnerable migrant workers. As described in 1 (Biodiversity) and 2 (Climate Change), the ESIA will examine risks to identify those activities with the greatest potential of causing environmental and health impacts, and for which mitigation plans should be prepared and will subsequently include them in the ESMP.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	Not relevant. No effect on Cultural Heritage may derive from project implementation.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☒	Some small and medium-sized farms may experience challenges of finding affordable alternatives to banned pesticides. The project will engage stakeholders to reduce the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for banned ones.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	Not applicable.

	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	The ESIA and ESMP will address all risks related to the potential release of hazardous material. In addition, the project will propose clear financial incentives for the private sector dealing with hazardous waste to implement BAT/BEP. The project will develop a detailed financial and economic incentives study, including cost benefit analyses and PPP opportunities, to outline the most appropriate economic incentives supportive of the revised legislative/regulatory framework.

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [39]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8..	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes

[39] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	Yes

	For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g., felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.	
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[40] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g., dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g., from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No

[40] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tonnes per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e., principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g., due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[41]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No

[41] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	Yes
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No

7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	**Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities** (e.g. trainings, meetings, facility visits, assessments/feasibility studies, etc.). *COVID-19 related risk*[42]	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 1** **Moderate Risk**	If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by: i) Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized in partnership with the GEF ISLANDS Global Knowledge Management Child Project); ii) Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible; iv) Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video or drones (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, Whatsapp, email, phone, etc.). If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	Project team
2.	**Project Implementing Partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity**, resulting in reduced attention/dedication to the project's implementation resulting in a slower implementation rate. *COVID-19 related risk*[43]	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 2** **Moderate Risk**	In order to increase the capacity of Project Implementing Partners/national partners/experts, the project can provide support in the form of providing fast mobile/data allocations, and in certain cases (if deemed critical to project success) enter into agreements to provide (temporarily) computer/conferencing equipment or purchase such equipment that would facilitate virtual work for key stakeholders and personel. However it is assumed that by the time the project starts implementation a lot of these measures have already been put in place by national partners themselves.	Project team
3.	**Projects might experience an increase in the risk of**	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 2**	As much as possible, audit and monitoring related activities will continue to be excuted in person, however if	Project team

[42] At the start of the project's implementation, in close coordination with the national partners, including COs and, if already on-board, national expert teams, the Regional Expert Team will do a quick risk assessment to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the project and how the pandemic will impact project implementation at national and regional level. Subsequentely recommendations will be proposed on how to mitigate those risks or reduce their impact.

	corruption as it might be more challenging for audit firms, project teams, and national implementing partners/experts to check in person bookkeeping records, the delivery and proper commissioning of equipment, conduct in-depth HACTs/PCATs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[43]		**Moderate Risk**	this would prove unsafe or not feasible, the project would ensure that by using electronic means e.g. using videoconferencing (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype), dated photos, using drones, or similar means would be applied to obtain copies of records or evidence of project implementation, purchases and commissioning of equipment. If face-to-face project monitoring will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).	
4.	**A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for waste/chemicals related investments**. Due to the economic impact of COVID-19 many governments might redirect investments from C&W related infrastructure/systems to reviving the economy, economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, industry etc.). As such governments might be less likely to want to invest in going green; shipping companies might increase their transport fees (impacting the viability of recycling schemes), etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[43]	Operational	**L = 4** **I = 4** **High Risk**	This is a risk that is challenging for the project to address as most economic activities/sectors have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and will require time to rebounce. For example, the GDP of 3 of the 4 SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project relies heavily on tourism, which has come to almost a complete stop. It is expected that governments and companies, when they have the means, will use stimulus packages for particular (if not all) economic sectors to keep them operational and allow employees to earn a salary. This might mean that governments and private sector partners are less likely to invest in waste and chemicals related priorities, greener practices, including infrastructure, and that co-financing allocations (especially investment mobilized) could turn out to be lower than indicated during the PIF stage of the project. To mitigate the impact of this risk, the project will, through Output 3.2. (Design and development of financial instruments), support the design and review process of a minimum of 2 financial instruments (measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives) to: i) Finance the collection, processing and safe disposal of priority waste streams; ii) Reduce the import/use of harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives; iii) Reduce the import/use of products containing harmful chemicals and encourage the use of safer alternatives. Such financial instruments are intended to stimulate private sector involvement, and thus job creation, in the waste and recycling sector. It is expected that governments would be supportive of such incentives	Project team

				which provide sustainable financial means to operate waste and recycling systems and create and sustain jobs in the process.	
5.	**Reduced markets for recyclables, at national, regional and international level making recycling systems less viable and sustainable.** Due to COVID-19 most recycling markets came to a halt or significantly reduced because of safety issues related to the segregation of recyclables, closed borders, limited affordable transport, slow processing of customs, etc. *COVID-19 related risk*[43]	Operational	**L = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	This is an important risk, as recycling markets only operate and function when there is a buyers market that offers a price that makes it viable to collect, process (e.g. shred, compact), transport and export recyclables. Most SIDS participating in the Indian Ocean Regional Project process certain recyclables (waste oils, plastics, empty pesticide containers) at national level but export other waste streams (car batteries, e-waste, plastics). Postponing the export of heavy, compact and valuable recyclables can be worth the wait for certain wastes (e.g. car batteries), while for other waste streams (plastics/paper) the space to store them is extremely costly, therefore sending them to the landfill or dumpsite could potentially make more financial sense throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with the regional component of the *Indian Ocean Child Project* to assess regional/SIDS-SIDS opportunities for private sector collaboration on recycling and develop and implement regional disposal/export plans/approaches for priority waste streams.	Project team
6.	**Social inequalities might worsen – impacting vulnerable communities, collectors of recyclables, women, among others**. Because waste collection and the collection of recyclables brings with it a potential for COVID infection, governments and municipalities might enforce that waste collection is only done by authorized and licensed companies. *COVID-19 related risk*[43]	Social and Environmental	**L = 2** **I = 4** **Moderate Risk**	When municipalities, because of a fear for the spread of COVID-19, prevent waste pickers to collect these items, they might miss out on a regular income. To mitigate this risk, during the inception phase of the project, and using the global GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (*not yet available*) developed for regional child projects as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that was developed specifically for the Maldives project (See Annex 8), tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives, for subsequent implementation. Similarly, using the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan (*not yet available*), and the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan that was developed for the *Indian Ocean Child Project* (See Annex 10), conduct/carry out a country specific gender assessment and subsequently tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the Maldives context, for subsequent implementation. It is expected that the Gender Framework Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Maldives will be able	Project team

				to mitigate the identified risk to the extent possible (within the project's scope and influence).	
7.	**SESP Risk 4: Climate Risk** Maldives is vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, swell waves, droughts, and damaging winds. From a waste perspective, the primary climate risk to waste management facilities, interim hazardous waste storage facilities and landfills appears to be related to effects of severe storms, including sea surges that lead to flooding and damaging winds, which can take out the waste to sea. *(Non-SESP)*	Social and Environmental	**L = 4** **I = 5** **High Risk**	Thus, in the design of any chemicals and waste management system, or in the design of any plans to transport waste for disposal within country, or to a centralized regional center, potential climate change impacts need to be taken into consideration. Prior to the selection of project sites (e.g. facilities/sites for the processing/interim storage of priority waste streams), the project will conduct environmental risk assessments, that will assess potential risks that might jeopardize waste management, storage and/or treatment facilities/sites and could result in the pollution of coastal waters. Any project supported interim storage facility/site will be protected against severe climatic conditions, which is justified to prevent long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood waters washing waste/recyclables into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs and impacting aquatic live. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will take these vulnerabilities into account to minimize risk of immediate pollution to aquifers and coastal waters, as well as long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood water washing solid waste into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs.	Project team
8.	**Dispersed nature of islands increases logistical challenges and might increase changes of spillage** *(Non-SESP)*	Operational	**L = 2** **I = 2** **Low Risk**	The Maldives archipelago consists of 1190 tiny islands scattered across the Indian Ocean. Only 185 of these islands are inhabited, while the others are used largely for tourism and agriculture. The spread out nature of the islands makes logistics and transport more complicated, time-consuming and more costly. In view of multiple points of handling, loading, transport and off-loading, the risk of spillage is increased. Furthermore, seasonal rough seas could prevent inter-island transport during certain times of the year. To address this, bulk transport methods will be utilized to reduce transport costs. Rough seas will be avoided through proper planning. To avoid spillage/accidents during transport and interim storage, adequate training will be provided to all stakeholders involved in the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes.	Project team

9.	**Economic incentives perceived too low to get involved in (hazardous) waste management/recycling or adopt and replicate BEP/BAT practices resulting in continued polluting practices.** *(Non-SESP)*	Financial/ Operational	**L = 2** **I = 3** **Moderate Risk**	Improving Maldives' waste and chemicals management mechanisms and systems will require appropriate financial incentives. If economic incentives are perceived too low, waste sector service providers will not respond to market opportunities with the appropriate capacity investment, and they will not implement or replicate BAT/BEP practices. This is even more so the case for municipalities or tourism resort owners to introduce or replicate waste/UPOPs reduction measures if economic benefits from reducing waste generation, separation, recycling and reuse are not clearly demonstrated. The project will therefore undertake a detailed financial and economic inventives study (building upon the preliminary rapid assessment conducted during the project preparatory phase – See Annex 18), to identify the most promising and feasible economic instruments, and subsequently design these along with the development of required legislation/regulations for their successful implementation. Ultimately a minimum of two (2) economic instruments to sustainably finance waste management will be launched.	Project team
10.	**Disruption/delay in Government function due to changes in relevant institutions/ministries and stakeholders involved in chemicals/POPs management** *(Non-SESP)*	Political	**L = 4** **I = 3** **High Risk**	To minimize the risks in project interruption, the project aims to immediately engage newly appointed high officials in the project steering committee and ensure throughout project implementation, proper documentation of meeting minutes, discussion points, work plans, roles and responsibilities, among else, which will allow new officials to quickly get up to speed on past project results and project decisions taken in the past. For higher representatives, that have an impact on project execution, the project will proactively engage with new senior officials immediately after nomination.	Project Steering Committee
11	**SESP Risk 1: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between atolls and storage or treatment facilities** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**L = 2** **I = 5** **High Risk**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers or the wider community, to the local environment, or transboundary Therefore, for any project which involves the collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment. Depending on the feasibility study planned as part of the project, most of the hazardous waste stockpiled within atolls may be transported to the interim storage facility for hazardous waste. Furthermore, depending on the	Ministry of Environment

				presence/absence of local treatment opportunities, hazardous waste may likely be exported from the interim storage facility to an overseas certified disposal/treatment facility. As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of any project activity. This will include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from the various stages of collection, storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project. The ESMP will include a Spill Prevention and Management Plan to address this risk. ecosystems.	
12	**SESP Risk 2: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to ensure the safe collection, packaging, transport, storage, and/or disposal of various hazardous waste streams** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I = 3** **L = 3** **Moderate Risk**	The capacity of workers, particularly those in the agricultural sector or at community level, who may be engaged in the project, needs to be ascertained to ensure that threats to workers and community health and safety are minimized. An ESIA will be conducted to ensure that all the potential impacts and risks are identified and their mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the ESMP developed during the ESIA stage. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan that will be implemented by the project. Given the potential role of women in agriculture, as well as their overall role in general waste handling and disposal (including in the Tourism sector), and handling waste at domestic and community level, there is a need for disaggregated data collection during such capacity assessments.	Ministry of Environment
13	**SESP Risk 3: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management infrastructure**	Environmental and Social	**I = 4** **L = 3** **High Risk**	Gender analyses and other data collection efforts carried out in the past for the Maldives have identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also play a key role in agriculture. They also face particular health risks associated with the use of pesticides, unsound management of products-containing POPs and/or open burning of waste in general; and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community. As women are an important stakeholder group, care will be taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and	Ministry of Environment

	(SESP Risk)			environment in which to carry out their work. As such, special effort will be made by the project to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could in some instances be a fairly new role for certain women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be comfortable. The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will therefore include this issue in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan. The ESMP will also include management plans, as necessary for areas such as livelihoods. Gender disaggregated data will be collected during the ESIA.	
14	**SESP Risk 5: Continued exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g., POPs)** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I = 3** **L = 1** **Low Risk**	Recycling workers who participate in the project may continue to be at risk of exposure to POPs and may not be wearing appropriate PPE. This risk will be addressed in the ESIA that will be conducted and in the ESMP that will be subsequently prepared. The ESMP will include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan covering the risk of exposure of recyclers to materials containing hazardous chemicals (e.g. POPs) and will be implemented by the project.	Ministry of Environment
15	**SESP Risk 6: Loss of income to small and medium sized farms due to banning of import or restricting the use of certain hazardous pesticides** (SESP Risk)	Environmental and Social	**I=2** **L=3** **Moderate Risk**	As a restriction on the use and import of certain highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) pesticides (not yet regulated) will be enacted, some small and medium-sized farms may experience challenges of finding affordable alternatives and hence their find their incomes affected**.** The ESIA and ESMP that will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation will update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to include engaging relevant stakeholders, especially farmers and identifying win-win solutions aimed at reducing the need for pesticides and finding affordable and effective alternatives for the ones that will be banned.	Ministry of Environment

Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies - Maldives

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			For Project Management
Local / National Contracting			
1.	*National Project Manager* *Rate: $ 350/week* *Total: 82,250 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 3: 65,800 USD* *PMC: 16,450 USD*	*235 weeks / over 5 years*	*The National Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *Duties and Responsibilities* ▪ Manage the overall conduct of the project. ▪ Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. ▪ Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. ▪ Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan and update the plan as required. ▪ Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. ▪ Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. ▪ Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. ▪ Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. ▪ Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed. ▪ Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. ▪ Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. ▪ Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log. ▪ Capture lessons learned during project implementation. ▪ Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. ▪ Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. ▪ Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. ▪ Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF. ▪ Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans. ▪ Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. ▪ Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			Under the guidance and supervision of the International Chief Technical Expert and the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, the National Project Manager will carry out the following tasks: ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the CTE, the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the Nat. Haz Waste Expert) identify, earmark and potentially secure locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (Activity 2.1.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, the Nat. Haz. Waste Expert and the CTE) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a viability and sustainability assessment for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in developing a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.5) ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in establishing reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.6). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert, assess and establish regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes (including transport related partnerships) (Activity 3.1.1) ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and National Finance Expert, design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (Activity 3.1.3). ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with IOC and the national project managers in Mauritius and Seychelles) establish 3 partnerships between hotel chains in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles to exchange lessons-learned/best practices on greening their hotels and completing the green label certification process (Activity 3.2.1) ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the International CTE) guide the National Certification Expert in designing a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption (Activity 3.2.2). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Hazardous Waste Expert), carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a) (Activity 4.2.5). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Hazardous Waste Expert), conduct gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.1b) (Activity 4.2.6). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert), develop a National Waste Platform to ensure coordination between all waste projects/initiatives/stakeholders (Activity 4.3.1).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 4: Support monitoring and reporting on project progress and ensure coordination with the Regional Indian Ocean Child Project, the GEF ISLANDS programme and the UNEP implemented CCKM Child Project (Activity 4.3.4): - Contribute to quarterly (or more frequent) Indian Ocean /GEF ISLANDS programme calls to share progress; - Contribute to annual programme monitoring reports for the IO Regional Child Project; - Contribute to IO Regional Child Project reporting (using GEF ISLANDS templates), provide narrative updates on a semi-annual basis and provide annual updates with quantitative data on the agreed indicators; - Contribute inputs to the Yearly Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the Indian Ocean Regional Child Project; and - Prepare (field) mission reports.
2.	*National Project Assistant* *Rate: $ 275/week* *Total: 64,625 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 4: 16,500 USD* *PMC: 48,125 USD*	*235 weeks / over 5 years*	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, the National Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: ▪ Assist the National Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; ▪ Assist the Country Office's M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; ▪ Assist in the preparation of progress reports; ▪ Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; and ▪ Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.
	International / Regional and global contracting ***Note:* Recruitments of the senior international technical experts (Chief Technical Expert and Financial instruments) will be organized centrally by the regional component of the project.**		
i.	*International Chief Technical Expert to provide expert advice on the technical aspects of the project* *Rate: $ 3,000/week* *Total: 90,000 USD*	*30 weeks / over 5 years*	*The International Chief Technical Expert, in coordination with the National Project Manager and the Regional Project Manager, will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to the implementation of the Project activities in Maldives.* *International Chief Technical Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Provide technical expertise and strategic guidance to all project components, assuming quality control of interventions, and support the National Project Manager, the Regional Project Manager and National Technical Experts/consultants and Contracted Companies in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the GEF-7 'Indian Ocean Child Project" as stipulated in the UNDP project documents;

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	Funding allocated under: *Comp 1: 27,000 USD* *Comp 2: 39,000 USD* *Comp 3: 24,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*		▪ Provide a suite of technical advisory, planning & management and coordination services to the project where key work areas will include: ▪ Technical and Management Services; ▪ Project Advisory and Guidance; ▪ Project Monitoring and Implementation Support; ▪ Training. In addition, support in particular the implementation (in coordination with National Experts) of the following activities: ▪ Component 1: Support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in completing a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides (Activity 1.2.1); ▪ Component 1: Support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in designing/developing standards on how to apply and manage pesticides (Activity 1.2.2) ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the Nat. Haz Waste Expert) support the National Project Manager on the identification, earmarking and potentially securing of locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (Activity 2.1.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert and the Nat. Haz. Waste Expert) support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in the formulation of guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval (Activity 2.1.3). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, the Nat. Haz. Waste Expert and the National Project Manager) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a viability and sustainability assessment for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company and the Int. and Nat. Finance Experts in developing enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility and submit them for approval (Activity 2.2.3). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in providing technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction of the interim storage/export facility (Activity 2.2.4). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the National Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in developing a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.5).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the National Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in establishing reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.6). ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the National Programme Manager) guide the National Certification Expert in designing a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption (Activity 3.2.2).
ii.	*International Finance Expert to support the review and development of financial instruments* *Rate: $ 3,000/week* *Total: 51,000 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 2: 15,000 USD* *Comp 3: 36,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*17 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the National Project Manager, the International Finance Expert will support:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Component 2: Guide the National Finance Expert in the development of financial mechanism/models for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: Guide the National Finance Expert in the development of financial mechanism/models to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.3). ▪ Component 3: Guide the National Finance Expert in assessing (as part of Indicator 8) fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label (Activity 3.2.3). ▪ Component 3: Guide the National Finance Expert in carrying out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives (Activity 3.3.1).
iii	*International Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert (CHWE)* *Rate: $ 3,000/week* *Total: 81,000 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 3: 81,000 USD* *Recruitment by Regional Component*	*27 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the National Project Manager, the International Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert will be engaged for the development of:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Nat. Haz Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company on conducting a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory (Activity 2.1.1) ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the CTE, and Nat Haz Waste Expert) support the National Project Manager on the identification, earmarking and potentially securing of locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (Activity 2.1.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the CTE and Nat. Haz. Waste Expert) support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in the formulation of guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval (Activity 2.1.3).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Project Manager, the Nat. Haz. Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a viability and sustainability assessment for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Haz. Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company and the Int. and Nat. Finance Experts in developing enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility and submit them for approval (Activity 2.2.3). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in providing technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction of the interim storage/export facility (Activity 2.2.4). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. CTE and the National Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in developing a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.5). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. CTE and the National Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in establishing reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.6). ▪ Component 2: Provide guidance to the Nat. Haz. Waste Expert on providing gender-responsive training on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment (Activity 2.2.7). ▪ Component 2: Guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in developing and implementing a minimum of two (2) plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams (Activity 2.3.1). ▪ Component 2: Guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in guiding the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (potentially with support of the Green Fund) (Activity 2.3.2) ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the National Project Manager) guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in assessing and establishing regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes (including transport related partnerships) (Activity 3.1.1) ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the National Project Manager and National Finance Expert) guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in designing and conducting short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (Activity 3.1.3). ▪ Component 3: Guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in conducting regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (Activity 3.1.3).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 3: Guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in building the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.) (Activity 3.1.4) ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Programme Manager) guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in carrying out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a) (Activity 4.2.5). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Programme Manager) guide the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert in conducting gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.1b) (Activity 4.2.6).
	For Technical Assistance		
	Outcome 1		
	Local / National Contracting		
3.	*National Technical Expert on Pesticides* *Rate: $ 350/week* *Total: 71,750 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 1: 52,500 USD* *Comp 2: 19,250 USD*	*205 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager, the International Chief Technical Expert and the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, the National Technical Expert on Pesticides will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Component 1: Under the guidance of the CTE, complete a comprehensive gender-responsive supply chain analysis for imported pesticides (Activity 1.2.1). ▪ Component 1: Under the guidance of the CTE, design/develop standards on how to apply and manage pesticides (Activity 1.2.2). ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the CTE, Int. Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert and the Nat. Haz Waste Expert, formulate guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval (Activity 2.1.3). ▪ Component 4: With the support of the National Communications Expert design and conduct a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers (Activity 4.2.7). ▪ Component 4: With the support of the National Communications Expert promote The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public (Activity 4.2.8).
	Outcome 2		
	Local / National Contracting		

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
4.	*National Technical Expert on E-waste* *Rate: $ 350/week* *Total: 28,000 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 2: 28,000 USD*	*80 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the National Hazardous Waste Expert, the National Technical Expert on E-waste will carry out the following tasks:* Duties and Responsibilities ▪ Component 3: Support the design and implementation on a National Plan on the management of e-waste.
5.	*National (Hazardous) Waste Expert* *Rate: $ 600/week* *Total: 69,650 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 2: 19,250 USD* *Comp 3: 50,400 USD*	*139 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert and the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert will carry out the following tasks:* Duties and Responsibilities ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company on conducting a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory (Activity 2.1.1) ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the CTE, and Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) support the National Project Manager in the identification, earmarking and potentially securing of locations for recycling and hazardous waste storage and in partnership with the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (Activity 2.1.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the CTE and Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in the formulation of guidelines on the appropriate disposal of agricultural chemical wastes and submit them for approval (Activity 2.1.3). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the National Project Manager, the Int. Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a viability and sustainability assessment for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert and the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert) guide the Contracted Company in conducting a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.2). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company and the Int. and Nat. Finance Experts in developing enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility and submit them for approval (Activity 2.2.3).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in providing technical assistance and capacity building to support the construction of the interim storage/export facility (Activity 2.2.4). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in developing a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.5). ▪ Component 2: (in coordination with the Int. Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and the International CTE) guide the Contracted Company in establishing reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.6). ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert provide gender-responsive training on the sound collection, management, storage, shipment, export procedures and final treatment (Activity 2.2.7). ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert develop and implement a minimum of two (2) plans for the sound management of priority hazardous waste streams (Activity 2.3.1). ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert guide the export and sound treatment of 100 tonnes of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (potentially with support of the Green Fund) (Activity 2.3.2). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and in coordination with the National Project Manager, assess and establish regional private sector partnerships for the recycling or treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes (including transport related partnerships) (Activity 3.1.1). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and in coordination with the National Programme Manager and National Finance Expert, design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (Activity 3.1.2). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert, conduct regular training on the safe management of hazardous waste and handling practices and equip workers (men and women) with adequate occupational safety equipment (Activity 3.1.3). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert build the capacity of three (3) existing and potential waste management service providers to increase by 20% the collection, processing and/or export of recyclables (e.g., e-waste, plastics, used oil, car batteries, etc.) (Activity 3.1.4). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Programme Manager), carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a) (Activity 4.2.5). ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert (in coordination with the National Communications Expert and the National Programme Manager), conduct gender-responsive awareness

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.1b) (Activity 4.2.6).
6.	*National Finance Expert* *Rate: $ 400/week* *Total: 40,800 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 2: 20,800 USD* *Comp 3: 20,000 USD*	*102 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Finance Expert, the National Finance Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the International Finance Expert develop the financial mechanism/models for an export facility for priority hazardous wastes streams (Activity 2.2.1). ▪ Component 2: Under the guidance of the International Finance Expert develop financial mechanism/models to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility (Activity 2.2.3). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Expert and in coordination with the National Programme Manager and National Hazardous Waste Expert, support the design and conduct short-term gender-responsive training programmes to develop necessary capacity of the private sector as well as develop skilled personnel (men and women) to manage hazardous waste at national level (Activity 3.1.2). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Finance Expert assess (as part of Indicator 8) fiscal and other financial incentives for resorts to join a sustainable tourism label (Activity 3.2.3). ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the International Finance Expert carry out an assessment of existing and potentially feasible economic instruments/measures/tax exemptions/import duties/fiscal incentives (Activity 3.3.1).
7.	*National Safeguards Officer* *Rate: $ 350/week* *Total: 28,000 USD*	*80 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Safeguards Expert, the National Safeguards Officer will carry out the following tasks:* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the International Safeguards/SESP Expert, carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (Activity 4.3.1). ▪ Monitor progress in the development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; ▪ Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; ▪ Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; ▪ Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; ▪ Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; ▪ Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; and

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Work with the Country Office's M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.
	Outcome 3		
	Local / National Contracting		
8.	*National Certification Expert to design a green tourism label* *Rate: $ 400/week* *Total: 36,000 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 3: 36,000 USD*	*90 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and in coordination with the International Chief Technical Expert, the National Certification Expert will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Component 3: Under the guidance of the National Project Manager and the International CTE, design a green certification label for the tourism industry and promote its adoption (Activity 3.2.2). ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert), support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for resorts and support waste reduction in participating resorts (Activity 3.2.4). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Communications Expert), support the adoption of the green certification label promoted (Activity 4.2.4).
	Outcome 4		
	Local / National Contracting		
9.	*National Gender Specialist to mainstream gender in all project activities* *Rate: $ 300/week* *Total: 21,000 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 4: 21,000 USD*	*70 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Gender Expert, the National Gender Specialist will carry out the following tasks:* <u>*Duties and Responsibilities:*</u> ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the Int. Gender Expert, prepare and publish a case study on gender and waste management to highlight and better understand women and men's roles, vulnerabilities, skills, etc. pertaining to waste management (Activity 4.2.2). ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the Int. Gender Expert, conduct a country specific gender assessment and tailor the GEF ISLANDS gender framework action plan to the national and local context for Maldives (Activity 4.3.3). ▪ Ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all project activities, including training and awareness raising activities. ▪ Monitor progress in the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled. ▪ Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work. ▪ Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary. ▪ Work with the Country Office's M&E officer and National Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
10.	*National Communications/Stakeholder Engagement Expert* *Rate: $ 350/week* *Total: 29,750 USD* *Funding allocated under:* *Comp 4: 29,750 USD*	*85 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Manager and the International Communication Expert, the National Communications/Stakeholder Engagement Expert be engaged for the development of:* *Output 4.1: Publication of gender-responsive documents/publications on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS and their dissemination through the global knowledge management child project* *Output 4.2: Awareness raising campaign on the sound management of chemicals and wastes and introduction of safer and environmentally friendlier alternatives and practices* *and will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> ▪ Component 3: (in coordination with the National Certification Expert), support an increase in the adoption of the green certification label for resorts and support waste reduction in participating resorts (Activity 3.2.4). ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the International Communications Expert, guide the Contracted Company in developing, publishing and disseminating four (4) gender-responsive documents/publications which capture best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS (Activity 4.1.1). ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the International Communications Expert, develop and implement a gender-responsive national communications plan that will support the various aspects of the project (Activity 4.2.1). ▪ Component 4: Under the guidance of the Int. Communications Expert, guide the Contracted Company in establishing and maintaining a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public (Activity 4.2.3) ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Certification Expert), support the adoption of the green certification label promoted (Activity 4.2.4). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Hazardous Waste Expert and the National Programme Manager), carry out gender-responsive programmes targeted at students to encourage good waste management practices (SAP Action 4.1a) (Activity 4.2.5). ▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National (Hazardous) Waste Expert and the National Programme Manager), conduct gender-responsive awareness programmes targeted at consumers and industries to encourage sound waste management practices and promote civic responsibility (SAP Action 4.1b) (Activity 4.2.6). ▪ Component 4: Support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in designing and conducting a gender-responsive island level awareness programmes for farmers on the safe use of pesticides and proper disposal of expired pesticides/pesticide containers (Activity 4.2.7). ▪ Component 4: Support the National Technical Expert on Pesticides in promoting The Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) label promoted among farmers and the general public (Activity 4.2.8).

	Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
			▪ Component 4: (in coordination with the National Programme Manager), develop a National Waste Platform to ensure coordination between all waste projects/initiatives/stakeholders (Activity 4.3.1). ▪ Component 4: Tailor the GEF ISLANDS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the national and local context for Maldives (Activity 4.3.2).
11.	*National consultant to support Mid-Term Evaluation* *Rate: $ 700/week* *Total: 6,300 USD*	*9 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the International Evaluation Expert and in coordination with the National Project Manager, carry out the following tasks:* *Duties and Responsibilities* • Support the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Indian Ocean Child Project in Maldives (Activity 4.3.5).
12.	*National consultant to support Terminal Evaluation* *Rate: $ 700/week* *Total: 6,300 USD*	*9 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under the guidance and supervision of the International Evaluation Expert and in coordination with the National Project Manager, carry out the following tasks:* *Duties and Responsibilities* • Support the Terminal Evaluation of the Indian Ocean Child Project in Maldives (Activity 4.3.5).

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
(Separate annex)

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
(Separate annex)

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
(Separate annex)

Annex 11: Procurement Plan

General Description	Procurement type	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement By	No. of Contracts	Advertisement/Search Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date
Chief Technical Advisor	Consultancy	90,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
International Finance Expert	Consultancy	51,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
International Chemicals/Hazardous Waste Expert	Consultancy	81,000	Regional component	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Project Manager/Coordinator	Consultancy	82,250	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Project Assistant	Consultancy	64,625	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National (Hazardous) waste Expert	Consultancy	90,600	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Gender specialist	Consultancy	21,000	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Safeguards Expert	Consultancy	28,000	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
National Communications Expert	Consultancy	29,750	MoE	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1
National Technical Expert on Pesticides	Consultancy	71,750	MoE	1	Y2Q1	Y2Q2
National Technical Expert on e-waste	Consultancy	28,000	MoE	1	Y3Q1	Y3Q2
National Finance Expert	Consultancy	40,800	MoE	1	Y3Q4	Y4Q1
Contracted company to: Activity 2.1.1: Conduct a nation-wide hazardous waste inventory	Services	98,000	MoE	1	Y1Q4	Y2Q1

Contracted company to: Activity 2.2.1: Conduct a feasibility study to support the design, planning, operation and financing for an interim storage, potential treatment and export facility of chemical and hazardous wastes (including financial mechanism/models) (in collaboration with the GEF-6 POPs project Activity 2.1.2.1; 2.2.1.4 and 2.2.1.6); Activity 2.2.2: Develop enabling policies and regulations (including financial mechanism/models) and submitted them for approval to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interim storage facility; and Activity 2.2.3: Operationalization of the interim storage, potential treatment and export facility	Services	120,000	MoE	1	Y1Q3	Y1Q4
Contracted Company to support the export/sound treatment of hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled/treated in the country (Activity 2.3.2)	Services	128,000	MoE	1	Y3Q4	Y4Q1
Develop a licensing system for exporting hazardous wastes as per Basel procedures (Activity 2.2.4)	Services	35,000	MoE	1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3
Establish reporting mechanisms and strengthen response protocols relating to chemical spills (Activity 2.2.5)	Services	35,000	MoE	1	Y1Q3	Y1Q4
National Certification Expert	Consultancy	36,000	MoE	1	Y2Q1	Y2Q3
Procurement of BAT conform equipment for the local treatment of hazardous waste and chemicals	Services	220,000	MoE	1	Y2Q1	Y2Q3
Prepare case-studies/publications (Activity 4.1.1)	Services	27,000	MoE	2	Y4Q1	Y4Q2
Develop and maintain a website and/or portal to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety to the public (Activity 4.2.3)	Services	20,000	MoE	1	Y3Q4	Y4Q1
National Consultant (mid-term evaluation)	Consultancy	6,300	MoE	1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3
National Consultant (Terminal evaluation)	Consultancy	6,300	MoE	1	Y5Q1	Y5Q3

Annex 12: GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators
(Separate Annex)

Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy
(Separate Annex)

Annex 14: Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
(Separate Annex)

Annex 15: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
(Separate Annex)

Annex 16: Number of project beneficiaries
(Separate Annex)

Annex 17: List of people consulted
(Separate Annex)

Annex 18: Report on financial instruments / extended producer responsibility for Maldives
(Separate Annex)