



**Minutes of Project Preparation (PPG) Workshop**  
**Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemicals Development in Small-Island Developing States (GEF ISLANDS) - *Indian Ocean Child Project***

25-27 February 2020 – Mahé, Seychelles



Annexes

1. PPG Workshop Concept Note
2. Final agenda of the workshop
3. List of participants
4. Workshop documents and presentations can be accessed in the [online meeting folder](#)

## Day 1 – 25 February 2020

In his opening remarks, Mr. Roland Alcindor, Programme Coordinator, UNDP in Seychelles stressed the importance of GEF support to the Seychelles citing Seychelles as the highest GEF supported recipient per capita. He noted current projects and initiatives and welcome the new regional project in chemicals management.

Mrs. Nanette Laure, Director General for Wild-Life and Environment Permit in the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, Seychelles welcomed the participants to Seychelles and officially opened the workshop.

After a brief introduction the participants proceeded with matters as per the agenda.

### 1. Setting the scene

09:00 – 10:00	<b>Setting the scene – GEF-ISLANDS concept within the context of GEF 7</b>  <b>Explanation of the Indian Ocean Child Project</b> - Discussions	Etienne Gonin, Programme Analyst, UNDP IRH  Hilda van der Veen, PPG International Coordinator
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Mr. Etienne Gonin, Programme Analyst, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, described the GEF ISLANDS global program of GEF7. He stated that the program seeks to 1) prevent future build-up of toxic substances in the territories of SIDS, 2) unlock resources for integrated chemicals and waste management and 3) develop the mechanisms to manage products, materials and substances that cannot be avoided. The program was approved by GEF Council in June 2019 and that all projects have to be submitted by 11 June 2020 to avoid automatic cancellation. He listed the four components of the programme:

- **C1:** Preventing future build-up of chemicals in the SIDS environment;
- **C2:** Safe management and disposal of existing, historically produced wastes posing an immediate risk to people and natural resources;
- **C3:** Promoting systems for future management of wastes and chemicals entering SIDS by adopting and putting into practice 3R approaches including increased recovery of resources from wastes by adopting the principles of sustainable consumption and production;
- **C4:** Sharing knowledge and experience across all regions to address issues common to all SIDS and to stimulate inter regional cooperation to combat major global level challenges posed by wastes such as plastics, electronics and other major pollutants.

Mr. Gonin also described the program structure for the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific child project and the child project on Coordination, communication and knowledge management (CCKM). The latter aims to share lesson learnt and pilot projects between SIDS and develop and publish guidance on key issues facing SIDS as well develop a knowledge management hub/portal.

Mrs. Hilda van der Veen, PPG International Technical Coordinator, explained the Indian Ocean Child Project, object described the financial allocation within the Indian Ocean SIDS and 10% available for regional component. The breakdown is proposed as follows:

- Regional: 1.3 million USD
- Comoros: 3.6 million USD
- Maldives: 1.8 million USD
- Mauritius: 4.05 million USD
- Seychelles: 2.25 million USD

She stated that the project is for five years and that co-financing ration is 1:7: The total co-financing amount indicated at PIF stage was USD 151 million. She described the four components and proposed activities for each of the components and the result of field visits undertaken within the various countries. She provided the timeframe and re-iterated that the deadline for project document and receipt of co-financing letters were 30<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Finalisation of GEF CEO endorsement document by 15<sup>th</sup> April 2020 and submission to GEF on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2020. She stated the status of development of country project documents with respect to Project Results Framework, Co-financing letters, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Partnership table, SESP and project organisation structure. The first mission was in Mauritius and last Seychelles.

## 2. Country Presentations

10:30 – 13:00	<b>Country presentations</b> - Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles (30 minutes per country) with components including: * PPG progress * Challenges and national priorities * SESP, Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Plans * Financial instruments, mapping co-financing * Discussions	Country teams - Comoros - Maldives - Mauritius - Seychelles
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All country presentations were in the same format provided by workshop organisers. All were required to give 1. an introduction (about their respective countries), 2. Provide their National Priorities, 3. Proposed project interventions, 4. PPG status with respect to SEP, SESP and Gender, Co-financing identification and status letters. (Introductory texts have not been included in this report).

Country	Challenges and Priorities	Status of PPG	Co-Financing
Mauritius	Regulatory framework needs updating Hazardous waste regs 2001 E waste regs Waste Oil regs Updated hazardous waste inventory since 2011 need updating Improve DCCB online system Capacity building exercises required e.g. to identify prohibited goods, green procurement Need to tackle health care waste; EIA and feasibility studies Seeking sustainability within Tourism and food industry ELV management guideline Raising awareness for farmers, and jewelry sector	SEP completed List of project beneficiaries - completed Partnership table – completed Project Results Framework (PRF) completed SESP not done	USD 22.56 million from Recurrent budget of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Wellness and Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food security

Maldives	<p>Aim to implement National priorities in the Strategic Action Plan 2018-2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop legislation on chemical management</li> <li>-Establish website to disseminate awareness materials on chemical safety</li> <li>-Formulate and implement guidelines for the handling, storage and transport of non-medical hazardous waste</li> <li>Formulate and implement guidelines for the reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste</li> <li>Formulate and implement guidelines for the appropriate disposal of E-waste</li> <li>-Capacity building for customs officials, enforcement officers, and technical training in haz waste mgmt.</li> <li>-Technical studies (Haz waste inventory, feasibility for interim Haz storage facility)</li> <li>- Introduce green label for tourism sector</li> <li>- Apply EPR principle towards reduction of harmful chemicals in the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>SEP completed PRF formulated and under approval. Partnership table-Drafted and being reviewed SESP not done</p>	<p>USD 102.5 million from Maldives Clean Environment World Bank Project, Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project (ADB) Addu City Regional Waste Management Project (Abu Dhabi Fund) Good Agriculture Practice Project. (IFAD)</p>
Union of Comoros	<p>-Control on the importation of chemicals is a challenge. Priority to develop an economy around waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Put in place an agency for waste management</li> <li>-Support institutions involved in management of chemicals</li> <li>-Enhance waste disposal sites</li> <li>-Put in place a system of waste collection and recycling.</li> <li>-Human and institutional capacity building in the field of waste management and hazardous waste</li> <li>-Apply economic incentives for waste management</li> <li>-Put in place a coordination mechanism for information exchange</li> </ul>	<p>PRF completed SEP under development SESP under development Gender not started</p>	<p>USD 2.3 million from recurrent budget (La Mairie), USD 175,000 from Ministry of Health, Euro 800,000 from Direction des douanes and some yet to be determined</p>
Seychelles	<p>-Legislation not fully in line with Stockholm and Minamata Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Pesticide Control Act needs updating</li> <li>-Limited infrastructure for interim storage of hazardous waste</li> <li>No scheme for E-waste</li> <li>Haz waste currently being landfilled</li> <li>Problem with obsolete pesticides and pharmaceutical products</li> <li>End of life vehicles.</li> <li>Some companies exporting batteries, but activity not regulated</li> <li>Small percentage of Waste oil being incinerated and no collection on Praslin and La Digue.</li> <li>Limited training and education and awareness in the management of chemicals</li> <li>Need to implement action on Hg</li> </ul>	<p>SEP: Under development SESP- not started PRF: To be reviewed this week Gender not started</p>	<p>USD 21.6 million from Waste Management Trust Fund (Recycling scheme) Recurrent budget of the Landscape and Waste Management Agency (Tbc) Construction of Landfill disposal unit 2 and La Digue landfill extension USD 0.2 Seychelles mercury Study in fish</p>

### 2.2.1 Follow up comments and questions (Mauritius)

- The World Customs Organisation (WCO) located in Mauritius can be used for regional training of Customs Officer
- There is a ban on single use plastic containers in Rodrigues and want to implement in the Republic of Mauritius

### 2.2.2 Follow up comments and questions (Maldives)

Maldives: Challenge of managing large amounts of islands (1000) scattered in Indian ocean, 105.000 people living on Male; Because of fire accident in the past, they now have facility to store chemicals being imported not waste. Interested to look at the experience of Mauritius.

Recommendations green fund (green tax per tourist; 12 hours as bed night at 6 dollars per night)

Challenge fund. WAMCO state owned company that manages municipal solid waste, Thilafushi dumping site. The Government is trying to rehabilitate the area. Already have companies exporting recyclables to India e.g. Secure bag is a recycling company that deals with E-waste, batteries etc.

### 2.2.3 Follow up comments and questions (Union of Comoros)

**Q (Union of Comoros):** What is the experience of other countries with regards to MSWM?

**Response from Seychelles:** Started tourism industry early on in the seventies and needed to keep environment clean. Political commitment is important. Seychelles developed a master plan in 1995 followed by 20-year contract to develop solid waste management infrastructure. Seychelles introduced EPR on packaging plastic waste in 2009 and later on aluminium cans.

**Response from Mauritius:** There needs to be strong regulatory framework and municipal tax to collect money for waste management.

## 3. Presentation by Polyeco

14:00 – 14:45	<b>Technical session 1: Experience of Mauritius and Polyeco on the design and implementation of a collection, packaging, interim storage and export system for hazardous waste</b> - Lessons learned - Discussions	Kostas Chatzatoglou, Country Manager, Polyeco Mauritius
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### 3.1 Follow up comments and questions (Polyeco)

**Q:** Is the fee sufficient to cover the construction and operation of the facility?

The Government of Mauritius constructed the facility and Polyeco only does maintenance. An officer visits twice per month to check on maintenance schedule. For the fees the contractor cannot revise as it is the Department of Environment that is in charge of this. The cost charged to generators is Euro 2 per kg. Contractor has all the PPE and sometimes instructed to attend to chemical accidents and spills. There are challenges in finding optimal shipping route for chemical waste. Not all shipping line want to take hazardous waste. Only one agency is taking hazardous waste. The disposal facilities in Europe is running at full capacity so have to book in advance. Requirement of the Basel convention also take time two to three months.

#### 4. Presentation by Herve Barois

14:45 – 15:30	<b>Technical session 2: Overview financial instruments</b> - Discussions	Hervé Barois, Technical expert on financial instruments
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Mr Barois explained objectives of financial instruments in waste management and gave examples of such instruments including user charges, flat rate tariff, landfill tax, import tax on chemicals, funds and subsidies. In terms of EPR, this can be levy on charge on producers such as deposit refund system, take back obligations, tax exemptions or rebates.

##### 4.1 Follow up comments and questions (Herve Barois)

Comment: The need for recycling fee need to be promoted. E.g. Government like to pay a disposal fee but do not really like to operate a recycling fee. There are some waste streams that will need to be subsidise with a recycling fee:

Ans; The business case must be that cost in the longer term will be higher to treat medical issues of the population than paying a recycling fee in the shorter phase.

#### 5. Presentation by Jan Gerd Kühling

16:00 – 16:45	<b>Technical session 3: Reduction of UPOPs and Mercury through advanced healthcare waste management (HCWM)</b> - Lessons learnt from GEF/MedWaste Africa project – Madagascar case - Discussions	Jan-Gerd Kühling, Technical expert on HCWM (TBC – remote participation)
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Mr. Jan Gerd Kuling stated the objectives of the project which was to implement BEP and introduce non incineration health care waste treatment technologies and mercury free medical devices in Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zambia. The project ran from April 2016-April 2020 with budget of \$6.4 million. Key activities were 1. Capacity building; including technical guidelines and SOP and training of trainers as well as training video. 2. Needs assessment including infrastructure assessment (water, electricity, sewage), 3. develop specifications for infrastructure projects and 4. selection of equipment by countries based on BAT. Project was able to develop 18 autoclave systems in the 4 participating countries. He then gave a description of what was achieved in the individual countries in particular two bio digesters for placenta waste in Tanzania to produce biogas to heat water. Mercury related activities was procurement and distribution of 3,538 non hg containing thermometers and sphygmomanometers and a system for collection and safe interim storage of existing mercury containing waste within the participating countries. He noted the challenge is long term sustainability in particular waste segregation and long-term maintenance of equipment and post treatment disposal of autoclaved health care waste.

##### 5.1 Follow up comments and questions (Jan-Gerd Kühling)

**Q (Mauritius):** Mauritius is reviewing the management of its health care waste. What is the best technology to be used.?

**A.** Feasibility needs to be developed before this question can be answered. It is important to understand the existing infrastructure, presence of hazardous waste landfill and capacity to determine if incineration is ok. If no hazardous landfill is present autoclave may be the best technology to use.

## 6. Presentation by Lama Bashour

16:45 – 17:15	<b>Social and Environmental Safeguard Procedure (SESP)</b> - Discussions	Lama Bashour, SESP expert (remote participation)
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Mrs Lama Bashour started with objectives of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) which are to 1) strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of programs and projects, 2) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment, 3) minimise, mitigate and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible, 4) Strengthen capacities for managing social and environmental risks and 5) ensure full effective stakeholder engagement. She stated the structure of UNDP SES namely the three overarching principles of Human Rights, Gender Equality and women empowerment, and Environmental sustainability and seven project level standards (biodiversity conservation and sustainable NRM, climate change mitigation and adaptation, community health safety and working conditions, cultural heritage, displacement and resettlement, indigenous people, pollution prevention and resource efficiency) that culminates in the UNDP Policy Delivery Process and Accountability (Quality assurance, screening and categorization (SESP), assessment and management, stakeholder assessment (SEP), Accountability mechanism (SECU, SRM), Access to information and Monitoring Reporting and Compliance. She states important principle such as Mitigation Hierarchy, precautionary principle, Direct-Indirect Cumulative impacts and polluter pay principle. She gave the procedure to be adopted to apply the SESP, SEP and the UNDP SES Accountability mechanism. She concluded with support available from UNDP for the PPG namely advising the PPG team, providing templates and examples, reviewing SESP, mgmt. plans and monitoring reports and checking compliance with SES.

### 6.1 Follow up comments and questions (Lama Bashour)

**Q (Maldives):** The methodology to assign risk in the SESP is not scientific and rather subjective. The participant proposed to provide more information on this.

**A.** It was stated by Mrs Lama Bashour that the ratings are subjective but are reviewed by experts based on similar projects and their experience. For high risk activities there is a need to do an Environment Social Impact Assessment and Environment Impact Assessment before the activity is implemented but this can be done during project implementation not in PPG phase.

## Day 2 – 26 February 2020

### 7. Presentation by Markus Ultsch-Unrath

08:30 – 09:00	<b>Sustainable tourism – a hotel case study in Seychelles</b> - Discussions	Markus Ultsch-Unrath, Health, Environment and Safety Project Manager, Constance Ephelia Resorts, Seychelles (TBC)
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Mr. Ultsch-Unrath from Ephelia Hotel informed that Ephelia is the largest hotel in Seychelles and in the Indian Ocean region. He gave information on certifications the hotel have including with the Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL) which has been in place since 2012, HACCP since 2013 and Green Globe since 2014. In terms of waste management, food waste is given to farmer, PET bottles and cans are recycled by feeding into national schemes, the hotel make use of reusable plastic egg trays, compost green waste and use online newspaper or printing in grayscale. Since 2015, 545,417 PET bottles, 211,730 aluminum cans were recycled leading to savings in disposal costs of SCR 119,593 and revenue of SCR 107,105 from recyclables. He also talked about water conservation efforts including salt chlorinators for swimming pool instead of chemicals. The main issue for now is that there is no disposal route for kitchen oil, paper and carton

#### 7.1 Follow up comments and questions (Markus Ultsch-Unrath)

**Comment (Seychelles):** It is important to note the Key drivers in this context are 1. Legislation in terms of CSR, Green globe and SSTL label certifications and financial incentives via the refundable deposit on recyclables. Other waste that have value are collected by economic operators directly at the hotel leading to reduced waste management cost from the hotel.

**Comment (Herve Barois):** Need to have incentive for hotels to join sustainability label; Biofin project made recommendations but Government not approved

### 8. Presentation by Martine Hippolyte

09:00 – 10:00	<b>Presentation by potential regional partners – Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)</b> - IOC/AfD Indian Ocean regional project on waste management - Discussions	Martine Hippolyte, Technical Assistant, Indian Ocean Commission, Mauritius
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Ms Hippolyte presented an overview of the IOC, ongoing projects and studies on waste including oil and chemical projects and regional action plan for waste reduction and management including the regional marine plastic pollution project ExPLOI. Past project implemented by IOC included RECOMAP (2006-2011), ICZM (2015-2018), ISLANDS (2011-2017), Prevention and management of oil spill for IOC countries (1999-2004), Marine highway and prevention of coastal marine pollution from oil spill (2007-2012). Waste studies included diagnosis for optimised waste management in the IOC (2013-2014), Plastic waste management in the IOC zone (2017-2018), Action plan of IOC (2017-2018), Regional approach of waste management in the south west islands of the IO (2019). She talked about the regional action plan for waste reduction and management in the IOC in terms of objectives and components. These being 1. To



create a waste regional observatory in the IOC region, 2. Improve legislations and improved waste management strategy, 3. Create an environment to develop research innovation in the reduction and recovery of plastic waste in the ocean. In terms of the Regional Marine Plastic Pollution Project (ExPLOI), the objectives are to reduce plastic pollution, increase education and awareness and increase innovation and promote circular economy. Possibilities for collaboration is to support coordination of the project, communication and awareness, build on past projects and use IOC as a platform for regional coordination.

### 8.1 Follow up comments and questions (Martine Hippolyte)

**Q.** How does COI work on countries not part of the association e.g. Maldives;

**A.** COI has worked with Zanzibar and others before. COI can have partnership with other countries.

**Q.** Why not collaborate with Indian Ocean Rim Association which encompasses more countries.?

**A.** Can be considered by IOC to include Madagascar and Reunion island.

It was generally agreed that the ISLANDS project is interested to work with COI for the regional component.

## 9. Presentation by Hannah Strohmeier

10:00 – 10:30	<b>Gender equality and stakeholder engagement plans</b> - Discussions	Hannah Strohmeier, Gender expert (remote participation)
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Mrs Hannah Strohmeier started her presentation by defining the problem which is that although living standards of women has improved, discrepancy in opportunities, status and attitude still remain. She introduced the different concepts making distinction between biological sex and gender. The latter considers the roles and responsibilities between the sexes and expectations. These elements are socially constricted and learned (compared to biological sex). She conceptualized gender mainstreaming as the process of assessing the implication of actions on men and women and strategy for integrating the concerns into policies and programs with the intention of attaining as far as possible gender equality. The latter refers to equal responsibilities between the sexes but does not mean men and women become same. She mentioned how women are more susceptible to chemicals due to biological factors and social exposures in some countries by farming, burning wood fires, pesticide application, being involved in waste management and their impacts. Her presentation concluded with the elements of a gender assessment and action plan for the project.

### 9.1 Follow up comments and questions (Hannah Strohmeier)

**Q (Mauritius)** Do you think that having more women in decision making will reduce risk from exposure to chemicals?

**A.** It is important to engage women in decision making and limit exposure to chemicals. The nature of the question is not too clear. Follow up Comment: Mauritius now have more women than men in the Department of Environment. Now have issues with site visits especially after hours.

## 10. Presentation by France Volontaire - Camille Mondon

The meeting heard from France Volontaire intern Ms Mondon. She explained that she is attached to LWMA through a Cooperation agreement between town of Possession in Reunion and Victoria. She arrived six months ago, and her role is to assist LWMA on management of waste especially in the separation of waste at Perseverance.

**Q. (Maldives)** Can France Volontaire work for other countries such as Maldives?

**A.** France Volontaire work in a number of countries and collaboration can be down with any town. There are volunteers working in all COI countries. All that is required is an agreement with Reunion Island.

## 11. Presentation by Hilda van der Veen

11:00 – 11:30	<b>Overview of regional aspects of the Indian Ocean Regional Project</b> - Initial findings from the country missions - Explanation of working group session	Hilda van der Veen, PPG International Coordinator
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Mrs Hilda van der Veen gave an overview of the working group session which will be to look at regional activities under the various components of the project. Suggested activities in the previous slides were used to guide discussions. Participants were arranged in group of four and considered the following questions;

**Q.1** Are the regional activities proposed feasible/needed?

**Q.2** What additional regional activities would you propose

**Q.3** What additional national/regional partnerships are you aware of or should the project pursue

**Q.4** What kind of regional project support do you need the most as national team to implement the project.

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Q1	Yes, proposed regional activities are feasible	Yes, proposed regional activities are feasible but need enabling environment to make the recommendations feasible a. Updated Inventory at national level b. Legislation/regulation/institutional framework	Yes, proposed regional activities are feasible
Q2	- Joint training sessions for Customs and environment enforcement officers at WCO Mauritius or Maldives Customs training center on Conventions, Identification and procedures for banned chemicals and products and implementation of bans - Green procurement - Regulations, bans and financial incentives - Knowledge exchange on import platforms (online) for	-PET depository refined scheme from Seychelles can be replicated in another SIDS  -Capacity Building enforcement/sensitization  -Interim storage: good but may not be feasible in certain island where land scarcity is a big challenge/ Site may not be appropriate/available due existing development	-Harmonization of legislation, standards and operating procedures to facilitate export of chemical waste -Market place platform for trading of recyclables - Pool of experts in the region for technical assistance

	registration, licensing, clearance, monitoring of chemicals.		
Q3	Basel Convention Regional Centers (Africa Institute)	-	-
Q4	Support on Legal Frameworks Help to establish National Authorities and Agencies (Comoros) Help in building and reinforcing infrastructures Apply Extended Producer Responsibilities e.g. disposal of plastic bottles. Review of Chemical and Hazardous products inventories Support in establishing interim storage facilities Discussion on conditions of cooperation on hazardous waste between countries in the region or beyond Maintenance of detailed records of Chemicals. Classification of Hazardous wastes by nature and life cycle	Monitoring & evaluation and LL exchange +within the Indian Ocean SIDS and other participating SIDS within the project  Financial mechanism to ensure sustainability need to be addressed by the project	Put in place platform for dialogue between the islands states Provide financial support to develop activities linked to research e.g. used kitchen oil

## 12. Presentation by Selimcan Azizoglu

15:00 – 15:30	<b>Project's implementation modality</b> - Discussions	Selimcan Azizoglu, Regional Project Coordinator, UNDP IRH  Etienne Gonin, Programme Analyst, UNDP MPU/Chemicals
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Mr. Azizoglu presented proposed regional implementation coordination for the project comprising of UNDP Istanbul regional hub to oversee capacity building and provide centralised procurement, Monitoring and Evaluation, Country 1 to cater for Regional Implementation, Coordination, Reporting and Regional Partner – Country 2 for Exchange, Knowledge Management, Communication and Partnership. It was proposed to allocate 400k for Istanbul, 450k for Country 1 and 2 respectively.

It was suggested to build a regional expert team for capacity building (international experts; Chief Technical Expert, HCW, Financial Instruments etc.) and regional experts from project countries for specific flagship activities.

### 12.1 Discussions

Maldives stated that they would need to discuss this with their Government before deciding and cannot endorse the proposal.

Cliff Gonzalves (national coordinator for Seychelles) stated that they can easily host the regional coordination mechanism and that this can be considered by the Seychelles delegate. He asked for the modality to be considered. It was stated that interest has to be communicated and one country has

expressed interest in writing for regional coordinating role. The meeting decided to give countries time to consult their Government and express interest.

### 13. Presentation by Hilda van der Veen

16:00 – 16:45	<b>Next steps in project preparation and proposed timeline</b> - Discussions	Hilda van der Veen, PPG International Coordinator
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Brief presentation by Mrs Hilda van der Veen presented again the timeline and status of development of the project document in the participating countries. She stressed that the deadline is tight and the need for countries to participate fully in the bilateral talks being held after the workshop hours.

### 14. Presentation by Riad Meddeb

16:45 – 17:15	<b>UNDP Strategy on SIDS</b> - Discussions	Riad Meddeb, Senior Principal Advisor on SIDS, UNDP (remote participation)
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The final presentation to conclude the workshop was by Mr. Riad Meddeb who informed about the UNDP Strategy on SIDS. In particular, integrating the SAMOA pathway, the SDG's and 2030 agenda in UNDPs support to SIDS. He informed that sustainable financing is at the core of this approach with three components namely 1. Climate Action, 2. Blue Economy and 3. Digital transformation. For Climate change UNDP vision is to help countries decarbonize and become more resilient. This will be achieved through Energy transformation by 2030, Adaptation and resilience by 2030 and promoting nature-based solutions. For blue economy the vision is to transform SIDS blue economies towards prosperity through integrated approach rooted in sustainable finance. This will be through development of blue economy strategies, pilot project in 20-30 SIDS and blue economy grant finance of \$30 million mobilised by 2025. For Digital transformation the vision is for SIDS to take advantage of opportunities of a digital age and manage associated challenges and overcoming constraints with access to technologies. This will be through 1. development of national digital strategies by 2025, 2. increased resilience and inclusion e.g. in disaster preparedness, digitization of public data, strengthen health and universal health coverage and use satellite data to better forecast and manage arboviral outbreaks and 3. Digital ecosystem and capacity building activities. Sustainable finance will underpin the three sectors with 4 types of financial services namely Innovative finance, Financing for conservation and debt restructuring, private sector investment and domestic resource mobilization. The other dimension is partnership with NGO, CSO, youth network, bilateral and multilateral partners within the various components.

**Day 3 – 27 February 2020**

On Day 3, following sites were visited:

**1. Redeem Center for PET and Aluminum Can**



## 2. Processing of PET for export (Harini company)



### 3. Visit to Landfill



