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Multi-Country Project Document

United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative		
Country(ies): China, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uruguay.	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Global: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) China: Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO). Sierra Leone: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Tunisia: Ministry of Environment. Türkiye: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoUECC). Uruguay: Ministry of Environment.	**Execution Modality***:* Global Component: Direct Implementation (DIM) China: National Implementation (NIM) Sierra Leone: Country Office Support to National Implementation Modality. Tunisia: Country Office Support to National Implementation Modality. Türkiye: Country Office Support to National Implementation Modality. Uruguay: Country Office Support to National Implementation Modality.
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* China: UNDSCF (2021-2025): Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment. Sierra Leone: Outcome 1: By 2030, the people in Sierra Leone, especially the most vulnerable, are food and nutrition secure, resilient to the effects of climate change, and equipped to prevent and respond to disasters through strong natural resource management and governance systems. Tunisia (2021-2025): In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks. Türkiye: UNDSCF Outcome 3.1: By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands. Uruguay: UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025, Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science, and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Substantial*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** *2*	
Quantum Award ID: China: 1399423 Türkiye: 1456414 Tunisia: 1455406 Sierra Leone: 1454431 Uruguay: 1405417 Global: 1395457	**Quantum Project ID:** China: 01002737 Türkiye: 01004956 Tunisia: 01455406 Sierra Leone: 01004968 Uruguay: 01405417 Global: 01004640	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 9654 (parent and global project) – 10414 (China) – 10415 (Türkiye) –	**GEF Project ID number:** 11211	

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10416 (Tunisia) – 10417 (Sierra Leone) – 10418 (Uruguay)	
PAC meeting date: 30 June – 17 July 2025	
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 29 June 2024 (this was completed/achieved)	
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 29 December 2024 (this was completed/achieved)	
Project duration in months: 60	
Planned start date: 30 September 2025	**Planned completion date:** 29 September 2030
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 30 March 2028	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** 30 March 2031
Expected Operational Closure Date: 29 June 2031	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** 29 December 2031.

Brief project description

The proposed Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative aims to reduce chemical pollution in the value chain and improve resource efficiency by supporting pilot cities in emerging economies and Least Developed Countries towards a zero-waste vision in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. The comprehensive approach of the Initiative will be implemented in five cities: Freetown (Sierra Leone), Kocaeli (Türkiye), Montevideo (Uruguay), Tunis (Tunisia), and Tianjin (China). The total GEF-provided activity budget for the project is USD 28,035,000.

The Initiative foresees interventions to:

- Enable conditions and coherent policies to promote integrated planning and programming at the city level towards a long-term vision of zero waste and zero pollution.
- Explore special and diverse legal, fiscal, and financial steering instruments to promote sustainable investment and cost recovery to address the financial challenges for the transition to a zero-waste city.
- Enhance sustainable production and consumption by encouraging the private sectors to adopt BAT/BEP to eliminate harmful chemicals in products, promoting eco-design, sustainable consumption and services, building an ecosystem from upstream to downstream for the circularity of materials.
- Make information and knowledge accessible for raising awareness to every key stakeholder in the key value chains, including producers, retailers, consumers, citizens, and waste workers, through a whole-of-society approach.
- Build global networks and partnerships on zero waste, provide policy and technical advice through its clearing house, facilitate knowledge sharing, and raise awareness across countries and regions.

Through its key interventions the Initiative will positively contribute to decouple economic activities from waste generation, increase resource efficiency, prevent pollutions of the solid wastes and harmful chemicals to land, water, and air, and generate significant and sustainable global environment benefits for the reduction of hazardous chemicals, greenhouse gas emissions, and protection of human health and ecosystem. The SWAP Initiative will be closely related to and seek synergy with the following GEF-8 Integrated Programmes: Sustainable Cities, Supply Chain, and Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution.

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The SWAP Project will directly benefit 4,902,665 people (2,476,271 women; 2,426,394 men) and will evidence results in the following Global Environmental Benefits: 7,052,000 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e emissions avoided and 2,954,262 of indirect CO_2e emissions avoided, 8,089.918 metric tons of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed/disposed, 31.557 metric tons of mercury reduced, 1,310,558.988 metric tons of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided and 1,042,000 metric tons of plastic waste avoided; 457 gTEQ avoided for a 10-year period. Finally, it will influence from a global perspective, by providing useful insights into practical and effective solutions to inspire, replicate, and scale-up in different urban contexts, leveraging transformative change in existing structures towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals for a healthy planet and healthy people. This in turn will positively impact to combat the Triple Planetary Crisis.	
FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 28,035,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 28,035,000** **Global component: USD 3,535,000** **China component: USD 4,960,000** **Sierra Leone component: 4,660,000** **Tunisia component: 4,960,000** **Türkiye component: 4,960,000** **Uruguay component: 4,960,000**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP[1]	**USD 294,489,320**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 322,524,320**

[1] The definition of the Co-financing for GEF-financed projects can be found here: *https://www.thegef.org/documents/co-financing.*

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Agreed by (signatures)[2]:

GLOBAL COMPONENT:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: *Francine Pickup, Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support* DocuSigned by: Francine Pickup 58FE35D8457B4BB...	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** 30-Sep-2025

[2] Note: This document, including the signature page, may be customized as needed. Separate signature pages (one per country) can be created and signed if needed to facilitate timely approval and budget revision if multiple countries are participating. Separate signature pages should still reflect all participating partners. This is the option which has been taken in this case.

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CHINA:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by Government (Ministry of Finance)**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by Implementing Partner (FECO)**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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SIERRA LEONE:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: 	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** 30/10/2025
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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TUNISIA:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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TÜRKIYE:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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URUGUAY:

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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ANGed	National Waste Management Agency - Tunisia
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BFRs	Brominated flame retardants
BPPS NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DRS	Deposit Return Schemes
EEB	Tianjin Ecology and Environment Bureau
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EOD	Equity-Oriented Development
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency - Sierra Leone
ERP	Extended Responsibility of the Producer
ESG	Environmental Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCC	Freetown City Council
FECO	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center
FLW	food loss and waste
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse Gase
HBCD	Hexabromocyclododecane
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
Hg	Mercury
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
HHW	household hazardous waste
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IP	Integrated Programme
ISWA	International Solid Waste Association
LCA	Life Cycle Assessments
LDPE	low-density polyethylene
LGIR	Law on Integrated Waste Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoUECC	Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change
MSMES	micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NIP	National Implementation Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PCDDs	polychlorinated dibenzo dioxins

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PCDFs	polychlorinated dibenzo furans
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PNGR	National Waste Management Plan
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRF	Project Results Framework
PS	polystyrene
PUR	polyurethane
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RUSLP	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project
SCCP	Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SUIIR	Single Integrated Waste Information System
SUP	Single Use Plastic
SWAP	Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
VALE Plan	Packaging Waste Management Plan
VFCU	UNDP Vertical Fund Coordination Unit (within the Bureau of Policy and Programming Support)
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WMP	Waste Management Plan

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Global Overview

Waste management has been a longstanding public concern due to its impact on human health, the environment and socio-economic development. Currently the world is on a path where waste generation will drastically outpace population growth by more than double by 2050. The linear economy paradigm has resulted in increasing consumption of products made of virgin material and low level of recycling or reuse of important resources. According to the latest estimates from the World Bank in 2018[3], waste generation will increase from 2.01 billion tonnes in 2016 to 3.40 billion tonnes in 2050. In addition, it is estimated that in 2016 1.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were generated from solid waste treatment and disposal. GHG emissions result from inadequate waste collection, uncontrolled dumping, and burning of waste. This represents about 5% of global emissions. Solid waste-related emissions are anticipated to increase to 2.6 billion tonnes of CO2-equivalent per year by 2050 if no improvements are made in the sector[4]. Furthermore, the uncontrolled burning of waste creates particulate and persistent organic pollutant emissions that are highly damaging locally and globally.

City waste generation per capita is strongly correlated with national income. As economies continue to grow rapidly in low- and middle-income countries (due to increasing population and improvements in living standards), it can be expected that per capita waste generation will continue to increase steadily, and waste composition change significantly. This represents a greater challenge for those cities which do not have adequate systems in place to manage these transformations. The impacts of poor waste management are dire and fall disproportionally on the poor and most vulnerable segments of societies, who are often unserved or have little influence on the waste being disposed of formally or informally near their homes. Poorly managed waste is also contaminating the world's oceans, clogging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases via breeding of vectors, increasing respiratory problems through airborne particles from burning of waste, harming animals that consume waste unknowingly, impacting food chains and affecting economic development, such as through diminished tourism.

It can be estimated that more than two billion people still lack access to waste collection[5] and three billion people do not have access to controlled waste recovery or disposal facilities. Globally, at least 33% of this waste is mismanaged through open dumping or burning. About 37% of waste is disposed of in some type of landfill, 33% is openly dumped, 19% undergoes materials recovery through recycling and composting, and 11% is treated through modern incineration. Intentional waste burning may be often the only household or community level waste management method available, and it can be intentional practice at landfills or illegal dump sites to create space[6]. Waste burning also happens intentionally along the informal recycling chain, for instance to get rid of the mixed low-value or non-recyclable materials or during the informal recycling of e-waste. Spontaneous burning can also occur in landfills due to ignition by methane from decomposing organic waste. Open waste burning practices are responsible for the emission of persistent harmful pollutants such as polychlorinated dibenzo dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzo furans (PCDFs).

When analysing waste composition at global level[7], figures show that 78% of global waste corresponds to the following categories: food and green waste (44%) and dry recyclables (38%). Dry recyclables can be disaggregated in paper and cardboard (17%), plastic (12%), glass (5%), and metal (4%). Waste composition varies considerably by income level. Moreover, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) now increasingly contains relatively small amounts of hazardous substances which prevented recycling of the materials. Often known as household hazardous waste (HHW), typical sources may include mineral oils such as motor oil; asbestos products such as roofing and heating blankets; batteries; waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE or e-waste); paints and varnishes; wood

[3] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.
[4] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.
[5] "Global Waste Management Outlook 2015". UNEP – ISWA. Global Waste Management Outlook
[6] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.
[7] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

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preservatives; cleaning agents such as disinfectants; solvents such as nail varnish; pesticides such as rat poison; cosmetics such as hair dyes; photo lab chemicals such as developer; and unused or expired household medicine[8]. Statistics are unavailable on the percentage of household hazardous waste in MSW on a global basis. However, estimates suggest a percentage of household hazardous waste in MSW of less than 1%, but up to 5% if e-waste is included[9].

Global food loss and waste (FLW) accounts for a significant proportion of food and green waste. The latest Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) study conducted in 2011[10], estimated that that FLW is near 1.3 billion tonnes per year (30% of all food globally). The causes of FLW vary across the world and depend on specific local conditions. Improving coordination among actors along the different stages of the supply chain could address some of the FLW issues globally. In addition to decreasing FLW along the supply chain, discarded food could also be managed productively for composting and energy recovery.

In 2016, plastic waste represented 12% of all MSW. Recent updated figures from OECD show that plastic waste increased to 353.3 million tonnes in 2019[11] and is expected to reach 1,231 million tonnes in 2060 in the absence of bold new policies. The growth is expected to be the fastest in developing and emerging countries in Africa and Asia. The report also projects that plastic leakage to the environment will double to 44 million tonnes a year. It is estimated that about 80% of ocean plastic comes from poorly operating MSW management systems, due to practices such as open dumping, open burning, and disposal in waterways. Waste dumping and the open burning of plastic generate POP emissions, contribute to climate change and lead to impacts on health, such as respiratory illnesses and the spread of infectious and vector-borne diseases (e.g. malaria, dengue). Even when plastic waste is collected, many countries lack capacity to process the waste. Most plastics that are recycled are shredded and reprocessed into lower-value applications; only 2% are recycled into products of the same or similar quality[12].

E-waste is one of the fastest growing domestic waste streams, fuelled mainly by higher consumption rates of electric and electronic equipment, short life cycles, and few options for repair. In 2019 the large majority of e-waste generated (82.6%) was most likely not formally collected and not managed in an environmentally sound manner[13]. This waste stream is likely dumped, traded, or recycled inappropriately by the informal sector. Hazardous chemicals used in the manufacturing process of e-products (fluorinated greenhouse gases (GHGs), flame retardants, mercury and lead, among others) impact workers' health and lead to a trail of toxicity. In particular, the rudimentary e-waste recycling practices used in informal settings lead to the release of these chemicals including dioxins and furans, which in turn impact human health and cause substantial air, water and soil pollution. At the same time, such recycling practices result in the loss of valuable resources.

Other common city waste streams include industrial waste, agricultural waste, construction and demolition waste, hazardous chemical waste, and healthcare waste. Some waste streams, such as industrial waste, are generated in much higher quantities than municipal solid waste. For the countries with available industrial waste generation data, the trend shows that globally, industrial waste generation is almost 18 times greater than municipal solid waste[14]. The generation of industrial waste rises significantly as income levels increase. Global agricultural waste production is more than four and a half times that of municipal solid waste[15]. Construction and demolition waste may compete with municipal solid waste for disposal space in landfills[16]. Healthcare waste is another waste stream which has

[8] "Management of pharmaceutical household waste: limiting environmental impacts of unused or expired medicine". OECD. Management of pharmaceutical household waste: limiting environmental impacts of unused or expired medicine

[9] "Global Waste Management Outlook 2015". UNEP – ISWA. Global Waste Management Outlook

[10] "Food Losses and Food Waste". FAO. Food Losses and Food Waste

[11] "Global Plastics Outlook Scenarios to 2060". OECD. Global Plastics Outlook Scenarios to 2060

[12] "The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics". Ellen MacArthur Foundation. The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics

[13] "The Global E-waste Monitor 2020". UN University (UNU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA). The Global E-waste Monitor 2020

[14] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

[15] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

[16] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

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become more important especially due to the impact of the recent global pandemic. In general, 80% of healthcare waste is similar to household waste while 20% of it is hazardous waste[17] such as sharps, materials contaminated with bodily fluids, protective clothing, body parts, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, medical devices and radioactive materials. The latest available data (from 2019) indicate that 1 in 3 healthcare facilities[18] globally do not safely manage healthcare waste. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to large increases in healthcare waste, straining under resourced healthcare facilities and exacerbating environmental impacts from solid waste. Consequently, the volume of this waste stream has increased by up to 40%[19], increasing also hazardous waste production.

If managed and disposed of properly, these other waste streams are typically treated in specialized facilities, including chemical processing plants, incinerators, autoclaves, and disassembly centers, respectively. Unfortunately, when cities do not have a strong municipal solid waste management systems and infrastructure, frequently these waste streams are subjected to similar undesirable practices, increasing the risks poses to health and the environment.

Within city waste management, informal waste recycling plays a key role being a livelihood for the urban poor in low- and middle-income countries. About 1% of the urban population, or more than 15 million people, earn their living informally in the waste sector by collecting, sorting, and selling materials[20]. While in some countries, waste pickers provide the only form of solid waste collection, these people are often a vulnerable demographic and are typically women, children, the elderly, the unemployed, or migrants. They generally work in unhealthy conditions, lack social security or health insurance, are subject to fluctuations in the price of recyclable materials, lack educational and training opportunities, and face strong social stigma. When properly supported and organized, informal recycling can create employment, improve local industrial competitiveness, reduce poverty, and reduce municipal spending on solid waste management, pollution prevention, healthcare, and social services.

Waste Management Regulation

While municipal solid waste management is typically a locally operated service supported by local governments (such as cities, prefectures, and states) which are responsible for creating more specific local regulations, national governments are typically responsible for developing laws and regulations that establish guidelines, national performance targets, and operational and environmental standards. Both national and local regulations are foundational aspects for planning and sustainable waste management. Planning allows all stakeholders, including different government agencies, citizens, associations, and the private sector, to be coordinated and allows investments to be made in an efficient and targeted manner. Enforcement of these laws is a common challenge mainly due to limited financing, low staff technical capacity, and ambiguity in the policy's guidelines.

Investment and Financing

Waste management is an expensive service and requires substantial investments in physical infrastructure and long-term operations. Despite the substantial share of solid waste management expenditures in municipal budgets, low- and middle-income countries often face budget shortfalls for waste services and thus reduction of costs and recovery of fees is often integral to the development of the sector. Municipalities providing waste management services generally experience two broad categories of expenditures: (1) capital expenditures, which are typically associated with infrastructure investments; and (2) operational expenditures, often associated with service provision and equipment maintenance. Planning around these two types of expenditures generally differs. The largest financial challenge for cities is usually the coverage of operational expenditures for labor, fuel, and the servicing of equipment.

Operating costs are almost always substantially higher than capital costs for investments and are often the most challenging to sustain. Even when capital costs are accounted for (often funded separately, for example, with national government subsidies), operational expenditures can easily account for 70% or more of total required

[17] "Healthcare Waste Management". World Health Organization (WHO). Healthcare Waste Management

[18] "Global Analysis of Health Care Waste in the Context of COVID-19". World Health Organization (WHO). Global Analysis of Health Care Waste in the Context of COVID-19

[19] "Covid-19´s Impact on the Waste Sector". International Finance Cooperation (IFC). Covid-19´s Impact on the Waste Sector

[20] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

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budgets. Across collection and disposal operations, waste collection typically accounts for 60–70% of total costs[21]. However, disposal costs have risen with more advanced sorting and materials recovery choices.

Financing waste management systems is often one of the greatest concerns for municipalities. Cost recovery is essential to avoid reliance on subsidies from own-source revenues[22] or from national or external sources. Waste management investment costs and operational costs are typically financed differently.

Early steps to improve solid waste management focus on both extending collection coverage and phasing out uncontrolled disposal, while subsequent steps gradually increase the environmental standards of treatment and disposal. This inevitably increases the total costs. By definition, uncontrolled waste is not 'managed' and thus not measured, making it difficult to estimate either the size of the problem or the scale of the associated costs. However, evidence suggests that in a middle- or low-income city, the costs to society and the economy are perhaps 5-10 times what sound solid waste management (SWM) would cost per capita[23], being noticeably cheaper to manage waste now in an environmentally sound manner than to clean up in future years.

Zero Waste Approach and Circularity

The current global waste management context and its associated negative effects require interventions, and increased efficiency and sustainability of investments for its integrated improvement. It is essential to move from a linear take-make-dispose system, where waste management is a "last resort" solution, to a circular economy system that focuses on managing resources sustainably and ensures products and materials are used as long as possible and kept at their highest possible value, preventing the waste generation as much as possible. The zero-waste concept emerges in view of the need for shifting from unsustainable linear patterns to circular economy. The proposed approach to support countries and cities in achieving their Zero Waste targets (the lowest possible generation of industrial and residual waste that ultimately requires incineration, landfilling or dumping), as part of realizing a Circular Economy, is based on the waste management hierarchy.

As the first step in the waste hierarchy, waste prevention should be the top priority, which has substantial benefits as it reduces carbon emissions and the use of natural resources and mitigates impacts on human health and the environment. Preventing waste means both reducing waste volumes and reducing the number of hazardous substances in the waste. The municipalities play an important role in this work together with manufacturers and producers who must also consider prevention when designing their products. The governments should support the design of appropriate policies and regulations. Waste prevention is achieved through more sustainable production and consumption practices. In that sense, a transformation will be needed in the way goods are produced and used in the economy.

Currently, the presence of hazardous substances in products, whether intentional or unintentional, including through recycling, thus poses challenges to circularity and the implementation of the waste hierarchy, which emphasizes sources reduction, reuse, and recycling. A coherent approach to the sound management of chemicals and waste in a circularity context implies that undesired substances are not used in consumer products, and that potential cross-contamination and related exposures or releases to the environment are avoided. A challenge for all actors engaged in the supply chain is therefore to effectively address potential trade-offs between increasing recycling rates on the one hand, and consumer and environmental exposure associated with cross-contaminated products on the other. At the same time, these considerations create a driver and opportunity for the chemical and engineering sciences to provide the basis for innovative products that can be reused and recycled without sustainability trade-offs.

The phase-out of chemicals of concern should go beyond replacing chemicals with safer alternatives and improving the management of chemical and waste stockpiles. Although such interventions are important in the short term, the focus should be redirected towards the redesign of products, production processes, services, and consumption, so

[21] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

[22] Own-source revenue is defined as money communities collect from business ventures, property taxes or other activities, including commercial leasing and tax revenues.

[23] Global Waste Management Outlook 2015. UNEP – ISWA. https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook

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that none of these requires chemicals of concern, and pollution and waste are designed out entirely[24]. The supply chains that stand to benefit the most from greening efforts to achieve circularity include those for agriculture, textiles, e-products, plastics, construction, secondary metals, and waste management since they are resource-intensive and use a large variety of chemicals of concern.

Putting in place sustainable production and consumption patterns in combination with waste prevention and material/product re-use, repair, recycling, recovery, and sound waste disposal practices, can bring significant benefits to human and environmental health, including preventing future build-up of hazardous chemicals and waste in the environment as well as climate change mitigation. Combined such interventions would contribute to a zero-waste society which is an essential part of a circular economy and pollution- free environment.

COVID-19

Recently, the world has been going through a global pandemic which undoubtedly posed another major waste management challenge for the cities. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and with little warning, municipalities suddenly faced: massive upticks in daily waste volumes combined with curtailed garbage collection and cutbacks in recycling. While workplace waste production fell at the pandemic's height, household waste rose to a degree that offset the decrease in commercial waste. With the exponential increase in the number of ill patients needing treatment, medical waste volumes surged as well. Regions with poor waste management infrastructure were least able to handle the rapid influx of additional waste, which in many cases overwhelmed existing dump sites or landfills, amplifying negative environmental and social impacts. Additionally, increased generation of municipal waste has made it financially and physically challenging for municipalities to cope. Increased healthcare and social protection costs related to COVID-19 have strained municipal budgets at a time when municipal revenues are also substantially impacted.

The experience of COVID-19 proved that adaptability to such pandemics has become a necessity in waste management systems and requires an accurate understanding of the challenges that have been arising. A Zero waste vision, in line with waste management hierarchy and circularity according to local conditions, provides suitable strategies for gaining flexibility and adaptability of the waste management system and strengthening cities for future challenges.

Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers to be addressed.

The following list of challenges and barriers were identified to address waste management and circularity approach in participating cities:

(i) Lack of clear and consistent governance, policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks;

(ii) Lack of political will, social consensus or ownership, effective coordination among stakeholders, and enforcement of pollution prevention laws;

(iii) Limited abilities of local authorities to administer waste management due to their limited resources and capacity for planning, contract management, operational monitoring.

(iv) Lack of infrastructure of waste management. The scarcity of evidence-based data hinders the development of waste management strategies and constrains investment decision-making in infrastructure and service expansion.

(v) Difficulties of cost recovery for waste collection, transportation, and treatment;

(vi) Lack of financial instruments to fund material recycling and recovery, waste to energy and resource facility, or other sustainable solutions;

(vii) Lack of regulations or incentives for circularity for companies and individuals which make difficult the redesign of processes resulting in sustainable products as well in citizens' ability to adopt sustainable consumption practices;

(viii) Lack of suitable alternatives for concerning materials such as plastics which make difficult their substitution and reduction in use;

(ix) Lack of markets for recyclables and lack of suitable alternatives;

(x) Lack of know-how, expertise, training, and communication; and

[24] "Transition to a Circular Economy Through Chemical and Waste Management". UNDP (2021). https://www.undp.org/publications/transitioning-circular-economy-through-chemical-and-waste-management

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(xi) Lack or scarcity of data on how much waste is generated (volume) and the types of waste being generated, this has not allowed local governments to select appropriate management methods (for eg: targets for diversion of waste, track progress, waste generation patterns change), assess and acquire suitable technologies, consider strategic partners for service provision and plan for future demand (preventing informed and careful planning).

The main root causes that underlie all the problems listed above can be described as follows:

a) Inappropriate waste management planning and lack of consistent policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks.

A foundational aspect of sustainable waste management is proper planning and oversight from central and local authorities. While waste management is typically a locally operated service, both national and local governments play a role in defining the regulatory framework within which solid waste management services can be developed, and this can affect private sector engagement. Policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentives play an incredibly important role in reducing waste generation rates, increasing recycling rates or improving the sound management of residual waste.

National governments are typically responsible for establishing environmental standards for waste management and for creating rules for fair and transparent procurement of services from the private sector. National laws encourage local governments to adhere to common social and environmental standards, and local governments also establish rules and regulations that guide households and institutions on the proper management and disposal of waste.

Emerging economy and Least Developed Countries are more likely to lack specific laws on waste management. On the other hand, while most of the countries have developed an official national law or guidelines for waste management, these laws can usually range from broad environmental rules to targeted interventions. Implementation and enforcement of these laws remain a common challenge since it requires adequate staffing, implementation of fees or other penalties, and cultural alignment with legislative goals[25].

Because responsibility for executing solid waste management systems typically falls on local governments, local rules and regulations are commonly required. Local regulations are not always comprehensively developed within cities to cover specific aspects of waste management, including source separation, household and commercial fees, disposal sites, material recycling, and concerned institutions and agencies that are responsible for implementing waste operations and initiatives locally.

Coordination is required to ensure consistency between the different levels of government. Many governments also struggle with overlaps in responsibilities across agencies or gaps in responsibilities, since activities related to solid waste management often cut across multiple departments.

The challenge is further increased due to the absence of high-quality data on waste volumes, composition, and waste treatment. The available estimates are diverse, not verified or reliable, and often rather dated without standard methodologies for measurement. Thus, transforming waste data into effective and reliable waste management strategies has proven to be difficult.

In order for countries and municipalities to implement a realistic and feasible waste management plan, waste planning and strategies need to be backed up by waste related laws and regulations that can be and are enforced, as well as financial incentives (e.g. through taxes) that, for example, encourage waste avoidance and reduction, waste diversion from landfilling and increase recycling rates.

b) Lack of adequate resources invested in waste management and infrastructure.

It is essential to promote investment and economic sustainability in the sector. Financing waste management systems is often one of the greatest concerns for municipalities and a key element of the sustainability of waste management schemes. Frequently, direct and indirect costs of waste management are ignored by municipalities, investments are insufficient and there are deficiencies in the schemes for charging for services.

Cost recovery is essential to avoid reliance on subsidies from own-source revenues or from national or external sources. On the one hand, waste management investment costs and operational costs are typically financed differently. Given the high costs associated with infrastructure and equipment investments, capital expenditures are

[25] "What a waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050". World Bank. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management.

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often supported by subsidies or donations from the national government or international donors, or through partnerships with private companies. On the other hand, operational expenditures typically require a solid cost-recovery system for long-term sustainability. The starting point for many municipalities is a standard user fee, which is charged to users for services delivered. User fees may be fixed or variable to encourage reduced waste generation or to provide affordability for lower-income residents. In most countries and cities, the cost of integral waste services (collection, transport, treatment, and disposal) cannot be fully recovered from user fees and requires subsidies through government transfers or external budget support.

In addition, allocation of waste management budget usually must compete with other priorities that consume large resources in cities administration (health, poverty reduction, drinking water supply, infrastructure, etc.). If not properly known and highlighted, the cost of inaction (in relation to health, environment, and development impacts) on waste management can be underestimated[26]. Funding measures (such as Public Private Partnerships (PPP)) to support municipalities/cities/governments in securing larger scale investments for infrastructure (transfer stations, sanitary landfills, waste-to-energy plants, hazardous waste interim storage facilities, industrial recycling plants, etc.) is essential. In addition, developing financial mechanisms to generate sufficient operating resources to manage waste and recyclables on a day-to-day level are key. The following alternatives can be considered as suitable financial mechanisms: tariff setting for waste collection, landfill/disposal taxes, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanisms, deposit return schemes, import taxes or bans on products that are challenging to recycle, etc.

c) Lack of a holistic approach in dealing with the life cycle management of resources and adoption of circularity principles.

When working on the improvement of waste management systems, usually municipalities tend to focus on the collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of different waste streams available in their cities. However, one of the main improvements of solid waste management with long-term sustainability comes from the adoption of life cycle assessment of materials and/or products. With proper upstream design, many products could be circulated by being maintained, shared, reused, repaired, refurbished, remanufactured, and recycled. This can begin to close the materials' loop and turn off the tap that is currently sending a torrent of waste into landfills, and incinerators every day. However, the drivers of unsustainable production are challenging to overcome. Frequently supply chains are complicated and long. Effective circular business model is yet to be established by connecting actors from upstream to downstream in the value chain with a shared vision and coordinated approach for sustainability. The opportunity of circular business model is larger in the cities that have sizable manufacturing sectors than those cities whose economy are mainly in the servicing sectors.

The role of governments is essential for enabling the environment through the development and introduction of policies and regulatory measures that encourage companies to design production processes and produce goods and services that require lower energy and natural resource inputs throughout the value chain. An example of this can be green procurement measures. In emerging economy and Least Developed Countries 30% of GDP is spent by governments on national procurement[27]. Pursuing green procurement, starting with the public spending of government entities including cities, could start to drive new markets for greener products and services that will avoid waste or generate less (harmful) waste. Government entities and cities have considerable purchasing power, employ a large workforce, and operate facilities across the city. Their size and operations make these entities a contributor to the amount of waste generated and an influencer in the community. Through developing appropriate policies, government entities and cities can influence others wishing to sell products or services, which can lead to a reduction in waste, efficient resource management and shifting of their own facilities to achieve zero waste and zero pollution targets.

Companies (manufacturers, producers, brands, etc.) should also engage to apply life cycle assessment to analyse impacts throughout the value chain; harness innovation for the design and scale-up of safer, more sustainable products and production processes (using best available technologies and more efficient, cleaner production processes); and provide services to improve resource efficiency (energy, water, materials) in production and product reusability or recyclability, including through sustainable materials management (recycled or renewable content) and phasing out chemicals of concern to reduce impact of processes, products and services. By applying sustainable

[26] https://www.unep.org/resources/report/costs-inaction-initiative

[27] "Scaling up voluntary sustainability standards through sustainable public procurement and trade policy". UNFSS. https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/unfss_4th_2020_en.pdf

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and green chemistry and cleaner production approaches, companies can develop and demonstrate alternative processes, materials and/or chemicals with desired properties that avoid using substances of concern.
The undeniable responsibility of society in sustainable consumption should be also highlighted and can be further understood in the following and last identified root cause.

d) Lack of awareness and incentive for change in individual and communities' behaviour

Another deeply rooted cause for the persistence of poorly managed waste in cities is the difficulty of building the necessary capacity and disseminating knowledge to citizens. Environmental education and communication comprise relevant aspects that must be taken into account to help raise awareness about the importance of proper purchasing and waste management to ensure the behavioural change required.

The success of sustained solid waste management is critically linked with public engagement and trust. Waste managers rely on citizens to consciously reduce the amount of waste they generate, separate, for them to manage specific waste types at home, dispose of waste properly, pay for waste management services, and approve new disposal sites. To motivate this support, governments must gain the trust of citizens. Cities and countries need to engage the public by providing high-quality services that earn approval and trust and that, in turn, motivate citizens to pay for services, be environmentally aware, and comply with guidelines and regulations.

Consumer behavior also plays a key role in the shift towards a circular economy and usually offers resistance against learned (purchasing) behavior. The establishment of a new economic order with a clear focus on the recovery on material flows instead of generating excessive amounts of waste, will require consumer acceptance of redesigned products (e.g., durable eco-friendly products) using recycled materials, the phase-out of single use items, reverse business models, waste sorting at source and re-use, re-manufactured and upgraded products.

Although changing citizen behavior can take time, the benefits of a strong relationship with the public are invaluable to a waste management system. Any city waste management system needs to be aligned with community expectations and needs. We must consult users such as community leaders, households, small businesses etc., as ultimately these are the people who would have to start paying for collection services to make them sustainable in the long run. Community associations and civil society should be encouraged to participate in planning and decision-making processes through local committees or regular consultations, but also should have opportunities to learn the benefits of a good city waste management system through education and awareness-related activities.

All activities in this initiative will be gender mainstreamed in the Project (The Government of Türkiye interprets the term 'gender' as referring to women and men throughout this document), with a particular commitment on promoting women's empowerment within its framework.

The Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative is emerging in view of the need to support emerging and least developed countries in adopting effective and sustainable waste management models with a gender-responsive and inclusive approach, while promoting the shift from unsustainable linear patterns to a clean and circular economy. While Zero Waste is still a new approach, it is also increasingly recognized on the global scene, as demonstrated by the recent adoption in December 2022 of an International Day for Zero Waste, upon a proposal of Türkiye to the UN General Assembly. The International Day, which was established on March 30, is being celebrated for the first time in 2023. Türkiye is the leading country in promoting "Zero Waste" Initiative within the UN to combat climate change for sustainable development.

The Global Initiative identifies the following cities to start promoting the Zero Waste vision: Greater Tunis (Tunisia), Freetown (Sierra Leone), Great Montevideo (Uruguay), Kocaeli (Türkiye) and Tianjin (China). The selection was based on the following criteria and consultation with concerned central governments: Potential contribution to the Global Environmental Benefits; Demonstrates political willingness towards zero waste vision (strategy, target, policy, etc.); Geographic balance with representation in different regions; Size (inhabitants) and volume of waste generated in the baseline and BAU by 2030; Ambition and target on the waste collection, sorting, recycling, and conversion in the mid-term (5 years) against the baseline, including social impact; Potential for public-private partnership and intermunicipal partnerships where applicable; Efforts in greening the production and consumption in the business operations to avoid the harmful chemicals, reduce the waste generation, and facilitate the safe recycling of materials; Existing and planned infrastructure and capacity for hazardous waste management; Innovation in fostering the circular business and diverting the waste streams from open dumping, open burning, (non-sanitary) landfills, and incineration without energy recovery and emission control measures; Co-financing from public and

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private sectors. The participating cities have all confirmed their commitment and dedication to take on the long-term goals of Zero Waste.

During the PPG phase a deeper assessment on the institutional, legal, financial, technical and knowledge dimensions related to the existing waste management context in each of the participating cities was conducted. The detail of the collected information and analysis can be found in Annex 21.

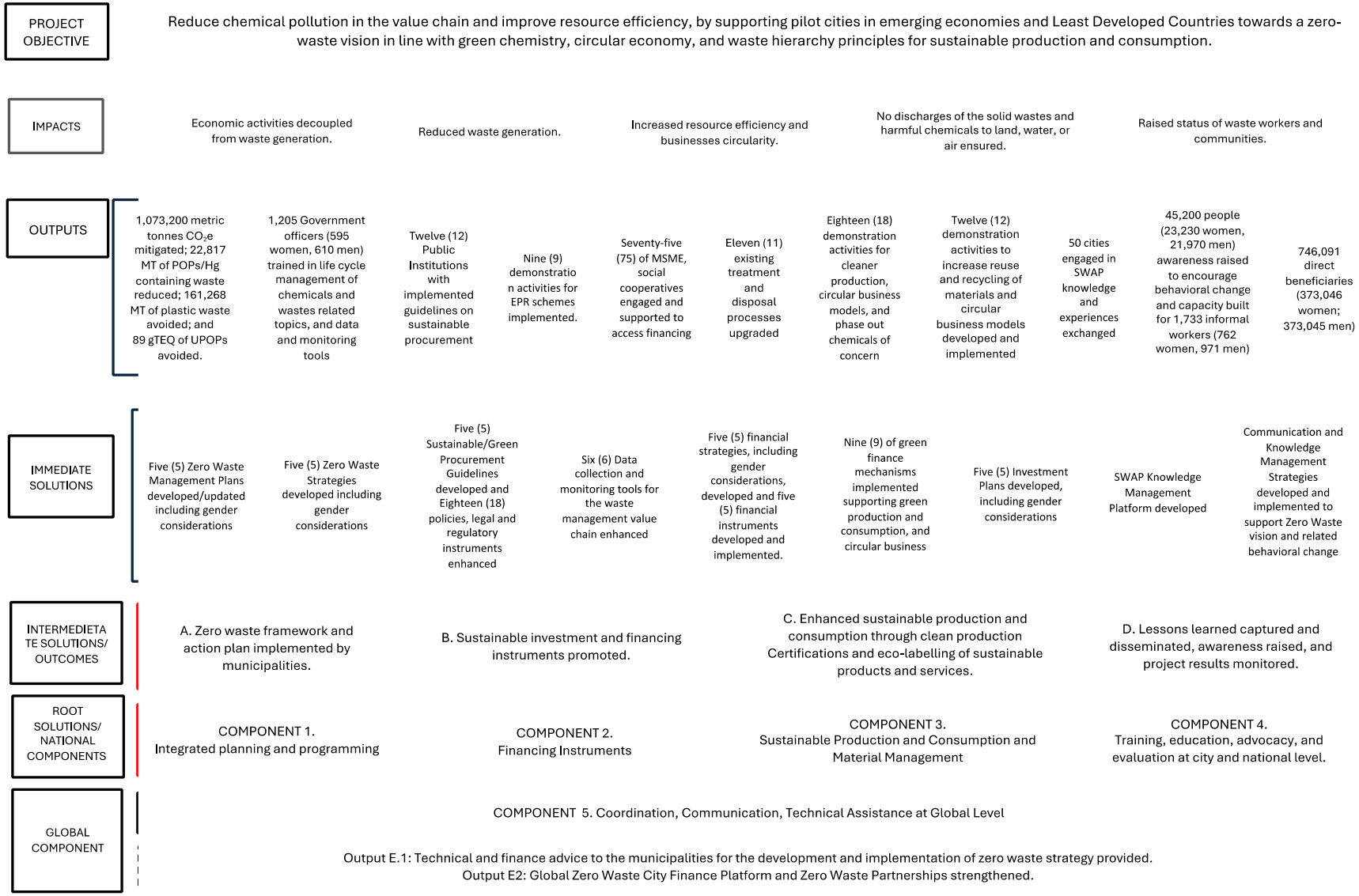
The baseline information for each of them can be found in Annex 21.

STRATEGY

The proposed Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative aims to reduce chemical pollution in the value chain and improve resource efficiency by supporting pilot cities in emerging economies and Least Developed Countries towards a zero-waste vision in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. Towards zero-waste cities the Project will focus on reducing waste generation as the highest rung of the waste hierarchy ladder. The project is designed as a cost effective and efficient way to address the safe and environmental sound management of daily generated waste in the cities, diverting them away from dumping, open burning, landfilling and incineration without energy recovery, whilst working on upstream, midstream interventions by phasing out chemicals of concerns, designing out waste, promoting sustainable consumption and material recycling towards a circular economy.
The following project´s theory of change has been developed which takes into account and include previously identified barriers and challenges to deliver proper interventions and effective actions to address them, encourage expected transformation and achieve project´s objective:

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Figure 1. Project Theory of change figure



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COMPONENT1 This project component´s objective is to enable conditions to promote the integrated planning of city waste management towards zero waste cities. The interventions within this component will support the development of policies and governance strategies for city waste management based on reliable and accurate data and incentives to achieve zero waste going to landfills. And consequently, promote and support the adoption of circularity approaches in value chain for different waste streams.

Through this component the project aims to address current waste challenges faced by the cities, but with focus on designing a clear pathway to a zero-waste municipality by building institutional capacity, appropriate governance structure and designing suitable policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks that encourage concrete actions towards sustainable production and consumption, circular economy business models, waste reduction, green procurement, sustainable material management, among others.

COMPONENT 2: This project component´s objective is to explore different legal and financial steering instruments to address the financial challenges for the transition to a zero-waste city, including the introduction of extended producer responsibility and the use of economic instruments such as different forms of taxes, cost recovery methods, incentives and differentiated waste tariffs. It will also analyse optimal financing instruments to cover the cost of municipal solid waste management, focusing on ways to create an ecosystem in the value chain, foster circular business models and public-private partnerships, covering investments in the key infrastructure and daily operational costs. Municipalities will be encouraged to develop green finance mechanism and issue green bonds when appropriate, to support necessary investments in the infrastructure towards zero waste and circular business. In addition, bring in strategic investors including international, regional, and national financial institutions, bilateral donors, and impact investors. Lastly, it will support developing an investment plan and engage with stakeholders and investors for the partnerships.

COMPONENT 3: This project component´s objective is to support manufacturers in introducing life cycle assessments (LCA) throughout the value chain and set innovation targets for the design and scale-up of safer, more sustainable products (e.g. eco-design), production processes and services to improve resource efficiency (e.g. sustainable materials management), phase out the use of chemicals of concern and lower the impact of products and processes, including at the end of life.

To sustain changes in production, a proper engagement with civil society organizations at the community level to build knowledge for consumers and help create consumer demand for green and sustainable chemicals and products is required. The sustainable consumption will be also encouraged through the introduction of eco-labelling of products/services, green packaging, and certification tools among others, which ensure products and services meet environmental standards throughout their entire life cycle: from raw material extraction through production and distribution to disposal. These tools, likewise, encourage companies to develop innovative products and services.

This Component will contribute to build the knowledge and the information to be shared with civil society in a timely manner to promote behavioral change (linked to Component 4).

COMPONENT 4: This project component´s objective is to make knowledge accessible for raising awareness of every key stakeholder, including the informal sector, in the waste management chain. Awareness raising and incentives will encourage behavior change of consumers and waste generators and effectively support the transition to a zero-waste city. Lastly, it will ensure mechanisms to promote sustainability, replication and scaling up of obtained results.

GLOBAL COMPONENT: The global component will conduct the function of coordination, communication, learning and knowledge management of SWAP Initiative, and support a zero-waste clearing house and zero waste financial platform and partnership.

The Zero waste clearing house will serve as a platform to build network and partnership on waste management, provide policy and technical advice, facilitate knowledge sharing, and raise public awareness. It will support the activities included in the five locations participating in Outcomes A-D. Through partnerships established with experts in this area[28], the clearinghouse will provide a one-stop-shop to address questions on city solid waste management. This clearing house will be supported by the partnership established between UNDP and Avfall Sverige (The Swedish

[28] ISWA, ZWIA, IOMC, UNEP, UN Habitat, UNITAR, IFIs (including Reg. Dev. Banks).

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association for the waste management and recycling)[29]. It will aim to develop partnerships across the city waste management network such as ISWA, regional and national waste association and reach out to city policy makers (mayors), showcase the positive impacts to avoid redundancy and accelerate the zero waste movements globally. This component will be a fully global one and will be executed by UNDP's global Chemical and Waste Hub in partnership with Avfall Sverige (responsible party), while benefitting from the expertise of UNDP's Sustainable Finance Hub.

The zero-waste financial platform and partnership aims to support cities to address their financial challenges and connect them with global and regional investors. Furthermore, SWAP aims to build a zero-waste enabling facility through partnerships for the technical assistance to the investment and help the capacity building of innovative and diverse financial approach at the city level. Finally, the SWAP Initiative will support the partnership with other UN agencies and relevant global and regional thematic platforms, city network, and promote zero waste initiative globally.

Periodically monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves its results. Best practices, project experiences and lessons learned obtained through adaptive management processes and evaluations will be incorporated in knowledge management tools for easy distribution at local, national, regional, and global levels.

Key assumptions

The project strategy is based on the following assumptions that will be of great importance for achieving expected changes and results. These assumptions can be found in detail in Section VI "Project Results Framework," and the main ones can be summarized as follows:

- National and local Governments in the related countries and municipalities commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the zero-waste strategy in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. They also commit to intensify efforts, supported by technical assistance, at collecting reliable data on waste generation.
- Governments and producers are willing to legislate, implement, regulate, and deliver based on the waste hierarchy, starting with waste prevention.
- Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
- The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products.
- Participation and investment by the private sector, as decisions taken by product designers and manufacturers ultimately and directly influence waste generation.
- Local communities, including vulnerable groups, are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behavior change around waste reduction and waste segregation.
- A collaborative approach to policy making that is sustained and continuously improved, integrating gender related issues across the implementation of the proposed activities.
- Collecting the lessons learnt would foster continuous improvement during the implementation phase and assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project´s completion.

[29] https://www.undp.org/news/undp-and-avfall-sverige-enter-agreement-global-waste-management-cooperation

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RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

COMPONENT 1: INTEGRATED PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

OUTCOME A: Zero Waste framework and action plan implemented by municipalities.

Output A.1. Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy and Governance Structure established.

Through this Output the project will support each of the cities in developing and implementing Waste Management Plans based on local context assessment. Waste Management Plans (WMP) are key to identifying waste flows and their composition (including hazardous waste available in cities such as POPs/Hg containing waste), setting, and defining targets for waste reduction and recycling, and identifying and clarifying the various responsibilities for each of the involved stakeholders (public and private). In a Waste Management Plan the waste management system in place must be described as detailed and complete as possible, in order to identify existing challenges, problems, obstacles, as well as opportunities for improvements. Cities will be supported in identifying and if applicable aligning indicators and data collection mechanisms through standard indicators, including from best practices and international standards. Waste management planning is complex as it includes financial, institutional, organizational, and social aspects that need to be addressed simultaneously. Furthermore, for a waste management plan to become successful it is necessary to clearly define its implementation plan and ensure close follow-up throughout by monitoring progress.

Based on previous assessment and Plan, the project will also support the cities in developing its Zero Waste Strategy which will contribute to set the detailed pathway towards zero-waste cities. Within the strategy, clear and thoughtful targets, metrics, timelines, and direction will be established to industry and government can better align motivations and behaviors towards the goal of zero waste. Maturing measures of success beyond diversion rates to those which measure a reduction in total waste generated will be considered, to shift community focus to reducing unsustainable consumption patterns. Further, greater emphasis on reuse and resource circularity measures, targets and directions will be introduced, which prioritize the use of resources to their highest best use in line with waste hierarchy principles, instead of defaulting to landfill and energy recovery options. The development of the strategy will also consider expected growth rates in the city, potential changes in city waste composition, gender dimensions as well as informal sector linked to waste management integration. Complementary, the development of the Zero Waste Strategy will consider and integrate climate related risk (such as extreme weather events, like extreme heat[30], and their impact on waste infrastructure and operations), and measures to address them,

This activity will also promote and enhance institutional coordination for zero waste under the mayor´s leadership. For this purpose, a steering committee will be established, and suitable coordination mechanisms will be defined. This committee will improve cooperation and coordination among local and national key stakeholders and will serve as a mechanism for the exchange, collection, and analysis of information for the development of the Waste Management Plan and the Zero Waste Strategy, enabling also the execution of the related action plans. The Committee may also act as the informing body for the development of the required policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and the uptake of circular economy principles under Output A.4.

Community Associations and Civil Society, in particular women´s groups, engagement will be sought during the plan and strategy development in order to enhance a strong relationship and build trust. In addition to develop correct plans and effective monitoring, accurate data is needed. For that purpose, cities will define indicators and data collection mechanisms that ensure information availability and transparency.

The project will encourage the inclusion of women's groups and relevant government bodies in development of strategies and in steering committees and coordination mechanisms.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.1:

a. Support and strengthen institutional coordination between the National Waste Management Plan (PNGR) and each of the Municipal Waste Management Plans in the metropolitan area. This activity aims to support municipalities to meet the strategies outlined in the PNGR and embracing a zero waste to landfill approach at metropolitan scale.

[30] UN Secretary-General´s Call to Action on Extreme Heat

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The PNGR outlines goals for regulatory development, policies, and municipal actions up to 2032. Specifically, the following will be supported:

- Metropolitan area Zero Waste Strategy developed: this activity will support the development of the zero-waste strategy for the metropolitan area. This strategy will consider a multisectoral approach and will design a clear pathway towards the goal of zero waste cities to be implemented in each of the municipalities (Montevideo, San José, Canelones). The strategy will include targets, metrics, timelines, and clear responsibilities for every key stakeholder (government, industry, society, etc.) and will encompass actions for every available waste streams within the municipalities (household, industrial, commercial, packaging, WEEE, organic, construction, among others). Its design will take into consideration gender dimension on waste management, the role of the informal sector within the waste management chain and the environmental education and participation of the population. The key points to be considered in the strategy will include: encourage actions in the different economic sectors to reduce waste generation, increase levels of waste collection in general, reuse and recycling of materials (glass, cellulose, plastic and scrap metal), phase out chemicals of concern, increase capacity for organic collection and recycling, among others and reduce landfilling. In addition, the development of the Strategy will include the assessment and definition of suitable financing mechanisms for its effective implementation.

The Strategy will adopt Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project.

- Metropolitan Area Waste Valorization Plan developed: this activity will support the development and alignment of the metropolitan area Waste Valorization Plan. This plan involves assessing technological alternatives and business models to enhance waste recovery, reduce landfilling of household waste, and establish a corresponding development plan. This process includes conducting technical and financial feasibility analyses for the integration of alternative technologies.

This Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

- Institutional coordination mechanism strengthened: currently there is a technical and political coordination mechanism between the Ministry of the Environment and the Departmental Municipalities within the framework of the development of the Integrated Waste Management Law and the PNGR. This activity will strengthen the current existing mechanism and will favor the exchange, collection, and analysis of information in line with the Waste Management Plans and the Zero Waste Strategy in the metropolitan area to support the design of effective public policies in coordination at the national and departmental/local levels.

b. Montevideo's five-year Action Plan (roadmap for the implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Plan) developed: Currently, the municipality of Montevideo is developing its Departmental Waste Management Plan. The key aspects included in the plan are the minimization of waste generation, the improvement of the urban collection and cleaning system, and the increase in waste recycling. This activity will support the development of the five-year action plan, with emphasis on actions aimed at zero landfilling. The plan will include, among other aspects: i) reduction of waste generation at source; ii) Increasing the coverage of organic waste management in Montevideo Urbano at the intra-household or community level; iii) the increase in the coverage of differentiated collection of recyclables in Montevideo Urbano, iv) sustainable waste management with social inclusion, focusing on zero-emission transportation companies; v) strengthening of information systems, data collection and indicators for the different waste streams.

This activity is aligned with the National Waste Management Plan and with the Metropolitan Area Zero Waste Strategy. The plan will reflect commitments to gender mainstreaming and methods for gender integration. Additionally, will consider the experiences and barriers specific to marginalized women from various social groups, including Afro-descendant women and migrant women, in their roles or challenges within waste management structures.

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This Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

c. Canelones' five-year Action Plan (roadmap for the implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Plan) strengthened and updated: the Municipality of Canelones has a municipal Waste Management Plan (2020-2025). This plan is based on the principles of circular economy, and its objectives and actions contribute to the minimization, recovery, and valorization of waste, as well as to the creation of green jobs. This activity will strengthen the updating and the implementation of the current action Plan, in particular along the following lines: i) Development of performance indicators for the "Sustainable Homes Programme" and support for the measurement of GHG reduction linked to the improvement in waste management system; ii) Strengthening the governance of the Municipal Waste Council, a space for exchange and feedback on the implementation of the plan, with the participation of relevant stakeholders such as ministries, business chambers, social organizations, academia, among others.; ii) Strengthen actions in the commercial sphere and other economic activities in order to reduce the waste landfilling.

This activity is aligned with the National Waste Management Plan and with the Metropolitan Area Zero Waste Strategy. The plan will reflect commitments to gender mainstreaming and methods for gender integration. Additionally, will consider the experiences and barriers specific to marginalized women from various social groups, including Afro-descendant women and migrant women, in their roles or challenges within waste management structures.

This Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

d. San José´s five-year Action Plan (roadmap for the implementation of the municipal waste management plan). The Municipality of San José is currently developing its Municipal Waste Management Plan. This activity will support the municipal government in the development of the five-year Action Plan, which among others will include the following lines of action: i) Funding mechanisms and budgetary provisions for the implementation of the Municipal Waste Plan.; ii) Development of actions in the commercial sphere and other economic activities in order to reduce the waste landfilling. Iii) Design of actions linked to household waste in the different localities to reduce waste generation, increase segregation at source, recycling and reduce waste landfilling.

This activity is aligned with the National Waste Management Plan and the Metropolitan Area Zero Waste Strategy. The plan will reflect commitments to gender mainstreaming and methods for gender integration. Additionally, will consider the experiences and barriers specific to marginalized women from various social groups, including Afro-descendant women and migrant women, in their roles or challenges within waste management structures.

This Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

e. Strengthen Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) decree management systems implementation in the metropolitan area (particularly to those aimed at promoting the formalization of the scrap value chain). The WEEE decree regulation is expected to come into force in 2024. This regulation aims to implement the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system for EEE of general use (both households and economic activities) and a generator responsibility system for EEE used in certain economic sectors (e.g., health and industrial equipment). Aligned with circular economy principles and sustainable consumption, the WEEE regulation emphasizes minimizing waste generation by promoting activities such as repair or refurbish to extend the useful life of products.

To support the strengthening of the regulation implementation in the metropolitan area, this activity will support the development of local capacities for product design including less harmful components, collection system, repairing, recycling on WEEE in the region, with focus on formalizing the processes of actors currently involved within the WEEE management value chain. Mechanisms for proper monitoring and control the regulation implementation will be defined and implemented for every stakeholder covered by the regulation. In addition, technical guides will be developed for the different actors within the value chain, and technically assisted for the different implementation phases, in particular the development of the WEEE management Plans.

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This activity will promote equal opportunities for women and men to participate in capacity training for collecting, repairing, recovering, and WEEE. It will also emphasize the role of both women and men at every stage of the value chain in technical guides and include targets to enhance their wellbeing.
It is important to highlight that the adoption of a new regulation in Uruguay requires a minimum three-year period with active participation from the Ministry of Environment and municipalities. This includes activities of coordination, promotion, communication, and monitoring.

c. Strengthen Packaging Management Plan (PGE- Plan de Gestión de Envases) management and control systems in the metropolitan area. Develop capacities for the control and monitoring of packaging waste.

Uruguay has implemented packaging recovery systems under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme since 2007. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment established new targets for packaging recovery, expanding the scope to additional products such as single-use plastic items (e.g. trays and films). The Packaging Waste Management Plan (VALE Plan) was revamped aligned to the new targets, emphasizing the enhancement of selective collection, recovery systems, and the introduction of a deposit-refund system for the beverage sector. This activity aims to reinforce the management and control systems of the packaging management plans, focusing on importers, manufacturers, and brand owners of the covered products. Control and monitoring activities include annual audits, financial issues such as cost coverage, information processing (affidavits), and identifying deviations, with a specific emphasis on the metropolitan area. The project will prioritize strengthening control efficiency for the involved parties and incorporate material recovery audits to promote circularity across different materials.

Moreover, the project will enhance the Ministry of Environment's capacities for executing actions related to the deposit-refund system, including coordination and control integration with the entire commercial beverage sector. Information flow will be strengthened with various involved organizations, integrating data from both the public and private sectors. The associated costs for importers and producers of packaged products, resulting from the new plan, will support actions for reducing packaging and material substitution. The project will contribute to building the Ministry of Environment's capacities in this regard.

As part of this activity, ongoing efforts by the Ministry of Environment to reduce single-use plastics, such as the certification named "Single-Use Plastic Challenge", will be reinforced.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.1:

a. Tianjin Waste Management Plan and “Zero Waste City" Strategy developed.

This activity will include:

- Conduct on-site assessment for the development of the Waste Management Plan and "Zero Waste City" Strategy in Tianjin. The assessment will take into account the existing environmental protection infrastructure, the composition and material flow of every stream of solid waste, such as general industrial solid waste, hazardous waste, agricultural waste, municipal solid waste, food waste, electronic waste, construction waste, healthcare waste and recycled materials, among others. Development of the plan and strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
As a result, existing challenges, problems, obstacles, and opportunities for improvement for each stream of solid waste will be identified, and put forward a Waste Management Plan, including models and proposals, as well as monitoring mechanisms, aligned to the Tianjin local context. This Plan will focus primarily on waste reduction, reuse and recycle in mapped and assessed waste streams.
- During the 15th Five-Year Plan Period, a Work Programme for the Zero Waste City Strategy will be prepared for Tianjin. This includes setting clear goals, formulating lists of responsibilities, tasks, and projects, with a clear timetable and roadmap to achieve the zero-waste goal in Tianjin. The Five-Year Plan will reflect commitments for the Development of Women in Tianjin in the work programme. The development process of this Work Programme will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

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Under the work programme approaches will be defined to improve women's participation and decision making in projects, including enforcement of recent laws on non-discrimination in the workplace, development of an anti-harassment policy, gender quotas, etc.
b. Establish a steering committee for the "Zero Waste City" in Tianjin and set up a cross- departmental coordination mechanism for the development of the "Zero Waste City". Within the committee the formulation of an indicator system for the "Zero Waste City"" development in line with the baseline situation and development of Tianjin will be defined and implemented.

This committee will be responsible for guiding/overseeing the entire process of the "Zero Waste City" development and ensuring that all relevant departments work together seamlessly. The cross-departmental coordination mechanism to ensure that progress is made efficiently and effectively.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.1:

a. Kocaeli´s Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy developed.

This activity will support the updating and improvement of the Kocaeli´s Zero Waste Management System Plan and the related Waste Management Plan. Additionally, these Plans will provide support for the development of the National Zero Waste Management Action Plan.

For that purpose, waste flows and their composition will be identified and assessed, and accurate targets for waste reduction, reuse and recycling will be defined. The identification of each stakeholder as well as the definition of responsibilities will be ensured and mechanisms for monitoring progress will be defined and implemented. Gender mainstreaming commitments and goals will be reflected in the related plans.

This activity will include the following:

- Update and develop the Kocaeli Zero Waste Management Plan. The Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
- Update and develop the Kocaeli Integrated Waste Management Plan. The Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
- Provide technical inputs to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC), based on the previous Plans, to support the development of the National Zero Waste Management Action Plan. In addition, support will be provided to review and update existing national guidelines for developing Zero Waste Management Plan in municipalities and industries.
For the updating process this activity will coordinate consultation with key stakeholders, ensuring the involvement of women´s groups.

b. Strengthen existing institutional coordination mechanism "Zero Waste Coordination Board" to improve exchange, collection, and analysis of information, as well as enabling the effective implementation of the Kocaeli´s Zero Waste Management Plan and Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Sierra Leone- Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.1:

a. Support the development of the Freetown Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy.

This activity will support the assessment of current wastes flows available in Freetown as well as their composition and volumes (for this purpose, the use of existing UN Habitat Tool will be considered). This assessment will ensure the identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of current system (including collection rate and coverage, sorting at source, treatment, and disposal, as well as informal sector activities) from a financial, institutional, organizational, and social perspective. The different concerns of women and men in various social groups will be also considered.

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As a result, a Waste Management Plan will be developed, setting a clear action plan, including the definition of suitable targets, to improve current waste management system with clear responsibilities of every relevant stakeholder. This activity will ensure that employment and decision-making targets reflect the gender quotas and non-discrimination actions outlined in the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act of 2022. This Plan will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
Complementary and based on the assessments conducted within the Freetown Waste Management Plan, this activity will support the development of the E-Waste Strategic Plan for Freetown.
In addition, this activity will support the updating of the Integrated National Waste Management Strategic Plan 2012-2016.

Aligned to the Freetown Waste Management Plan, the Zero Waste Strategy will be developed, with the detailed pathway towards zero-waste. Within the strategy, clear and thoughtful targets, metrics, timelines, and direction will be established to industry and government can better align motivations and behaviors towards the goal of zero waste. This Strategy will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
b. Strengthen Governance Structure and ensure institutional coordination mechanism.
This activity will assess existing governance structure and responsibilities for Freetown Waste Management, understand existing overlapping's, barriers and/or gaps and develop a proposal of Governance Structure to ensure the effective implementation of Waste Management Plans and related policies and legal frameworks.

As per the coordination mechanism, this activity will build on an existing multistakeholder platform "Waste Coordination Pillar" which is constituted by government authorities (national and local), CSO and civil society. The project will strengthen this platform to ensure the effective implementation of Waste Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategy to be developed within the Project implementation, and will ensure the exchange, collection, and analysis of related key information.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.1:

a. Develop a Regional Waste Management Plan and a Zero Waste Strategy for Greater Tunis.

This activity will support the baseline assessment of the waste management situation in each of the governorates in Greater Tunis. The analysis will encompass institutional, financial, technical and legal assessment as well as identified waste volumes and flows available in Greater Tunis.

As a result, a Regional Waste Management Plan based on the Zero Waste approach will be developed in Greater Tunis. These Plans will consider existing Communal Plan for Waste Management (PCGDs) of the municipalities of the Greater Tunis and will encourage cooperation between the municipalities (intermunicipal cooperation) of the 4 governorates of Greater Tunis with the aim of improving household and similar waste management services and putting in place measures to strengthen circular economy towards minimizing waste landfilling.

This activity will ensure women's groups, associations, and relevant ministries or government bodies are included in development of the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero waste Strategy for Greater Tunis.

The Zero Waste Management Plan and the Zero Waste Strategy will adopt SESA principles to ensure that potential environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
b. Support the creation of an institutional coordination mechanism.

This activity will support the creation of an institutional coordination mechanism between the governorates of Greater Tunis. This mechanism will improve cooperation and coordination among local and national key stakeholders and will serve as a mechanism for the exchange, collection, and analysis of information for the development of the Regional Waste Management Plan and the Zero Waste Strategy for Greater Tunis, enabling also the execution of the related action plans.

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Output A.2. Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes.

Through this Output the project will contribute to build capacity of key stakeholders to ensure their technical capacity and expertise to support necessary interventions for shifting to the zero-waste and zero-pollution society. Training and capacity building need to be provided on a regular basis to ensure that those personnel responsible for policy making, project review, processes monitoring, technology innovations, products design, law enforcement, and waste management have updated knowledge, data and tools for improvement of the management. This will result in strong institutions that will be able to address challenges and root causes towards zero waste cities, with focus on reducing waste generation as a first step.

Training and capacity building activities will ensure equal participation of women and men, as well as the collection of gender disaggregated data collection and analysis.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.2:

a. Develop the municipal waste management module of the Single Integrated Waste Information System (SUIIR-Sistema Único Integrado de Información sobre residuos).

The Single Integrated Waste Information System (SUIIR) is conceived as a resource to gather, process, and make available information on waste management at the national, municipal, and metropolitan levels to monitor the progress and objectives of the PNGR. It is open data, and an indicator system linked to other information systems, such as those on waste management at the municipal level. The information displayed in this system will encompass environmental, social, and economic dimensions of waste management. It will be integrated with the National Environmental Observatory (OAN)[31] which is the environmental information platform of the Ministry of Environment.

The Single Integrated Waste Information System will be composed of various thematic modules and is currently in a pre-design phase. Through this activity, the project aims to develop and implement the module on household waste, involving conceptual design, application development, and implementation. This module will provide information on waste management at the municipal level and will facilitate the exchange of information between the Ministry of the Environment and the municipalities on household waste management. It will host information on the generation and management of household waste, allowing for real-time monitoring of landfilling, with an interconnection with the scales of the sanitary landfills of the three municipalities. It is a key instrument to control the entry of waste, with the objective of reducing waste generation and landfilling. Although the module will be for internal use by the municipalities, part of the information will be freely accessible to the public. This activity also includes training for system users.

b. Develop remote sensing tools to control waste open burning, and identify hot spots associated with informal waste dumps.

The Ministry of Environment currently has a technical team that is specialized in the use of technological tools for processing satellite images for environmental purposes (OAN). The objective of this activity is the development of information technologies through the processing of satellite images, using machine learning, to detect and monitor uncontrolled waste burning, and endemic uncontrolled dumpsites in the metropolitan area. This activity also includes training of key government officers.

c. Train technical teams from the Ministry of Environment and the municipalities involved in the project.

Teams from the municipalities and the Ministry of the Environment will receive training on Best available technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to minimize waste landfilling, in line with the waste hierarchy principles, and to support the effective implementation of the Municipal Waste Management and Action Plans, as well the Metropolitan Zero Waste Strategy. The training will also tackle environmental and social risks associated with waste management and best practice on addressing them. Additionally, educational field trips to cities that have successfully implemented zero waste models will be organized, in particular women-led enterprises

[31] https://www.ambiente.gub.uy/oan/

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and groups or gender-responsive zero-waste efforts will be identified and highlighted (e.g., Montevideo Integra, Volver a la Vida Cooperative, the Canelones Es Igualdad Fund, and "Juntas por más" Agricultural Cooperative.)

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.2:

a. Information platform for the management of the entire life cycle of solid waste in Tianjin (including waste generation, declaration, approval, transport, disposal and other processes in the whole life cycle of solid waste management).

Build a `one network' platform for solid waste management information, establish a data collection mechanism, and improve the scope, calibre, classification and methodology of solid waste statistics. It also carries out visual, digital and intelligent management of all aspects of solid waste production, declaration, approval, transport and disposal, so as to achieve digital management of the entire life cycle of solid waste. The Tianjin EEB and related management departments have the authority to supervise and manage. With this platform in place, it will be possible to achieve a more sustainable and efficient management of solid waste. It will enable better decision-making, facilitate the implementation of innovative and cost-effective waste reduction strategies in line with the Waste Management Plan and the Zero Waste Strategy in Tianjin.

The platform will ensure data collected about personnel in waste management are gender and age disaggregated, and data on women and men working in formal and informal waste management is incorporated.

Finally, training of the platform users will be supported.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.2:

a. Provide technical support to plan hazardous chemicals and waste management within the municipal waste streams to support the effective development and implementation of the Kocaeli´s Zero Waste Management Action Plan. This activity will include the following:

- Identify municipal waste fractions (such as oils, electrical and electronic equipment, scraps, batteries, textiles, among others) that may contain hazardous chemicals (including POPs, candidate POPs, Hg). Define the action plan for its environmental sound management. This will be integrated within the Kocaeli´s Integrated Waste Management Plan.

- Provide technical inputs, based on previous assessment (which adopt SESA principles), to support the development of a National Plan for Hazardous Chemicals Management.

It will be ensured that gender differentiated concerns and exposure risks of hazardous chemicals at household, community, and workplace levels are included in the action plans.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.2:

a. Capacity building to local government for effective planning and implementation of the legal framework on waste management. This activity will design and implement a capacity building programme for key governmental authorities to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of developed Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy in Freetown, as well as effective implementation of existing and to be developed related legal frameworks. Gender Equality Act and relevant legal frameworks (including commitments to key international conventions) in level framework capacity building will be included. The training will also tackle environmental and social risks associated with waste management and best practice on addressing them.

b. Strengthen the existing environmental courts for Sierra Leone. There is an existing environmental court under the judiciary system to deal with environmental related matters including waste management, this activity will strengthen its capacities to effectively enforce existing related legal framework.

c. Strengthen the fleet data management system for Freetown City Council to monitor waste collectors. Currently the collection tracking is being made in a manual way which hinders the systematization of information, monitoring

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and improvement. This activity aims to build a digital system to enhance the collection data (gender and age disaggregated will be considered) as well as its improvement.

Tunisia - Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.2:

a. Develop a national capacity building program for government officers' decision-makers, at national and local level, on the following topics:

- Training of trainers on the development of a municipal/regional waste management plan: The training aims to train decision makers at municipal level on how to develop accurate municipal plans for waste management and on tools for monitoring the implementation of planned measures. The training will also tackle environmental and social risks associated with waste management and best practice on addressing them. In addition, the key role and responsibilities of municipalities in supporting Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy-Action Plan in Greater Tunis will be strengthened.

- Chemicals and Waste International Conventions: The training aims to strengthen decision makers at national and local levels on the international treaties and it´s effective implementation and alignment in Greater Tunis. It will consider Stockholm, Minamata, Basel and Rotterdam Convention, as well as Plastics Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee meetings.

- Waste treatment and recovery technologies: The selection of suitable waste treatment technologies remains as one of the main problems for decision makers in Tunisia. The training will aim to strengthen technical capacities of related government authorities to be able to select and ensure the proper operation of the best technologies based on local context.

b. Cost Calculation Tools Programme for municipalities and governorates of Greater Tunis.

In order to provide their services in the best possible way, proper cost accounting and management has become a critical issue for Tunisian municipalities. The use of different municipal solid waste schemes increases the complexity of waste management operations and complicates evaluation of the costs. In fact, Tunisian municipalities needs reliable data on the different operations costs to support decision making (the impact of women's unpaid roles in waste management and the informal workforce in cost will be considered).

The program aims to strengthen local government capacities to calculate waste management costs (CapEX and OpEX), as well as its proper monitoring to ensure the effective implementation of the Regional Waste Management Plan. The program will present different cost models, that concerns in particular the waste collection and transportation costs, the waste sorting at source cost calculation.

Output A.3. Green procurement guideline developed and implemented.

Through this Output the project will develop regulations and standards at national and city level to introduce green procurement practices with sustainable products and services.

Pursuing green procurement, starting with the public spending of public entities including cities, could start to drive new markets for greener products and services that will avoid waste or generate minimal waste. Government entities and cities have considerable purchasing power, employ a large workforce and operate facilities across the city. Their size and presence make these entities a contributor to the amount of waste generated and an influencer in the community. Through developing appropriate policies, government entities and cities can influence others wishing to sell green products or services, which can lead to a reduction in waste, efficient resource management and shifting their own facilities and operations to achieve zero waste targets. Additionally, green procurement within the private sector (manufacturing and services industries) will be also encouraged. Purchasing serves as a boundary-spanning function within firms and provides an advantageous position based upon which a firm can create conditions for innovation and behavior change aligning with Environment, Social and Governance principles.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.3:

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a. Encourage sustainable public procurement in the metropolitan area. Establish high-impact procurement guidelines to promote sustainable production and consumption in the private sector.

Aligned to the Decree 402/018 concerning the sustainable Public Procurement Policy the Ministry of Environment is collaborating with the State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE) to establish sustainable public procurement criteria (technical standards) for high-consumption products used by public entities. These include computers, printers, and single-use plastic products. This activity aims to effectively implement sustainability criteria in public procurement across the three municipalities of the metropolitan area. It also seeks to set new criteria for other products, considering best international practices in sustainable public procurement. As part of this effort, studies will be conducted to assess the impact of incorporating sustainability criteria into municipal purchases for subsequent implementation. Furthermore, officials will receive training on existing mechanisms.
Its effective application will be encouraged through demonstration projects, which will include gender criteria and outcomes, in at least 1 (one) public institution per municipality and at least 2 (two) at national level.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.3:

a. Analyze the current status and problems of green procurement in public procurement and the private sector (mainly manufacturing and service industries) in Tianjin. Formulate and improve green procurement measures.

Based on the existing international green procurement guidelines and knowledge, analyze the current status and problems of green procurement in public procurement and the private sector (mainly manufacturing and service industries) in Tianjin. Put forward 1 green procurement certification guidelines, establish a green procurement certification process, and carry out the green procurement certification for at least one (1) public institution based on the green procurement certification guideline. The public institution to be selected should include efforts to empower women and promote equality.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.3:

a. Green Public Procurement Strategy at Kocaeli. This activity will support the development of a roadmap for municipalities to develop a strategy on green public procurement. This roadmap may include: i) Identifying the factors/barriers that prevent the spread of green public procurement; ii) Determining the priorities of the institution in their procurement processes, iii) Determining the sustainable criteria (environmental, economic and social (ensuring gender considerations)) to be included in the procurement processes to ensure Green Public Procurement, iv) raising awareness and training of the institution's employees about green public procurement.

b. Implement sustainable public procurement criteria for at least 2 high-consumption products used in municipalities.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.3:

a. Support Green Procurement Guidelines development.

This activity, based on existing guidelines at international level, will develop suitable guidelines for green procurement in Freetown. For that purpose, sustainable criteria (environmental, economic and social (including gender criteria)) will be defined to be included within the public procurement processes. Government officers will be trained in these guidelines to encourage its effective implementation, gender mainstreaming within the training will be included.

In addition, this activity will evidence the implementation of these guidelines in at least one public institution in Freetown.

Within the green procurement guidelines, the project will support the assessment of suitable alternatives to existing fire extinguishers which most of them are containing POPs flame retardants. This activity will be developed in close coordination with the safety force. As a result, sustainable procurement specifications/standards for these products will be developed and properly introduced within the public procurement processes. In addition, mapping of existing fire extinguishers containing POPs will be conducted and an action plan for its gradual replacement as well as its

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proper sound treatment and disposal will be developed.

Lastly, in line with the demonstration activity in Output C.1, the development of sustainable procurement specifications/standards for healthcare waste treatment equipment will be ensured.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.3:

a. Support Sustainable Public Procurement in Greater Tunis.

This activity will support the implementation of the National "Sustainable Public Procurement" Guidelines in Greater Tunis. These guidelines are currently being under development and are estimated to be published at the beginning of 2025. This activity will encourage the review of this National Guidelines in terms of gender considerations and provide suitable recommendations.

This activity will also consider the "Exemplary State" decree (currently under development by the Ministry of the Environment) which included the National "Sustainable Public Procurement" Guidelines and aims to change the behavior of the public sector in terms of procurement strategy and engagement in the sustainability practices.

Within this activity the project will support the implementation of the National Sustainable Procurement Guidelines in at least four (4) public institutions in Greater Tunis. These demonstrations aim to identify the main challenges and best practices in relation to the enforcement of the guidelines in other public institutions.

Output A.4. Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved.

Through this Output the project will support the development of the required policy and regulatory frameworks, which play an essential role in reducing waste generation rates, increasing recycling rates, promoting circular economy business models, and improving the sound management of residual waste. Both national and local governments play a role in defining the regulatory framework within which solid waste management services and circular economy approaches can be developed and promoted in a complementary and coherent manner. This is obviously key in triggering private sector engagement. Coordination will be ensured to guarantee consistency between the different levels of government and stakeholders.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.4:

a. Strengthen commercial waste regulations to make progress in reducing waste generation and zero landfilling.

This activity encompasses the formulation of regulations governing the management of commercial waste and the enhancement of control mechanisms for commercial waste management in the metropolitan area municipalities. The regulatory framework for commercial waste management will emphasize efforts to minimize waste generation and enhance its reuse and recycling. Within the regulatory framework assessments, including potential economic impact on the private sector and in particular MSMEs, will be conducted for the potential implementation of restrictions or bans on plastic products and packaging. In addition, prohibiting the disposal of recyclable materials (based on national recycling capacities) in sanitary landfills will be considered.

b. Support the development/updating of legal instruments as a result of the taxation instruments assessment for the formalization of the waste marketing chain (linked to Output B.1).

c. National and municipal regulations harmonized: this activity will support the assessment of municipal regulations related to the Waste Management Plans and Circular Economy promotion and proceed to harmonize them with national policies and legal frameworks, including gender commitments.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.4:

a. Based on the current situation and problems of POPs waste management, formulate general technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants in China.

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Based on Tianjin's practice of environmentally sound management of POPs waste, including UV-328 and Brominated Frame Retardants (BFRs), as well as the requirements and guidelines for POPs waste management under the Stockholm Convention, evaluate the policy gap in China's POPs waste environmental management, and develop POPs waste management guideline, gender-disaggregated impacts and exposure risks for POPs in waste management guidelines will be considered.

b. Formulate the EPR standard or guideline in automotive sector.

Based on the practical experience of Tianjin EPR demonstration activities (within Output B4), develop EPR standards or technical guidelines for the automotive industry, and provide clear technical indicators and management requirements for EPR activities in the automotive industry, mainstreaming gender considerations.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.4:

a. This activity will support the draft of required legal framework for the following topics:

- Re-use of recovered/recycled products obtained from separately collected waste fractions.

- Enhance Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastics in agricultural activity.

- Selection of sites for processing facilities (such as composting) of separately collected biodegradable waste and inclusion in provincial development plans.

- Elimination of restrictions or prohibitions (based on a feasibility assessment) on the use of revenues obtained from separately collected waste fractions as a contribution to the financing of municipalities' waste management expenses.

- Governing the management of harmful chemicals in municipal waste. The regulatory framework for harmful chemicals in municipal waste management will emphasize efforts to collect, transport and minimize waste generation and enhance recovery.

This activity will guarantee the integration of gender considerations within the drafted regulations as well as the consultation with women’s groups and relevant government bodies in their development.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.4:

a. Legal Assessment and roadmap developed.

As a first step, a regulatory framework assessment will be conducted to understand and evidence existing gaps, inconsistencies and/or overlapping that may hinder the enhancement of collection rates and coverage as well as the adoption of waste hierarchy management practices, different roles of women and men in waste management and sanitation will be considered. As a result, a roadmap and the national/local approach to draft/update the legal instruments in support to Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy will be developed.

In particular, the following instruments have been identified to be supported/drafted by the project are:

- Review and reform of the Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2012 the Infection Control and National Healthcare Waste Management Plan 2015 and the Sierra Leone Trade Policy. This activity will support the review and reform of integrated waste management strategies, infection control measures, national healthcare waste management plans, and the Sierra Leone Trade Policy. The idea of this desk review is to identify the barriers for the private sector to introduce improvements in waste management, with priority given to reducing waste generation, as well as the introduction of circular models. As a result, recommendations and drafting of suitable regulatory frameworks will be developed to encourage private investment and innovation. Regulatory frameworks will ensure formalization of existing informal waste management groups with emphasis on marginalized demographics like women and youth.

- Review and update the Freetown Sanitation Bye-law to encourage behavioral change. This activity will be implemented in close coordination with Freetown City Council, and it aims at ensuring relevance, legal compliance,

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improved governance, enhanced service delivery, adaptation to urban growth, promotion of sustainable development, addressing emerging issues, community engagement, enforcement efficiency, and promotion of economic development. The Freetown sanitation by-law has not been reviewed for years now, and the city keeps expanding with huge amounts of untreated waste generated. Therefore, it is important to carry out a review and revision of the by-laws as integral parts of effective urban governance and management.

- Development of standard procedures and guidelines for the management and/or disposal of hazardous waste materials. This activity will be implemented in close coordination with Environment Protection Agency (EPA-SL) in partnership with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau (SLSB) and will entail carrying out desk and field reviews to ascertain baseline conditions on types of hazardous waste streams, quantities generated and methods of disposal and current regulatory frameworks. This will be followed by an assessment of local bye-laws, regional and international regulatory frameworks that will inform the development of national standards and guidelines for the sector. The guidance documentation will only be validated after consultations with all sectors in the waste and public health spheres, ensuring the participation of women´s groups.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output A.4:

a. Strengthen local regulations in the 4 governments of Greater Tunis on the ban of use of certain single-use plastic items by establishing a local decree targeting their respective main single use plastics identified.

This activity is in line with the vision of the Ministry of the Environment, aiming to prohibiting single-use plastic bags (Decree No. 2020-32 of January 16, 2020, prohibiting the production, import, distribution, and possession of single-use plastic bags, which entered into force in September 2022), and to extend it to cover other single use plastic (SUP) items problematic and unnecessary. This approach is under development with the support of WES project, a regional project designed to contribute to the implementation of an integrated approach to pollution reduction and prevention. The mentioned project aims to design the main problematic SUP items, and to support the consumers to identify a number of alternatives available.

While addressing the economic impact on the private sector, and in particular MSMEs, this activity will support the drafting of the local decree for banning of single-use plastics, aligned to the national framework. A joint regulation may be considered.

For that purpose, consultations will be held, including women and men in households and communities to understand consumption behaviors related to single use plastics and determine criteria for selecting more sustainable options (cost, convenience, reuse potential, accessibility, etc.).

b. Develop the EPR principles regulation for the following waste streams: i) Construction and demolition; ii) Packaging and iii) Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

- Construction and demolition waste: Currently, the Ministry of Environment is working on a pilot project (REMED: Application de l'innovation pour le développement de l'économie circulaire pour une construction durable en Méditerranée) financed by the EU which aims to facilitate the use of at least 20% of recycled aggregates in road construction, and thus open up a construction waste market. Two other demonstration projects are in place in El Zahra and in Sfax.

Based on the results of the mentioned demonstration projects, this activity will support the drafting of the EPR regulation for the construction and demolition waste.

- Electrical and Electronics Equipment waste (WEEE): A draft regulation has been developed intitled:" Governmental decree establishing the conditions and procedures for managing waste electrical and electronic equipment". The draft needs to be reviewed and adapted to the current situation of the country and the existing infrastructure for WEEE treatment, such us the WEEE centre based in Borj Chekir in Greater Tunis.

- Packaging ECOLEF: The project aims to prepare a draft regulation, that actualize and improve the existing regulation "Decree 1102 of June 2, 1997 by 2001-843" for the public system for the recovery of used packaging ECO-LEF. The draft regulation aims to highlights the EPR aspects, definitions, traceability, targets, responsibilities, etc. to facilitate the implementation of the system (considered very important, in particular at the social level).

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For the effective drafting of aforementioned regulations, the following will be considered: i) Conduct an assessment of existing situation of the targeted waste streams and analyze main aspects of the target systems. Roles, concerns, and potential of women and men in the identified sector will be examined and suitable actions for closing gaps and gender concerns will be implemented; ii) Take into account international best practices related to EPR schemes for target waste streams.; iii) Follow an approach of consultation and discussion with all stakeholders involved in the sector, equal participation of women and men will be ensured iv) Validate the provisional concept and draft the regulations and design an action plan.

c. Develop a draft regulation to gradually ban the landfilling of green and organic waste in sanitary landfills in Tunisia.

The objective is to encourage local authorities and private sector to consider circular solutions to reduce food losses and waste, as well as to enhance the management of green and organic waste. The regulations aim to plan the ban and to encourage investments in organic waste treatment by municipalities and private companies, incentivizing them to promote women´s engagement and empowerment in investments. The regulation needs to be supported by an action plan to prepare the local conditions and the necessary infrastructure to further develop the approach.

This activity will ensure the exploring of options to promote women's economic empowerment in action plan, such as women-led and operated compost enterprises for diverting green waste.

COMPONENT 2: FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

OUTCOME B: Sustainable investment and financing instruments promoted.

Output B.1. Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed.

Through this Output the project will support cities in assessing different financial and fiscal incentives for promoting investment favoring the transition to the zero-waste city. In the same way, currently in place incentives will be evaluated and those ones unfavorable will be discouraged or eliminated. These financial and fiscal incentives would lead to the prevention of waste generation, increase in the collection and recycling rate of recyclables, increase the use of recycled materials, encourage circularity models, promote green production and sustainable consumption. The most promising mechanisms and incentives to contribute to the Zero Waste goal will be developed and put in place. Within the assessment and development of incentives the access to finance for the informal sector will be considered and ensured. Such incentives could include Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), tax incentives for investment, tariff setting for waste collection, landfill/disposal taxes/bans (e.g., organic wastes), import taxes or bans on products that are challenging to recycle. Financial incentives will be part and parcel of the Strategic Waste Management Planning as well as Investment in private sector or publicly owned infrastructure and technologies.

This Output will also ensure the design of a Financing Strategy in each of the participating cities to support the effective implementation of Waste Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategies to be developed within Output A.1 In addition, Public Finance as well as Private Finance Instruments will be designed based on the needs and specific local contexts in each of the participating cities. Among the Public and Private Finance Instruments, the following will be considered:

a. Public Finance: - Fiscal Revenue (local tax and government contributions to municipal budgets, including taxes on waste) and on-budget Expenditures.; - Municipal bonds and debt.; - Public funds (at the local level).; - Guarantees for loans or other forms of debt (for service providers).; - Public participation in equity of private companies.; - PPPs (concessions or public procurement).; - Counter-guarantee and collateral funds for zero-waste entrepreneurs.; - International inter-municipal / local level cooperation. ; - International development cooperation with local focus (e.g. SDG localization and decentralization funds).; - Climate Finance (especially links to adaptation).

b. Private Finance: - Value-generating investments (e.g. waste-to-energy; green transition, etc.).; - Private Equity (for private initiatives consistent with Zero Waste strategy and PPPs).; - Private Funds investing in ESG / Climate.; - Corporate thematic bonds linked to Zero Waste (e.g. sustainability, social, green, SL bonds, etc.).; - Impact metrics and taxonomies for zero-waste.; - Corporate responsibility (waste reduction strategies) and CSR. ; - Voluntary compensation for externalities (i.e. voluntary carbon market model applied to waste).; - Sustainability disclosure regulations for publicly traded companies.

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Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.1:

a. Adapt taxation instruments and authorization and control instruments to support the formalization of the waste marketing chain.

Crucial activities in the materials recovery chain are presently conducted informally, involving small warehouses that serve as intermediaries in the trade of plastic, scrap, paper, and other materials. On the other hand, regulatory advances in waste management and circular economy require operators to be formalized and have safe, environmentally sound, and traceable operations. Informal activities do not provide any guarantee that landfilling is actually being reduced. On the other hand, they increase the levels of exposure to hazardous chemicals such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs) of vulnerable populations.

This activity will be developed in close collaboration with the General Tax Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance) to assess and modify tax instruments, fostering the formalization of various entities in the recyclable materials commercialization chain. Additionally, actions will be implemented with major companies in the metal, cellulosic, and plastic materials recovery sector to establish a supplier development program, enhancing formality levels in the commercialization chain.

The program will start with actors in the ferrous metals sorting chain in general and WEEE in particular, as the formalization of these entities is a prerequisite for WEEE regulations. Furthermore, an environmental authorization process will be instituted for companies and enterprises in the metal recovery sector, promoting formalization and strengthening the control system for the entire sector.

This activity will safeguard the consultation with informal workers and recycling groups and associations to understand the concerns of formalization for women and men in the informal sector. And it will ensure formalization efforts safeguard livelihoods and that women and men equally have access to formal level employment.

The development of new legal instruments and/or the modification of existing ones resulting from the assessment will be supported within Output A.4.

b. Design and implement a microfinance programme for worker cooperatives and social cooperatives of sorters associated with zero waste projects.

This activity consists of designing a microfinance instrument for cooperatives integrated by waste pickers/sorters, which will leverage SWAP's efforts by creating synergies with existing actors, channels and financing mechanisms for this target audience. The implementation of this instrument will be developed within Output B.3.

This activity will consider consultations with women and men in cooperatives to ensure their priorities are included in microfinance programme.

c. Financial Strategy designed, economic and financial instruments developed, waste recovery market strengthened and returnability promoted.

This activity will support the development of a Financial Strategy in the Great Montevideo as a comprehensive and dynamic framework to guide the national government and municipalities in the collection, allocation, and management of financial resources to effectively and sustainably support the Waste Management Plans and the Zero Waste Strategy designed under Outcome A.1. For its proper design a financial landscape and institutional assessments will be conducted. Development of the strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
In particular, this activity seeks to design (adapt) and develop appropriate financial and/or economic instruments to strengthen the market for recycled products. An assessment of existing or available mechanisms will be carried out and the feasibility of application in Uruguay (design/adaptation and development) will be analysed. The main material flows considered within this activity are plastics and cellulosic materials. The objective is to promote the procurement of products based on recycled materials.

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In addition, instruments to improve the sustainability of material recycling channels will be assessed, ensuring the stability of this destination. This action is key to ensure the sustainability of landfill reduction strategies. Complementarily, the implementation of instruments to prevent the landfilling of waste that can be recycled will be assessed and designed. Finally, the identification of economic instruments that discourage the consumption of non-returnable packaging will be evaluated.

At least 1 financial and/or economic instrument will be developed and implemented.

The activity is linked to the institutional strengthening of the WEEE and packaging systems to be implemented under Outcome A.1, as it aims to ensure the demand for recovered materials within both REP schemes.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.1:

a. Fiscal and Financial incentives assessed, Financial Strategy designed and at least 1 (one) Financial instrument implemented.

This activity will support the development of a Financing Strategy in Tianjin, as a comprehensive and dynamic framework to guide local government in raising, allocating, and managing financial resources to effectively and sustainably support Waste Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategies designed within Output A.1.

The development of the strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
As a first step, a financial landscape and institutional assessments will be conducted for the proper design of the strategy. It will evaluate existing and potential financial and fiscal incentives, analyze the current situation of Tianjin's waste management financial system. Conduct research on financial support policies for the development of a "zero waste city" in Tianjin and propose a Financing Strategy.

This activity will include the evaluation of existing and potential financial mechanisms and incentives for solid waste management in Tianjin, actively promote the innovation of green financial products, services and models, and strengthen financial support for the zero-waste city construction. Improve financial incentives, optimize investment and financing mechanisms.

Lastly, based on the local needs and specific contexts, this activity will support the development and implementation of at least 1 financing instrument.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.1:

a. Fiscal and Financial incentives assessed, Financial Strategy designed and at least 1 (one) Financial instrument implemented.

This activity will support the development of a Financing Strategy in Kocaeli, as a comprehensive and dynamic framework to guide local government in raising, allocating, and managing financial resources to effectively and sustainably support Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy designed within Output A.1. As a first step, a financial landscape and institutional assessments will be conducted for the proper design of the strategy.

In addition, based on the local needs and specific contexts, this activity will support the development and implementation of at least 1 financing instrument.

Development of the strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
This activity will also identify fiscal and financial mechanisms and evaluate its feasibility and effectiveness of implementation in Kocaeli to ensure the operating costs aligned to the Kocaeli´s Integrated Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Management Action Plan (Output 1.1). As a result, recommendations of suitable fiscal and financial mechanisms will be delivered as an input for government authorities decision making.

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b. Support the implementation of financial incentives to prevent waste generation and increase the collection and recovery/recycling rates of recyclable materials.

This activity will identify and classify waste producers by groups (such as: municipal waste, packaging waste, e-waste) in the following sectors: households, commercial establishments, and factories. Based on this classification, an assessment and recommendation of suitable specific tax tariffs and incentives will be developed for each group. The activity will ensure that tax tariffs and incentives respond to barriers and enhance equitable participation of women and men.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.1:

a. Fiscal and Financial incentives assessed, Financial Strategy designed and at least 1 (one) Financial instrument implemented.

This activity will support the development of a Financing Strategy in Freetown, as a comprehensive and dynamic framework to guide local government in raising, allocating, and managing financial resources to effectively and sustainably support Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy designed within Output A.1. As a first step, a financial landscape and institutional assessments will be conducted for the proper design of the strategy.

In addition, based on the local needs and specific contexts, this activity will support the development and implementation of at least 1 financing instrument.

Development of the strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
This activity will also support the evaluation of the implementation and impact of existing fiscal and financial incentives, as well as identify potential ones related to the waste reduction and the adoption of circular models to increase materials circularity. Based on this technical assessment, areas for improvement or simplification will be identified through secondary legal regulations to strengthen the effective implementation of the existing legal framework.

This activity will include:

- Identify and implement budgetary policy and measures as a way to ring-fence relevant sources of revenue for waste management, and to support Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy in Freetown.
- Support Freetown City Council to increase its own source revenue generation to finance wider waste collection coverage.
- Identifying and reconciling inequities and unintended impacts of current taxes to ensure equitability among stakeholders within the waste management value chain. By promoting social justice, economic efficiency, fiscal sustainability, social cohesion, political legitimacy, and poverty alleviation, an equitable tax system contributes to overall societal well-being and prosperity.

Likewise, it will seek to disseminate and strengthen the capacities of companies, MSMEs and associations, especially, so that they can benefit from tax benefits, ensuring the participation of women-led companies, MSMEs, and associations to understand and benefit from financial resource access.
As a result, fiscal and financial policies recommendations will be delivered as an input for government decision making.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.1:

a. Financial Strategy designed and at least 1 (one) Financial instrument implemented.

This activity will support the development of a Financing Strategy in Greater Tunis, as a comprehensive and dynamic framework to guide local government in raising, allocating, and managing financial resources to effectively and

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sustainably support Waste Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategy designed within Output A.1. As a first step, a financial landscape and institutional assessments will be conducted for the proper design of the strategy.

In addition, based on the local needs and specific contexts, this activity will support the development and implementation of at least 1 financing instrument.

Development of the strategy will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.
b. Assess and design a subsidy system for compost-based products according to Tunisian standards (Tunisian standard on the specificities and quality of compost NT 10.44 (2013)

The economic competitiveness of compost depends on various factors, including production costs, market demand, regulatory environment, etc. The objective is to guarantee consumers (citizens, farmers, municipalities, etc.) the competitiveness of compost-based products against chemical fertilizers. One option could be a subsidy through the ecotax, managed by the Ministry of Finance.

This activity will support the assessment, which will include the economic, social and environmental impact, and design a suitable subsidy system. The assessment may consider women's and men's currently engaged in compost-based products and barriers to their access and success in the market.
Raising awareness of targeted consumers, ensuring the participation of women-led enterprises, on the benefits resulting from the subsidy will be supported by Output D.1.

Output B.2. Investment plan and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to cover the city waste management developed.

Through this Output the project will support each of the cities for the development of an investment plan and funding measures to secure larger scale investments for waste management and disposal infrastructure (transfer stations, sanitary landfills, waste- to-energy plants, hazardous waste interim storage facilities, industrial recycling plants, etc.). This plan will be complemented by an analysis of optimal financing instruments to cover the cost of MSW management, focusing on ways to create sustainable business models, covering investments in the key infrastructure and daily operational costs. The project will ensure that invest plans are developed in a gender-responsive manner and include resources to support gender and social inclusion outcomes.

For this purpose, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) will be encouraged for different waste streams in cities. The main benefit of using a PPP arrangement is that optimal risk sharing with a private partner delivers better value for the public user[32]. Additionally, it offers policy makers an opportunity to improve the delivery of services and the management of facilities. This Output will support national and local governments to design and set clear conditions for PPP arrangements and projects.

Furthermore, the project will seek to work with bilateral partners and national and international investors, such as International Finance Institutions (IFIs) to support countries and municipalities in complementing larger scale investments for waste-related infrastructure, while encouraging the establishment of inter-municipal partnerships that allow municipalities to join forces and share costs.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.2:

a. Develop inputs for the investment plan (2026-2030 and 2031-2035) on waste management for municipalities within the metropolitan area.

Regarding waste management under the jurisdiction of the municipalities, there is a financing gap that hinders the achievement of the goals committed to in the National Waste Management Plan. As a challenge, there is a lack of accounting information on revenues and costs of municipal waste management that prevents adequate financial planning.

[32] See UNDP's webinar on PPPs and zero waste/circular economy: https://www.sparkblue.org/system/files/2022-06/Zero%20Waste%20Workshop%20Summary.pdf

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In this context, this activity aims to support the design of the municipal waste management budgets. This implies, for each municipality, contracting support consultancies to improve information on the flow of funds associated with municipal waste management services. As a result, the need for funding resources for waste management operating costs and necessary infrastructure investment will be projected and will serve as inputs for the investment plans for both the 2026-2030 and 2031-2035 periods. These needs will be determined in line with and to support the implementation of the municipal waste management plans and the zero-waste strategy in the metropolitan area.

The development of the investment plan will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.2:

a. Analyze potential financing tools, including the PPP model. Conduct research on market-based investment and financing mechanisms and business models for waste management and disposal infrastructure in the process of the "zero waste city" development.

Conducting research on market-based investment and financing mechanisms and business models for the zero-waste city construction. Assess the current status of the application of public-private partnership (PPP) and other financing tools in the zero-waste city construction. and put forward an investment plan for the zero-waste city construction in Tianjin. Explore the establishment of an incentive mechanism for project matching funds for pilot demonstrations of zero waste city development.

The development of the investment plan will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.2:

a. Support larger-scale investments and developing financing methods for waste management and disposal infrastructure (such as transfer stations, waste storage areas, waste-to-energy facilities, temporary storage of hazardous wastes).

In line with Output B.1, support the development of an investment plan to support and ensure fundings for the Kocaeli´s province integrated waste management facilities (such as Mechanical Separation Facility, Pre-Treatment Facilities-bio drying and SRF, composting facilities). This aims to support the management of the mixed municipal wastes collected within the borders of Kocaeli, excluding waste fractions collected separately at the source, in accordance with circular economy principles and to achieve recovery targets in accordance with the National Zero Waste Management System. The development of the investment plan will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

In particular, the following required investment to address barriers related to the municipal waste infrastructure and the management according to the National Waste Management and Kocaeli´s Action Plan, reviewing short-term and long-term solutions to strengthen the design of waste collection, transportation, separation method and recycling systems for different waste fractions, enhancing the waste management system compatible with the zero-waste strategy. The following will be considered:

- Optimization of the dual collection system to collect biodegradable waste separately from the sources, especially district bazaar, chain markets (greengrocer section), cafeterias of industrial enterprises, restaurants, and food factories without mixing with mixed waste. Selection of the location for the facilities to be established for the recycling of separately collected biodegradable wastes. Collection vehicles suitable for transporting more than one waste fraction with a single vehicle.
- Preparing a regional (city) recyclable waste infrastructure implementation plan and supporting the pilot applications for the necessary infrastructure to collect packaging waste separately from households and other sources without mixing with mixed wastes.

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- Enhance of Civic amenity center (CACs) - Environmentally Friendly Training and Awareness Centers.
- Strengthening management of waste that includes hazardous chemicals and disposal infrastructure. This includes: i) establishing facilities for washing and reusing agricultural packaging waste and/or final disposal with the best technologies; ii) Recycling or controlled disposal of bulky household items (such as sponge mattresses, refrigerators) containing chemicals.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.2:

a. Develop an Investment Plan for Freetown.

This activity will support the required inputs to design an investment plan for Freetown to ensure funding measures to secure larger scale investments for waste management and disposal infrastructure in Freetown. As a challenge, there is a lack of accounting information on revenues and costs of municipal waste management that prevents adequate financial planning. In particular, fundings for improvement on the collection rate and coverage will be sought. The needs will be determined in line with and to support the implementation of the Waste Management Plans and the zero-waste strategy in the city.

The development of the investment plan will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.2:

a. Support the 4 governorates of Greater Tunis in the development of an investment plan and financing measures aimed at ensuring larger-scale investments in waste management, a treatment and disposal infrastructure planned aligned to the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy in Greater Tunis.

This plan will be complemented by an analysis of optimal financing instruments to cover the cost of managing household and similar waste, focusing on means of creating sustainable business plans, covering investments in key infrastructure and daily operational costs.

The development of the investment plan will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental, economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF that has been prepared for the project.

b. Design and regulate intermunicipal cooperation framework for at least 4 municipalities in Greater Tunis. The objective is to prepare the conditions for joint project toward Zero waste goal in Greater Tunis.

The inter-municipal cooperation aims the creation of a collaboration of several municipalities with the aim of providing a joint public service, reducing and saving costs, and sharing risks in relation to the Zero waste objective. This activity aims to design a sustainable and concrete concept based on existing practices at the international level and in Tunisia. The experience of the intermunicipal cooperation between 17 municipalities of Bizerte is a great example to consider accelerating the process and built the cooperation.

The concept must take into account the national regulatory and financial framework and the specificities of the local context, including gender considerations. The "to be designed projects" within the intermunicipal cooperation should be based on and integrated approach and circular economy models aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy and Waste Management Plan.

Output B.3. Green finance mechanisms established for supporting green production and consumption, and circular business.

This Output will support cities in assessing current barriers that inhibit investment and financial flows from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors to green production and consumption towards a zero waste and zero pollution city; and explore innovative green finance instruments to overcome them. Barriers will be assessed from the perspective of end users, industries, midstream stakeholders (e.g., retailers), recyclers, and public authorities. These mechanisms will aim to foster the development of circular business models, promote innovation for the design of safer and more sustainable products (products reusability, reparability, or recyclability), and optimization of

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production processes (resource efficiency), as well as greener consumption patterns (segregation at source, eco labeling, etc.). Potential mechanisms would be blended concessional green loans, municipal green bonds, crowd-financing, performance-based financing, on-bill financing, insurance, among others. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be promoted to include major actors in financial markets, banking institutions, national development banks, investors, micro-finance institutions, insurance companies along with public sector.

As a result, suitable and affordable green mechanisms will be recommended and established within the cities, ensuring the proper access by different targeted stakeholders' groups. Complementary measures such as policies, regulations will be considered under Output A.4, and awareness raising activities and behavior change initiatives will be addressed through Output D.1.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.3:

a. Design financing instruments for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs) within the framework of the National Development Agency (ANDE - Access to Finance programmes) aimed at reconverting their production processes.

This activity seeks to design new green financing instruments for accessing financing for micro and small enterprises -or adapt existing instruments- to support the reconversion of productive processes to reduce the generation of waste and POPs in productive activities, as well as to support material reuse and recycling processes to increase circularity and reduce landfilling.

This instrument is in synergy with the guidelines of the National Circular Economy Strategy, in its cross-cutting chapter on financing the circular economy. It provides guidelines to generate a Circular Economy categorization system for the financial system, with technical, environmental, social and governance standards, in order to guide and provide a common language to the ecosystem of Circular Economy actors.

Additionally, this activity will benefit and make synergies with the ongoing efforts of UNDP CO in the sustainable finance strategy for Uruguay[33]. In particular, the GCF Readiness Project proposal "Aligning and increasing public and private financial flows towards Uruguay climate commitments and priorities."

b. Implement the microfinance programme (Output B.1) for worker cooperatives and social cooperatives of sorters associated with zero waste projects.

This activity consists of supporting cooperatives composed of waste pickers/sorters through a microfinance program. This activity will be implemented within the existing support and access to financing programs promoted by the National Development Agency (ANDE) and the National Cooperative Institute (INACOOP).

In close coordination with ANDE and the financial system, support will be given to cooperatives through the design and implementation of financial instruments such as guarantees and interest rate subsidies, as well as enhance their capacities. It is expected to support at least 9 worker and social cooperatives (an average of 3 cooperatives per year during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of project implementation is estimated). These cooperatives should either be formalized or in the process of formalization and be engaged in projects related to strategies or actions aimed at waste reduction (such as repairs, product leasing services, second-hand sales, material recovery, sorting, and recycling). Selection criteria will include environmental and social criteria and will prioritize the participation of cooperatives led by women.

The following scopes will be prioritized:

- Repair and second life of EEE, toys, furniture.

- Environmental adaptation projects for material recovery operations that guarantee adequate management of POPs.

- Synergies with the private sector and EPR systems operating in the country.

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The selection criteria will be determined in the framework of the project steering committee and the selection will be made through an open and competitive process. It will be followed by an environmental and social screening of the selected activities to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) based on identified associated risks.

Finally, this activity will benefit and make synergies with the ongoing efforts of UNDP CO in the sustainable finance strategy for Uruguay[34]. In particular, the GCF Readiness Project proposal "Aligning and increasing public and private financial flows towards Uruguay climate commitments and priorities."

c. Design instruments and implement a development programme to promote the installation and/or consolidation of Circular Economy industrial and/or science and technology parks in the metropolitan area (examples: Polo Tecnológico Industrial del Cerro, Polo de economía circular de Pando - Canelones, among others).

In the metropolitan area there are industrial parks or scientific-technological parks that were created with the objective of promoting circular economy practices (such as the Pando Circular Economy Pole in Canelones) or to receive companies whose activities are aligned and could enhance circular economy (Cerro Industrial Technological Pole in Montevideo). The purpose of this activity is to design and implement a strategic development program to promote the consolidation of existing industrial and/or scientific-technological parks. At the same time, it aims to encourage the establishment of new parks with a circular economy focus, promoting synergies among various productive and service activities.

This activity will ensure that gender criteria and mandates are included in the strategic development programme, such as ensuring women and men have equal access to employment opportunities, the concerns and priorities of women and men are addressed in consolidation and establishment of new parks, etc.

The main lines of action will be:

- Design the strategic plan for the development of existing industrial parks in the departments of Canelones and Montevideo, as well as conduct a feasibility analysis of a installing a technology park in San José.

- Business incubator program, including gender criteria, aimed at innovation and capacity building projects focused on zero waste strategies (development of new materials, value addition, technology services that support the circular economy).

- Implementation of at least three demonstration projects (with gender targets) that enable circularity among the park's activities. Such as: i) Generation of energy from waste (steam or electric power) for park users.; ii) Water circularity in the park's processes, enabling reuse processes. iii) Business model towards zero waste strategy resulting from the Incubator programme. Each demonstration project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.3:

a. Research on the design, pricing and risk management of green financial instruments, such as green loans, green bonds, green funds and green insurance, and carry out research on green financial policies and innovation of green financial products and services to promote the construction of "zero waste city". Explore the feasibility of applying green financial instruments in project demonstration activities.

Through this activity, the design, pricing and risk management of green financial products, such as green loans, green bonds, green funds and green insurance, will be assessed, as well as the integration of the concept of "zero waste city" into financial services, so as to provide technical support and decision-making references for green financial policymaking, market development and practical innovation.

This activity will be developed in close coordination and engaging communication with key stakeholders (such as the Tianjin Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Tianjin Supervisory Bureau of the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the Tianjin Supervisory Bureau of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, etc.,) to formulate one

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green finance incentive policy, and to promote the qualification of at least 10 enterprises (such as manufacturing, resource recycling and utilization sectors can qualify for financing in the activity of the promotion of the construction of a "Zero Waste City". The participation of women-led enterprises will be sought.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.3:

a. Develop financing models that encourage the development of circular business models and support innovative green financial mechanisms for the design of safer and more sustainable products.

Define suitable financial instruments or modify existing ones to facilitate access to funding for micro and small enterprises in cooperation with MARKA (eastern Marmara development agency). These instruments will be directed towards promoting the transformation of production processes to minimize waste and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and material recycling processes to enhance circularity.

In addition, this activity will ensure capacity building in enterprises through training and information dissemination on available green finance mechanisms and how to access them, mainly micro and small enterprises (such as the automotive sub-industry and the construction materials sub-industry).

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.3:

a. Design financing instruments for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs)

In coordination with financial institutions, this activity seeks to design new green financing instruments -or adapt existing instruments- for accessing financing for micro and small enterprises to support the reconversion of productive processes to reduce the generation of waste and POPs in productive activities, as well as to support material reuse and recycling processes to increase circularity and reduce landfilling. The Project will strengthen the circular economy capacities of the prioritized financial institutions so that they can develop or modify their financial products.

In addition, support will be provided to generate capacities and financial education so that prioritized companies and associations (mainly MSMEs) can develop bankable circular economy projects that facilitate their access to credit, in order to reduce their gaps in access to formal financing. Gender gaps will be considered, as well as the informality of waste pickers, in order to strengthen capacities in the development of adequate financing to ensure equitable access.

Through this activity at least 30 MSMEs will be technically assisted to access funds destined to the implementation of circular business models, promote innovation for the design of safer and more sustainable products (products reusability, reparability, or recyclability), and optimization of production processes (resource efficiency), as well as greener consumption patterns (segregation at source, eco labeling, etc.). For the selection of enterprises gender mandates for competitive fund, including development of anti-harassment policies, gender parity in employment and decision making will be included,

b. Design and implementation of a Competitive Fund for cooperatives integrated by waste pickers/sorters.

The project will design and implement a competitive and transparent process to finance initiatives that promote activities aimed at waste reduction (such as repairs, product leasing services, second-hand sales, material recovery, sorting, and recycling).

These cooperatives should either be formalized or in the process of formalization.

The design of the competitive fund should include at least the criteria for the selection and evaluation of proposals, including environmental and social criteria, the formats for the presentation of proposals, the processes to be followed, calls for proposals, monitoring and evaluation systems, among others. A strategy for the dissemination of the Competitive Fund must also be developed. As a result of the evaluation process, at least 12 cooperatives will be selected to receive support from the Project (up to USD 5,000). This will be followed by an environmental and social screening of the selected activities to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an ESMP based on identified associated risks.

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The following waste streams will be prioritized: electronics; plastics; construction; organic; tires.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.3:

a. Support the development of green finance mechanisms.

Through this Output the Project will establish partnership with financial institutions and strengthen their capacity and understanding to develop financial products that would be tailored to encourage the development of circular business models aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy. In particular, support to the reconversion of productive processes to reduce the generation of waste and POPs/UPOPs in productive activities, will be sought.

In addition, work with the targeted private sector (mainly micro, small and medium size organizations) to build their financial capacity in developing bankable projects and loan/investment applications and subsequently apply for access to credit. The project will train through workshops and awareness raising events micro, small, medium-sized and large enterprises that are currently working within the automotive and textile industries to increase awareness of due diligence, compliance with regulations, and access to different types of green finance sources.

Subsequently, the project will select at least two (2) two micro, small or medium-sized enterprises aligned to the scope of the project and technically assist them to access the green funds provided by the financial institutions. One (1) enterprise will be selected from the automotive industry, and one (1) will be selected from the textile industry. The technical assistance may include the development of a business plan, marketing, and linkage with suitable green funds.

The enterprises will be evaluated and selected through a call and application requirements (proposal template, budget, implementation period, monitoring, reporting, and supporting documentation) to be defined during project implementation. The evaluation criteria will incorporate environmental, social and gender considerations and will promote the empowerment of women in the sector. Selection of the activities will be followed by an environmental and social screening of the selected activities to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an ESMP based on identified associated risks.

The project will ensure the tracking of the monitoring and reporting activities for the progress of each initiative.

b. Develop and implement a microfinance programme for social cooperatives.

This activity aims to design a programme to provide financial support to existing social cooperatives which are currently engaged in projects aligned to reducing waste landfilling (such as repairs, product leasing services, second-hand sales, material recovery, sorting, and recycling). These cooperatives should either be formalized or in the process of formalization. The programme will Include gender criteria and targets for cooperatives, including number of women in cooperative, in decision-making roles, benefitting from cooperative resources, etc

The project will target social cooperatives linked to packaging waste and E-waste and will support at least four (4) social cooperatives, to strengthen their operations considering BAT/BEP. For the selection of the cooperatives, a call of proposals will be developed, the selection criteria, including environmental and social criteria, will be designed during project implementation, and a transparent selection process will be ensured. Selection will be followed by an environmental and social screening of the selected activities to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an ESMP based on identified associated risks.

The following scopes will be prioritized:

- Repair and reuse of electronic and electrical equipment and materials.
- Enhancement of EPR systems: packaging and electronics, through synergies with the private sector.
- Collection, sorting and recycling of packaging and electronic and electrical equipment.

Output B.4. EPR schemes developed in key sectors with associated capacity building of stakeholder. Market for recyclables created.

Through this Output the project will conduct technical economic feasibility analysis for the development of EPR schemes for prioritized waste streams. EPR schemes can create a financially sustainable system for the collection,

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transportation, and recycling of materials, and improve their circularity of materials through modifications in both the upstream and downstream ends of the value chain.

Aligned to the previous assessment, this Output will also support the development and implementation of demonstration activities for the adoption of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes to evidence its technical and financial sustainability. It will also ensure that effective processes and infrastructure are in place for collecting, sorting, recycling, and final disposing of materials in different waste streams. The demonstration activities will encourage segregation at source, promote maximum recycling and/or recovering of materials through sound recycling practices, and ensure sound treatment and disposal of non- recoverable ones.

The following value chains were preliminary identified by the cities to be supported by the project: end of life vehicles (including tires), electronics waste, batteries, plastics packaging/containers, and agricultural plastics among others. The project will engage key stakeholders within the different value chains and boost public-private partnerships for business models implementation. The pilots will also strengthen stakeholders' technical capacities, provide training and guidance on BAT/BEP.

This activity will also support the development/expansion of national markets for recyclables, through developing industries that are able to turn recyclables into new products and creating markets for the uptake of these recycled products (e.g., adding the requirements of using recycled materials above a minimum percentage, recyclable packaging in the public procurement and practices).

As a result, EPR scheme standards will be developed and recommended for regulations drafting. The implementation of EPR regulations is a powerful measure to improve both the quantity and quality of what gets recycled, as well as extending the useful life of materials, thereby supporting the acceleration to a circular economy.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.4:

a. Demonstration projects aligned with waste valorization and value addition of recycled materials for regulated streams with EPR.

At least two demonstration projects are foreseen, one under an agreement with the private sector (VALE Plan) within the framework of the packaging management system in Uruguay (US$50,000) and the other within the framework of the implementation of the WEEE regulation (US$50,000) in association with the plan to be developed. The main objective of these two projects is to deal with fractions of materials that currently have difficulties to be recovered and marketed within the framework of both Extended Product Responsibility schemes. This activity will be implemented in close coordination with the private sector. Each demonstration project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

b. Conduct economic studies and improve information management for the promotion of the recyclable materials market and support decision making.

The economic studies will target the following lines:

- Economic studies on the production and commercialization chain of recycled materials, as well as related economic sectors, related to potential requirements regarding packaging restrictions.

- Monitoring and generation of basic information on the costs of packaging waste recovery systems and their eventual impact on the price of products. This supports the improvement of the efficiency of the system and allows the experience to be shared with other countries in the region (national studies accompanying the implementation of the new Packaging Plan, including the deposit-refund system module).

- Development of proposals to promote the recyclables market, complementary to the economic instruments addressed in Activity B1.

- Strengthening of the packaging traceability system.

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China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.4:

a. Research domestic and international EPR policies and case experiences in the vehicle, e-waste and battery industries, conduct technical and economic feasibility analyses of EPR activities in the automotive products, e-waste and battery industries in Tianjin, and put forward policy recommendations.

Conduct research on the EPR model for the vehicle industry, including theoretical and policy research on the extended producer responsibility system, clarifying the boundaries of the responsibilities of stakeholders, and how to establish a synergistic mechanism.

As a result, a policy recommendation on EPR implementation will be developed.

b. Carry out EPR one (1) demonstrations in the vehicle industry to promote maximum recycling and/or material recovery at source and ensure proper treatment and disposal of non-recyclable materials.

Promote maximum recycling and/or material recovery at source through demonstration at one vehicle manufacturer and upstream and downstream and ensure that non-recyclable materials are handled and disposed of appropriately. The demonstration project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.4:

a. Develop Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes supporting recyclable market creation. This activity will support packaging waste and electronic waste streams in municipal waste.

This activity will include the implementation of two (2) demonstration activities (one per each of the selected waste streams) for establishing and evidencing a financially sustainable model for the collection, transportation, reuse, recovery and recycling of packaging waste and electronics waste, improving the circularity of materials within an EPR scheme. The model design will ensure the effective processes and infrastructure for the collection, classification, recover, reuse, recycling and final disposal of the waste streams. Each demonstration project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

b. Develop an Extender Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for plastics waste in agricultural activity.

This activity will support the implementation of a pilot project destined to design an effective EPR scheme for ensuring the sound management of plastics (including agrochemical containers) within the agricultural activity in rural area. In addition, proper environmental sound management of expired agricultural chemicals will be ensured. A technical and economic feasibility analysis will be conducted. This activity will conduct a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

This activity will include: i) Improving the collection system of the agricultural plastics waste in the villages; ii) Developing a recycling system for the agricultural plastics waste to be collected from the villages; iii) Ensuring the distribution of responsibilities with relevant parties in the public and private sectors for the management of agricultural wastes and making the necessary arrangements.

The pilot will focus on the application of BAT/BEP for the management of agricultural waste plastics and will look into proper handling: storage, rinsing, shredding, compacting and recycling into semi-finished products. In particular, potential recovery of materials through recycling will be sought. In addition, the pilot will include activities for minimization of plastic use and waste generation as well as the assessment and adoption of alternatives for plastic of agricultural use. Results of pilot will be used to identify the best technologies/practices that can be projected and deployed at national level in a further stage, as well as provide proper technical inputs for drafting related legal instruments.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.4:

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a. Develop and implement EPR mechanisms for plastics packaging.

Through this Output the project will support pilot projects aiming at evidence technical and economic feasibility of the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Mechanisms within the plastics packaging value chain. For that purpose, two (2) pilot projects will be supported: i) Reuse-Refill pilots of food and beverage (F&B) plastic containers in small retailers and/or in food restaurants; ii) Plastic waste reduction through deposit-return scheme for bottles/containers of different brands or producers. Gender-responsive approaches, indicators, and targets in pilot projects will be included.

Each pilot project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

The following should be considered:

i) Reuse-Refill pilots in Freetown:

- Scope**:** Refilling Services (voluntary) to be implemented by large and/or medium size companies, through small retailers and fast-food chain, which are to be responsible of containers logistics and cleaning and management.
- Engage Stakeholders: retailers, brands (to be defined), food restaurants.
- Conduct an assessment of small retailers (mainly linked to the socio-economic sectors) documenting their business models through the analysis of a representative sampling. Based on the assessment, design accurate proposals which will include a business model for plastic reduction for each of the types of small retailers. The following will be considered: Bulk dispensers, Refillable bottles, collection chain for plastic bottles and other containers + reverse logistics.
- Implement the proposed model in an iterative way, i.e. testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation.
- Monitor and measure the model results (based on defined targets), both in an economic and in a technical way.
- Feedback on the results of iterative implementation, review the design of the scheme and document partial and final results.
- Develop Feasibility study
- Develop Business model
- Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

ii) Deposit-return scheme for bottles/containers:
- Scope**:** Voluntary Deposit-Refund to be implemented by large or medium size beverage and food products' companies, through supermarket (chain) or other collection points, through automated or hand operated system.
- Engage Stakeholders: Beer producers, other beverages producers, supermarkets or other retailers, and SMEs specialized deposit-refund systems' manufacturers.
- Conduct an assessment of large retailers documenting their business models. Based on the assessment, design accurate proposals for Food and beverage brands: The following will be considered: automated collection and hand collection.
- Implement the proposed model in an iterative way, i.e. testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation.
- Monitor and measure the model results (based on defined targets), both in an economic and in a technical way.
- Feedback on the results of iterative implementation, review the design of the scheme and document partial and final results.
- Develop Feasibility study
- Develop Business model

- Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.4:

a. Enhance EPR mechanisms by implementing a deposit/return scheme for plastics bottles.

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Through this Output the Project will support the implementation of one (1) demonstration activity to demonstrate the feasibility of implementation of the deposit/return mechanism. The deposit return system will be implemented by large or medium size beverage companies through supermarket or other collection points through automated operated system (such as reverse vending machines). Apply not only to plastic but other packaging materials may be considered (such as cans). This activity will strengthen the existing ECOLEF recovery system. Gender-responsive approaches, indicators, and targets in pilot project will be included.

The demonstration activity will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

For the implementation of this demonstration activity, the following should be considered:

i) Engage a supermarket chain/other collection point in conjunction with 2/3 brands of beverages. Analyse and define the most appropriate geographic and demographic selection for the implementation of the demonstration activity (Urban area).

ii) Assess and design an accurate proposal for the deposit/return scheme model. Negotiate with the engaged supermarkets and the brands the scheme of the deposit/return to be tested in the initiative, including the analysis of the most appropriate option for the automated return system (machine, barcode).

iii) Implement the proposed scheme in an iterative way, i.e. testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation.

iv) Monitor and measure the operation results, both in an economic (especially cost of reimbursement) and in a technical way (for ex: how many units at a time are reimbursed)

v) Feedback on the results of iterative implementation, review the design of the scheme and document partial and final results.

vi) Develop Feasibility study. Develop Business model.

vii) Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

Output B.5. Replication and Scale up Strategy, with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms.

A replication and scale-up strategy will be defined in each of the cities to support the spread of technical and capacity-building project benefits based on the different pilot activities; to harness compliant treatment facilities and leverage their resources to make a better business case for their operation; to support any potential long-term cooperatives of informal waste collectors and initial processors, along with a mechanism to continue spreading of capacity to perform their activities according to standards; foster circular business models and public-private partnerships; propagate sustainable/green production principles and sustainable consumption; attract initial seed investment, and longer-term private sector investment and public revenue- generating models to sustain a profitable and effective waste management systems in the long term.

The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives at national, regional, and global levels to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of desired impact.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.5:

a. Replication and Scale up Strategy developed: this activity will develop a replication and scale up strategy at metropolitan and national level based on the results of each of the pilot projects to be implemented within the scope of the project. This strategy will identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach all relevant stakeholders. In particular, results from pilot projects, including the findings of the environmental and social assessments, implemented within Outputs B3, B4, C2, C3 and C4 will be considered in the strategy.

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The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of objectives.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.5:

a. Replication and Scale up Strategy developed: this activity will develop a replication and scale up strategy at Tianjin and national level based on the results of each of the pilot projects to be implemented within the scope of the project. This strategy will identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach of them. In particular, results from pilot projects, including the findings of the environmental and social assessments, implemented within Outputs B4, C1, C2, C3 and C4 will be considered in the strategy.

The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of objectives.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.5:

a. Replication and Scale up Strategy developed: this activity will develop a replication and scale up strategy at Kocaeli and national level based on the results of each of the pilot projects to be implemented within the scope of the project. This strategy will identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach of them. In particular, results from pilot projects, including the findings of the environmental and social assessments, implemented within Outputs B4, C2, C3 and C4 will be considered in the strategy.

The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of objectives.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.5:

a. Replication and Scale up Strategy developed: this activity will develop a replication and scale up strategy at Kocaeli and national level based on the results of each of the pilot projects to be implemented within the scope of the project. This strategy will identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach of them. In particular, results from pilot projects, including the findings of the environmental and social assessments, implemented within Outputs B3, B4, C1, C2, C3 and C4 will be considered in the strategy.

The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of objectives.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output B.5:

a. Replication and Scale up Strategy developed: this activity will develop a replication and scale up strategy at Greater Tunis and national level based on the results of each of the pilot projects to be implemented within the scope of the project. This strategy will identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach of them. In particular, results from pilot projects, including the findings of the environmental and social assessments, implemented within Outputs B3, B4, C1, C2, C3 and C4 will be considered in the strategy.

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The strategy will also undertake an analysis of feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up. Performance indicators will be determined to monitor and track effective compliance and the achievement of objectives.

COMPONENT 3: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

OUTCOME C: Enhanced sustainable production and consumption through clean production Certifications and eco-labelling of sustainable products and services.

Output C.1. "Hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified.

Through this Output the project will support cities in assessments to identify current critical sectors where unsustainable consumption and production patterns have been identified. The assessment will identify industries and characterize their processes as well as assess products available in the local market to quantify available harmful chemicals (with focus on POPs and Mercury). The main purpose is to prioritize interventions and identify suitable circular economy opportunities (business models, industrial symbiosis, etc.) aligned to a zero-waste vision. Furthermore, the findings will support enhancement of political actions to reduce waste generation and hazardous substances and more effectively achieve local/national development planning goals by promoting sustainable production and consumption.

Until the economy has achieved partial or complete circularity, residual wastes that continue to be generated will need to be managed in an environmentally sound manner. In view of this transition the project will contribute to identify needs of segregation for different waste streams in cities with focus on those ones containing hazardous chemicals such as POPs/Mercury, Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP), or any other chemicals of concern, and evaluate available treatment, and disposal technologies in place. The project will support the introduction/adoption of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to upgrade these treatment/disposal processes and avoid or minimize the emissions of POPs and/or Mercury releases. This Output will work on the improvement of existing treatment and disposal facilities (co-processing, incineration, sanitary/security landfills, etc.) as well as the introduction of alternative treatment and disposal practices within the cities. Within this activity, the assessment of health care waste management will be of particular interest.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.1:

a. Electric and electronics valorization in the value chain: WEEE contains an important diversity of materials, many of these materials are scarce and already defined as critical. In the country, the reuse and recycling capacity of these materials is low and in most cases the processes do not add value, resulting in the export of the high-value components. Through the identification and analysis of international precedents and good practices on technologies (BAT/BEP) for the recovery of materials included in WEEE, their feasibility of application in the metropolitan area will be evaluated. The objective is to identify suitable opportunities to expand the recovery processes in the country, taking into account the scale, in order to add more value and avoid the disposal of materials. In addition, the identification of POPs, mercury and other hazardous chemicals will be emphasized for ensuring sound management and minimize exposures to human health, mainly in informal practices.

b. Plastic pollution assessment (including life cycle analysis and risk analysis of the use of chemicals in plastic). This activity will encompass the analysis of the environmental impacts associated with different stages of the plastic's life cycle. Throughout each of these stages, an LCA evaluates various environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water usage, land use, and pollution.

It aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the environmental footprint of plastics, helping stakeholders identify opportunities for improvement and make informed decisions regarding material selection, product design, and waste management strategies.

In particular, the presence and risks resulting from hazardous chemicals will be analyzed and conduct feasibility studies to phase them out. In addition, the impact of eliminating single-use plastics will be analyzed and feasibility studies will be developed to support decision making.

c. Increase organic waste processing capacity in the metropolitan area.

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In the pursuit of reducing waste disposal towards zero landfill, strategies will be developed to promote and/or strengthen composting practices, fostering synergies among the 3 municipalities. Through this activity the project will support at support the implementation of at least one demonstrative project in each municipality aimed at reducing the generation and landfilling of organic waste. Each demonstration project will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

At the same time, strategies will be developed to support existing composting plants in order to upgrade their operations and increase the added value of the produced products.

d. Follow-up of the dismantling process and management of mercury-containing waste from the chlor-alkali plant installed in the department of San José.

During the life of the project, the chlor-alkali plant will be dismantled and converted from mercury cell technology to mercury-free technology. In this process, it will be necessary to manage a very significant volume of mercury-containing waste. This activity is aimed at strengthening the monitoring and certification of the processes to be developed in the productive transformation associated with the management of liabilities and waste with mercury. The activity will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.1:

a. Assess the current situation of food waste classification, collection and disposal in Tianjin, and explore sustainable models to effectively enhance the capacity of community food waste classification, collection and reuse.

A community in Tianjin was selected to carry out a sustainable demonstration activity (150t/y) on the separate collection, recycling and reuse of food waste, to explore a sustainable management model for food waste by conducting a targeted assessment and developing a site-specific ESMP of the process of generating, separating, collecting and recycling food waste in the community, and examining the behavioral patterns of the community residents. Reduction and recycling of food waste will be achieved.

This activity will take into consideration the different behavioral patterns and decision-making roles for women and men in communities and determine roles and priorities for reducing and recycling of food waste.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.1:

a. Support Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in Kocaeli´s sectors where production is concentrated.

This activity will support LCA in facilities where production processes (such as plastics, metal and packaging production among others) are being done with the inclusion of scrap materials (such as metal, paper, plastic) complementary to the raw material. The objective of this activity is to identify negative environmental impacts (mainly linked to the presence/release of hazardous chemicals such as UPOPs) of existing processes and technically assist them for improvement (e.g. phase out/substitute chemicals of concern, minimize emissions/releases, etc.) and minimization of negative impacts.

For that purpose, the project will support at least three (3) pilot applications. Each pilot will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

b. Upgrade Existing Treatment and Disposal Processes.

This activity will support existing recycling facilities (such as packaging, electronics recycling among others) and disposal facilities (such as hazardous waste processing, hazardous waste thermal disposal) with focus on hazardous waste containing POPs/Mercury, Pesticides or other harmful chemicals. The objective is to upgrade existing treatment and disposal processes through the assessment and introduction of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to minimize environmental impacts. For that purpose, the project will support at

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least three (3) process improvement practices. The activity will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.1:

a. Upgrade Existing Treatment and Disposal Facilities: Dumpsites and Healthcare waste treatment.

Dumpsites: This activity will support the evaluation of existing dumpsites in Freetown: Kingtom and Grivelle bridge. The initial assessment will provide information of the baseline current operation in each of the dumpsites: waste streams (including available hazardous waste), volumes, traceability, and available management practices (the presence of open burning practices as well as informal workers activities will be considered). Based on this evaluation, a plan will be developed and implemented to enhance waste management practices in the mentioned dumpsites by promoting the implementation of environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous waste or other waste, best environmental practices (BEP), and best available techniques (BAT). The plan may introduce the Installation of weighbridges to provide accurate measurement, traceability, compliance and monitoring. In addition, it will also take into consideration local informal waste pickers in order to regularize and improve their working conditions by articulating with local authorities. This activity will undergo an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) to identify all associated risks and a site-specific ESMP developed and implemented to ensure that they are eliminated or reduced.

Healthcare waste treatment: the project will support the technical assessment of existing treatment and disposal technologies for health care waste management In Freetown.

This activity will be developed in close coordination with the Ministry of Health (The 34 Military Hospital) as the lead Agency on health-related issues.

Firstly, the project will ensure that there is a suitable segregation within the health facilities, including COVID waste segregation. Adequate segregation includes appropriate labelling and waste receptacle available in suitable areas at the point of generation. Additionally, on site transportation will be defined together with a storage location sized according to quantities and frequency of collection of each facility. Through this activity the project will also promote the prevention of waste generation in order to minimize volumes and enable sustainability. This activity will undergo an ESIA to identify all associated risks and a site-specific ESMP developed and implemented to ensure that they are eliminated or reduced.

To minimize hazardous chemicals emissions, the project will evaluate healthcare waste treatment/disposal technologies, technical and economically viable for each facility, design a plan to enhance the healthcare waste management through the introduction of BEP/BAT (by upgrading existing processes such as incinerators or introducing new ones) to ensure that waste that cannot be avoided is treated and disposed of in a safe, economical and environmentally sustainable manner. The options may include security cells, autoclaves, etc.

b. Hotspots of unsustainable production and consumption.

This activity will support the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown. The assessment will identify industries and characterize their processes as well as assess products available in the local market to quantify available harmful chemicals (with focus on POPs and Mercury). The main purpose is to prioritize interventions and identify suitable circular economy aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy in Freetown. Furthermore, the findings will support enhancement of political actions to reduce waste generation and hazardous substances.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.1:

a. Assess and identify hot spots of unsustainable production within the textile and the automotive sector in Greater Tunis.

This activity will support the identification and characterization of existing production processes within the automotive and textile sector to quantify available harmful chemicals (with focus on POPs and Mercury). As a result

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of the assessment, this activity will provide recommendation on policies and action plans destined to reduce waste generation, increase reuse and recyclability on the products available in the market, as well as reducing/replacing hazardous chemicals towards sustainable production processes within the targeted sectors.

In alignment to this assessment, a strategy to enhance industrial symbiosis will be developed. To ensure this, a coordination body will be created between industrial associations available Greater Tunis to enable and foster communication, information exchange, collaboration, and partnerships among them to encourage the implementation of identified opportunities.

b. Strengthen RDF from non-recyclable waste process within the cement industry in Greater Tunis.

Currently, the Ministry of Environment is working on the development of two RDF related decrees: i) Decree establishing the conditions for the production and transport of RDF, ii) Decree establishing the conditions for the installations using RDF.

In addition, an RDF production process is now under development in Djebel El West cement plant, that is using non-recyclable textiles waste to produce RDF.

This activity will support the assessment of the ongoing RDF processes, destined to non-recyclable wastes, to ensure the proper alignment with Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to ensure the avoidance or minimization of POPs emissions and/or Mercury releases.

As a result of the assessment, recommendations for upgrading on going processes as well as giving technical inputs to improve the related decrees will be delivered.

c. Enhance green and food waste composting.

This activity aims to support the creation of a composting unit to provide Greater Tunis with installed capacity for green and food waste composting to decrease the landfilling of organic waste. Currently, there is no operative unit for composting treatment in Greater Tunis. The composting unit will be constructed and operated by an inter-communal body to be created by the 4 municipalities and the intermunicipal cooperation will be supported by the framework developed within Output B2. The project will technically support the design of the composting facility and will be operating within one of the partner municipalities. Each composting unit will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP developed and implemented to ensure that they are eliminated or reduced.

The produced compost will be offered for free, for citizens who bring their clean green and organic waste to the facility. The municipality can use the compost for its own gardening operations as well.

The creation of the green and food waste composting unit will consider the successful experience of Bizerte municipality in terms of organic waste composting. The project is running since 2019 and considered the main successful experience in the country.

Output C.2. Capacity built in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste.

Through this Output the project will support demonstration activities to evidence effective practices to phase out chemicals of concern (with focus on POPs/Mercury) in prioritized value chains identified in the cities. The activity will conduct facility/entity assessments and subsequently train industries and private sector entities on the assessment/selection and introduction of safer/cleaner alternatives into existing processes, the optimization of production processes (cleaner production) and familiarize them with the benefits of safer alternatives and cleaner production processes. This activity will contribute to minimizing harmful substances contained in products and consequently in waste streams, facilitating the recovery and recycling of materials, thus diverting waste from landfills as well as minimizing impact to health and the environment.

The following sectors have been identified by the cities for the development of the pilot activities: Electronics; Building and Construction; Packaging; Textiles; and Automotive.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.2:

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a. Call for proposals to support business models aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy. This activity will design and implement a Competitive Fund for initiatives that develop business models aligned to the zero-waste strategy in the metropolitan area, with focus on electronics, organic and plastic packaging. It will be designed as a competitive and transparent process to finance initiatives and among the criteria to be included in its design is that MSMEs will be prioritized, especially those led by young people and women. The design should include at least the criteria for the selection (which will include environmental and social criteria, as well as gender criteria) and evaluation of proposals, the formats for the presentation of proposals, the processes to be followed, calls for proposals, monitoring and evaluation systems, among others. A strategy for the dissemination of the Competitive Fund must also be developed, ensuring the participation of women´s groups and women´s business associations. As a result of the evaluation process, at least 8 MSMES will be selected within the metropolitan area to receive support from the Project. There will be two calls (estimated budget for each call is $425,000). At least four projects will be selected in each call, and each project will have a maximum duration of 18 months. The calls will be designed in order to operate with the project´s fundings and private sector counterpart.

The prioritized proposals should encourage activities destined to the reduction of waste generation, with emphasis on packaging waste, WEEE and organic waste. The selection criteria will be determined by the project steering committee, and the selection will be made through an open and competitive process. This will be followed by an environmental and social screening of the selected activities to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an ESMP based on identified associated risks. This activity aims to select at least 4 women-led initiatives.

Pilot projects are expected to address:

- Packaging: reduce packaging waste; phase-out of harmful chemicals from plastic production; increase reuse and recyclability; identify and introduce alternatives to harmful chemical additives.

- Electronics: increase reuse and repair services; reduce waste generation; phase-out of harmful chemicals of concern, etc.

- Organic: reduce waste generation; design of organic waste management tools and models, phase-out of harmful chemicals of concern, substitution of chemical fertilizers by organic fertilizers, etc.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.2:

a. Carry out demonstration activities to reduce toxic and harmful chemicals in automotive coating additives.

Demonstration including:

Reduction of UV-328 through technological transformation and equipment upgrading.

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy conservation, adoption of clean energy, etc. Reduce waste and chemical generation in the production process through green packaging and green procurement, etc.

The project will support the implementation of at least 1 (one) demonstration activity to reduce toxic and harmful chemicals in automotive coating additives. The criteria for implementation of these projects will be defined by the Coordinating Committee once the project is initiated. The activity will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.2:

a. Call for project proposals.

This activity will support the development of a competitive fund for initiatives that develop business models in the intensive industrial sectors in Kocaeli aimed at promoting eco-design and sustainable production processes aligned to the zero-waste strategy. The following industries will be of special interest: construction, automotive, packaging, and chemical. The project call will be conducted openly and competitively in cooperation with Kocaeli Chamber of Industry, ensuring coordination with women’s groups and women’s business associations, such as the Kocaeli

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Association of Businesswomen and Executives (KOİDER) and Foundation for the Support of Women's Work (KEDV). The Call design should include at least the criteria for the selection and evaluation of proposals (gender criteria for selection will be ensured), the formats for the presentation of proposals, the processes to be followed, calls for proposals, monitoring, and evaluation systems, among others. The evaluation criteria will include: waste reduction, use of substitute chemicals or alternative materials instead of harmful chemicals, use of recovered materials instead of raw materials, and eco-designs that will prevent the release of UPOPs, among others to be determined during project implementation ensuring its alignment to sustainable production and social and environmental standards.

This activity will support the implementation of at least five (5) selected initiatives, aiming to support at least 2 women-led initiatives. Each initiative will undergo an environmental and social screening to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an ESMP based on identified associated risks.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.2:

a. Enhance plastics packaging production. This activity will be implemented in close coordination with Milla Group of Companies, a major player in the plastic industry in Freetown.

This activity will support the assessment of plastics packaging production processes (design, manufacturing process and raw material used) within Milla Group and implement a demonstration activity to enhance plastics packaging production through phase out chemicals of concern by identifying suitable green alternatives, increase products recyclability, and prevent plastics packaging waste generation. Common types of plastic include low-density polyethylene (LDPE); polyvinyl chloride (PVC); high-density polyethylene (HDPE); polystyrene (PS); polyethylene terephthalate (PET); and polyurethane (PUR) which may contain chemicals of concern to humans.

This activity will conduct a targeted assessment of the planned activities and develop an ESMP based on identified associated risks.
For the implementation of the demonstration activity, the following will be considered:

Pilot and conditions design:

- Scope: enhance plastics packaging production processes by considering the following interventions: phase out chemicals of concern, increase recyclability in products, and prevent plastics packaging waste generation.
- Targets: Set suitable targets (percentage) for the interventions: waste reduction; chemicals substitutions; recyclability.
- Plastics Packaging materials: LDPE; PVC; HDPE; PS; PET; PUR.
- Stakeholders: Milla Group; Brands, Retailers.

Operative steps:

- Conduct an assessment of existing plastics packaging production processes. Select a "low hanging fruit" plastic packaging production process which is easier to support in its enhancement.
- Design accurate proposals which will include a business model for enhancement production processes through phasing out chemicals of concern, increasing products recyclability, and preventing plastics packaging waste generation.
- Define the most appropriate product and facility selection for the implementation of the demonstration activity.
- Implement the proposed interventions and business model.
- Monitor and measure the substitute product results, both in an economic and in a technical way.
- Feedback on the results of iterative implementation, review the design of the scheme and document partial and final results.
- Develop Feasibility study
- Develop Business model

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- Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

This demonstration activity will provide technical inputs for the development of regulatory frameworks, including incentives, to encourage plastic packaging manufacturing industries to innovate green solutions and redesign systems that will help their operations phase out harmful chemicals in products.

b. Enhance local textiles production.

This activity will be carried out in partnership with three (3) women's groups on local textile industries (Gara tie-dying) in Freetown. This activity aims at phasing out the use of harmful substances in their production, such as PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid), PFOAS (Perfluorooctanoic acid), PFHXS (Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid), SCCP (Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins), and POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) flame retardants, and the need to provide safer measures. This industry is one of the fast-growing industries with a lot of young people, a larger percentage are women, with low knowledge of the impact of hazardous materials. The demonstration project will showcase the use of safer alternatives and best practice through innovative means in the textile production process. This will eventually support the collaboration between innovators, fiber producers, chemical suppliers, and brands to develop and demonstrate alternative processes, materials, and/ or green chemicals.

This activity will conduct a targeted assessment of the planned activities and develop an ESMP based on identified associated risks.
For the implementation of the demonstration activity, the following will be considered:

Pilot and conditions design:

- Scope: enhance local textile production processes by phasing out chemicals of concern.
- Targets: Set suitable targets (percentage) for the interventions: chemicals substitutions.
- Potential chemicals to address: PFOS, PFOAS, PFHXS, SCCP, POPs flame retardants.
- Stakeholders: Women´s groups on local textile industry.

Operative steps:

- Conduct an assessment of existing textile production processes.
- Design accurate proposals which will include a business model for enhancement production processes through phasing out chemicals of concern.
- Define the most appropriate product and facility selection for the implementation of the demonstration activity.
- Implement the proposed interventions and business model.
- Monitor and measure the substitute product results, both in an economic and in a technical way.
- Feedback on the results of iterative implementation, review the design of the scheme and document partial and final results.
- Develop Feasibility study
- Develop Business model
- Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.2:

a. Implement a demonstration activity to phase out chemicals of concerns in the textile industry.

In line with the assessment conducted within Output C.1, this activity will partner with identified industries in Greater Tunis which are currently using chemicals of concern in their processes. Through this activity the project will support the demonstration of alternative processes enabling the substitution/or reduction of harmful chemicals by introducing and testing green alternatives in existing processes.

For that purpose, production processes assessment will be conducted at first to develop an accurate proposal for the process redesign through the introduction of suitable alternatives. The proposed redesign will undergo a

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targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed. Targets and required properties will be defined and effectively monitored throughout the implementation of the demonstration activity.

The Implementation of the proposed process will be done in an iterative way, i.e. testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation. Monitor and measure the operation/process results will be conducted, both in an economic and in a technical way. The feedback on the results of iterative implementation, will support the review of the process design, and every partial and final results will be documented. Subsequently a feasibility study and a business model will be developed. Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

b. Implement a demonstration activity to increase packaging recyclability.

In line with the development of the EPR regulation for packaging in Output A4- b, this activity will involve packaging manufacturers and industries in Greater Tunis. This activity will support the assessment of the recyclability of identified packaging products to increase its circularity. It will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed.

This activity is in line with the law 96-41 of 10 June 1996, packaging must be manufactured so as to be limited in volume to the minimum necessary for the protection and marketing of the product. To facilitate recycling or reuse, packaging must be: made with the minimum of raw materials, non-compound and non-toxic materials, recyclable materials.

This demonstration activity aims, after the identification of potential packaging products and industries, the examination of 5 packaging products to:

- Depict objective information about the status of the recycling capability of packaging, including the compositional quality of the object and the real recycling options after usage;
- Develop an action plan on the optimization of the recyclability level of targeted 5-packaging products.
- Execute the necessary optimization recommendation of the assessment for at least 2 targeted packaging products.

This activity should be supported by the international center of environmental technologies of Tunis and the technical center of packaging, both based in Greater Tunis. This activity should interconnect with the activity C3 "Recycle and Design."

Output C.3. Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed.

The adoption of circular economy models is a necessary condition for the cities to achieve their zero-waste vision. Through this Output the project will support feasibility studies to introduce circular economy principles in prioritized value chains: i) eliminate waste and pollution, ii) circulate products and materials (at their highest value), and iii) regenerate nature. The analysis consists in exploring technical, quality, material efficiency, economic and financial dimensions of circularity applied to specific value chains to ensure sustainability and needs met for every stakeholder.

Piloting activities will be also supported to provide evidence in the field of the implementation of sustainable business models. Concrete actions will be implemented towards: i) maintaining, reusing, refurbishing and remanufacturing end-of-life products; ii) Enhanced product design for circulation back into the economy by facilitating its recycling, repair and/or durability and iii) Enhanced energy and material efficiency in production processes. Every key stakeholder of the value chain will be identified and engaged from the beginning. The piloting activities scalability will result in a significant increase in recycling and reuse of products and materials in key value chains.

The following value chains have been identified by the cities to promote circularity business models: Electronics; Plastics Packaging; Food; Transportation (end-of-life tires).

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Linked to the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10), this activity will ensure equally engagement of women and men in training and business opportunities, including through targeted training and improved financial access, among others.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.3:

a. Develop a programme for the "high quality" recycling of plastics, ensuring the control and monitoring of additives and POPs.

Implement pilot projects for high quality recycling of plastic packaging to enable the implementation of new requirements for the presence of recycled material in single-use plastic packaging.

This line of action will be developed in collaboration with the Plastic Technology Center (CTPLAS) and the Association of Plastic Industries of Uruguay (AUIP) through the implementation of at least 2 pilot projects focusing on plastic packaging. Currently, there are requirements for the presence of recycled material in PET bottles, and the intention is to progress in additional requirements for the presence of recycled material in other PET packaging, polyethylene, and polypropylene products. Each pilot project will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

Additionally, this line will include actions aimed at ensuring the quality of materials to prevent the presence of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) contamination in the recycling chain.

b. Implementation of demonstration projects with social inclusion of sorters that result in a high impact on the circular economy, reduction of GHG emissions and POPs. This line involves the implementation of at four (4) demonstration project (at least one per municipality) aimed at integrating zero waste strategies ensuring social inclusion strategies.

These projects should address the following lines of action:

- Construction: within this sector the following activities will be considered: better management of waste during construction and demolition, increase amount of recycled content, include more advanced material segregation practices/techniques.

- Electronics: within this sector a special focus on large electrical and electronic equipment will be considered. Activities will be destined to extend lifetime and improve product recyclability and ease of dismantling to facilitate the recovery of resources and reusable components.

- Packaging: within this sector capacity building for non-plastic packaging alternatives and increase product recyclability ensuring non harmful chemicals in products will be considered.

- Sustainable Consumption: community approaches to promote sustainable consumption and actions which ensure engagement of the population in zero landfill strategies. The activities may include the strengthening of education and encourage behavioral changes, both in consumption and in minimization of waste generation as well as segregation at source.

The criteria for implementation of these projects will be defined by the Coordinating Committee once the project is initiated and a transparent selection process will be ensured. Each demonstration project will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.3:

a. Demonstration on material recovery and reuse in the key value chain of electronics production.

Demonstrations on sustainable production including:

1. Reducing the introduction of chemicals into the production process through upstream green value chain management and the use of green raw materials;

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2. Reducing the use of product raw materials and increasing product recycling rates through, for example, the use of recycled materials in products, extended product life, and renewable and easy-to-recycle product design, thereby reducing the amount of waste generated;

3. Increase the recyclability of product packaging and reduce the generation of packaging waste by means of green product packaging and renewable and easy-to-recycle designs;

4. Enhance the recycling rate of waste through extended management of downstream disposal enterprises.

The project will support the implementation of at least two (2) BAT/BEP for Sustainable Production of Electronic Products. The criteria for implementation of these projects will be defined by the Coordinating Committee once the project is initiated. The activity will ensure a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure all associated environmental and social risks are addressed.

b. Demonstration on sustainable collection of recyclables from household sources (daily life related)

Promote the establishment of a trading platform to facilitate the recycling and reuse of low-value recyclables and promote the recycling and reuse of low-value recyclables from household sources through e-commerce platforms or APPs. Women's access to e-commerce platforms or APPs will be assessed and ensure that activities respond to barriers and concerns to allow women's equal engagement, ease of use and interaction.

The project will support the implementation of one (1) demonstration activity to encourage the increase of recyclables materials from households' sources.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.3:

a. Develop strategy to increase organic waste circularity and processing capacity in the metropolitan area and develop pilot projects.

The strategy will consider the following alternatives: i) substitution of chemical fertilizers by organic fertilizers; ii) Production of animal feed from cooked food waste and/or food waste.

The following activities will be carried out for the pilot demonstration: i) determining separate and/or common compost areas by examining organic waste sources (marketplaces, markets) ii) preparing a feasible collection program for the use of common compost areas of municipalities iii) conducting pilot applications of at least 3 common compost facilities; iv) Develop a business model feasibility analysis for the alternatives uses (organic fertilizers and animal feed).

The demonstration activity will conduct a targeted assessment and develop a site-specific ESMP to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed.

b. Demonstration of appropriate technology to produce high-value components by cleanly collecting and/or separating recyclable waste (electronic waste, plastic packaging waste, bulky waste (such as tires, household goods) in the metropolitan area. The high-value components obtained can be evaluated as products within the framework of the circular economy. In addition, this effort will support the use of recyclable materials instead of materials that have a permanent impact on the environment.

This activity will support the implementation of one pilot project. The pilot project will conduct a targeted assessment and develop a site-specific ESMP to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed.

The following activities will be carried out i) determining the most produced waste fractions by examining the recyclable waste compositions in the city, ii) selecting commercial waste groups related to the selected waste fractions, iii) design and test a collection system for clean and separate collection of the selected commercial waste groups iv) Establishing a sales network and ensuring recycling by collaborating with the private sector that processes separately collected commercial waste groups.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.3:

a. Enhance food recyclability.

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This activity aims to enhance the food value chain by adopting measures to reduce food waste generation, encourage segregation at source, adopt suitable sound treatment practices/technologies, and develop business models for recycling the organic waste into the following alternatives: i) organic fertilizers production; ii) production of briquettes from local waste materials at hard-to-reach communities.

This activity will include a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed.

The following activities will be carried out: i) Engage community, markets and other relevant stakeholder; ii) Define measures and provide training to reduce food waste generation and encourage its segregation at source iii) Determine areas (common or separate) where to collect organic waste for treatment; iv) Develop business models and conduct technical and economic feasibility analysis for both alternatives; v) Implement business models for both alternatives; vi) Monitor and measure results (based on defined targets); Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

b. Enhance end of life tires recycling.

This activity will support the implementation of a demonstration activity to effectively collect, and sound recycle end of life tires. This is an issue of serious concern, because there is ongoing indiscriminate disposal of car tires, without any effort to recycle. This activity will encompass the development of a business model that ensure the recycling of these tires into suitable products.

This activity will include the development of feasibility studies (technical, social, environmental and economic) and develop a business model for a suitable alternative for recycled tires that includes a targeted assessment and site-specific ESMP for the selected alternative. This may consider the production of construction-related products (such as waterproofing in constructions – houses, buildings), as well as co-processing in cement kilns (existing companies: LEOCEM CEMMENT, DANGOTE CEMENT AND MACCEM CEMENT). This activity will be carried out in partnership with the EPA SL, Ministry of works and housing and the Freetown City Council.

Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

c. Enhance electronics recycling from lead-acid batteries used in vehicles and solar cells.

This activity will be implemented in close coordination with SHALIMAR - tricycle entrepreneurs and Kriss Enterprise, which is a lead acid battery recycling company. The pilot project aims at repurposing electronic e-waste tricycle, motor bike, motor vehicle and solar batteries for reuse, thereby cutting down on e-waste ending up at dumpsites. Interventions will be destined to enhance recycling process by introducing BEP/BAT to increase the reuse and recycle of those materials or components that are feasible, as well as reduce the release of harmful chemicals and it´s sound management.

The pilot project will conduct initial assessments of existing processes and design accurate proposals which will include a business model for enhancement useful life and recycling of materials and components. This activity will ensure the development of feasibility studies and the proper monitoring and measuring of the implemented, both in a technical and economic way. It will also include a targeted assessment and site-specific ESMP that addresses identified environmental and social risks. And, based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.3:

a. Enhance electric and electronics equipment circularity.

This activity will support a demonstration activity destined to increase the repair, reuse, refurbish and remanufacture rate of electric and electronic equipment.

In line with the development of the EPR regulation for WEEE in Output A.4, this activity will partner with identified EEE industries and producers in Greater Tunis. The development of this activity will support the demonstration of potential recovery, repair, reuse, refurbish opportunities of their EEE products at their end of life, which can contribute to the reduction of waste and harmful components by giving more lifetime to the product.

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The demonstration activity will identify 3 EEE manufacturers and 20 small businesses in Greater Tunis; design a project aiming the recovery of old target EEE to be repaired or refurbished; involve the manufacturers in the process of repair and refurbish in Tunis (offering acceptable prices) and engage them to give technical support to identified small businesses on repair and refurbishing of their related EEE. This activity will ensure to engage women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses on refurbish and repair of products. The selection of EEE manufacturers and businesses will include gender criteria aiming for equal number of women and men involved. Selection of the activities will undergo an environmental and social screening to determine the need for a targeted assessment and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) based on identified associated risks.

The project will put in place indicators to follow up the performance of the activity and assess possible improvement measures. This activity needs to be supported by a communication campaign to inform the consumers of the operation, the repair and refurbishing zoning and importance.

This activity will provide technical inputs that could be useful for extending the activity to other kinds of EEE, aligned with EPR framework decree to be developed, and to other regions of the country.

b. Design and implement a demonstration activity on "Recycle and Design".

The objective of this activity is to provide technical evidence to the local industries, as well as local and national authorities, on the design (and manufacture) of products from recycled plastics. This activity will be developed in close coordination with plastics industry, *Tunis* International Center for Environmental Technologies (CITET), and Packtec, with support of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines.

In addition, the demonstration activity will encompass the introduction of eco-design principles in the packaging sector.

For that purpose, production processes assessment will be conducted at first to develop an accurate proposal for the process redesign through the introduction of eco-design principles and recycled plastics. . The proposed redesign will undergo a targeted assessment and a site-specific ESMP will be developed and implemented to ensure identified environmental and social risks are addressed. Targets and required properties will be defined and effectively monitored throughout the implementation of the demonstration activity.

The Implementation of the proposed process will be done in an iterative way, i.e. testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation. Monitor and measure the operation/process results will be conducted, both in an economic and in a technical way. The feedback on the results of iterative implementation, will support the review of the process design, and every partial and final results will be documented. Subsequently a feasibility study and a business model will be developed. Based on final results, provide inputs to the design of the Replication Strategy within Output B5.

Output C.4 Demonstration activities on innovative tools to foster sustainable consumption in public and private sectors, and consumers.

Promoting sustainable consumption, in public and private sectors and consumers, is equally important to limit negative environmental and social externalities as well as to provide markets for sustainable products. Through this Output the project will support cities in implementing specific tools enabling consumers' engagement in sustainable purchasing practices. In partnership with key stakeholders, the following tools are being considered by the cities: Sustainable Certification, Green Packaging, Ecolabelling.

Demonstration activities to encourage sustainable consumption will also be directed to educate consumers about the criteria and standards of ecolabels, the benefits of certifications (trust and environmental performance), as well as educating on waste reduction at source and sorting at source, recycling, and reuse of products/materials. The development of user-friendly digital tools to support sorting at source and recycling will be assessed and developed.

This activity will be complementary to Output A.4 which will support the drafting of the suitable policies, regulations, and incentives to encourage behavioral change at scale on the consumption side ensuring the demand of greener products/services and production processes.

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Linked to the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10), this activity will ensure women and men are equally included in demonstration projects, and gender targets and indicators are identified to measure impact on economic empowerment, educational opportunities, decision-making, among others.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.4

a. Implement certification mechanisms for products and packaging with recycled material (including demonstration activities - testing).

This activity includes the development of protocols and certification mechanisms at national level to ensure the presence of recycled material in products. In coordination with the Plastic Technology Center and the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU) demonstration activities for testing and certification will be implemented.

At least four demonstration projects involving certification schemes for the presence of recycled material in products will be executed. These projects will be executed in agreement and coordination with the private sector, with the participation of CTPlas (Plastics Technology Center) LATU and the academic sector.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.4

a. Carry out green packaging certification for no less than five enterprises.

Currently there are available Green Packaging Certification guidelines at national level, this activity will support the implementation of these guidelines in at least five (5) enterprises to obtain green packaging certification.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.4

a. Support Kocaeli´s cities to develop tools to encourage sustainable purchasing by consumers.

This activity will include: i) Identification of criteria for products/services to be labeled (addressing environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of the product, including production, use and disposal) to promote eco-labelling.; ii) Identification of a specific sector or product category to promote Sustainable Certification and conducting a pilot application to develop a certification standard (including criteria regarding the environmental and social performance of the certified product, service or organization); iii) Promoting green packaging by assessing packaging needs, developing packaging designs, testing and evaluating the designed packaging, developing marketing and communication strategies.

b. Promoting large-scale behavioral change on the consumption side, leading to increased demand for green products/services and producers.

This activity will support awareness raising activities to ensure the understanding on the benefits of the green certifications (trust and environmental performance) by the consumers.

This activity will ensure the assessment and consultation with women consumers in households and communities to determine consumption decision-making factors, such as cost, accessibility, reuse potential, environmental benefits, etc.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.4

a. Zero waste certification for 30 entertainment spots (hotels, restaurants and night clubs) along the beaches.

This activity will support the development of a zero waste certification standards to be implemented in restaurants, night clubs, and hotels within the coast of Freetown. This certification will encourage minimizing waste generation, sorting at source, replacement of single use plastics, reuse and recycling practices as well as other guidelines to support sustainable business models (e.g. Energy efficiency). This activity will be carried out as an innovative tool in partnership between government entities (EPA-SL and the National Tourist Board-Sierra Leone) and entertainment industry. Certification mechanisms will be also developed.

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The activity will support the implementation of these standards in 30 entertainment spots (hotels, restaurants and night clubs) along the beaches. This activity will ensure a comprehensive assessment of the about 30 entertainment spots and to evaluate their current environmental impact and sustainability practices. Therefore, this assessment will provide recommendations based on needs for an improvement through the assessment findings. These entertainment facilities will be evaluated to verify the compliance of the established standards and will receive the zero-waste certification. In addition, continuous update and refine on the certification criteria and framework will be based on lessons learned and emerging best practices.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output C.4

a. Design and implement a "Zero waste programme in tourism".

This activity will support the design of a zero-waste programme to be implemented in the touristic sector, in particular hotels. This programme will define guidelines to encourage minimizing waste generation, sorting at source, replacement of single use plastics, reuse, and recycling practices as well as other guidelines to support sustainable business models (e.g. Energy efficiency).

The activity will technically support 20 hotels in Gammarth in implementing these guidelines. For that purpose, a preliminary assessment of the hotel's practices will be developed, and an action plan will be designed and implemented towards the zero-waste goal.

This activity will provide technical inputs for the development of local regulations (aligned to the national framework) destined to ban problematic and single use plastics.

This activity will build on success of Visit Tunisia Project implemented by USAID to promote women-owned businesses in reducing waste generation and empowering women.

b. Green Packaging development.

Based on the demonstration activities within Output C2 "Increase Packaging Recyclability" and C3 "Recycle and Design", this activity will support the assessment and definition of green packaging standards applicable to the packaging industry.

COMPONENT 4: TRAINING, EDUCATION, ADVOCACY, AND EVALUATION AT CITY AND NATIONAL LEVEL

OUTCOME D: Lessons learned captured and disseminated, awareness raised, and project results monitored.

Output D.1. Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavior change.

Through this Output the project aims to raise awareness (through education and awareness raising campaigns) among consumers, manufacturers, waste generators, and any other key stakeholder group to:

- Better understand the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the current take-make-dispose economic model and create demand for greener, safer, healthier, and more sustainable products and business models.
- Support government and private sector partners in designing and rolling-out intuitive and clear labelling and supply chain transparency requirements to facilitate greener procurement and increased recycling.
- Support awareness raising on the phase-out of harmful products and materials and the introduction of safer and greener alternatives.
- Support awareness raising on waste sorting at source among national, regional and local waste generators.
- Support communication and education to support waste diversion programmes and litter reduction.
- Support the waste sorting campaign to citizens and the dissemination of useful tools (such as digital tools (applications) for sorting) and the distribution of useful items (such as bags, composting bins, differentiated garbage cans, etc.)
- Support dissemination of best practices and best available technologies in waste prevention, recycling and management through global, regional and national awareness raising campaigns and platforms.

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Lessons learned during project implementation will be periodically and systematically captured and documented in suitable formats for proper dissemination. This Output will ensure that the knowledge generated by the project will be available to the target groups which will benefit from it in their specific activities.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.1:

a. Develop educational communication on consumption and circular economy aspects aimed at reducing waste generation and landfilling, for different audiences, integrating aspects of environmental education, behavioral change and participation.

This activity involves the generation of content and the development of educational communication materials to strengthen the implementation of the zero-waste strategy and its outreach to different audiences. It will consider: i) communication, education and awareness-raising actions for sorting at source and management of organics at source; ii) prevention of endemic landfills. Close monitoring of citizens in behavioral changes; iii) a) dissemination of successful experiences, recovery of traditional practices that minimize waste; iv) developing synergies with the education sector to encourage sustainable consumption practices (reduce single-use plastic and food losses and waste).

b. Strengthen the implementation of Montevideo's communication strategy. This activity seeks to strengthen the communication strategy at Montevideo aligned to the Metropolitan Zero Waste Strategy, the Municipal Waste Management Plan and Action Plan. The main activities to be carried out are: i) Improve current communication strategy framework and support its implementation.; ii) Define and implement dissemination activities (such as workshops) to implement the strategy aligned to the educational communication developed by the project.

c. Develop and implement the San José´s communication strategy. This activity seeks to support San José in developing and implementing the communication strategy aligned to the Metropolitan Zero Waste Strategy, the Municipal Waste Management Plan and Action Plan. This activity will define and implement dissemination activities (such as workshops) to implement the strategy aligned to the educational communication developed by the project.

d. Strengthen the implementation of Canelones´s communication strategy. This activity seeks to strengthen the communication strategy at Canelones aligned to the Metropolitan Zero Waste Strategy, the Municipal Waste Management Plan and Action Plan. It will ensure support to the "Sustainable Homes Programme", which encompasses a strong process of engagement with neighbours that is key to achieving zero waste at the household level. This activity will define and implement dissemination activities (such as workshops) to implement the strategy aligned to the educational communication developed by the project.

e. Improve the participation and engagement of municipalities (third level of government) and CSO in the zero-waste strategy.

This activity aims to strengthen the involvement of the third level of government and CSO, including women's groups and women-focused CSOs in municipalities, in the Waste Management Plans and the Metropolitan Zero Waste Strategies developed by the project.

The main tasks to be carried out include: a) Promote the participation of the third level of government in each of the municipality participating in the project, b) Foster dialogue among relevant actors (participation), promote decentralization, territorial and gender approach, c) Assist in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, d) Promote the articulation with key bodies (among them: Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Congress of Mayors, Plenary of Municipalities), e) Support the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.1:

a. Conduct professional and technical training on solid waste management, including personnel from waste management-related sectors, private entrepreneurs, industry associations and others.

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Conduct professional and technical training on solid waste management, including personnel from waste management-related sectors, private entrepreneurs, industry associations and others. Equal gender representation in professional and technical training for personnel will be ensured, as well as gender considerations and content in trainings.

b. Carry out publicity activities, including an annual campaign on the theme of "International Zero Waste Day", an annual campaign on the theme of "zero waste city", and media campaigns.

International Zero Waste Day and Zero Waste City campaign per year;

Publicity campaigns in new media (e.g., newspapers, television, radio, Internet, APP, etc.).

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.1:

a. Support awareness-raising through education and awareness campaigns among consumers, producers, marketers, waste producers and other key stakeholder groups.

This activity includes the support to the training and awareness activities currently being carried out by the Kocaeli Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change directorate. These training activities are included in the Zero Waste Management Action Plan and will ensure gender considerations.

b. Organize training and awareness activities in line with the Kocaeli´s Zero Waste Action Plan (Output A.1).

This activity may include: i) Establishment of the City Environmental Training and Awareness Center; ii) Development of training activities (such as Zero Waste Nature Camp, theatre, interactive games, etc., preparation of promotional products); iii) Design and implement application gardens for awareness-raising activities in schools, ensuring girls and boys have equal access; iv) Strengthening Environmentally Friendly Education and Awareness Centers for WBCs.

c. Support the waste sorting campaign for citizens and the dissemination of useful tools (such as digital tools, mobile applications) for sorting and the distribution of useful items (bags, compost bins, different bins, etc.).

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.1:

a. Review, refine, and optimize the existing waste communication strategy to promote stakeholder participation, behavior change, and advance waste reduction and recycling efforts.

This activity will be carried out along with consumers, manufacturers, waste generators, and any other key stakeholder group in the review process of the existing waste communication strategy. This aims at the identification of areas for necessary improvement and refining a better approach to its objective. This activity will include issues around increasing recycling rates, reducing contamination in recycling bins, promoting composting, or raising awareness about hazardous waste disposal. The targeted audience will be reached through surveys, interviews, or focus groups to gather insights into their awareness, attitudes, and behaviours related to waste management will also be carried out.

This activity will ensure that surveys, interviews, and focus groups, aim for equal engagement of women and men, and incorporate gender research questions to better understand gendered roles, awareness, attitudes, and behaviours in waste management.

b. Establishment of Zero Waste School Clubs to promote awareness raising on waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable consumption among schools.

This activity will be done in partnership with secondary schools, and it aims for an effective way to raise awareness about waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable consumption among students (young people). This activity will help in the launch of awareness campaigns and events to promote Zero Waste practices within secondary schools and beyond. This will be done as follows: Zero Waste Week, Plastic-Free Fridays, Earth Day celebrations, and Recycling Competitions.

This activity will ensure equal engagement of number of girls and boys.

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c. Carry out an educational and advocacy campaign through TV and radio programs on behavioral change regarding Zero Waste on anti-littering and phasing out the use of harmful chemicals.

This activity will be done in partnership with Freetown City Council, Civil Society Organizations, local communities, and the fourth estate-Media, as a way to raise awareness about Zero Waste principles, promote behavior change to reduce waste generation, and advocate for the elimination of harmful chemicals. This activity will develop key messages that highlight the importance of sustainable waste management practices and the health, and environmental hazards associated with harmful chemicals. An audience of about 2 million people for the campaign, including demographics, interests, and media consumption habits will be targeted. The TV and radio channels will develop a time slot for engagement programs, that will include a mix of educational content, interviews with experts, testimonials from community members, and engaging storytelling to capture audience attention and drive behavioral change.

d. Promote the cleanest zonal competition among communities as a way to encourage behavioral change and the phasing out of harmful chemicals on Zero Waste practices.

This activity will be carried out by the Freetown City Council, Civil society organization, and community stakeholders, to promote Zero Waste practices, reduce littering, and phasing out harmful chemicals through community engagement. This activity will enhance a plan that will outline the scope of the competition, including the participating zones, duration, evaluation criteria, and prizes that participants can benefit. These activities will also constitute the launch of a promotional campaign to raise awareness about the Cleanest Zonal Competition and its objectives. Also, utilize various channels such as posters, flyers, social media, local newspapers, community meetings, and word-of-mouth to reach residents and encourage participation.

e. Celebration of Zero Waste Day on March 30 yearly

This activity will be done in partnership with the Freetown City Council, Ministries, Departments and Agencies environmental organizations, community groups, schools, businesses, and other stakeholders. The activity aims to raise awareness about waste reduction, promote sustainable practices, and inspire action towards a zero-waste future. This will be determined by the kind of format and activities for the Zero Waste Day celebration, considering factors such as the target audience, available resources, and public health guidelines (if applicable).

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.1:

a. Establish a demonstration communication activity “Citoyen / élève Modèle” initiative with communities and schools to reinforce and improve sorting at source, as well as reducing waste generation, and to strengthen citizen and students’ commitment to the selective sorting of waste at source (including WEEE, small batteries, used oil, etc.).

The most committed citizen or schools to sorting waste, and reducing waste generation, will be rewarded. The media will play an important role to communicate the experience and the Zero waste concept.

This activity will support the implementation of 4 selective sorting projects at source in 4 pilot zones in the governorates of Greater Tunis (one per governorate), targeting 50 household (houses) and 3 buildings, and one school in each pilot area.

b. Communicate and raise awareness targeting citizens and farmers on composting.

This activity will support the development and implementation of a communication campaign to raise awareness on organic waste management. The targeted public will be farmers and citizens. Within this campaign the main focus will be directed to minimize food losses and waste and encourage suitable sorting and treatment (composting) of green and organic waste, and it´s benefits will be highlighted (e.g. Improvement in soil quality due to its nutrients, reducing the need of chemical products).

The following activities may be considered:

- Field demonstration activities for key stakeholders, which includes municipalities, farmers, citizens universities, etc.

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- Engage the media, journalists, social media and content creators in the communication and awareness sharing activities.

Output D.2. Technical Assessment of informal sector integration and formalization.

Through this Output the project will support the development and formalization of informal recyclers/recycling companies. Efforts will be directed to deliver training and education, to promote access to the benefits of circular economy models, to build/increase technical capacity and improve environmental practices (including the introduction of best available technologies) in the collection, transport, recycling, and valorization of recyclables materials. The project will support the improvement of informal recyclers working conditions and encourage their integration into the value chain. Lastly, the strengthening of the links between recyclers and those who consume their recycled materials will be sought.

Within the implementation of this Output, the cities will ensure the following:

- Assess gender differentiated roles, experiences, safety concerns, and access to resources for women and men in the informal economy, as well as concerns and barriers for informal workers joining formal economies. This should include consultation with women and men in informal workforce and associations and rights organizations concerns with informal workers and workers in waste management, e.g., Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) and Women of Waste (WOW)
- Ensure that formalization activities equally benefit women and men in informal economies and mitigate harm to wellbeing and livelihoods by promoting gender-responsive approaches, including flexible working hours, allocation of resources and equipment, equal pay, anti-harassment policies, training and education opportunities, access to public services, etc.
- Equally engage women and men in capacity building efforts and training, and adapt methods to account for different literacy levels, languages, etc.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.2:

a. Design and implement a training programme to improve the working conditions of informal workers (sorters) within the waste management chain. The following topics will be considered: work organization as waste operators and the potential for adding value to recyclable materials, business administration, operational capabilities, risk prevention, BAT/BEP in recycle/repair and waste management. This activity will provide social and productive accompaniment with a focus on social vulnerability and gender and will strengthen linkage between informal workers and private sector. Among informal workers, groups working near watercourses in priority urban catchment areas will be prioritized.

Additionally, a monitoring system for the formalization process of waste recovery will be designed which will support the implementation of EPR in the metropolitan area (with emphasis on activities formalization and social inclusion of sorters).

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.2:

a. Professional skills training for informal waste recyclers, such as scavengers, to guide the formalization of informal recyclers.

Provide technical guidance and evaluation to the informal waste recycling department, provide professional skills training, including occupational health and safety training, to non-formal waste recycling personnel such as scavengers, and obtain certification after passing the assessment to engage in waste recycling work.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.2:

a. Ensure the formalization of unofficial activities within the waste management value chain and support their development.

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This activity will provide education and training to the identified informal sector (recyclers). The training content may include: Best Environmental Practices for collection, transportation, sorting, recovery, recycling and valorization of materials in different waste streams, as well as occupational health and safety.

In addition, this activity will ensure the improvement of their working conditions, assist them in sustainable working models and practices, as well as strengthen the linkage with consumers of recyclables (companies) and their integration to the value chain.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.2:

a. Design and implement a capacity building programme to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain.

For that purpose, this activity will support the enhance data collection on the size, scope, and characteristics of the informal sector within the waste management chain in Freetown. In addition, current and potential economic benefits of integrating informal activities into formal economy, such as increased productivity, tax, revenue and market access, will be evidenced.

This activity will support the assessment of the technical skills, knowledge and capacities of informal workers and businesses, including training needs and capacity-building opportunities. It will support the design and implementation of a capacity building programme for informal workers aimed at enhancing their capacities for adding value to recyclable materials, business administration, operational capabilities, occupational health and safety, risk prevention, BAT/BEP in recycle/repair and waste management, as well as support their formalization. In addition, linkage between informal workers and private sector will be strengthened.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.2:

a. Design and implement a capacity building programme to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain.

This activity will support the enhance data collection on the size, scope, and characteristics of the informal sector within the waste management value chain in Greater Tunis. Based on this assessment and taking into consideration experiences at Tunisia and international level on the integration of the informal sector within the waste management value chain, a capacity building programme will be developed and implemented. This programme will consider enhancing informal workers capacities for adding value to recyclable materials, business administration, operational capabilities, occupational health and safety, risk prevention, BAT/BEP in recycle/repair and waste management, accessing to funding mechanisms, as well as support their formalization.

Output D.3. Experiences exchanged at city networks for scale-up of good practices in other cities of the country and region.

Encouraging experiences exchanged at city networks is a critical step in scaling up good practices to other cities within the country or the region. The following activities can help facilitate this process:

- Identify relevant stakeholders: identify the key stakeholders involved in the city network and convene them. This can include representatives from city governments, NGOs, businesses, and community organizations.

- Share best practices: This can be done through workshops, conferences, or online platforms. The aim is to highlight successful initiatives (as well as less successful ones and lessons from them), projects, best practices, and policies that have worked in the city and could be replicated in others.

Foster dialogue and collaboration: Encouraging dialogue and collaboration between cities can help create a shared understanding of common challenges and potential solutions. This can be done through peer-to-peer exchanges, joint projects, and partnerships.

Provide technical assistance: Providing technical assistance can help cities replicate successful practices more effectively. Technical assistance can take the form of training programs, mentorship, and access to experts.

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Communicate and disseminate: Finally, it is important to communicate and disseminate the lessons learned from successful practices. This can be done through publications, online platforms, and conferences. Sharing knowledge and experiences can help inspire other cities to adopt similar practices, thereby scaling up good practices across the country or region.

The project will assist each of the cities in developing new or strengthening ongoing city networks towards the objective of the Zero Waste and Zero Pollution Vision within its municipalities.

Uruguay – Metropolitan area (San José, Canelones, Montevideo):

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.3:

a. Integrate knowledge sharing and experience exchange within the SUIIR. Through this activity, the project will support the design and implementation of a knowledge exchange module within the Single Integrated Information System on Waste (SUIIR). Through this platform technical documents, events, indicators, communication materials, best practices, project results, among others aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy will be shared ensuring different groups of key stakeholders' access to this information.

This activity will ensure that module for gender-responsive activities in knowledge exchange will be included and support the development of documents, events, and communications materials.

China - Tianjin:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.3:

a. Information exchanges and organize meeting/workshop in advanced area in zero waste city management.

Organize a national experience exchange conference on the construction of zero-waste cities to share successful experiences and lessons learnt.

2-3 experience exchanges in the development of the "zero waste city".

b. Establish a city network mechanism on "zero waste city". This activity will support a suitable mechanism for city network that allows for exchange beyond the life of the project.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.3:

a. Promote the exchange of experiences, good practices and lessons learned within the project implementation at Kocaeli as well as relevant experiences resulting from the Global Project to other cities in the country or region, developing new city networks or strengthening existing city networks.

Currently, there is no official organization for cities exchange, but all municipalities have been meeting every month for many years. This activity will ensure the strengthening and suitable mechanisms for the institutionalization of this existing city network. This city network will contribute to disseminate key knowledge for implementing and scale up zero waste strategies within the country.

Identification and proper engagement of key stakeholders in the city network (such as representatives from city administrations, NGOs, businesses, and social organizations) will be ensured.

Among the activities to be developed through the network, the following may be considered: i) technical support through training programs, mentoring and access to experts to help cities replicate successful practices more effectively; ii) On-site experience of successful initiatives, projects, best practices and policies that worked in sample cities.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.3:

a. Promote the exchange of experiences, good practices and lessons learned within the project implementation at Freetown as well as relevant experiences resulting from the Global Project to other cities in the country or region, developing new city networks or strengthening existing city networks.

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Currently, there is no official organization for cities exchange. This activity will ensure the creation of a suitable mechanisms for city network. This city network will contribute to disseminate key knowledge for implementing and scale up zero waste strategies within the country. Identification and proper engagement of key stakeholders in the city network (such as representatives from city administrations, NGOs, businesses, and social organizations) will be ensured.

Among the activities to be developed through the network, the following may be considered: i) technical support through training programs (specific training and outreach to women's organizations and women-led businesses will be considered), mentoring (including gender targets and approaches) and access to experts to help cities replicate successful practices more effectively; ii) On-site experience of successful initiatives, projects, best practices, and policies that worked in sample cities.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

The following activities will be developed to reach Output D.3:

a. Establish an initiative to transfer good practices, lessons learned and experience exchange between the municipalities of Greater Tunis and a town/two towns in Twinning to be defined (Cologne for example).

This activity will include: i) Exchange good practices (regulations, projects, initiatives), results and the implementation process.; ii) Organize a study visit for a selected Tunisian delegation in order to see the different experiences and concrete projects on the ground. Within the study visit this activity will include women-led initiatives and highlight best practices and lessons learned from gender-responsive approaches. iii) Conceptualize and implement 4 initiatives in Greater Tunis based on field visits and good practices identified in the Twinning city/cities.

In addition, this activity will ensure the definition of suitable mechanisms to support these initiatives beyond the lifetime of the project.

GLOBAL COMPONENT – COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT GLOBAL LEVEL.

OUTCOME E: Clearing house on Zero Waste Operated.

Through this Outcome, the SWAP initiative will aim to bring additional benefits that could not be achieved solely through national projects. It will favor South-South cooperation – first and foremost between the cities participating in SWAP but also beyond -, extract lessons relevant to other developing countries beyond the SWAP-participating cities and develop materials and tools which will become reference documents in identifying paths towards zero waste.

Output E1: Technical and financial advice to the municipalities for the development and implementation of zero waste strategy provided.

The cities within the SWAP Initiative will be continuously assisted through the global Zero Waste clearing house. The clearing house envisions to provide answers, advice and support to the diverse waste management and avoidance problems, as well as circularity challenges that the cities are currently facing towards their zero-waste goal. A digital platform, to be supported within Output E2, for learning, knowledge management and communication will be built and strengthened for the functions of the clearing house.

Through this Output, the project will support the following activities within the Clearinghouse:

- Provide a one-stop-shop to address questions on municipal solid waste infrastructure and management, help identify and analyse challenges, data collection, target setting, review and advise on short-term and long-term solutions towards Zero Waste goal, referring to the experience and lessons learned in other cities in the SWAP or across the world. This activity will consist of providing answers to specific questions requested by the SWAP participating cities and review of existing documents and systems.
- Provide advice on the governance, accountability, responsibility framework and enforcement.
- Provide advice and insights to develop capacity building on sustainable waste management and zero waste planning, consultative processes, and communication at city level. Through this activity, it will be ensured

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that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of capacity building to be held in each of the participating cities.

- Provide initial policy advisory and technical support services in terms of Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) on the prevention, reuse, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal of waste. Through this activity it will be ensured that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of BAT/BEP to be held in each of the participating cities.
- Provide initial advisory, technical and policy support into the development and implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) models at city level. Through this activity it will be ensured that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of EPR models to be held in each of the participating cities.
- Provide initial advisory and technical support into the engagement and capacity building of the Informal sector. Through this activity it will be guaranteed that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of engagement and capacity building to be held in each of the participating cities.
- Provide initial advisory and technical support to cities to promote/set up collaboration and twinning arrangements between municipalities and help build national and regional waste management associations. Through this activity it will be guaranteed that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of twinning arrangements to be held in each of the participating cities.
- Provide advice to cities in the development of the background check and state of the art and review the elaboration of the city level activities in the SWAP initiative. It will coordinate the development among the five participating cities to avoid duplicating efforts (facilitating information exchange). This background check and exchanges on state-of-the-art solutions for implementation of project activities in cities are important to enhance the design and implementation at local level.
- Provide insights into and support, as well as review, of education, awareness, capacity building (technical and institutional), and training activities in the participating cities. Through this activity it will be guaranteed that key elements are properly integrated for an effective design, development, and implementation of education, awareness, capacity building and training activities to be held in each of the participating cities.
- Coordinate and organize at least 3 (three) study tours within the framework of the SWAP International Workshops during project implementation.
- Design and implement at least 2 webinars per year. These webinars will aim to support communication, capacity building and training targeting key actors along the entire product lifecycle, from producers to consumers to waste management solution providers, the youth, local governments, among others. Topics may include waste management systems, organizational models, EPR schemes, among others, and will be decided by the project management team.

Output E2: Global Zero Waste City Finance Platform and Zero Waste Partnerships strengthened.

The SWAP Initiative aims to coordinate and connect potential global investors to five pilot cities and identify investment opportunities and partnerships. In addition, it will help the development of financial mechanisms and products, based on the requests of cities. This stream of work will benefit from the expertise and network of the Sustainable Finance Hub of UNDP. The SWAP initiative will also help the capacity building in Sustainable Procurement Principles.

Through this Output, UNDP will also seek the collaboration with UNEP, UN Habitat, ISWA, SITRA (World Circular Economy Forum), Cities Alliance, ICLEI, Zero Waste International Alliance (NGO), as well as with relevant international treaties (BRS, Minamata convention, SAICM, Montreal Protocol) and relevant global platforms. UNDP will organize annual international workshops with lead institutions identified in the field of zero waste, in coordination with the SWAP initiative's annual project meetings.

The following activities will be developed:

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- Provide advisory and technical support into the development and implementation of Sustainable procurement principles, including gender criteria and targets for green procurement guidelines, aligning with ESG principles.
- Provide advisory and technical support into the development of financial strategies in each of the participating cities, as well as the development of financing instruments (public and private) to support the implementation of Waste Management Plans as well as support the cities to mobilize resource towards the zero-waste goal.
- Develop a knowledge management platform to support exchange of good practices and lessons learned. This platform focusing on zero waste will also compile available information on waste streams such as healthcare waste management.
- Develop and implement a Global Communications, Knowledge Management and Branding strategy. Develop and distribute a newsletter on the progress of the Zero-Waste Initiative.
- Based on the developed Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10), ensure mainstreaming gender within each of the activities to be supported by the Global Component. In addition, provide guidance to cities on the proper implementation of the gender action plans at local level.
- Coordinate M&E requirements implementation in each of the participating cities. (MTR, TE, etc). Design and implement Monitoring Report for the five participating cities. Support the compiling of available guidelines and methodologies for the cities to properly conduct the measurement of POPs/UPOPs/Hg and GHG to be reported in the project.
- Define the methodology for measuring greenhouse gas emissions due to international travel under the SWAP Project (including each of the participating cities), monitor them, and design and implement a plan to offset them.
- Organize five (5) International Workshops to promote Zero Waste vision, knowledge, and experiences exchange. These International Workshops will be held once in each of the SWAP participating cities (Tianjin, Montevideo, Greater Tunis, Kocaeli, Freetown). These workshops will seek the participation of cities´ Project staff, government authorities as well as global key partners and lead institutions in the field of zero waste. Regional counterparts from the region where the global meeting takes place each year will be invited, to learn from the meetings / site visits / exchanges and results of the SWAP Project. The invitees should be from cities in the region that UNDP is working with in other programmes or have expressed interest and/or needs to strengthen their zero waste approaches.

Lastly, as identified in Table X “Other on-going initiatives related to this Project” close coordination and exchange of information and sharing of best practices will be ensured with the GEF Integrated Programmes (IPs) “Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from the Construction and Fashion Supply Chains” and “Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution” through the global platform of SWAP initiative with the aim to shift existing investments and trigger the needed transformative changes in the concerned countries and pilot cities. Close coordination and exchange of information and sharing of best practices will be ensured with the IPs through the global platform of SWAP initiative with the aim to shift existing investments and trigger the needed transformative changes in the concerned counties and pilot cities.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Output F.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with standard UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy; furthermore, additional and mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and GEF guidance materials.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will at a minimum include: Inception Workshop (and Inception Report); Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP; Monitoring of indicators in project results framework; GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR); NEX Audit as per UNDP audit policies; Supervision missions; Oversight missions; GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits; Independent Mid-term

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Review (MTR); GEF Tracking Tool; and Terminal Evaluation (TE). Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the ESMF and the various site-specific ESMPs that will be developed for the demonstration activities will also be undertaken and reported in line with the M&E plan in the ESMF.

The Global Component will ensure the coordination of the different M&E requirements in each of the cities and compile a unique reporting to the GEF.

The following activities will be developed to reach Output F.1:

These activities will be implemented in the five participating cities:

The project results as outlined in the Project Results Framework, will be monitored periodically during implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves its results. The results of the monitoring will be reported in an intermediate and final evaluation and the lessons learned captured will be integrated in the project through adaptive feedback management. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy.

As a standard practice for every UNDP project, continuous monitoring of FSP results and achievements will be ensured, while the application of adaptive management of the project after conclusion of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be warranted. The Project Management Unit (see Section VII on Governance and Management arrangements for detailed information) will design the project´s M&E system and be responsible for implementing the project´s M&E Plan (see Section VI below), including the Project´s Inception Workshop, annual planning workshops and Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).

The following activities will be implemented to achieve Output F.1:

a) Development of Project's Inception Workshop.

b) Monitoring:

i) Project Results Framework (outcome indicators, GEF Core Indicators, baseline and annual target indicators. Environmental, social and economic benefits will be also considered).

ii) Project Risk Matrix, Environmental and Social Framework/Social Environmental Screening Procedures (ESMF/SESP), SESA, the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

c) Holding Project Steering Meetings.

d) Carrying out “Mid-Term Review” (MTR): The MTR will be carried out after the second submission of the PIR; it will assess the progress of each project activity and attainment of the project’s indicators presented in the Project Results Framework and Multiyear Work Plan (Annex 4). This review will also consider one Gender Assessment of project impact completed as part of MTR and the disbursement of financial resources and co-financing provided by project partners, and it will monitor and assess administrative aspects for the execution of the project. The MTR will also inform the adaptive management of the project and improve its implementation as a remainder of the project’s duration.

e) Carrying out Terminal Evaluation (TE): The TE aims to evaluate whether all planned project activities have been developed, resources granted by the GEF have been disbursed and spent in line with GEF and UNDP policies and rules, following activities as set out in this Project Document. The TE will also extract and identify lessons learned, how to disseminate them most efficiently and make recommendations to ensure that project results are sustainable.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the 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 per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[35] and the GEF policy on public involvement[36].

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

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Resources required to achieve the expected result:

The required resources to achieve expected results are detailed within the Total Budget and Workplan developed for the implementation of the Project in each of the participating cities, as well as for the Global Component.

Partnerships

This FSP needs to engage a variety of stakeholders not only from the public sector but also from the private sector in order to achieve the planed outputs and outcomes. The following table summarizes the actors that the project will need to involve and describes their responsibilities in project´s implementation as well as their contributions to addressing the development challenge. Further details on the different Stakeholders can be found in Annex 8 "Stakeholders Engagement Plan".

Table 1. Partnerships of the Project.

Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
International Organizations	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Global	UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, aiming to build the world envisioned by the 2030 Agenda. UNDP's country teams have in-depth understanding of the local system, economic development model and culture, which are essential in facilitating, designing, advocating, and implementing zero-waste initiatives. UNDP launched a Zero Waste Offer in 2021 to promote the Zero Waste vision in developing countries, enhance sustainable waste management governance in cities, and promote best practices. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services. UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub is the Implementing Partner of the SWAP Initiative and through its China CO, Uruguay CO, Türkiye CO, Sierra Leone CO and Tunisia CO will support the implementation at city level. In addition, it will benefit of the expertise of UNDP Climate Hub and UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub to realize a sustainable finance architecture and to help mobilize game-changing public and private sector resources towards zero waste vision. UNDP supports many countries with defining and increasing the ambition of their climate strategies (NDCs / NAPs) which can include waste dimensions, and it support developing countries with their circular economy strategies.
	Avfall Sverige	Global	Avfall Sverige, the Swedish Waste Management Agency, is a stakeholder and trade association in the field of waste management and recycling. Avfall Sverige's members (400 members from both the public and the private waste management sectors) make sure that waste is collected and recycled in all municipalities nationally. In accordance with the "Zero Waste" vision, the Swedish municipalities and public companies are the facilitators for the transition towards waste prevention, reuse, a circular economy and a more sustainable society. Avfall Sverige has several experience and knowledge of waste management throughout the whole value change. These comprises dealing with policymaking and knowledge transfer through working groups and network; planning and implementing waste recovery systems; implementing economical steering instruments and inter municipal cooperation and contracting features. UNDP initiated the implementation of the Zero Waste offer, in partnership with the Swedish municipal waste association, Avfall Sverige, through a MoU signed in 2022. As one of the first activities, an on-line course for senior elected officials of municipalities was developed. Avfall Sverige is one of the Responsible Parties of the SWAP Initiative and will also be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee.
	UN-Habitat	Global	UN-Habitat is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. UN-Habitat is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.

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Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
			UN-Habitat works with partners to build inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities. UN-Habitat promotes urbanization as a positive transformative force for people and communities, reducing inequality, discrimination and poverty. UN Habitat has a MoU with UNDP and as part of this cooperation, initiatives such as the UNDP/UN-Habitat's 'Integrated Urban Resilience in SIDS and Coastal Cities' with focus on advancing collaborative action for building urban resilience with contextualized data have been developed, where waste management have been an area of synergy. UN-Habitat will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.
	United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	Global	UNEP is the leading global authority on the environment. Its work is focused on helping countries transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient economies, strengthening environmental governance and law, safeguarding ecosystems, and providing evidence-based data to inform policy decisions. UNEP will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.
	International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)	Global	The International Solid Waste Association is an international network of waste professionals and experts from around the world whose mission is “To Promote and Develop Sustainable and Professional Waste Management Worldwide and the transition to a circular economy.” ISWA will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.
	SITRA	Global	SITRA is an accountable and independent future-oriented fund that is influential nationally and internationally and acts as a think tank, promoter of experiments and operating models and a catalyst for co-operation. It promotes and organizes the World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF), which is a landmark event of the year that brings together business leaders, policymakers and experts to present the world’s best circular economy solutions. SITRA will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.
	ICLEI Europe	Global	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability is a global network working with more than 2500 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. In particular through Procura+ Network, INCLEI foster the connection, exchange and action on sustainable and innovation procurement among European public authorities. ICLEI will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee.
	Cities Alliance	Global	Cities Alliance is a global partnership fighting urban poverty and supporting cities to deliver sustainable development. To manage its activities, the Cities Alliance operates a multi-donor fund with UNOPS as host and Trustee. The Cities Alliance seeks to improve the lives of 60 million urban poor across 200 cities in 20 countries by 2030. To be a leading agent for urban change by supporting and implementing comprehensive programmes in countries and cities where it matters most. Cities Alliance will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.
	Zero Waste International Alliance	Global	The Zero Waste International Alliance was formed in 2003 to promote positive alternatives to landfill and incineration and to raise community awareness of the social and economic benefits to be gained when wasted materials are regarded as resources which can create both employment and business opportunities. The Zero Waste International Alliance: i) initiates and facilitates research and information sharing for the promotion of Zero Waste; ii) builds capacity to effectively implement Zero Waste and iii) sets standards for evaluating the achievement of Zero Waste. Zero Waste International Alliance will be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee of the SWAP Initiative.

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Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
National Government	Ministry of Environment (MA) of Uruguay	Uruguay	The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the implementation of the national environmental policy, environmental management, sustainable development and conservation and use of natural resources set by the Executive Power. The Ministry, through its National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA), is responsible for the implementation of this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, and the effective use of GEF and UNDP resources.
	Other Ministries	Uruguay	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Uruguay, the following Ministries will be engaged: Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS); Ministry of Social Development (MIDES); National Women's Institute (InMujeres - MIDES); Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM); Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) / Directorate General of Taxation (DGI); Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP); Office of Planning and Budget (OPP); Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI); State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE); National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP); National Development Agency (ANDE); Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU); National Institute of Cooperativism (INACOOP) - Incubator of Cooperatives (INCUBACOOP)
	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO)/ Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE)	China	FECO is a public institution directly under the MEE and is focal point for Stockholm, Minamata and Basel Conventions and leads their implementation. FECO is the implementing partner of the SWAP project and is responsible for the design of the project in PPG stage, the implementation and monitoring of the project, and will be responsible for the implementation of policies making, capacity building and demonstration coordination at national level in full-size stage.
	Other Ministries	China	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at China the Ministry of Finance (MOF) will be engaged. MOF is the focal point of GEF to monitor the project implementation at national level.
	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC)	Türkiye	MoEUCC Is the national authority for environmental policies and regulations. MoEUCC is focal point for Stockholm, Minamata, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions and leads their implementation. MoEUCC Is responsible for the control of the proper sound management and disposal of industrial and municipal waste. The MoEUCC is the implementing partner for the SWAP Initiative in Kocaeli.
	Other Ministries	Türkiye	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Türkiye, the following Ministries will be engaged: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) - Kocaeli provincial directorate of environment, urbanization and climate change Presidency's Strategy and Budget Office; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Industry and Technology. Presidency's Strategy and Budget Office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are members of the Project Board. Ministry of Industry and Technology is the main stakeholder of the Technical Advisory Board specific to Türkiye which will convene quarterly or semi-annually.
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Sierra Leone	This is the operational authority for all environmental policies and regulations. The EPA-SL hosts the operational GEF Focal Point for the country and supervises all GEF and GEF-related projects. It is in charge of the control of the proper environmental sound management and proper disposal of chemicals, Pollution through mercury, and waste stream control. The EPA-S is a member of the National Committee for Chemicals and Waste, which reviews the files to approve the registration of pesticides for

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Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
			agricultural use (PQUA) in the eco-toxicological field (physical and chemical properties, uses, safety measures, environmental prevention, etc.) The Environmental Protection Agency-Sierra Leone is an implementing partner of the project, through its Undersecretary of Environmental Quality, it is part of the design, coordination, and implementation of the project and as such is part of the Steering Committee of the project.
	Other Ministries	Sierra Leone	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Sierra Leone, the following Ministries will be engaged: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Heath; Ministry of Trade and Industries
	Ministry of environment (ME)	Tunisia	The ministry of Environment is the national authority that is responsible for developing environmental policies and regulations. The ministry is responsible for developing policies and strategies related to solid waste management and circular economy, promote, training, awareness and education actions in the fields of the environment, sustainable development and in fighting against pollution. The ministry is also responsible of the coordination of the development and implementation of national programs. The ME is the implementing partner of the project, through its Directorate General of the Environment and Quality of Life and (DGQVE), and is responsible for the coordination, the preparation of the events and activities and the review and validation of the reports, in concertation with UNDP and other agencies and partners. The ministry is responsible of the coordination of the Steering Committee of the project. The ministry of environment will participate in all the activities SWAP designed for Tunisia.
	Other Ministries	Tunisia	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Tunisia, the following Ministries will be engaged: National waste management agency (ANGed); The national agency of environmental protection (ANPE); International centre of environmental technologies of Tunis; *Ministry of interior;* Ministry of finance; Ministry of industry, energy and mines.; Ministry of tourism; Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries; Ministry of social affairs; Ministry of professional training and employment.
Local Government	Municipality of Canelones, Municipality of Montevideo, Municipality of San José	Uruguay	The Municipality of Canelones, the Municipality of Montevideo and the Municipality of San José in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, will promote the fulfilment of the commitments established in the Project and as such is part of the Project Board as beneficiaries' representatives.
	Other relevant local government authorities.	Uruguay	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Uruguay, the following local government authorities will be engaged: Plenary of Municipalities and Congress of Mayors (CI). They will contribute to and support the development of activities related to the involvement of the third level of government, promoting decentralisation and a territorial approach.
	Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment (EEB)	China	Tianjin EEB is responsible for the management and disposal of general waste, hazardous waste and medical waste in Tianjin. EEB also supervises new chemicals and is responsible for implementation of international conventions at Tianjin level. Tianjin EEB will support FECO to design the SWAP project. EEB, together with the other bureaux (referring to the Project Steering Committee), is also responsible for: • development of policy, regulations, standards, plans on waste management; zero waste framework and action plan under Component 1, Output A.1- A.3; • promotion of sustainable investment and green financing instruments under Component 2, Output B.1, B.2 and B.3; • enhancement of sustainable production and consumption under

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Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
			Component 3, Output C.1, C.2 and C.3; and Dissemination of information and organization of knowledge sharing, awareness education and advocacy program under Component 4, Output D.1, D.2 and D.3 The EEB is part of the Project Board as Beneficiary Representative.
	Other relevant local government authorities.	China	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at China, the following local government authorities will be engaged: Tianjin Municipal Commission of Urban Management (CUM); Tianjin Industrial and Information Technology Bureau (IITB); Tianjin Agriculture and Rural Commission (ARC); Tianjin Municipal Health Commission
	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality (KMM)	Türkiye	KMM is the local authority for implementation of the national environmental policies and regulations. KMM is responsible for the environmentally compatible management of municipal waste collected by the district municipalities and preparing and implementing the solid waste management plan of Kocaeli province. It is also a member of the team that prepared the Kocaeli zero waste management system plan. It is one of the most important stakeholders of the project locally due to its duties and responsibilities. The KMM is part of the project board as Beneficiary Representative.
	Other relevant local government authorities.	Türkiye	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Türkiye, the following local government authorities will be engaged: Kocaeli district municipalities. The district municipalities (12) are responsible for the separate collection of municipal waste at the source within their municipal borders, the collection of mixed municipal waste and transportation to the disposal and/or transfer station. They are members of the team that prepared the Kocaeli zero waste management system plan.
	Freetown City Council	Sierra Leone	It is the City's authority on all environmental-related policies and it sets out local regulations that address challenges faced by the city and its residents. The Freetown City Council with other relevant stakeholders has developed and implemented policies that promote environmental sustainability and align with GEF objectives. This involves drafting regulations related to environmental protection, land use planning, or pollution control It is in charge of the control of the proper sound management and disposal of agrochemicals, mercury, and waste within the municipality. The Freetown City Council is a member of the National Committee for Chemicals and Waste, which reviews the files to approve the registration of pesticides for agricultural use (PQUA) in the eco-toxicological field (physical and chemical properties, uses, safety measures, environmental prevention, etc.). The Freetown City Council is an implementing partner of the project, through its environmental department, it is part of the design, coordination, and implementation of the project and as such is part of the Project Board as Beneficiary Representative.
	Governorates of Greater Tunis: Tunis, Mannouba, Ben Arous and Ariana	Tunisia	The governorates of Tunis, Mannouba, Ben Arous and Ariana represent the local authorities that are responsible for the administrative management of the cities. The governorates are responsible in particular for the management of the project locally, in coordination with the national authorities and the UNDP. Municipalities represent the local authorities. Today, they are responsible of the collection and the transfer of the waste to the transfer stations. They are also responsible for cleaning operations. Actually, decision making in municipalities is led by the general secretary. The governorates of Greater Tunis will participate in all activities of the project and are part of the Project Board as Beneficiaries Representative.

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Group	Stakeholder	Country	Role
Private Sector	Industrial Associations/ Business Chambers	Uruguay	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Uruguay, the following stakeholders within the private sector will be engaged: Chamber of Industries (CIU); Association of Plastic Industries of Uruguay (AUIP); National Chamber of Commerce and Services (CNCS); Uruguayan Chamber of Office and Computer Machinery Importers (CUIMOI); Chamber of Waste Management Companies of Uruguay (Cegru); Plan Vale (Packaging Management Plan); Plastics Technology Centre (Ctplas).
	Industrial Associations/ Private companies	China	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at China, the following stakeholders within the private sector will be engaged: China Automotive Technology and Research Center Co. Ltd. (CATA); Tianjin Recyclable Resources Industry Association (RRIA); Pilot Companies.
	Industrial Associations	Türkiye	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Türkiye, the following stakeholder within the private sector will be engaged: Kocaeli Chamber of Industry (KSI).
	Private Companies	Sierra Leone	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Sierra Leone, the following stakeholders within the private sector will be engaged: Milla Group of Companies; Klin Tin-Sierra Leone.
	Industrial Associations/ Private Companies	Tunisia	For the implementation of the SWAP Initiative at Tunisia, the following stakeholder within the private sector will be engaged: Tunisian Union of Industry, Commerce and Crafts (UTICA); Confederation of Citizen Enterprises of Tunisia (CONET); AFREC; Valoria; ECOTI ; COLLECTUN; Group of companies from UTICA or CONECT for waste management; Ciment industry Djbal West; SFBT; Tetrapak
Finance	Financial Institutions	Uruguay	The Uruguayan financial system is currently made up of 2 public banks, 9 private banks, 4 non-banking companies. There are also other entities that provide financial services, such as credit management companies, financial services companies and bureaux de change (Source: "Uruguay XXI" report). These institutions may contribute to and support the development of activities related to the design of financial instruments. As well as the implementation of demonstration projects related to the above.
	Financial Entities	China	People's Bank of China (Tianjin Subsidiary), Tianjin Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (members of the Project Steering Committee). These institutions will be mainly involved for the implementation of activities within Component 2.
Academia	Universities	Uruguay	University of the Republic of Uruguay and other universities.
	Universities	Tunisia	University of Tunis; University of Sfax; Biotechnology centre of Sfax; National Institute of Science and marine technologies INSTM.
Other relevant groups	Informal workers	China, Uruguay, Türkiye, Sierra Leone, Tunisia	This sector is of great relevance within the scope of the project. Consequently, the activities to be implemented will have a positive impact on their standard of living, their health, and the environment. Informal workers will be a key stakeholder throughout the lifecycle of the project. They will participate in raising awareness, knowledge dissemination, capacity building and training, and communications activities within the scope of the project.

Also related to institutional partnerships, there is a group of GEF-financed projects and other initiatives in China, Türkiye, Tunisia, Uruguay, Sierra Leone as well as at Global level currently under implementation related to the development challenge that this project is also addressing, which could provide some additional support to strengthening this institutional partnership approach. Thanks to the involvement of the institutional partners in some of them, it seems of mutual benefit the achievement of the outcomes of this project. Specifically, this FSP will ensure coordination and count on the capacity built and knowledge gathered from the concurrent projects that are already in progress, as shown in Table below:

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Table 2. Other on-going initiatives related to this Project.

On Going Initiatives/projects	Implementation site	Main relevance to this Project
UN Habitat Waste Wise Cities	Global – coordinated from Nairobi	The Waste Wise Network is a global network of cities, a "network between organisations working on solid waste management around the world" to align methodologies and project implementation. It will be an important partner to complement the UNDP networks to reach out to municipalities about the lessons learnt from the SWAP project.
UNDP City2City Network	Global – coordinated form UNDP HQ	City2City Network is a peer-to-peer learning platform providing curated information and bringing together cities and experts to design solutions for urban challenges. The platform facilitates engagement among cities for knowledge exchange and approaches for building inclusive cities. It is closely related to the objectives of the SWAP project.
C40 – Advancing Towards Zero Waste Declaration	Global	The Advancing Towards Zero Waste Declaration aims to help cities accelerate the transition towards a zero waste and more regenerative future by taking ambitious, measurable and inclusive actions to reduce municipal solid waste generation and improve materials management. The main commitments/targets in the declaration are: a) Reduce the municipal solid waste generation per capita by at least 15% by 2030 compared to 2015. b) Reduce the amount of municipal solid waste disposed to landfill and incineration by at least 50% by 2030 compared to 2015 and increase the diversion rate away from landfill and incineration to at least 70% by 2030.
ISWA/Avfall Sverige	Global – coordinated from Malmö (Sweden) for Avfall Sverige; Rotterdam, Netherlands for ISWA.	Avfall Sverige has a network of experts which is described elsewhere in this PIF and will be key to the functioning and the quality of the Zero waste clearinghouse. The International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) is an international network of waste professionals and experts whose mission is "To promote and develop sustainable and professional waste management worldwide and the transition to a circular economy." This expertise, which benefits from working group exchanges and an annual international conference, would be interesting to associate to the implementation of the project.
GEF Integrated Programme (IP) on Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from the Construction and Fashion Supply Chains	Global	The GEF Supply Chain IP seeks to accelerate the uptake of sustainable production practices that eliminate reliance on harmful chemicals in the construction and fashion sectors. The SWAP project and the Supply Chain IP will work together to replace resource-intensive processes and materials with more sustainable alternatives and creating more circular and transparent value chains.
GEF Integrated Programme (IP) on Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution.	Global	The Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program tackles plastic pollution using a circular economy approach. Packaging, particularly single-use related to the food and beverage sector, will be the priority since it is the main source of plastic waste in developing countries. The particularity of SWAP is to address waste streams in an integrated way. Plastic is an important material/waste stream that need special consideration. Cities have willingness and tools to reduce the use of the plastics particularly in the packaging and shipping

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		applications, and develop the policies, incentives, and instruments to reduce the plastic leakage and pollution.
Green Production and Sustainable Development in Secondary Aluminium, Lead, Zinc and Lithium Sectors in China. (GEF 10673)	China UNDP, FECO	The project will start in 2024. The objective of the project is to reduce and eliminate UP-POPs (PCDD/Fs, HCB and PCNs) and Brominated flame retardants (BFRs) releases through the introduction of BAT/BEP in the Secondary Aluminium and Zinc production, and implementation of a lifecycle management in lead acid battery and lithium-ion battery recycling in China. The project intends to select an automobile dismantling enterprise in China to demonstrate the BAT/BEP technology. The POPs reduction BAT/BEP experience can be used as a reference for this project. Given the same POPs emission reduction target, the relevant management policies produced by this project will also contribute to the smooth implementation of the Tianjin SWAP project.
Improvement of the environmental performance of the foam sector: Phase out and management of hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China. (GEF 10163)	UNIDO, FECO	The project has been implemented from 2019 to 2023.The objective of the project is to improve the environmental performance of the foam sector in China through the phase-out, introduction of HBCD alternatives and environmentally-sound management of HBCD-containing EPS/XPS foams. The project has carried out substitution demonstration and reduction, phase-out at large enterprises in the HBCD production, fire-resistant EPS and XPS sectors used in buildings, and has promoted environmentally sound disposal of HBCD-containing construction wastes in China, improved the environmental performance of the foam sector in China. This project will also contribute to the environmentally sound disposal of HBCD-containing construction waste in Tianjin.
Resilient Urban Sierra Leone (RUSLP) Project	Hastings, Sierra Leone	The Ministry of Finance is implementing the World Bank funded Resilient Urban Sierra Leone (RUSLP) Project. The objective of the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project for Sierra Leone is to improve integrated urban management, service delivery, and disaster emergency management in the Western Area and secondary cities of Sierra Leone. Most of the project components and sub-components are aligned with the SWAP Project, especially: “Neighbourhood upgrading and greening in Freetown”: Solid waste management (SWM) upgrading in Freetown and secondary cities, and this will enhance the development of an engineering landfill site at Hastings for Freetown City.
SAICM Project	Sierra Leone	In 2018, the SAICM secretariat received funding from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to execute a global project to scale up action on SAICM's ‘Emerging Policy Issues’ (EPIs) and support knowledge management and information exchange. The project is implemented by UNEP and executed by the SAICM Secretariat. The SAICM GEF 9771 project on Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under SAICM aims to accelerate the adoption of national and value chain initiatives to control Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) and contribute to the 2020 SAICM goal and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project is comprised of three main components: i) Lead in paint: Working with governments to develop laws that restrict the use of lead paint and working with SMEs to promote the

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		phase-out of lead additives.; ii) Chemicals in products: Increasing the ambition of different stakeholders to track and control chemicals of concern in products along the value chains of electronics, toys, and building products sectors.; iii) Knowledge and stakeholder engagement: improving access to information and knowledge on chemicals management amongst SAICM stakeholders. The country has developed National Implementation Plans for Stockholm & Minamata; and is currently implementing the SAICM project designed to develop a National Chemicals and Waste Profile. This is very vital and can be up-scale under the SWAP project.
Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project (SLEDP)-Pro-Blue Project Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Trade and Industry	Sierra Leone	The Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project (SLEDP) is a 5-year Project implemented by the Government of Sierra Leone with a USD 40 million grant support from the World Bank. This engulfs another project called the *Sierra Leone Circular Economy and Sustainable Tourism project*. The platform is a core element of SLEDP and serves as a public-private consultation platform throughout the project to provide strategic direction for prioritizing opportunities in the plastic circular economy for Sierra Leone. The Project is implemented under the Ministry of Finance and the key beneficiaries are the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The SLEDP Project comprises the *Sierra Leone Circular Economy and Sustainable Tourism project* under PRO-BLUE which deals with circularity, another component that deals with entrepreneurship. Thus, are aligned with the SWAP Project set objective.
Organic waste to energy Project Freetown Waste Transformers Private Initiative	Freetown, Sierra Leone	The organic waste-to-energy project wants to target the limited access to electricity and an unreliable grid that has led to the mass use of diesel generators in Sierra Leone, especially among MSMEs. The waste management infrastructure in Freetown is also beset with inefficient collection processes, making waste management a major challenge. Freetown Waste Transformers received a GSMA grant in March 2022 to digitize the waste collection process and improve the efficiency of waste coordination by implementing a GPS mobile mapping app. At the end of the grant period, Freetown Waste Transformers will be empowered and equipped with the knowledge and capacity to predict market trends as it scales its operations and contributes to increasing energy access rates and a stronger waste management infrastructure in Freetown.
Analysing and optimizing the waste management systems to reinforce the role of the private sector in the waste management sector in Tunisia. (GIZ)	Tunisia.	The project aims to analyse and optimize the waste management system ("filières" in French) to enhance the involvement of the private sector in waste management sectors. Additionally, the project aims to develop the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) instrument as part of a circular economy strategy. The project targets the design of EPR systems for two sectors: small batteries and cooking oil.
Drawing up a strategic national action plan to implement the Circular Economy in Tunisia. (GIZ)	Tunisia.	The project aims to assess the current state of the circular economy in Tunisia, with the goal of developing a concrete action plan for advancing circular economy initiatives in the country. Additionally, it intends to implement a pilot program based on industrial symbiosis principles.

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Climate Protection through the circular economy in Tunisia (ProtecT) – (GIZ / ANGed)	Tunisia.	The main objective of the ProtecT project is to enhance solid waste management by integrating aspects of circular economy (CE) and climate change (CC), while also promoting job creation and gender equality.
Development of LISP "Littoral Sans Plastique" strategy and its action plan based on circular economy (including the implementation follow up).	Tunisia.	The World Bank, through its PROBLUE program, provided technical assistance to aid the Tunisian government in developing a "Plastic-Free Coastline – LISP" strategy and its operational action plan to combat plastic marine pollution along the Tunisian coast.
Reducing Tourism Marine Litter in Northern Africa through the Contribution of a Sustainable Waste Management System. German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).	Tunisia.	TouMaLi contributes to the reduction of waste flows into the seas of the MENA region caused by tourism, while promoting circular economy solutions such as the reduction and reuse of unavoidable waste in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt. The project, led by the University of Rostock and supported by a consortium of eight other institutions from academia, think tanks and businesses, as well as local political partners, aims to significantly reduce marine litter until 2025 through the following measures: baseline assessment of marine litter pollution, development of an overall strategy for waste management, awareness raising, and capacity building as well as knowledge transfer to key stakeholders in the target region, such as hotels and communities.
Composting of Green Waste in Bizerte. Rostock University / Municipality of Rostock.	Tunisia.	This project aims to valorise green waste and is part of a cooperation established in 2016 between the cities of Rostock in Germany and the town of Bizerte in Tunisia, focusing on sustainable development, good local governance and the fight against climate change. Concrete objectives include the construction and operation of a composting site for organic waste, as well as the maintenance of green spaces in the city of Bizerte.
ASIMA-Tunis Project	Tunis, Tunisia	A project launched in February 2020 "Tun is capitale", initiated by the municipality of Tunis, this includes "strategic planning and multi-level governance for a multi-level metropolitan city". The aim is to define a city strategy aligned with the Agenda 2030.
Towards a Sustainable City through Energy Efficiency in Kairouan	Kairouan., Tunisia	This GEF-financed project promotes green buildings and efficient lighting in alignment with the objectives of the enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution, the Sustainable Development Strategy of Kairouan and the National Programme for Sustainable Cities in Tunisia. It was complemented by a pilot project supporting sustainable, climate-secure urban planning and financing environments by developing solutions for more inclusive, integrated urban planning that is evidence based and climate-risk informed for the city of Kairouan (financed by Sweden).
Uruguay + Circular GEF-UNDP	Uruguay (National)	Reduction of emissions and pollutant releases (GHG, UPOPs) through integrated chemicals and waste management towards a circular economy in Uruguay. The project aims to support interventions in a complementary way to the SWAP Initiative within a national scope. The project concept has been recently approved and it is expected to be designed within the year 2024, for starting its implementation during 2025 for 5 years.
Strengthening national initiatives and improving regional cooperation for the environmentally sound	Uruguay (National)	The objective of the project is to strengthen national initiatives and improve regional cooperation for the environmentally sound management of POPs in waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Latin American countries. It has 4

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management of persistent organic compounds in waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Latin American countries".		components: 1. Strengthening national POPs management initiatives on WEEE. / 2. Strengthening of national capacities for WEEE dismantling and recycling facilities/infrastructure with emphasis on POPs containing fractions. / 3. Improved regional cooperation for the management of WEEE POPs containing fractions. / 4. Monitoring and evaluation.
Financing Agrochemicals Reduction Management (FARM)	Uruguay (National)	This project aims to strengthen national actions to reduce the use of chemical synthesis by strengthening the registry of chemical synthesis pesticides, incorporating environmental risk assessment; promoting bio-inputs to reduce the use of chemical synthesis pesticides and promoting production practices that reduce the use of pesticides and their impact on the environment. The project also integrates a second component to manage plastic waste from agriculture, for which a modification of the current regulations will be addressed, integrating into the ERP model the plastic products from agriculture to achieve a management that allows their recovery and avoids burial and dispersion in the environment.
IDB Technical cooperation - Ministry of Environment: Support to the implementation of the National Waste Plan	Uruguay (National)	This cooperation supports the government in the implementation of the National Waste Plan, focusing on the closure of open dumps, construction of sanitary landfills, institutional strengthening of departmental municipalities and promotion of the circular economy. It will focus on the design of an operational strategy to improve the sector with a prioritization of the necessary investments.
IDB Technical Cooperation - Municipality of Montevideo: "Improvement of Waste Management and Sanitation Systems." "Innovation applied to waste management in Montevideo"	Montevideo, Uruguay	This technical cooperation will support the Municipality of Montevideo in the elaboration of an Action Plan that, based on the current diagnosis, will plan immediate actions for the improvement of waste management in the framework of the loan operation in preparation UR-L1183 - Urban Sanitation Plan (PSU). Promote technological and behavioural innovation solutions for the improvement of integrated waste management in Montevideo, with a focus on increasing the amount of recyclable waste recovered, seeking operational efficiency in collection routes, cost reduction, data generation and improved service to citizens.
GEF 7–GCIP Promoting the transition towards a circular economy in Uruguay through innovative clean technologies	Uruguay (National)	The objective of the project is to promote the transition towards sustainable forms of production and low emission technologies in two prioritized sectors, the food system and energy, with a perspective of Circular Economy and innovations in clean technologies. The project is part of the Global Clean Technology Innovation Program (GCIP) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which places special emphasis on the detection of new clean technology solutions and the evaluation of their viability, as well as in the implementation of demonstration projects capable of generating information and knowledge, to promote public policies and the development of adequate financial and non-financial instruments, which in this case will be adapted to the Uruguayan context.
Integrated Waste Management and Circular Economy Project (Congress of Mayors - EU) - Territorial Development Fund with a focus on circularity.	Uruguay (National)	The call aims to financially support productive development and circular economy projects focused on MSMEs throughout the national territory. It is part of the agreements generated in the framework of the Congress of Mayors (through its project "Integrated waste management and circular economy, institutional strengthening and good practices", co-financed by

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		the European Union) and the National Development Agency. The second edition of the Territorial Development Fund (FDT) is aimed at supporting territorial projects for productive development and promotion of the circular economy for the valorization of waste through municipal governments.
National program to support the closure of open-country landfills.	Uruguay (National and departmental)	The Ministry of Environment provides USD 17 million to assist municipal governments in landfill closures.
Tires plan Battery plan Vale plan Agrochemical and obsolete pesticides packaging plan	Uruguay (National and departmental)	National Plans that encourage the minimization of generation, and the collection and promotion of reuse, recycling and other forms of valorisation of different waste streams. (Packaging, Tires, Batteries and Agrochemical wastes)
Program for the labor reconversion of urban solid waste classifiers and sorters into non-homestead waste transporters	Montevideo, Uruguay	It is aimed at sorters and former sorters of urban solid waste who wish to become formalized as non-domestic waste haulers to provide waste collection and transportation services to companies and businesses in the city. The objectives are to advise them on the procedures to formalize a productive enterprise, to guide and accompany them in the daily activity of the company and in the necessary instruments for its development (service provision contracts), to provide training in regulatory, commercial, accounting and contractual aspects, and to create meeting spaces to promote solutions to common problems.
Green Montevideo	Montevideo, Uruguay	Green Montevideo is a strategy committed to a cultural change, through the responsible use of resources, the smart organization of services, the social inclusion of inhabitants, the generation of opportunities and the care for diversity. For Montevideo to become an increasingly cleaner, more efficient, sustainable, and egalitarian city, the commitment of everyone is essential. Within this strategy, different programmes are carried out, such as: "Montevideo Avanza", "Montevideo Integra", Ecocentres, Neighbourhood to Neighbourhood Recycling Programme, Home Composting, among others.
ECOCENTRO	Montevideo, Uruguay	These infrastructures (Ecocentro) allow the reception of various recyclable materials and unused items, which will be disposed of separately to facilitate their recovery through authorized waste managers. Currently, the are 2 Ecocentros in operation: Buceo and El Prado.
Montevideo Integra	Montevideo, Uruguay	A bulky waste (WEEE and furniture) recycling project designed and managed by sorters. Promote their reparation, looking to reduce the waste disposal.
Organic waste recovery programme in the Municipality of Montevideo	Montevideo, Uruguay	As of November 2022, an initial programme of community composting of household organic waste is being developed, which manages organic material separated at source from housing cooperatives in the Rivera Park area.
Sustainable Homes Program Sustainable Institutions Program (schools and eco-offices)	Canelones, Uruguay	Program consisting of the delivery of equipment to each household, schools and offices in the Department, in the 30 municipalities, consisting of two intra-household containers (one for recyclable waste and one for non-recyclable waste) and a vermicompost with a nucleus of Californian red worms (Eisenia Foetida).
Zero Waste Initiative (2017-ongoing). Financed and Implemented by MoEUCC.	Türkiye	The “Zero Waste Project” carried out by MoEUCC in Türkiye; with the vision of transition to a circular economy and the understanding that waste is a resource; it aims to prevent and reduce the impact of waste on climate change, to reduce it through material recovery, and to provide living environments

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		where people live a quality life within the carrying capacity of healthy ecosystems. 'Zero waste project' supports an approach to resource and waste management based on circularity. It promotes sustainable production and consumption habits and encourages the efficient use of resources. Zero waste entails avoiding wastefulness and advocating for the prevention, reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste. This can help achieve positive socio-economic outcomes, including the development of social solidarity.
Local Zero Waste Initiatives Program (estimated project duration June 2024-June 2027) European Union (EU) Implementing Agency: UNDP	Türkiye	The general goal of the project is to i) protect the environment by supporting zero waste initiatives of municipalities and ii) explain the importance of climate change. The specific aim of the project is to increase capacity and awareness at municipal and public levels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas emissions and waste in the waste sector.
Capacity Increase in Marine Litter Management in Türkiye (estimated project duration June 2024-June 2028). European Union (EU) Implementing Agency: UNDP	Türkiye	The general goal of the project is to ensure the protection of human health and the environment largely by improving Türkiye's technical capacity in the field of marine litter management. To achieve this goal, various trainings and workshops will be given to different target groups working in the field of marine litter pollution and management, especially on transboundary pollution, legal framework, data collection and evaluation of marine litter resources.

Table 3. Co-Financing

COUNTRY	Source of Co Financing	Name of Co Financer	Co financing Type	Total	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
CHINA	Recipient Country Government	Tianjin Bureau of Ecology and Environment	In kind	$ 1,200,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Recipient Country Government	Tianjin Bureau of Ecology and Environment	Grant	$ 300,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Private Sector	Great Wall Motor Co, LTD	In kind	$ 9,830,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Private Sector	Great Wall Motor Co, LTD	Grant	$ 19,000,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Private Sector	Rianlon Corporation	In kind	$ 1,170,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Private Sector	Lenovo (Beijing) Co, LTD	In kind	$ 9,000,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Private Sector	Lenovo (Beijing) Co, LTD	Grant	$ 6,000,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Research Institute	Tianjin Recyclable Resources Institute, CHINA CO,OP	In kind	$ 1,500,000	No	N/A
CHINA	Research Institute	Tianjin Recyclable Resources Institute, CHINA CO,OP	Grant	$ 2,000,000	No	N/A
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MOEUCC)	Grant	$ 35,127,371	No	N/A
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MOEUCC)	In kind	$ 115,320	No	N/A

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TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and İzaydaş-waste management company	Grant	$ 21,495,800	No	N/A
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and İzaydaş-waste management company	In kind	$ 19,938,764	No	N/A
TURKIYE	Private Sector	Kocaeli Chamber of Industry (KCI)	In kind	$ 234,520	No	N/A
TUNISIA	Recipient Country Government	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANGed)	In kind	$ 66,000,000	No	N/A
TUNISIA	Recipient Country Government	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANGed)	Grant	$ 20,000,000	No	N/A
TUNISIA	Private Sector	Les Ciments Jbel Oust Company	In kind	$ 1,550,000	No	N/A
TUNISIA	Private Sector	Les Ciments Jbel Oust Company	Grant	$ 1,650,000	No	N/A
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	$ 2,736,000	No	N/A
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Montevideo	In kind	$ 26,180,575	No	N/A
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Montevideo	Grant	$ 10,610,970	No	N/A
URUGUAY	Private Sector	Chamber of Industries of Uruguay (EPR Packaging Management Plan)	Grant	$ 35,000,000	No	N/A
SIERRA LEONE	Private Sector	The Freetown Waste Transformers	Grant	$ 1,050,000	No	N/A
SIERRA LEONE	Recipient Country Government	Freetown City Council (FCC)	Grant	$ 2,800,0000	No	N/A

Risks and Assumptions

A group of risks has been identified and need to be considered during the execution of the project. As per standard UNDP requirements, the National Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office (CO) in each of the participating countries. The UNDP CO will record progress in the UNDP QUANTUM risk log (UNDP Risk Register). Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are HIGH (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR).

The social and environmental risks identified in the SESP during PPG phase (Annex 5) are included in the UNDP Risk Register in Annex 6. The description of how the project risks will be mitigated is shown in both Annexes 6 (UNDP Risk Register) and in Annex 9 (ESMF). The following table summarizes the key risks that could threaten the achievement of project results in each of the participating cities:

Uruguay – Great Montevideo:

Table 4. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results in Great Montevideo.

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Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during development of waste management plans and strategy	Although the project is aligned with the National Waste Management Plan (PNGR), which is specifically designed to address and mitigate existing social inequalities in this area, development of the Metropolitan Area Zero Waste Strategy, Waste Valorization Plan and three municipal action plans (Output A.1), Financing Strategy (Output B.1-c) and the investment plan (B.2-a) will adopt Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to further ensure that potential economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project. By focusing on increasing the participation of waste pickers in waste management, promoting training, and strengthening enterprises led by these groups, the PNGR actively seeks to reduce economic and social disparities. In addition, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that ensures participation of all stakeholders in project activities. It will also put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 2: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them	The national policy aims to foster collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders involved in waste management, and regulatory processes that the project will draw on. By aligning regulatory developments with market operator capabilities, and designing dissemination campaigns prioritizing relevant sectors, the PNGR, which the project aligns with, emphasizes inclusivity and engagement. The economic impact of the regulatory framework for commercial waste management (Output A.4-a) on the private sector, in particular MSMEs, will be assessed and taken into consideration during development of regulations and standards or guidelines. In addition, the project SEP will ensure participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, during project implementation. The GRM will also provide a means for affected individuals and companies to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.

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	Risk 3: Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector including collection, transportation and disposal of plastic waste.	The ministry's circular economy and waste management policies focus on enhancing participation, formalizing employment, and improving conditions and skills within the waste management sector. By strengthening the system of information, improving working conditions and skills, enhancing sector representation in collective bargaining, and fostering jobs contributing to the transition to a circular economy, the PNGR that the project aligns with seeks to minimize disruptions to existing informal networks and individuals. The project will benefit from these measures to reduce this risk. In addition, and in line with the ESMF and PNGR, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered. If it is found that any of the strategies or plans may lead to economic resettlement, then a Livelihoods Action Framework will be prepared. The project has also developed a SEP that ensures participation of all stakeholders in project activities. It will also put in place a GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.

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	Risk 4: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making and to benefit from the project	In addition to the ongoing institutional efforts by the three local governments and consideration of gender mainstreaming by the Ministry of Environment, a Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to mitigate the identified risks and propose measures that ensure that women are represented in decision-making on project activities and are included in capacity building activities. Implementation of the GAP will help strengthen gender equality and empower women by improving their working conditions when directly participating in the activities related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, deployment of alternative technologies and best practices along the supply chain. Strategic principles and actions outlined in the GAP include: • Ensuring gender integration in policies and projects through consulting with women and men in communities, developing gender-responsive budgets, disaggregating indicators by genders, and ensuring women and men have equal access to resources, skills training, opportunities and benefits. • Increase women's participation and facilitate women's empowerment through ensuring equitable representation of women in decision making, establishing appropriate prevention and response measures to prevent and respond effectively to gender-based violence and where needed, conduct separate consultations with women to allow open discussion of views and priorities. Support gender-responsive implementation and capacity through recruiting local gender experts, ensuring communication in local languages using culturally appropriate methods and incorporating gender considerations in training and consultations with municipal stakeholders and technical teams.
	Risk 5: Pollution and other health hazards associated with siting of new facilities and other activities that may be proposed by the strategy and action plans.	In line with the project ESMF, the development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that these, especially those associated with siting of new facilities, if any, are considered.
	Risk 6: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards from implementation of demonstration activities.	As described in the ESMF, a targeted assessment for demonstration activities under Outputs B.3-c, B.4-a C.1-c, C.1-d, C.3-a and C.3-b will be conducted prior to commencement of each activity. The targeted assessment for dismantling process and management of mercury-containing waste from the chlor-alkali plant (Output C.1-d) will assess exposure to mercury, risk of spills and accidental releases. The resulting site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for all demonstration activities will include mitigation measures and a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan.

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	Risk 7: Emissions, pollution and health hazards resulting from implementation of activities funded by the Competitive Fund Mechanism and financial instruments.	The proactive measures, including enhancing the Ministry of Public Health's oversight of sanitary waste management and implementing programs to mitigate health risks from informal waste classification, indicate a commitment to addressing potential emissions, pollution, and health hazards associated with project activities. In addition, selection of activities to be financed by the Competitive Fund Mechanism (Output C.2-a) and financial instruments for supporting cooperatives (Output B.3-b) will include environmental and social criteria. The selected activities will undergo an environmental and social screening to determine the level of assessment/management needed, if any. Based on the results of the screening, a targeted assessment will be undertaken resulting in an ESMP. Additional details can be found in the project ESMF.
	Risk 8: Natural disasters could eventually affect the locations and operations where the planned demonstration activities are carried out.	As described in the project ESMF, a targeted assessment will be undertaken for all the demonstration activities will assess the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters and propose mitigation measures to safeguard them in the resulting site-specific ESMP. In addition, existing departmental and national level plans, along with the presence of a national climate change policy and an emergency response system is an advantage. The presence of emergency response systems suggests readiness to address any eventualities, further mitigating the impact of natural disasters on project activities.
	Risk 9: Increase in consumption of energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions due to demonstration activities.	Project activities are designed to promote GHG reduction as well as resource efficiency. GHG avoidance will be achieved through different interventions resulting in an improvement of current waste management and disposal practices, reduction of waste going to landfills as well as increased recycling rates. This Risk has been assessed as Low. According to this no Management Response have been defined. Further details can be found in Annex 5 - UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).

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	Risk 10: Working conditions within project demonstration activities and activities funded under the various project financing instruments may be in contravention to national legislation and principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	Uruguay is committed to the ILO by ratifying the conventions, also as formalization of work within the waste sector is emphasized in the PNGR, particularly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS) playing a key role in this process. The PNGR includes provisions to incorporate employment information into the SUIIR and integrate it within the MTSS information system, indicating a concerted effort to ensure compliance with national labour legislation. Furthermore, the coordination between the Ministry of Environment and MTSS to design a specific monitoring and enforcement program for sector enterprises highlights a proactive approach to evaluating compliance with labour regulations related to health, safety, and the environment. This will help reduce the risk and ensure monitoring and follow up at the institutional level. To further ensure this risk during implementation, due diligence of companies involved in establishing a supplier development program (Output B.1-a) will be undertaken by the project to ensure they align with national legislation and ILO standards. This is described in more detail in the project ESMF. A targeted assessment for the demonstration activities aimed at reducing the generation and landfilling of organic waste (Output C.1-c), the financial instruments for supporting cooperatives (Output B.3-b), demonstration projects aligned with waste valorization and value addition of recycled materials (Output B.4-a), integrating zero waste strategies (Output C.3-b), the management of mercury-containing waste (Output C.1-d), circularity in industrial or scientific-technological parks (Output B.3-c) and for recycling of plastic packaging (Output C.3-a) will be undertaken as described in the project ESMF. The resulting site-specific ESMPs will include proper mitigation measures including an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Activities funded under the financial instruments for supporting cooperatives (Output B.3-b) and the Competitive Fund Mechanism (Output C.2-a) will undergo an environmental and social screening as outlined in the project ESMF to determine if a targeted assessment is needed. Based on the targeted assessment, an ESMP will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks, as well as an Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
Financial	**Risk 11:** Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rate, market and currency due to instabilities in the national macroeconomic context may affect project total budget execution.	UNDP monitors expenditure on a daily basis and budget is revised at least once a year adjusted to real execution. Further UNDP HQ provides global oversight of project delivery minimizing the risk of operational risk due to currency risks.

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Operational	**Risk 12:** Lack of interest at national and local level from stakeholders to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities may impact the effective and timely implementation of the project.	The Project Steering Committee will provide continuous feedback and regularly monitor the results of the project. In addition, consultations will be held with decision-makers from other organizations to communicate the relevance of their participation in the project. In addition, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed during the PPG phase will be implemented during project implementation. It is important to note that during the PPG preparation phase, the main concerns and interests of the project stakeholders were collected, which enabled the formulation of actions to remove these barriers and to emphasize the benefits of being part of the project.
	Risk 13: Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may affect project activities implementation. Different key stakeholders, such as government authorities (at national and local level), the private sector, civil society organizations, etc., may lack knowledge and capacities in the field of the project.	The activities foreseen in the project are aligned to the National Waste Management Plan and to the waste management plans (elaborated or under elaboration) of the municipalities involved. In particular, during the implementation of the project, training activities will be developed and implemented for technicians in government institutions and other stakeholders in the prioritized sectors in order to ensure the necessary knowledge and expertise to carry out their tasks properly.
Organizational	**Risk 14:** Limited capacity in project monitoring.	The project foresees a series of activities aimed at regular monitoring and follow-up of the development of the project and a comprehensive report during the Mid-Term Evaluation, where possible deviations from the programmed actions as well as the fulfilment of the proposed objectives can be identified at an early stage.
Strategic	**Risk 15:** Change of government at national and municipal level (upcoming government elections in October 2024 and May 2025) may require additional efforts to secure buy-in for project support, which could slow down the speed of project implementation at the start of the project.	Should this occur, UNDP country office technical staff will make every effort to inform and convince the new decision-makers of the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on the social and environmental dimensions in the Greater Montevideo.

China - Tianjin:

Table 5. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results in Tianjin.

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Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during development of the strategy and work programme for Zero Waste	Development of the strategy for the Zero Waste City and its Work Programme (Output A.1-a) the Financing Strategy (B.1-A) and the Investment Plan for the zero-waste city construction in Tianjin (Output B.2-a) will apply Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project. In addition, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and ethnic minorities, in project activities. It will also put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 2: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them	In addition, the project SEP will ensure participation of all stakeholders in project activities, including the private sector. The GRM will also provide a means for affected individuals and companies to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 3: Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector including collection, transportation and disposal of plastic waste.	In line with the ESMF, development of the Zero Waste City and its Work Programme (Output A.1-a) will apply SESA principles to ensure that economic and social risks associated with their implementation have been considered. In addition, the project has developed a SEP that ensures participation of all stakeholders in project activities. This includes marginalized communities of waste pickers, including ethnic groups if found to be involved in the sector. It will also put in place a GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 4: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making and to benefit from project activities.	A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to mitigate the identified risks and propose measures that ensure that women are represented in decision-making on project activities and are included in capacity building activities. Implementation of the GAP will help strengthen gender equality and empower women by improving their working conditions when directly participating in the activities related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, deployment of alternative technologies and best practices along the supply chain.

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	Risk 5: Pollution and other health hazards associated with siting of new facilities and other activities that may be proposed by the strategy and work programme for Zero Waste	In line with the ESMF, development of the Zero Waste City and its Work Programme (Output A.1-a) and investment plan (Output B.2-a) will apply SESA principles to ensure that the risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered, especially for siting of new facilities, if any. Exclusion criteria for siting these facilities shall be adopted to include avoiding areas that are disaster prone, inhabited lands, protected areas and land claimed by ethnic minorities.
	Risk 6: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards from the implementation of demonstration activities	As described in the project ESMF, a targeted assessment will be conducted for the demonstration activities under Outputs B.4-b, C.1-a, C.2-a and C.3-a prior to commencement of each intervention. Based on the targeted assessment, a site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks, as well as a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. Due diligence of companies participating in the construction of a Zero Waste City (Output B.3-a) to assess their environmental practices and ensure adequate pollution prevention methods are adopted. Additional details can be found in the project ESMF.
	Risk 7: Natural disasters could affect the locations and operations where the planned pilot project interventions are carried out.	As stated in the project ESMF, a targeted assessment for the demonstration activities will be undertaken to assess the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters and propose mitigation measures to safeguard them in the resulting site-specific ESMPs, which will include adequate mitigation measures and a Disaster Risk Management Plan.
	Risk 8: Increase in consumption of energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions due to pilot projects.	While this risk is expected to be Low, the targeted assessments that will be undertaken for the demonstration activities will assess this risk and propose mitigation measures in the ESMP accordingly.
	Risk 9: Working conditions in project demonstration activities may be in contravention to national legislation and principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	In line with the Project ESMF, a targeted assessment will be undertaken for demonstration activities that will be undertaken under construction of a Zero Waste City (Output B.3-a), recycling and/or material recovery at source in the vehicle industry (Output B.4-b), collection, recycling and reuse of food waste (Output C.1-a), the reduction of toxic and harmful chemicals in automotive coating additives (Output C.2-a) and the BAT/BEP for Sustainable Production of Electronic Products (Output C.3-a). The resulting site-specific ESMPs will include proper mitigation measures including an Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
Financial	**Risk 10:** Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rate, market and currency. Fluctuations in macroeconomic indicators may affect project total budget execution.	UNDP actively monitors daily expenditure and exercises global oversight of project delivery, effectively mitigating operational risks arising from currency fluctuations.
Strategic	**Risk 11:** Changes in heads of municipal level and department. It may require additional efforts to secure buy-in for project support, which could slow down the speed of project implementation at the start of the project.	UNDP country office and RTA will make efforts to inform and convince the new decision-makers of the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on the social and environment.

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Operational	**Risk 12:** Lack of active participation from national and local authorities in project implementation. It could impact on the proper implementation of project activities.	The Zero Waste Steering Committee (at city level) and the Project steering committee will provide continuous feedback and regularly monitor the results of the project. The key stakeholders have been consulted, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed during the PPG phase. The SEP will be implemented during project implementation.
	Risk 13: Government authorities, civil servants, private sector and other stakeholders may lack the knowledge and skills. It may impact on implementing the project activities.	A plan will be created and carried out to raise awareness and provide training and capacity building to national authorities, civil servants, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders involved in the project's activities.

Türkiye – Kocaeli:

Table 6. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results in Kocaeli.

Docusign Envelope ID: BC8A4177-DB63-496B-95FF-C2B630AD2BD6

Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Discriminatory and economic impact on vulnerable* groups during development of waste management plans and strategy	Development of the Kocaeli Zero Waste Management Action Plan and Kocaeli Integrated Waste Management Plan (Output A.1-a), development of National Plan for Hazardous Chemicals Management (Output A.2), Financing Strategy (B.1-a), investment plan for waste management (Output B.2-a) and strategy to increase organic waste circularity and processing capacity (Output C.3-a), will apply Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project. In addition, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that ensures participation of all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, during project implementation. It will also put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 2: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them	The project SEP will ensure participation of all stakeholders in project activities, including the private sector, during development of policy and legal instruments. The GRM will also provide a means for affected individuals and companies to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 3: Potential negative impact on waste pickers involved in the plastic waste sector.	In line with the ESMF, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. If it is found that any of the strategies or plans may lead to economic resettlement, then a Livelihoods Action Framework will be prepared. In addition, the project has developed a SEP that ensures participation of all stakeholders in project activities, including vulnerable groups and waste pickers. It will also put in place a GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.

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	Risk 4: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making and to benefit from the project	A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to mitigate the identified risks and propose measures that ensure that women are represented in decision-making on project activities and are included in capacity building activities. Implementation of the GAP will help strengthen gender equality and empower women by improving their working conditions when directly participating in the activities related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, deployment of alternative technologies and best practices along the supply chain. Actions in the GAP include: • Involve women's groups in update and development of zero-waste action plan (Output A.1). • Ensure that the gender differentiated concerns and exposure risks of hazardous chemicals at household, community, and workplace levels are included in action plans (Output A.2). • Consider accessibility to processing facilities for women and vulnerable groups in selection of sites (Output A.4). • Incorporate gender targets and activities in pilot plications to strengthen women's economic empowerment and leadership opportunities (Output B.2). • Ensure that the diverse needs and concerns of vulnerable women and men are included, such as migrant women and Syrian refugees (Output B.4). • Implement approaches to improve women's economic empowerment and decision-making participation in facilities, including gender quotas, safety and equipment access, leadership training, and gender-responsive business policies (Output C.1)
	Risk 5: Pollution and other health hazards associated with siting of new facilities and other activities that may be proposed by the strategy and action plans	In line with the ESMF, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that environmental risks associated with their implementation, in particular those associated with siting new waste facilities, if any, are considered. In addition, BAT/BEP in technology selection will be adopted.
	Risk 6: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards from the implementation of demonstration activities and activities funded by the Competitive Fund Mechanism	As outlined in the ESMF, the demonstration activities under Outputs B.4, C.1-a, C.1-b and C.3-b and activities financed by the Competitive Fund mechanisms (Output C.2-a) will undergo a screening of this risk for each site once it is identified to determine whether this risk is applicable. If this risk is found to be moderate, then a targeted assessment of pollution risks will be undertaken before the activity commences. Based on the assessment, a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks, as well as a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. Prevention and Management Plan. The project will eliminate activities that are found to be Substantial or High risk. This process is described in more detail in the project ESMF.

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	Risk 7: Natural disasters could eventually affect the locations and operations where the planned pilot project interventions are carried out.	As outlined in the ESMF, the demonstration activities under Outputs B.4, C.1-a, C.1-b and C.3-b and activities financed by the Competitive Fund mechanisms (Output C.2-a) will undergo a screening of this risk for each site once it is identified to determine whether this risk is applicable. If this risk is found to be moderate, then a vulnerability assessment will be undertaken and measures included in the design of the activity before it commences.
	Risk 8: Increase in consumption of energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions due to demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanism.	Project activities are designed to promote GHG reduction as well as resource efficiency. GHG avoidance will be achieved through different interventions resulting in an improvement of current waste management and disposal practices, reduction of waste going to landfills as well as increased recycling rates. This Risk has been assessed as Low. According to this no Management Response have been defined. Further details can be found in Annex 5 - UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).
	Risk 9: Working conditions within project demonstration activities and activities funded by the Competitive Fund Mechanism may be in contravention of national legislation and the principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	As outlined in the ESMF, the demonstration activities under Outputs B.4, C.1-a, C.1-b and C.3-b and activities financed by the Competitive Fund mechanisms (Output C.2-a) will undergo a screening of this risk for each site once it is identified to determine whether this risk is applicable. If this risk is found to be moderate, then a targeted assessment of occupational health and safety risks will be undertaken before the activity commences. Based on the assessment, a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks, as well as an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. This process is described in more detail in the project ESMF.
Financial	**Risk 10:** There is a risk that project partners with entities which could not allocate the required resources for co-financing	The risk that co-financing does not materialize is minimized by choosing project partners who have already committed to the implementation of the zero waste management projects. The strategy for mitigating this risk will be to choose alternative partners (for demo projects) in the event that co-financing does not materialize and to move quickly and decisively to choose new partners and make such changes if co-financing with the original partners does not materialize.
Operational	**Risk 11:** There is a risk that Public Awareness Campaign and Targeted Capacity Building Programmes with municipalities has limited impact	Previous experience with public awareness campaigns in Türkiye has shown that when designed properly they can have a big impact. Similarly, targeted training and capacity building programmes with municipalities can be shown to have a big impact. UNDP has considerable experience (e.g. – UNDP implemented GEF projects) with running training programmes in Türkiye and achieving positive results. In addition, the provincial organization of MoEUCC in Kocaeli will significantly help to promote public awareness about the benefits of wood technologies in construction and decrease the risks of the public awareness campaign not working.

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Strategic	**Risk 12:** Change in project's *interlocutors in counterpart institutions as a result of snap elections and changes in official posts at local and national public agencies Which will impact the* efforts required to ensure buy-in for project support and timely implementation.	In the situation that this would happen, technical personnel from related UNDP CO and the UNDP RTA will do their utmost to inform and convince new decision-makers on the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on human health and the environment in selected cities.
Financial	**Risk 13:** Continued high level of inflation and interest rate and local currency depreciation *as a result of adverse macro-economic conditions Which will impact* project's total budget and estimated costs of project activities	UNDP monitors expenditure on a daily basis. Furthermore, UNDP HQ provides global oversight of project delivery minimizing the operational risk due to currency fluctuations.

Sierra Leone - Freetown:

Table 7. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results in Freetown.

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Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during the development of the regulatory framework and waste management plans and regulations	Development of the Freetown Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy (Output A.1-a) and investment plan for Freetown (Output B.2a) will apply Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project. Under Output B.1-a, the project will also identify inequities and unintended impacts of current taxes to ensure equitability among stakeholders within the waste management value chain. By promoting social justice, economic efficiency, fiscal sustainability, social cohesion, political legitimacy, and poverty alleviation, an equitable tax system contributes to overall societal well-being and prosperity. In addition, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that ensures the participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups, during project implementation. It will also put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 2: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them	Under Output B.1-a, the project will also identify inequities and unintended impacts of current taxes to ensure equitability among stakeholders within the waste management value chain. In addition, the project SEP will ensure the participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector and MSMEs in particular, in project activities, including the development of guidelines and standards to ensure comprehensive feedback from individuals and entities that may be affected.
	Risk 3: Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector including collection, transportation and disposal of plastic waste.	In line with the ESMF, the development of the plan and strategy (Output A.1-a) and investment plan (B.2-a) will apply SESA principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. Regulatory frameworks will ensure the formalization of existing informal waste management groups with emphasis on marginalized demographics like women and youth (Output A.4-a). The project has also developed a SEP that ensures the participation of all stakeholders in project activities. It will also put in place a GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.

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	Risk 4: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making and to benefit from the project	A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to mitigate the identified risks and propose measures that ensure that women are represented in decision-making on project activities and are included in capacity-building activities. Implementation of the GAP will help strengthen gender equality and empower women by improving their working conditions when directly participating in activities related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, deployment of alternative technologies, and best practices along the supply chain. Actions in the GAP include: • Include women's groups and relevant government bodies and emphasize the role of women and men in waste management and sanitation in review of the Freetown Sanitation Bylaw (Output A.4). • Include gender mandates for competitive fund, including development of safeguarding policy for relevant government bodies (Output B3). • Include gender-responsive approaches, indicators, and targets in pilot projects (Output B.4), • In evaluation of existing dumpsites, ensure the roles of both women and men in formal and informal structures is analysed, including their practices, priorities, differential access, concerns and safety issues, etc (Output c.1). • Ensure women in informal waste management roles are included in work with local authorities and their working conditions are improved in a gender-responsive manner (Output C.1). • Assess the consumption and economic impact of substitute products for women and men consumers and producers (Output C.2). Conduct specific training and outreach to women's organizations and women-led businesses for training programs (Output D.3).
	Risk 5: Pollution and other health hazards associated with the upgrade of existing facilities and other activities that may be proposed by the Freetown Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy and investment plan	In line with the ESMF, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that the risks that may be associated with their implementation have been considered.

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	Risk 6: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards and limiting access to informal recyclers during the upgrading of existing dumpsites and health care waste treatment facilities	The upgrading of existing dumpsites and healthcare waste treatment facilities (Output C.1) will undergo an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess these risks. The resulting site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will include proper mitigation measures, an Occupational Health and Safety Plan and a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. If found necessary, a Livelihoods Action Plan will also be prepared and implemented to address risks associated with the economic displacement of waste pickers from the existing dumpsites. Additional details can be found in the project ESMF. As part of this activity, a plan will be developed and implemented to enhance waste management practices in the selected dumpsites by promoting the implementation of environmentally sound management (ESM) of wastes, best environmental practices (BEP), and best available techniques (BAT). The project will also evaluate healthcare waste treatment/disposal technologies, technical and economically viable for each facility, and design a plan to enhance healthcare waste management through the introduction of BEP/BAT to ensure that waste is disposed of in a safe, economical, and environmentally sustainable manner.
	Risk 7: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards from the implementation of demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanism	As stated in the ESMF, the demonstration activities will each undergo a targeted assessment before the commencement of each intervention. Based on the targeted assessment, a site-specific ESMP will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks and a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. Before implementation of the activities funded by the green finance mechanisms under Output B.3, these activities will undergo an environmental and social screening in line with the ESMF to determine the level of assessment/management needed, if any. Based on the results of the screening, a targeted assessment will be undertaken resulting in a site-specific ESMP that includes measures to eliminate or reduce emissions and potential contamination resulting from these activities. This is described in more detail in the ESMF. Under Output B3-a, the project will promote innovation for the design of safer and more sustainable products (product reusability, reparability, or recyclability), and optimization of production processes (resource efficiency), as well as greener consumption patterns (segregation at source, etc.).
	Risk 8: Natural disasters could affect the locations and operations where the planned demonstration interventions are carried out	The targeted assessment for all the demonstration activities will evaluate the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters and propose mitigation measures to safeguard them in the resulting site-specific ESMPs. This is described in more detail in the project ESMF.

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	Risk 9: Increase in consumption of energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions due to demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanism.	Project activities are designed to promote GHG reduction as well as resource efficiency. GHG avoidance will be achieved through different interventions resulting in an improvement of current waste management and disposal practices, reduction of waste going to landfills as well as increased recycling rates. This Risk has been assessed as Low. According to this no Management Response have been defined. Further details can be found in Annex 5 - UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).
	Risk 10: Working conditions within project demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanism may be in contravention of national legislation and the principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	As stated in the ESMF, the demonstration activities will each undergo a targeted assessment before the commencement of each intervention. This will include due diligence in participating enterprises to assess working conditions, including occupational health and safety measures, and ensure they align with national legislation and ILO standards. Based on the targeted assessment, a site-specific ESMP will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks and an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Before implementation of the activities funded by the green finance mechanisms under Output B.3 and as described in the ESMF, these activities will undergo an environmental and social screening in line with the ESMF to determine the level of assessment/management needed, if any. Based on the results of the screening, a targeted assessment will be undertaken, including due diligence of working conditions at the participating enterprises, resulting in a site-specific ESMP that includes an Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
Financial	**Risk 11:** High rate of inflation due to devaluation of the Sierra Leone Leones currency against USD.	UNDP actively monitors daily expenditure and exercises global oversight of project delivery, effectively mitigating operational risks arising from currency fluctuations.
Strategic	**Risk 12:** The change in the political governance system in the project Location (Freetown) is not stable during the project life	UNDP country office and RTA will make efforts to inform and convince the new decision-makers of the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on the social and environment.
Safety and Security	**Risk 13:** Access to part of the project areas becomes limited, due to floods which commonly occurs in low-lying areas, and dismantle local roads, bridges, and other infrastructures. Such floods occur in monsoon seasons	Time lost due to flash floods will be accounted for in the project work plan. Similarly, the project will work with UNDSS to explore and use alternate safe and secure routes to the project communities.
Operational	**Risk 14:** The Sub-National (Freetown City Council) governments may not show a willingness to provide support to and participate in capacity-building initiatives of the Project.	The Implementing Partner, UNDP and the PMU closely observe the posting and transfers in the Sub-National government -Freetown City Council and constantly coordinates with the government department to keep them apprised of the Project.

Tunisia – Greater Tunis:

Table 8. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results in Greater Tunis.

Docusign Envelope ID: BC8A4177-DB63-496B-95FF-C2B630AD2BD6

Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during development of waste management plans.	Development of the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy for Greater Tunis (Output A.1-a), Financing Strategy (B.1-a) and Investment Plan (Output B.2-a) will apply Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. Through this approach, public consultations will be undertaken to ensure that all stakeholders, including local communities, have a chance to voice their concerns and provide feedback into the strategies and plans. This process is described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the project. In addition, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalised groups and local population, during project implementation. It will also put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
	Risk 2: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them.	The economic impact of the regulatory framework for legislative tools developed under Output A.4 on the private sector, in particular MSMEs, will be assessed and taken into consideration during development of regulations and standards or guidelines. In addition, the project SEP will ensure participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, in project activities, including development of guidelines and standards to ensure comprehensive feedback from individuals and entities that may be affected.
	Risk 3: Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector including collection, transportation and disposal of plastic waste.	In line with the ESMF, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. In addition, the project has developed a SEP that ensures participation of all stakeholders in project activities. This includes marginalized communities of waste pickers, including local population if found to be involved in the sector. It will also put in place a GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.

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	Risk 4: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making and to benefit from project activities	A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to mitigate the identified risks and propose measures that ensure that women are represented in decision-making on project activities and are included in capacity building activities. Implementation of the GAP will help strengthen gender equality and empower women by improving their working conditions when directly participating in the activities related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, deployment of alternative technologies and best practices along the supply chain. Actions outlined in the GAP include the following: • Ensure women's groups, associations, and relevant ministries or government bodies are included in development of the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero waste Strategy for Greater Tunis (Output A.1). • Incorporate women's and men's differentiated priorities and roles in waste management as part of training for government authorities to select and operate technologies based on local context (Output A.2). • Include gender criteria and targets for cooperatives, including number of women in cooperative, in decision-making roles, benefitting from cooperative resources, etc (Output B.3). • Involve women's groups and associations in educational activities on plastic bottle return efforts (Output B.4). • Enhance women's roles in economic resource access and decision-making spaces in the composting industry by ensuring equal access to training, employment, and equipment and developing anti-harassment and non-discrimination policies (Output C.1). • Work with women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses to train on refurbish and repair of products (Output C3).
	Risk 5: Pollution and other health hazards associated with siting of new facilities and other activities that may be proposed by the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy for Greater Tunis	In line with the ESMF, development of the strategy and plans will apply SESA principles to ensure that these risks that may be associated with their implementation, in particular with the siting of new waste facilities if any, have been considered.
	Risk 6: Pollution and health hazards to local community from implementation of a subsidy system for compost-based products	The project will conduct an assessment of the subsidy system which will include the economic, social and environmental impact based on SESA principles. Adherence to Tunisian standards on the quality of compost will be essential to adopting this system.
	Risk 7: Environmental risks associated with construction and operation of a food waste composting facility	In order to identify and manage the potential impacts of the planned food and composting facility (Output C.1-b), a targeted assessment will be undertaken resulting in a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). This process is described in more detail in the project ESMF.

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	Risk 8: Contamination of soils and rivers due to emissions and accidental spills leading to health hazards from the implementation of demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanisms	Activities under Outputs C.2-a, C.3-a and C.3-b, each activity will undergo a targeted assessment resulting in a site-specific ESMP that includes measures to eliminate or reduce emissions and potential contamination resulting from these activities, as well as a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. Prior to implementation of the activities funded by the green finance mechanisms under Output B.3 will be selected using criteria that include environmental and social criteria. Selected activities will undergo an environmental and social screening to determine the level of assessment/management needed, if any. Based on the results of the screening, a targeted assessment will be undertaken resulting in a site-specific ESMP that includes measures to eliminate or reduce emissions and potential contamination resulting from these activities. This process is described in more detail in the ESMF.
	Risk 9: Natural disasters could eventually affect the locations and operations where the planned pilot project interventions are carried out.	As stated in the project ESMF, activities under Outputs C.1-b, C.2-a, C.3-a and Output C.3-b will undergo a targeted assessment to assess the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters and propose mitigation measures to safeguard them in the resulting site-specific ESMPs. Activities that will be funded under Output B3 will undergo environmental and social screening to determine the level of assessment required, if any. The targeted assessment, if required, will assess the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters and propose mitigation measures to safeguard them in the resulting site-specific ESMPs.
	Risk 10: Increase in consumption of energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions due to pilot projects and activities funded by the green finance mechanisms.	Project activities are designed to promote GHG reduction as well as resource efficiency. GHG avoidance will be achieved through different interventions resulting in an improvement of current waste management and disposal practices, reduction of waste going to landfills as well as increased recycling rates. Nevertheless, the targeted assessments that will be undertaken for the demonstration activities will assess this risk and propose mitigation measures in the ESMP accordingly.

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	Risk 11: Working conditions within project demonstration activities and activities funded by the green finance mechanism may be in contravention to national legislation and principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions.	Due diligence of companies involved in the demonstration activities for the deposit/return scheme (Output B.4) will be undertaken to ensure they align with national legislation and ILO standards. Additional details can be found in the project ESMF. As described in the project ESMF, activities under Outputs C.1-b, C.2-a, C.3-a and C.3-b will undergo a targeted assessment of occupational health and safety risks before the commencement of each intervention. This will include due diligence in participating enterprises to assess working conditions and ensure they align with national legislation and ILO standards. Based on the targeted assessment, a site-specific ESMP will be developed that will include mitigation measures for the identified risks and an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Before implementation of the activities funded by the green finance mechanisms under Output B.3 and as described in the ESMF, these activities will undergo an environmental and social screening in line with the ESMF to determine the level of assessment/management needed, if any. Based on the results of the screening, a targeted assessment will be undertaken, including due diligence of working conditions at the participating enterprises, resulting in a site-specific ESMP that includes an Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
Financial	**Risk 12:** Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rate, market and currency. Fluctuations in macroeconomic indicators may affect project total budget execution.	UNDP actively monitors daily expenditure and exercises global oversight of project delivery, effectively mitigating operational risks arising from currency fluctuations.
Operational	**Risk 13:** The data and information are unavailable or inaccurate for the diagnostic and the decision-making process, may impact the effective implementation and results of the project.	Engage the different actors of the project during the data collection phase and to support projects that require a diagnostic of the situation. Define clear data requirements at the outset of the project, specifying what data is needed, why it is necessary, and how it will be used to support project objectives. Data Quality Assurance: Implement processes and controls to ensure the accuracy, completeness, consistency, and reliability of the data collected, including data validation, verification, and cleansing procedures. Data Accessibility and Sharing: Facilitate easy access to project data for authorized stakeholders, such as project team members, collaborators, and decision-makers, through user-friendly interfaces, dashboards, and reporting tools.
	Risk 14: Mobility difficulties for participants to participate in the field visits in target countries of the visits (e.g. European) may impact the achievement of targets within the project.	Coordinate in advance the travel logistics and visa issues. Identify the participating actors in advance and prepare all necessary administrative procedures and documents.
Organizational	**Risk 15:** Overall procurement process for the effective implementation of activities (e.g. imported items/equipment) may take time and delay timely project implementation.	UNDP will be supporting the national authorities (Ministry of environment, Ministry of interior, etc.) to accelerate the administrative process.

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Strategic	**Risk 16:** Government, City councils, and/or political instability, might result in new management and technical appointees within entities that are project partners.	UNDP country office and RTA will make efforts to inform and convince the new decision-makers of the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on the social and environment.
	Risk 17: The implementation of the composting plant faces some administrative challenges in terms of financing and management, since the plan will be subject of an intermunicipal cooperation.	The responsibilities within the intermunicipal cooperation are clearly regulated. The SEP will ensure the engagement of key stakeholders for the implementation of the activity.

Global Component:

In addition, according to UNDP Risk Management and Safeguards Policies, the Global Component activities were also screened to identify key risks that that could threaten the achievement of project results.

As part of UNDP's quality assurance role, UNDP requires adherence to the SES for project activities implemented using funds channelled through UNDP's accounts, regardless of Implementation Modality (e.g. NIM, DIM). With some exceptions (see below), all proposed projects are required to be screened.
As per UNDP's SES, projects that consist solely of any of the following functions or activities will be exempt from the screening requirement:
a. UNDP serves as Administrative Agent;
b. Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials;
c. Organization of an event, workshop, training;[37]
d. Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences;
e. Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks; and/or
f. Global/regional projects with no country-level activities (e.g. activities such as knowledge management, inter-governmental processes);
g. Development Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects.
The exemption criteria apply when they comprise the entire scope of the project, not just one component. While the Global Component falls under item "f: Global/regional projects with no country-level activities," and is therefore exempt from screening requirements, an additional level of consideration was made to each of its outputs against the exemption criteria for the SESP. The two outputs under this project fall under the following exemption criteria:

Project Outputs/Activities	SESP Exemption Criteria
Output E1: Technical and financial advice to the municipalities for the development and implementation of zero waste strategy provided	b. Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials c. Organization of an event, workshop, training d. Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences e. Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
Output E2: Global Zero Waste City Finance Platform and Zero Waste Partnerships strengthened	b. Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials c. Organization of an event, workshop, training d. Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences e. Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks

[37] For information on best practices in organizing meetings and events in a sustainable manner, see the UNDP Green Meeting and the Sustainable Events Guides, available at https://www.greeningtheblue.org/reports/green-meeting-guide-2009

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As shown, the entire scope of the global project falls under the exemption criteria, with outputs logically placed under one or more of the exception criteria. Accordingly, the global project is exempt from the SESP[38]. The SESP exemption will be recorded in the project Design Stage QA Assessment Rating Tool and in the Project Document.
Further analysis on the SESP Exemption can be found in Annex 5 through the exemption motivation note "**Justification for SESP exemption for Global Component of Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative"**.
A group of risks different from the social and environmental have been identified and were included in the UNDP Risk Register in Annex 6, as well as their management measures. The following table summarizes the key risks that could threaten the achievement of the global project results:

[38] For projects that meet the SESP exemption criteria, Project Developers indicate in the SESP Tool that the SESP is not required and indicate the reason for the exemption. The SESP exemption is recorded in the project Design Stage QA Assessment Rating Tool.

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Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Financial	Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rates, inflation, markets and currency. Fluctuations in the national macroeconomic context, in a global context of increased economic volatility.	UNDP actively monitors expenditures and exercises global oversight of project delivery, effectively mitigating operational risks arising from currency fluctuations. It will also keep analysing whether the initial budget estimated remain adequate taking into account market fluctuations.
Organizational	Overall procurement processed for the effective implementation of activities may take time and delay timely project implementation. Several and time-consuming procurement processes, lack of applicants, circumstances impacting the initial procurement strategy.	UNDP will be monitoring and supporting procurement processes to accelerate and prevent any avoidable delay. It will regularly revise its procurements strategies to keep flexibility.
Operational	Different progress by the participating cities in the project implementation due to different local contexts in the participating cities, challenges occurring in a specific city / country. Delays in the effective and timely implementation of activities may impact on the overall project commitments and delay other cities in the SWAP project.	The Global PMU and the Global Project Steering Committee will provide continuous feedback and monitor the project results on a regular basis. Additionally, the project structure has been devised to allow for autonomous progress, while allowing knowledge exchange. Thus, delays in a city will not automatically stall progress in other cities. This is based on experience with past regional and global projects.
	Deficiencies in communication and relationship with stakeholders it may impact the adequate progress in project execution.	During PPG phase, main concerns and interests of the stakeholders interested in the project were compiled, allowing the formulation of actions that allow eliminating these barriers and emphasizing the benefits of being part of the project. Within the Stakeholders Engagement Plan these consultative activities are planned to continue during the project implementation. Furthermore, the development and implementation of a communication, knowledge management and branding strategy is foreseen to ensure proper engagement.
	Limited capacity at national and local levels of the participating cities. Government authorities, civil servants, private sector and other stakeholders may lack the knowledge and skills necessary for the integrated chemicals and waste management towards zero waste in line with waste hierarchy principles. This may impact on the effective implementation of the activities and consequent achievement of results.	The activities designed within the Global Component are intended to ensure proper advice and capacity building (e.g.: advisory services activities, annual workshops, study tours, webinars, knowledge management platform, etc.) in key stakeholders in the participating cities to ensure knowledge available and development of skills to effectively implement the activities.

Stakeholder engagement:

During the PPG phase, a Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, detailed in Annex 8, was developed in each of the participating cities, as well as at global level, in order to identify key stakeholders and relevant beneficiaries to be involved in project implementation process. These plans seek to strengthen UNDP institutional partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks and ensuring full and effective stakeholder engagement, including appropriate mechanisms to respond to complaints from project-affected people. This Plan follows the Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

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The Annex lists in detail different stakeholders that have been identified to be strongly linked to and interested in project activities. During PPG several activities were conducted, detailed in Table 1 "Stakeholder Engagement activities carried out during the PPG phase" of Annex 8, for engaging the wide universe of stakeholders relevant to the expected results of this FSP, allowing not only to communicate project's objectives and activities but also to identify their concerns and expectations.

As a result, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed for the Global Project as well as for each of the participating cities. These plans describe the different activities and engagement strategies to be conducted during the implementation period through which the project aims to engage the key stakeholders, addressing their concerns and meet and/or manage their expectations and proposed means of communication to be used.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC):
The present project is based on south-south cooperation. The key actions of technical cooperation among countries from the Global South are:

- To facilitate experiences and learning exchange by encouraging experiences exchange at city networks for scaling up good practices to other countries within the country or the region. The project aims to assist each of the cities in developing new or strengthening on going city networks towards the objective of Zero Waste and Zero Pollution Vision within its municipalities (Output D.3).

- To support the development of the Zero Waste clearing house which envisions to provide answers, advice and support to the diverse waste management problems and circularity challenges that the cities face towards zero-waste goal. A digital platform for learning, knowledge management and communication will be built for the functions of the clearing house (Output E.1).
- To coordinate and connect potential global investors and identify investment opportunities and partnerships, enabling resources mobilizing. (Output E.2)
- To ensure close coordination and exchange of information and sharing of best practices with the following Integrated Programmes which are relevant to the scope of the SWAP Initiative: i) GEF IP on Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from the Construction and Fashion Supply Chains; ii) GEF IP on Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution; iii) GEF Sustainable City Programme.
This FSP will also carry out specific actions on south-south and triangular cooperation to present opportunities for replication in other countries, and to facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[39]. In addition, to bring the voice of China, Türkiye, Tunisia, Uruguay and Sierra Leone 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 reducing chemical pollution in the value chain and improve resource efficiency towards a zero-waste vision. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on zero-waste in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in China, Türkiye, Tunisia, Uruguay and Sierra Leone.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:
During the PPG phase a gender analysis was conducted for the five participating cities. From the available research, there are some emerging themes for the five municipalities:

- *Sociocultural gender norms and roles can hinder the ability of women to access and participate in social, economic, and political opportunities*. Across municipalities, women hold primary responsibility for unpaid domestic and care work, spending significantly more time than men on these tasks per day. This limits their time and ability to participate in education, community decision-making, employment, and leisure activities. Research from municipalities also indicates that social perceptions of what women and men are capable of or what activities are acceptable for them to participate in limit women's engagement in certain sectors and in decision-making spaces. Data available for all countries show gender gaps in women's

[39] https://panorama.solutions/en

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economic empowerment and political or decision-making participation, as well as critical concerns related to gender-based violence.

- *Women are underrepresented in national and municipal level employment and decision-making spaces in public and private sectors*. Gender stereotypes and beliefs, unpaid labor burdens, discriminatory hiring practices, and barriers to education all limit women's engagement in decision-making spaces and their promotion into decision-making positions. This impedes their ability to influence policies and strategies toward a zero-waste vision.
- *Women entrepreneurs and women-led businesses face financial barriers to starting and building businesses.* Several of the municipalities and literature at the national level indicate that women face challenges to securing loans and financial capital and accessing economic markets. While there is not an analysis available for municipalities on women entrepreneurs and women-led businesses in relation to sustainable production, these economic barriers limit women's ability to engage in these areas of a zero-waste vision.
- *Women and men are engaged in formal and informal waste management structures, but data and analysis on their engagement is limited*. Municipalities report varying degrees of women's engagement in formal waste management structures but do note that women are engaged in informal waste management activities, such as waste picking and sorting recyclables. Data at the national level supports that women tend to be concentrated in the informal workforce across sectors or in vulnerable employment. However, gender-disaggregated data and analyses on their involvement and roles in waste management is not available.
- *Women play a role in sustainable consumption and waste management at the household level, but analysis on these roles is not available*. All municipalities report that women make decisions in households about consumption and waste management, but there are no formal analyses or consultations with women and men in households to confirm and better understand the factors that influence these decisions.

The findings also indicate several critical gaps in available information:

- *Limited or no information on gendered aspects of sustainable production.* Analysis and studies on women's roles in promoting sustainable production are not available at the municipality level for the target areas. Efforts to address gender barriers to women's access to financial capital, employment, and education can help to strengthen their participation in sustainable production activities for the targeted sectors in each municipality. Additionally, there needs to be targeted analysis of how gender and women's engagement impact sustainable production decisions in public and private sectors.
- *Information on sustainable consumption decisions is not widely available.* Research on gender and sustainable consumption decision making tends to focus on household purchasing, and in many cases, available research is based on experiences of women in high-income countries. Analysis at the municipality level is missing for the focus areas, including on consumption decisions based on cost, accessibility, reuse potential, health concerns, and user priorities, as well as how these decisions differ between women and men in different social groups.
- *Data on gendered division of labor in household, formal, and informal waste management is limited.* While women's and men's roles and concerns in formal and informal waste management are increasingly recognized in initiatives, gender-disaggregated data and analysis is still relatively limited, particularly at the municipal level for the focus areas. Projects and studies that are available do not always differentiate between issues, priorities, and concerns between women and men, including in relation to formalization efforts for informal waste pickers.
- *Gender considerations are largely missing from zero waste and circular economy related strategies and plans.* Apart from Uruguay, national and municipal level strategies and plans on zero waste do not incorporate gender considerations, or only to a limited or tangential degree. Gender and sustainable production, consumption, and materials management need to be better integrated in local social inclusion plans and in municipal development strategies to reflect the critical role of women in these areas. For international conventions, available reporting for the Stockholm Convention indicates that there is limited integration of gender considerations in implementation plans and details on activities targeting women and children are unavailable.

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- *Municipal gender analyses are not available*. None of the target municipalities have gender analyses available. While this initial gender analysis attempts to reveal the gender considerations at the municipal level, it is limited by available information. A targeted gender analysis would allow municipalities to better mainstream gender into strategic plans and projects and would help inform context-specific exposure to waste and chemicals, routes of exposure, employment and entrepreneurs in relevant sectors, gender-differentiated health concerns, etc. for women and men.

These gaps in information limit the gender analysis and potentially impact the effectiveness of gender actions in the SWAP Initiative. For this reason, it is critical that the initiative contribute to filling these gaps by building on this initial gender analysis through targeted data collection and analyses at the municipal level and concrete efforts to promote gender equality in activities. Gender mainstreaming actions that can contribute to this effort are outlined below, and specific actions based on the available gender analysis for municipalities are included in the gender action plan.

Based on the findings a gender action plan was developed to ensure that:

1. The importance of gender mainstreaming is well recognized, supported, and implemented by all stakeholders.
2. Strategies for a zero-waste vision are gender-responsive and connect with closing gender gaps in employment, incomes, decision-making, and education to promote gender equality, women's decision-making influence, and economic empowerment.
3. The effectiveness of the SWAP Initiative is increased, and the outcomes benefit women and men equally.
4. Women and men have equal access to opportunities under the initiative and their voice and potential in promoting a zero-waste vision is strengthened, including through technical knowledge and skills and development of gender-responsive policies and projects.
5. Long-term and sustainable gender-transformative outcomes are supported through the initiative, including by strengthening the legal framework and recognition of gender dynamics, improving women's livelihoods and wellbeing, and shifting perceptions on gender equality among stakeholders at all levels.

The gender action plan was based on the following strategic principles:
- Ensure gender integration in policies and projects.
- Increase women's participation and facilitate women's empowerment.
- Support gender-responsive implementation and capacity.

The Annex 10 "Gender Analysis and Action Plan" includes the detail of this work and gender-specific actions are proposed for the five municipalities under the SWAP Initiative based on their defined activities under each output for Components 1-4.

Knowledge: Knowledge it is currently mainstreamed within each of the five cities project activities as well as within the Global Component.
In particular knowledge and lessons learned at city level will be available and shared through activities to be implemented within Component 4.
The Global Component will support Knowledge by developing and implementing a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy. It will coordinate in addition, knowledge and Lessons Learned in each of the cities and will ensure its dissemination thorough the Knowledge Management Platform to be developed within SWAP Project.
Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovation:

The innovation of this Global Initiative relies on its integrated approach in view of the need to support emerging economy and Least Developed Countries in adopting effective and sustainable waste management models with a gender-responsive and inclusive approach, while promoting the shift from unsustainable linear patterns to a clean and circular economy, introducing upstream solutions, circularity of materials and sustainable policies (such as green procurement). The Initiative envisions zero-waste societies where: Economic growth is decoupled from waste generation; Materials are circulated at their optimum quality, so their value is preserved as long as possible;

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Producers use recycled resources as the main inputs in making new products; the disposal of residual waste is regarded as a last resort and the highest percentage of the wastes generated are reused, recycled, sanitarily landfilled, or converted to biogas, bio fertilizer and energy, applying the BAT/BEP that prevent the release of pollutants; Societies' development is sustainable without a build-up of toxic and hazardous chemicals in their territories; and waste management becomes a core indicator for a city to demonstrate its commitment to social and environment responsibility.

For that purpose, the project will base its interventions on previous successful experiences as well as developing and introducing new approaches that have not yet been tested in the region, but which are thought to be technically and financially feasible and sustainable. The project will address different processes to promote the reduction of wastes volumes (which also implies the reduction of hazardous substances) and improve the management of different waste streams such as: domestic waste (organic, paper, cardboard, glass, metal and plastics), e-waste, construction waste, healthcare waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, etc., depending on local needs and circumstances.

Lastly, never before a comprehensive and holistic multi country/city project has been implemented to promote integrated chemicals and waste management by supporting cities in emerging economy and Least Developed Countries towards zero-waste vision in line with waste hierarchy principle with a focus on city waste. This approach is further enhanced with the assistance of a Global Component which will support cities by providing technical and policy advice, as well as enhancing partnerships with key national and international stakeholders.

Sustainability:

The project will address and support several aspects that contribute to sustaining results beyond the project's duration. The following can be highlighted:

- Developing a long-term strategy for zero waste city based on local needs and circumstances as well as a Comprehensive Waste Management Plan where investment and suitable financing instruments and incentives are included.
- The creation of an enabling environment through improved national policies and regulatory frameworks for comprehensive waste management and circular economy approach.
- Piloting activities which evidence business models and sound practices that ensures benefits in different dimensions: social, environmental, and economic.
- Capacity built in key stakeholders. Through its different interventions the project will engage key stakeholders and deliver training and education to build technical capacity for the reduction of waste volumes. In particular the following activities can be highlighted: trainings and education programmes; technical assistance (underlining mainly those foreseen within the demonstration activities and pilot projects); networking and collaboration (such as City Twinning and Clearing House); data collection and analysis (Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy); policy and regulatory support; funding measures and financing mechanisms assessment; engaging in advocacy efforts and public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of sustainable consumption and waste management practices, building support for waste reduction and recycling initiatives.
- Awareness raising of all those involved and/or impacted by waste management practices, and sustainable production and consumption which will ensure that the behavioral change is sustained.

Scale-up:

The potential for scaling up the results is based on the following:

- Multiple and varied interventions will be implemented for different waste streams and different local contexts, which will facilitate the scale-up and replication of results. Scaling up of results to national level will be enhanced through building business models in the pilot cities that could be replicated in other cities. The project will document the interventions applied by the demonstration projects, which will allow other stakeholders to replicate such practices and select the practices and technologies most fitting their needs and circumstances.

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- National policies, regulations and plans which will be developed as part of the project Component 1 will also support the scale-up/replication of project interventions among entities/partners which did not participate in the project, through enactment and monitoring of these regulatory measures by national enforcement entities.
- The development of financial strategies and suitable financing instruments under Component 2 will also be strategically contributing to replication and scale-up since it will make finance available for encouraging key stakeholders in new investments for improving the sound management of waste streams, as well as developing circular business models and adopting green principles among processes and products after project completion. In particular, this component foresees the development of a Strategy (Output B.5) to ensure the replication and scaling up of results obtained by the project through its different interventions. This strategy will analyze feasible alternatives to achieve national scaling up.
- SWAP will facilitate the city to city leaning and knowledge exchange at the national level to provide guidance, and work with finance institution to scale up the best practice.
- Türkiye already has a nationwide zero waste city network which will facilitate the learning between cities through the SWAP project; Uruguay is involving the three major cities of its country, Tunisia and Sierra Leone are participating through their capital cities, which represents significant share of economic activities of the country and is of great relevance for the scaling up at the national level.
- The establishment of a Zero Waste Platform will contribute for the results' scale-up since it will favor South-South cooperation, exchanges of experiences, knowledge and technologies between urban stakeholders that face comparable challenges within similar socio-economic environments.
- Holding annual International Workshops, once in each of the SWAP participating cities with the participation of government authorities, global key partners and lead institutions in the field of zero waste, as well as regional counterparts from the region where the global meeting takes place, will contribute to the scale-up through learning from the meetings / site visits / knowledge exchanges and sharing of SWAP Project results.
- Finally, it will have a global influence, by providing useful insights into practical and effective solutions to inspire, replicate and scale-up in different urban contexts, leverage transformative change in existing structures, contributing as well to attain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Digital Solutions[40]**:**

The SWAP Initiative will foster that the key stakeholders and partners use the SWAP Knowledge Management digital platforms, to be supported by the Global Component, to mobilise and facilitate access to key information for decision making, technical and financial advice, knowledge exchange, communication, and trainings among other activities. The project team will take into account the conditions internet access among the key stakeholders and will provide guidance on the use of the digital platforms and instruments.

[40] *Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".*

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The SWAP Initiative project will ensure cost efficiency by focusing on key specific actions that maximise change and impact. These leverage points are the backbone of the project theory of change (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The leverage points were chosen based upon the experience and lessons learned of UNDP in chemicals and waste management by supporting actions on sustainable production and consumption that eliminates hazardous chemicals and waste in products design, production process in sectors of agriculture, healthcare, energy, secondary metals, plastics, electronics, textiles, construction, as well as waste recycling and disposal. Moreover, this is strengthened by the partnership advantage which reinforce its suitability for the effective development and implementation of the Global Zero Waste Initiative.

Finally, the SWAP Initiative will catalyse:

- Private sector invests in the improvement of supply chains towards sustainable production and consumption. The SWAP Initiative will focus in strategic sectors and support actions of improvement that will be upscaled or sustained afterwards by key stakeholders.

- Government authorities mobilise and focus resources into actions that are key to reducing chemical pollution and improving resource efficiency towards zero-waste vision.

- Collaboration and complementarity with other on-going or planned initiatives to prevent duplication and to maximise joint impact.

Project Management

UNDP is the implementing agency of the SWAP Initiative and will oversee the development of all components and activities at the national and global levels. This is a Multi-Country project as per the POPP.

UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub will be responsible for the implementation of activities under the Global Component. Each "Participating Country Office" will be responsible for the implementation of the national activities and budget, and country-level project assurance. The "governance and management arrangements" section further details these measures.

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PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1 No poverty; SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 3 Health and well-being; SDG 4 Quality Education; SDG 5 Gender equality; SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation; SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy; SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth; SDG 9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities; SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production; SDG 13 Climate Action; SDG 14 Life below water; SDG 15 Life on land; SDG 16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions; SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals.

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

China: UNDSCF (2021-2025): Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.
Uruguay: UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.
Tunisia (2021-2025): In 2025, all committed actors will ensure an equitable, transparent, and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems, and territories by improving their territories by improving their resilience/adaptation as well as that of populations, notably the most vulnerable in the face of climate risks.
Türkiye: UNDSCF Outcome 3.1: By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.
Sierra Leone: Outcome 1: By 2030, the people in Sierra Leone, especially the most vulnerable, are food and nutrition secure, resilient to the effects of climate change and equipped to prevent and respond to disasters through strong natural resource management and governance systems.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

China: SP outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development, Output 2.4: Capacity of target government bodies enhanced to reduce environmental footprint at targeted areas.
Uruguay: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.
Tunis: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. /Output 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans and climate solutions.
Türkiye: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.
Sierra Leone: Government and community stakeholders ensure development and enforcement of laws and policies, monitoring and management systems to effectively manage waste and protect natural resources and valuable ecosystems.

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Project Title: Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative. / Quantum Project Number: Will be assigned at project start.

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	Reduce chemical pollution in the value chain and improve resource efficiency, by supporting pilot cities in emerging economies and Least Developed Countries towards a zero-waste vision in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption.						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: (GEF core indicator 11) Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).	Annual report on the number of people trained and in attendance at awareness workshops, collected by and reported on by the PMU. This information would be disaggregated by gender and recorded in a project	-	Total 108,312 people. (54,218 women; 54,094 men) Tianjin: 63,604 people (31,802 W; 31,802 M) Montevideo: 10,755 people (5,485 W; 5,270 M) Kocaeli: 11,483 people (5,626 W; 5,857 M) Freetown: 7,005 people (3,572 W; 3,433 M) Tunis: 15,465 people (7,732 W; 7,733 M)	Total 746,091 people. (373,046 women; 373,045 men)[41] Tianjin: 438,122 people (219,061 W; 219,061 M) Montevideo: 74,084 people (37,783 W; 36,301 M) Kocaeli: 79,100 people (38,759 W; 40,341 M) Freetown: 48,256 people (24,610 W; 23,646 M)	Annual report on the number of people that participate in project activities (e.g. demonstration activities, trainings, workshops) collected by the Project Management Unit (PMU). This information	Risks: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women to benefit from the project. Assumptions: The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in the design of innovative alternatives, benefits, and opportunities in each of its components.

[41] The total amount will arise to 4,902,565 people (W 2,476,271; M 2,426,394) five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 2,878,900 people (1,439,450 W; 1,439,450 M); Montevideo: 486,808 people (256,593 W; 230,215 M); Kocaeli: 519,768 people (257,082 W; 262,868 M); Freetown: 317,089 people (161,871 W; 155,318 M); Tunis: 700,000 people (350,000 W; 350,000 M))

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		beneficiary's database.			Tunis: 106,529 people (53,265 W; 53,264 M)	would be disaggregated by gender.	
	Mandatory Indicator 2: (GEF core indicator 6) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO_2e).	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	Total 155,800 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated. Tianjin: 77,326 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Montevideo: 28,720 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Kocaeli: 5,126 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Freetown: 12,372 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Greater Tunis: 32,256 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated.	Total 1,073,200 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated.[42] Tianjin: 532,643 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Montevideo: 197,839 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Kocaeli: 35,307 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Freetown: 85,223 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated. Greater Tunis: 222,188 metric tonnes CO_2e mitigated.	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Private stakeholders within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution. Limited capacity of national stakeholders (public and private) to effectively implement the activities within the Project. Assumptions: National and local Governments in the related countries and municipalities commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the zero-waste strategy in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products. Key Stakeholders are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.

[42] The total amount will arise to 7,052,000 metric tonnes of direct CO2 emissions avoided five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 3,500,000 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Montevideo: 1,300,000 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Kocaeli: 232,000 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Freetown: 560,000 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Greater Tunis: 1,460,000 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$). After 10 years of project completion 2,954,262 metric tonnes of indirect CO2 emissions will be avoided (Tianjin: 1,929,311 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Montevideo: 364,047 metric tonnes of $CO2_e$; Kocaeli: 63,856 tonnes of $CO2_e$; Freetown: 189,840 tonnes of $CO2_e$; Tunis: 407,208 tonnes of $CO2_e$)

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	Mandatory Indicator 3: (GEF core indicator 9) Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced. Indicator 9.1 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type) (in metric tons) Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (in metric tons) Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided (in metric tons) Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste (in metric tons).	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	Indicator 9.1 Total 572.195 metric tons (MT) of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed/disposed. Tianjin: HBCD 108 MT UV-328 20 MT PBDE 360 MT MCCP 36 MT Montevideo: UV-328 4 MT PBDE 1 MT PFOAS 8.1 MT Kocaeli: UV-328 7.5 MT PFOAS 8.5 MT Freetown: UV-328 5.4 MT PBDE 0.015 MT PFOAS 0.27 MT Tunis: UV-328 12.4 MT PBDE 0.1 MT PFOAS 0.9 MT MCCP 0.01 MT Indicator 9.2 Total 1.045 metric tons (MT) of mercury reduced. Tianjin: 0.1 MT Montevideo: 0.9 MT Freetown: 0.045 MT Indicator 9.6	Indicator 9.1 Total 2,470.46 metric tons of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed/disposed.[43] Tianjin: HBCD 432 MT UV-328 100 MT PBDE 1,440 MT MCCP 144 MT Montevideo: HBCD 0.2 MT UV-328 30.5 MT PBDE 8.9 MT PFOAS 58.1 MT MCCP 0.4 MT Kocaeli: UV-328 57 MT PBDE 0.5 MT PFOAS 62 MT MCCP 0.02 MT Freetown: UV-328 38.7 MT PBDE 0.1 MT PFOAS 1.95 MT MCCP 0.01 MT Tunis: UV-328 88.25 MT PBDE 0.79 MT PFOAS 7 MT MCCP 0.04 MT Indicator 9.2 Total 7.5 metric tons (MT) of mercury reduced.[44] Tianjin: 0.8 MT Montevideo: 6.4 MT	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Private stakeholders within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution. Limited capacity of national stakeholders (public and private) to effectively implement the activities within the Project. Assumptions: National and local Governments in the related countries and municipalities commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the zero-waste strategy in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products. Key Stakeholders are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.

[43] The total amount will arise to 8,089.918 metric tons of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed/disposed five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: HBCD 1,359 MT – UV-328 500 MT – PBDE 4,530 MT – MCCP 45.3 MT / Montevideo: HBCD 1.1 MT – UV-328 141.8 MT – PBDE 41.6 MT – PFOAS 270.3 MT – MCCP 2 MT / Kocaeli: UV-328 265 MT – PBDE 2.5 MT – PFOAS 288.9 MT – MCCP 0.1 MT / Freetown: UV-328 180.3 MT – PBDE 0.5 MT – PFOAS 9.1 MT – MCCP 0.02 MT / Tunis: UV-328 415.2 MT – PBDE 3.6 MT – PFOAS 32.9 MT – MCCP 0.2 MT.)

[44] The total amount will arise to 31.557 metric tons of mercury reduced five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 0.06 MT / Montevideo: 30 MT / Freetown: 1.5 MT)

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				Total 88,187.28 metric tons (MT) of POPs/Hg containing waste reduced. Tianjin: 79,030.94 MT Montevideo: 3,020.22 MT Kocaeli: 2,378.024 MT Freetown: 1,131.08 MT Tunis: 2,627.009 MT <u>Indicator 9.8</u> Total 23,710 metric tons (MT) of plastic waste avoided. Tianjin: 12,629 MT Montevideo: 2,730 MT Kocaeli: 2,890 MT Freetown: 2,048 MT Tunis: 3,413 MT	Freetown: 0.3 MT <u>Indicator 9.6</u> Total 383,346.075 MT of POPs/Hg containing waste reduced.[45] Tianjin: 317,725.64 MT Montevideo: 21,644.93 MT Kocaeli: 17,042.509 MT Freetown: 8,106.09 MT Tunis: 18,826.898 MT <u>Indicator 9.8[46]</u> Total 161,268 MT of plastic waste avoided. Tianjin: 85,896 MT Montevideo: 18,572 MT Kocaeli: 19,656 MT Freetown: 13,929 MT Tunis: 23,215 MT		
	Mandatory <u>Indicator 4:</u> (GEF core indicator 10): Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ).	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	Total 17 gTEQ avoided. Tianjin: 6 gTEQ. Montevideo: 1 gTEQ. Kocaeli: 0.5 gTEQ Freetown: 5 gTEQ Tunis: 4.5 gTEQ	Total 89 gTEQ avoided. [47] Tianjin: 30.4 gTEQ. Montevideo: 5.2 gTEQ. Kocaeli: 2.6 gTEQ Freetown: 26.4 gTEQ Tunis: 24.4 gTEQ	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Private stakeholders within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution. Limited capacity of national stakeholders (public and private) to effectively implement the activities within the Project. <u>Assumptions:</u> National and local Governments in the related countries and municipalities commits to encourage coordination among competent

[45] The total amount will arise to 1,310,558.988 metric tons of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 1,005,347.663 MT / Montevideo: 100,674.11 MT / Kocaeli 79,267.483 MT / Freetown 37,702.76 MT / Tunis 87,566.968 MT)

[46] The total amount will arise to 1,042,000 MT of plastic waste avoided five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 555,000 MT / Montevideo: 120,000 MT / Kocaeli 127,000 MT / Freetown: 90,000 MT / Kocaeli 150,000 MT)

[47] The total amount will arise to 457 gTEQ avoided five (5) years after project implementation. (Tianjin: 156 gTEQ / Montevideo: 27 gTEQ / Kocaeli 14 gTEQ / Freetown: 135 gTEQ / Tunis 125 gTEQ)

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							authorities for promoting the zero-waste strategy in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products. Key Stakeholders are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
Project component 1	**Integrated planning and programming**						
Outcome A Zero waste framework and action plan implemented by municipalities.	**Indicator 5:** a. Waste Management Plans developed/updated including gender considerations. (Output A.1) b. Zero Waste Strategies developed including gender considerations. (Output A.1) c. Zero Waste Institutional Coordination Mechanisms established, ensuring women participation. (Output A.1)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	a. Five (5) Zero Waste Management Plans developed/updated including gender considerations: Montevideo: 3 (1 Montevideo; 1 Canelones, 1 San José) Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1 c. Five (5) Zero Waste Institutional Coordination Mechanisms established, ensuring women participation: Montevideo: 1	b. Five (5) Zero Waste Strategies developed including gender considerations: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during development of Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategies. Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making. Assumptions: Waste Management Plans and Zero Waste Strategies development apply strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their

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				Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1			implementation are considered. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and minorities. The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities.
	Indicator 6: Capacity built in Municipalities measured by: d. Data collection and monitoring tools for the waste management value chain enhanced. (Output A.2) e. Government officers trained in life cycle management of chemicals and wastes related topics, and data and monitoring tools. (Output A.2) f. Green Procurement Guidelines developed and # of public institutions with implemented guidelines. (Output A.3) g. Number of policies, legal and regulatory instruments enhanced. (Output A.4)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	f. Five (5) Sustainable/Green Procurement Guidelines developed. Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1 f. Twelve (12) Public Institutions with implemented guidelines: Montevideo: 5 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 4 g. Eighteen (18) policies, legal and regulatory instruments enhanced: Montevideo: 3 Tianjin: 2 Kocaeli: 5 Freetown: 3 Greater Tunis: 5	d. Six (6) Data collection and monitoring tools for the waste management value chain enhanced. Montevideo: 2 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1 e. 1,205 Government officers (595 women, 610 men) trained: Montevideo: 60 (30 women, 30 men) Tianjin: 1,000 (500 women, 500 men) Kocaeli: 25 (10 women, 15 men) Freetown: 50 (20 women, 30 men) Greater Tunis: 70 (35 women, 35 men)	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Companies, in particular micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), in target sectors not involved in the decision-making on development of legislation and standards that may affect them. Limited capacity of national stakeholders (public and private) to effectively implement the activities within the Project. Assumptions: Governments and producers are willing to legislate, implement, regulate, and deliver based on the waste hierarchy, starting with waste prevention. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector. Key Stakeholders, including government officers, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams

							and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
Outputs to achieve Outcome A	Output A1. Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy and Governance Structure established. Output A2. Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. Output A3. Green procurement guideline developed and implemented. Output A4. Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved.						
Project component 2	**Financing instruments**						
Outcome B Sustainable investment and financing instruments promoted.	**Indicator 7:** h. Number of financial strategies and financial instruments developed, including gender considerations. (Output B.1) i. Number of investment Plans to cover city waste management and support Zero Waste Strategies developed, including gender considerations (Output B.2)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	h. Five (5) financial strategies, including gender considerations, developed: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	h. Five (5) financial instruments developed, and implemented, including gender considerations: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1 i. Five (5) Investment Plans developed, including gender considerations: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Discriminatory and economic impact on marginalized groups during development of Financial Strategies and Investment Plans. Limited capacity of national stakeholders (public and private) to effectively implement the activities within the Project. Assumptions: Financial Strategies and Investment Plan development apply strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles to ensure that economic and social risks that may be associated with their implementation are considered. Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their

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							environmental sound management. A collaborative approach to policy making that is sustained and continuously improved, integrating gender related issues across the implementation of the proposed activities.
	Indicator 8: j. Number of green finance mechanisms implemented supporting green production and consumption, and circular business. Number of MSME, social cooperatives engaged and supported to access financing. (Output B.3) k. Number of demonstration activities for EPR schemes implemented (Output B.4) l. Number of Replication and Scale Up Strategies developed including gender targets. (Output B.5)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	j. Nine (9) of green finance mechanisms implemented supporting green production and consumption, and circular business: Montevideo: 3 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 2 Greater Tunis: 2	j. Seventy-five (75) of MSME, social cooperatives engaged and supported to access financing: Montevideo: 12 Tianjin: 10 Kocaeli: 5 Freetown: 42 Greater Tunis: 6 k. Nine (9) demonstration activities for EPR schemes implemented. Montevideo: 2 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 3 Freetown: 2 Greater Tunis: 1 l. Five (5) Replication and Scale Up Strategies developed including gender targets: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Private stakeholders within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution. Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector. Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making, participate in capacity building activities and to benefit from the project. <u>Assumptions:</u> Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and minorities.

							The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities.
Outputs to achieve Outcome B	Output B.1. Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed. Output B.2. Investment plan and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to cover the city waste management developed. Output B.3. Green finance mechanisms established for supporting green production and consumption, and circular business. Output B.4. EPR schemes developed in key sectors with associated capacity building of stakeholder. Market for recyclables created. Output B.5. Replication and Scale up Strategy, *with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms.*						
Project component 3	**Sustainable production and consumption and material management**						
Outcome C Enhanced sustainable production and consumption through clean production Certifications and eco-labelling of sustainable products and services.	**Indicator 9:** m. Number of existing processes of waste treatment and disposal upgraded. (Output C.1) n. Number of assessments conducted on unsustainable production sectors. (Output C.1) o. Number of demonstration activities for cleaner production, circular business models, and phase out chemicals of concern (Output C.2)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	n. Six (6) of assessments conducted on unsustainable production sectors. Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: - Kocaeli: 3 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	m. Eleven (11) of existing processes of treatment and disposal upgraded: Montevideo: 3 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 3 Freetown: 2 Greater Tunis: 2 o. Eighteen (18) demonstration activities for cleaner production, circular business models, and phase out chemicals of concern: Montevideo: 8 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 5 Freetown: 2 Greater Tunis: 2	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Private stakeholders within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution. Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector. Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making, participate in capacity building activities and to benefit from the project. <u>Assumptions:</u> Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including

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							marginalized groups and minorities. The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities.
	Indicator 10: p. Number of demonstration activities to increase reuse and recycling of materials and circular business models developed and implemented (Output C.3) q. Number of demonstration activities to foster sustainable consumption (Output C.4)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	-	p. Twelve (12) demonstration activities to increase reuse and recycling of materials and circular business models developed and implemented: Montevideo: 4 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 2 Freetown: 3 Greater Tunis: 2 q. Five (5) demonstration activities to foster sustainable consumption: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Private stakeholders and local communities within targeted sectors are reluctant to play an active role during project execution towards sustainable production and consumption. Potential negative impact on existing informal networks and individuals involved in the waste sector. Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making, participate in capacity building activities and to benefit from the project. <u>Assumptions:</u> The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and minorities. The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities. Key stakeholders, including private sector and local communities (including vulnerable groups), are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behavior change around

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							waste reduction and waste segregation.
Outputs to achieve Outcome C	Output C.1. "hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified. Output C.2. Capacity built in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. Output C.3. Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. Output C.4 Demonstration activities on innovative tools to foster sustainable consumption in public and private sectors, and consumers.						
Project component 4	**Training, education, advocacy, and evaluation at city and national level**						
Outcome D Lessons learned captured and disseminated, awareness raised, and project results monitored.	**Indicator 11:** r. Number of people awareness raised to encourage behavioral change. (Output D.1) s. Number of cities engaged in SWAP knowledge and experiences exchanged. (Output D.3)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	r. 18,560 people (9,292 women, 9,268 men) awareness raised to encourage behavioral change: Montevideo: 800 (400 women, 400 men) Tianjin: 16,000 (8,000 women, 8,000 men) Kocaeli: 680 (392 women, 288 men) Freetown: 480 (200 women, 280 men) Greater Tunis: 600 (300 women, 300 men)	r. 45,200 people (23,230 women, 21,970 men) awareness raised to encourage behavioral change: Montevideo: 2,000 (1,000 women, 1,000 men) Tianjin: 40,000 (20,000 women, 20,000 men) Kocaeli: 1,700 (980 women, 720 men) Freetown: 1,200 (500 women, 700 men) Greater Tunis: 1,500 (750 women, 750 men) s. 50 cities engaged in SWAP knowledge and experiences exchanged: Montevideo: 10 Tianjin: 10 Kocaeli: 10 Freetown: 10 Greater Tunis: 10	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Gender and marginalized groups discrimination reproduced through limiting their participation in the project and benefiting from its Outcomes. Assumptions: The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities. Local communities, including vulnerable groups, are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behavior change around waste reduction and waste segregation. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and minorities.
	Indicator 12: t. Capacity building programme for the informal sector developed and implemented. Number of informal workers trained. (Output D.2)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	Five (5) Capacity building programme for the informal sector developed: Montevideo: 1 Tianjin: 1 Kocaeli: 1 Freetown: 1 Greater Tunis: 1	1,733 informal workers (762 women, 971 men) trained: Montevideo: 583 (262 women, 321 men) Tianjin: 500 (250 women, 250 men) Kocaeli: 100 (25 women, 75 men)	Official records of Implementing Partners (IPs) and PMU.	Risks: Gender and marginalized groups discrimination reproduced through limiting their participation in the project and benefiting from its Outcomes. Assumptions:

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					Freetown: 400 (150 women, 250 men) Greater Tunis: 150 (75 women, 75 men)		The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project´s activities. Local communities, including vulnerable groups, are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behavior change around waste reduction and waste segregation. The developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ensures participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups and minorities.
Outputs to achieve Outcome D	Output D.1. Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behaviour change. Output D.2. Technical Assessment of informal sector integration and formalization. Output D.3. Experiences exchanged at city networks for scale-up of good practices in other cities of the country and region.						
Project component 5	**Coordination, communication, technical assistance at global level**						
Outcome E Clearing house on Zero Waste operated.	**Indicator 13:** Zero Waste best practices, learnings and knowledge exchanged measured by: u. Number of webinars conducted in key SWAP related topics. (Output E1) v. Number of Study Tours organized and carried out. (Output E1) w. Number of International and Regional Workshops carried out. (Output E2) x. SWAP Knowledge Management Platform developed. (Output E2)	Official records of the Implementing Partners and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	u. At least four (4) webinars conducted. v. At least one (1) Study Tour carried out. w. At least two (2) International and Regional Workshops carried out. x. SWAP Knowledge Management Platform developed.	u. At least ten (10) webinars conducted. v. At least three (3) Study Tour carried out. w. At least five (5) International and Regional Workshops carried out.	Official records of UNDP.	Risks: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women's ability to contribute to decision-making, participate in capacity building activities and to benefit from the project. Assumptions: Participation in Global activities would foster improvement during the implementation phase, knowledge exchange, and assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project´s completion.

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							The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in the design of innovative alternatives, benefits, and opportunities in each of its components. The inclusion of youth and person with disabilities will also be prioritised within the delivery of services of the Zero waste clearinghouse.
Outputs to achieve Outcome E	Output E1: Technical and finance advice to the municipalities for the development and implementation of zero waste strategy provided. Output E2: Global Zero Waste City Finance Platform and Zero Waste Partnerships strengthened.						
Project component	**Monitoring & Evaluation**						
Outcome F M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.	**Indicator 14:** Project level monitoring and evaluation completed, measured by: - Inception Workshop - Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), - M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans. - Mid-term Review (MTR) - Terminal Evaluation (TE).	Inception Workshop Report Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) Board meeting reports. M&E reports of GEF core indicators Reports of gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF monitoring Independent Mid-Term Review Independent Terminal Evaluation	-	- Inception Workshop - Two (2) GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) completed. - Two (2) updates of GEF core indicators, gender plan, and ESMF completed. - MTR completed.	- Five (5) GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) completed. - Final updates of GEF core indicators, gender plan, and ESMF. - TE completed.	Review of reports generated by the project´s monitoring and evaluation plan. PIR, MTR, TE.	Risks: Limited capacity in project monitoring. Assumptions: Global coordination and planned periodic monitoring and follow-up activities as well as a comprehensive reporting during the MTR, may early identified possible deviations from the programmed actions.
	Indicator 15: Percentage of project expenditure spent on the FSP planned activities.	UNDP Expenditures as reported in Quantum.	-	40%	100%	External financial audit retained by UNDP	Risks: Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rate, market and currency that may affect project total budget. Assumptions: Global Coordination and periodic monitoring of national and global budgets ensure timely mitigation of

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							impacts, to guarantee the successful completion of the proposed activities and achievement of outcomes, by the end of project.
Outputs to achieve Outcome F	Output F.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.						

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly 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[48]. The M&E plan and budget included below 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 – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, 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 (where relevant) 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. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
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. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 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 core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must 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.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

[48] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

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An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. Mid-point is determined by taking the expected ProDoc signature date plus number of months duration and finding the middle date. To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous.' The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. 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 MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

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 TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous.' The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire 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 BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:

The project's final 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.

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In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be 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. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

For the detailed Monitoring activity table, please see Annex 22, 'Monitoring Activity Table'.

Monitoring Activity	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	Implementing Partners: Global: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) China: Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center – FECO. Sierra Leone: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Tunisia: Ministry of Environment. Türkiye: Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change. Uruguay: Ministry of Environment.
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Implementing Partners
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Implementing Partners
Monitor gender action plan and stakeholders' engagement plan	ongoing		Implementing Partners
Supervision Missions	Annually	Relevant learning and risks are identified by the UNDP officers and used to inform management decisions.	Implementing Partners
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Implementing Partners
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Implementing Partners

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Monitoring Activity	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Implementing Partners
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	Implementing Partners
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Implementing Partners

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Not applicable	China: Output 2.4: Capacity of target government bodies enhanced to reduce environmental footprint at targeted areas. Uruguay: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. Tunis: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. /Output 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans and climate solutions. Türkiye: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. Sierra Leone: Government and community stakeholders ensure development and enforcement of laws and policies, monitoring and management systems to effectively manage waste and protect natural resources and valuable ecosystems.	See pertinent information in the project results framework	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	-
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Not applicable		See pertinent information in the project results framework	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	-

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Table 9. Monitoring and Evaluation budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	154,787
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	110,000
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	110,000
Monitoring of Stakeholders Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan	300,000
Monitoring of Environmental and Social Safeguards	300,000
Supervision missions	125,000
Learning missions	125,000
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	90,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	100,000
TOTAL indicative COST	**1,414,787**

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GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for each of the participating countries as well as the Global Component is as follows:

Global Component: UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub.

Tianjin - China: Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (FECO).

Great Montevideo - Uruguay: Ministry of Environment of Uruguay.

Kocaeli - Türkiye: Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change. (MoECC) - Directorate General of Environmental Management.

Greater Tunis - Tunisia: Ministry of Environment of Tunisia.

Freetown - Sierra Leone: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- 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.

For the Global Component, UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub as Implementing Partner, will be supported through a Technical Advisory Project Committee which will be formed by: UN-Habitat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Avfall Sverige, International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) - SITRA – Cities Alliance – ICLEI – Zero Waste International Alliance (NGO).

Responsible Parties: The Responsible Parties identified for each of the participating countries as well as the Global Component are as follows:

Global Component: Avfall Sverige.

Tianjin - China: No Responsible Parties are identified.

Great Montevideo - Uruguay: No Responsible Parties are identified.

Kocaeli - Türkiye: No Responsible Parties are identified at this stage. Engagement with responsible parties could be considered based on collaborative advantage during the implementation phase of the project activities.

Greater Tunis - Tunisia: No Responsible Parties are identified.

Freetown - Sierra Leone: Freetown City Council (FCC); Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC); Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability

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Project stakeholders and target groups: The stakeholders of the project correspond to a diversity of entities at Global, National and City´s level, as detailed in Table 1 "Partnerships of the FSP". Among the different stakeholder groups the following can me mentioned: Governments (national and local level), industrial associations from different targeted sectors (Plastics, construction, automotive, electronics, food, etc.), universities, research centers, NGOs, minority groups (e.g.: informal workers, women associations), etc. These stakeholders can engage having similar approach and goals aligned to the project objective "reduce chemical pollution in the value chain and improve resource efficiency in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption, towards a zero-waste vision.

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.

In particular for the Global Component:

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions within UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

In particular for Uruguay, Tunisia, Türkiye and Sierra Leone Projects:

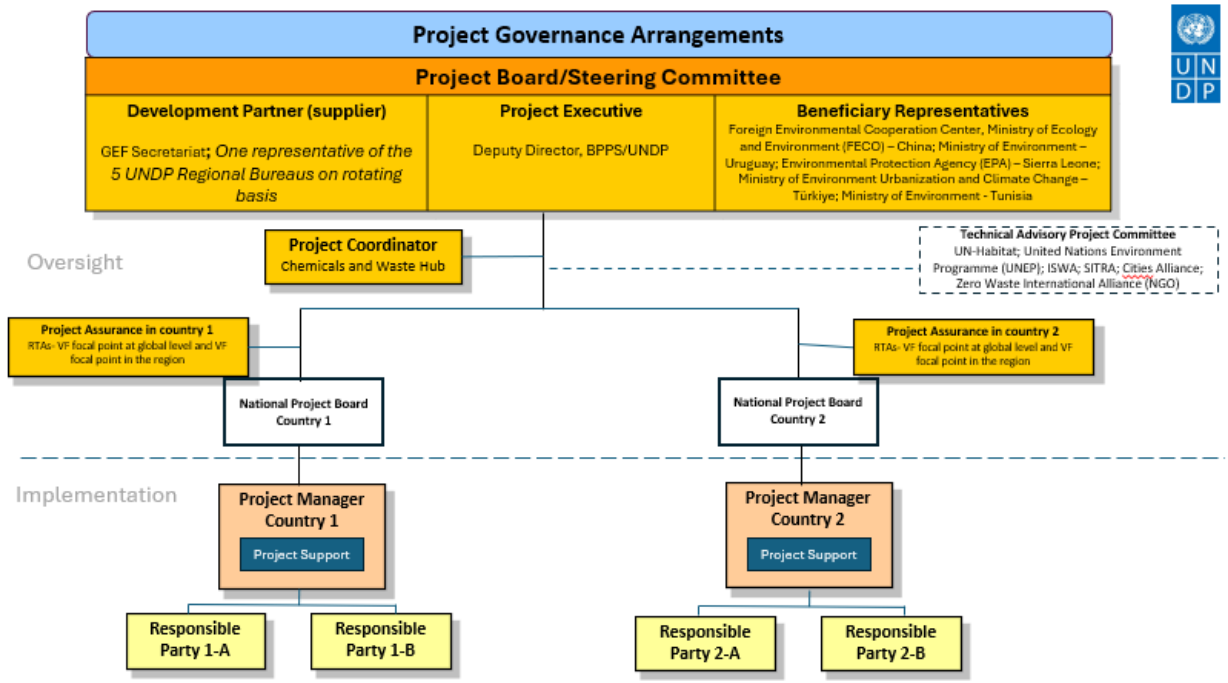
A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure

The following section describes in detail the Project governance structure for the Global Component as well as for each of the participating countries:

The **global Project Board** for the SWAP project will be structured this way:

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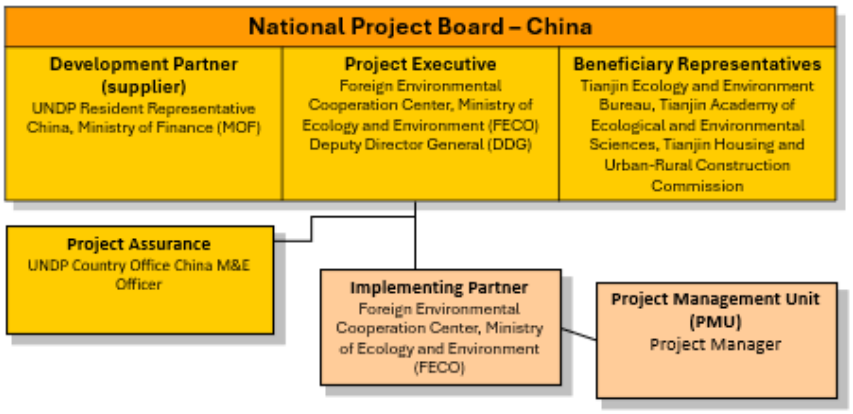
Note: Detail of the National Project Boards is attached below.

UNDP BPPS 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 UNDP BPPS NCE representative 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.

As each of the 5 national components is implemented using the NIM modality, national project boards will also be established, complementing the work of the global project board by guiding the activities within that national component.

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Tianjin - China:



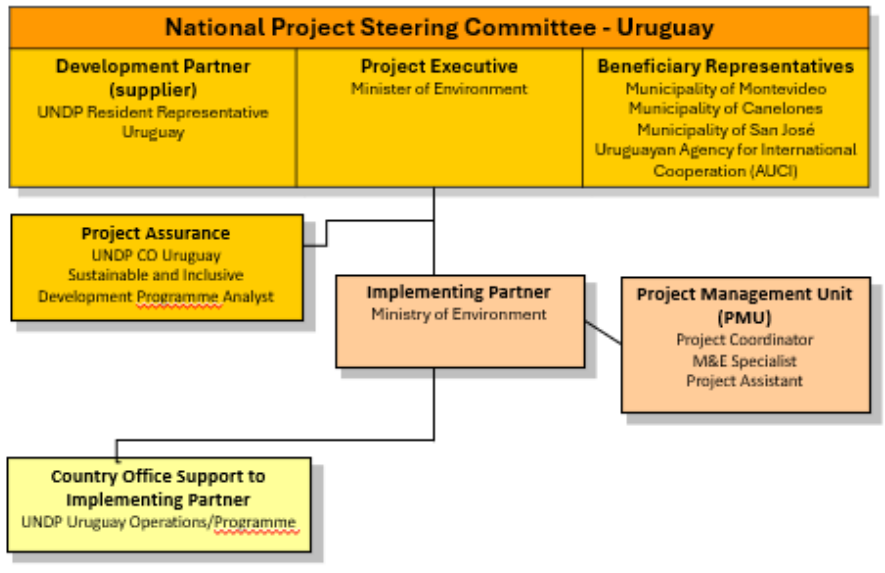
Second line of defense

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

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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.

Great Montevideo – Uruguay:



First line of defense

- Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and function of UNDP compliance in project assurance
- BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BBPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight

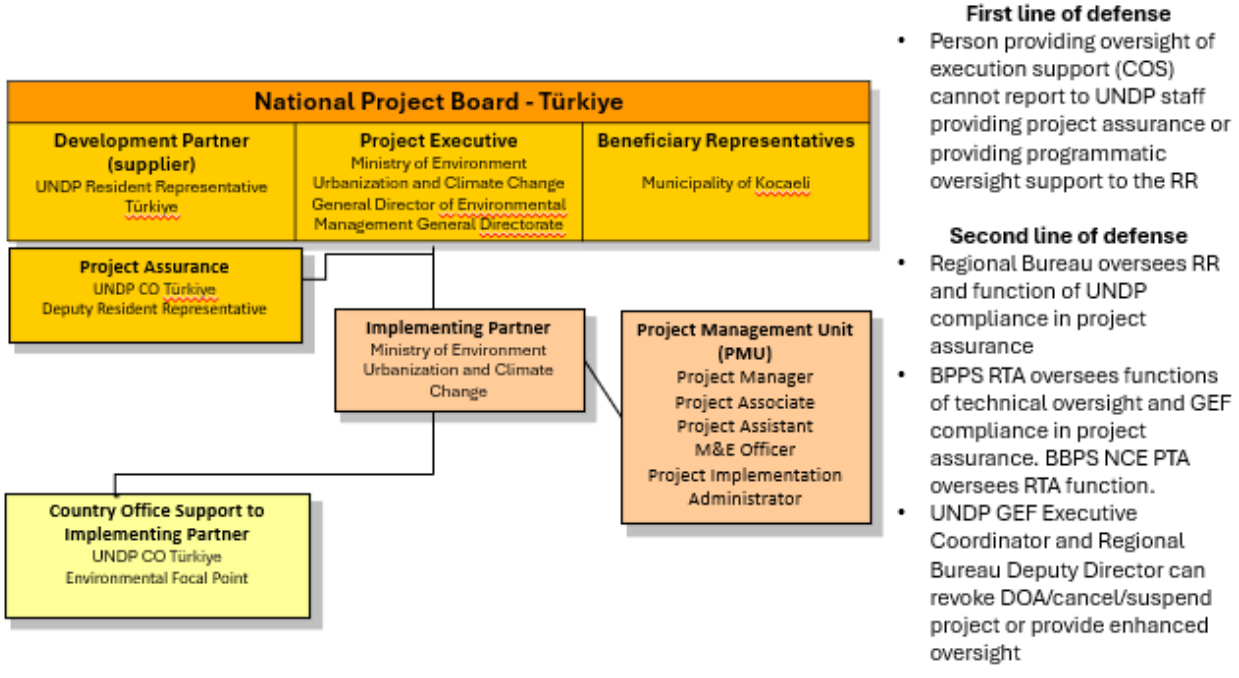
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The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations 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.

UNDP project support: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Kocaeli – Türkiye:



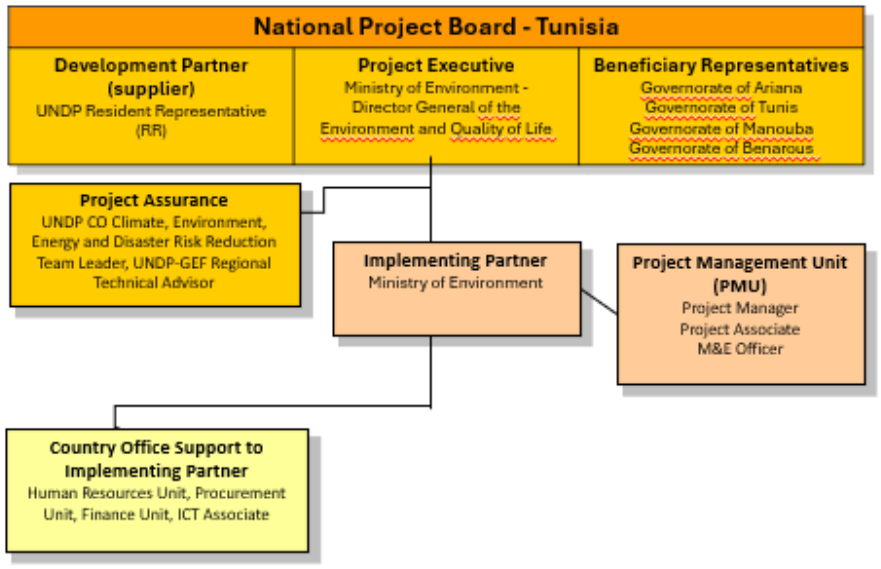
The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial 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. The Presidency's Strategy and Budget Office and Budget and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are also members of the project board.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail

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and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.
To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Greater Tunis – Tunisia:



First line of defense

- Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense

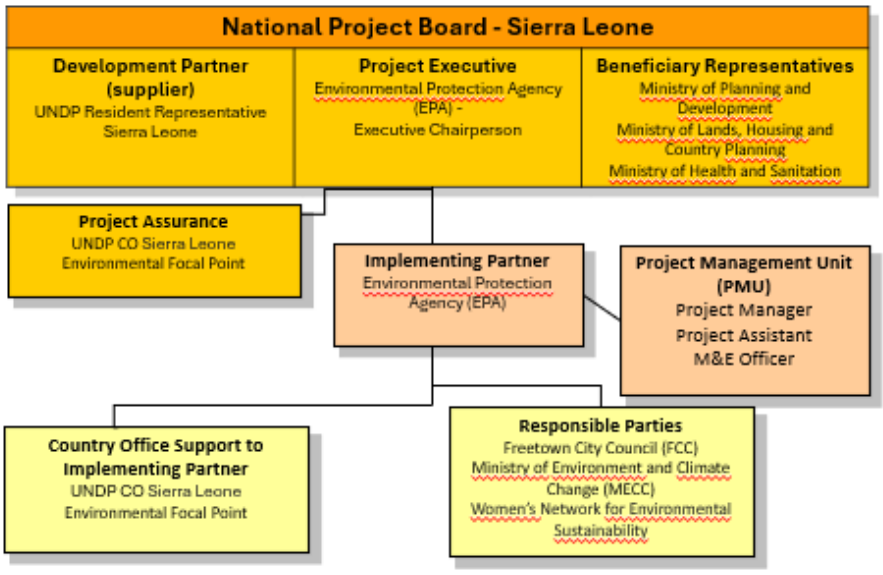
- Regional Bureau oversees RR and function of UNDP compliance in project assurance
- BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BBPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend 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.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.
To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

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Freetown – Sierra Leone:



First line of defense

- Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and function of UNDP compliance in project assurance
- BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BBPS 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.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.
To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

Global Component:
UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP's BPPS Deputy Director and by the Head of UNDP's Vertical Fund

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Compliance Unit (, as well as the Global Technical Adviser of the Chemicals and Waste Hub). UNDP's execution role in the project is performed by UNDP's Chemicals and Waste Hub (Project Manager), who will report to the Director of the Chemicals and Waste Hub.

Tianjin - China:
In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Great Montevideo - Uruguay:
In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Resident Representative Uruguay (on Project Board), and the UNDP Uruguay Sustainable and Inclusive Development Programme Analyst. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by UNDP Uruguay Operations/Programme, who will report to the Deputy Resident Representative.

Kocaeli – Türkiye:
In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Türkiye Resident Representative (on Project Board), and the UNDP Türkiye Deputy Resident Representative (project assurance). UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by UNDP Türkiye Climate Change and Environment Portfolio Manager.

Greater Tunis – Tunisia:
In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Resident Representative Tunisia (on Project Board), and the UNDP CO Climate Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction Team Leader, UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (project assurance). UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Operation Manager who will report to the Deputy Resident Representative.

Freetown – Sierra Leone:
In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Resident Representative Sierra Leone (on Project Board), and the UNDP Sierra Leone Environmental Focal Point (project assurance). UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by UNDP Sierra Leone Operations, who will report to the Deputy Resident Representative.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) 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,

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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:

- ✓ 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:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides 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

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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.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is:

   Global Component: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – BPPS Deputy Director

   Tianjin – China: Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (FECO) - Deputy Director General (DDG)

   Great Montevideo – Uruguay: Ministry of Environment – Minister of Environment.

   Kocaeli – Türkiye: Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) - General Director of Environmental Management General Directorate

   Greater Tunis – Tunisia: Ministry of Environment - Director General of the Environment and Quality of Life.

   Freetown – Sierra Leone: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Executive Chairperson.

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders 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 representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are:

   Global Component: Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (FECO) – China; Ministry of Environment – Uruguay; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Sierra Leone; Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) – Türkiye; Ministry of Environment – Tunisia.

   Tianjin – China: Tianjin Ecology and Environment Bureau, Tianjin Academy of Ecological and Environmental Sciences, Tianjin Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Commission.

   Great Montevideo – Uruguay: Municipality of Montevideo, Municipality of Canelones, Municipality of San José and Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI).

   Kocaeli – Türkiye: Municipality of Kocaeli.

   Greater Tunis – Tunisia: Governorate of Ariana; Governorate of Tunis; Governorate of Manouba; Governorate of Benarous

   Freetown – Sierra Leone: Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning, Ministry of Health and Sanitation.

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3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are:

   Global Component: GEF Secretariat, one representative of the UNDP Regional Bureaus (on an annual rotating basis)

   Tianjin – China: UNDP China Country Office Resident Representative.

   Great Montevideo – Uruguay: UNDP Uruguay Country Office Resident Representative.

   Kocaeli – Türkiye: UNDP Resident Representative Türkiye.

   Greater Tunis – Tunisia: UNDP Tunisia Country Office Resident Representative.

   Freetown – Sierra Leone: UNDP Sierra Leone Country Office Resident Representative.

b) **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.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are:

Global Component: UNDP Vertical Fund Compliance Unit focal point.

Tianjin – China: UNDP Country Office China M&E Officer.

Great Montevideo – Uruguay: UNDP Uruguay Sustainable and Inclusive Development Programme Analyst.

Kocaeli – Türkiye: UNDP CO Türkiye Deputy Resident Representative.

Greater Tunis – Tunisia: UNDP CO Climate, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction Team Leader, UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor.

Freetown – Sierra Leone: UNDP Sierra Leone Environmental Focal Point.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Project Manager/Coordinator.

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FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 322,524,320. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 28,035,000 administered by UNDP, and additional support of USD 294,489,320. 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.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

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OUNTRY	Source of Co Financing	Co Financing Type	Name of Co Financer	Investment Mobilized	Total
CHINA	Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Tianjin Bureau of Ecology and Environment	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 1,200,000
CHINA	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Tianjin Bureau of Ecology and Environment	Investment Mobilized	$ 300,000
CHINA	Private Sector	In Kind	Great Wall Motor Co, LTD	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 9,830,000
CHINA	Private Sector	Grant	Great Wall Motor Co, LTD	Investment Mobilized	$ 19,000,000
CHINA	Private Sector	In Kind	Rianlon Corporation	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 1,170,000
CHINA	Private Sector	In Kind	Lenovo (Beijing) Co, LTD	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 9,000,000
CHINA	Private Sector	Grant	Lenovo (Beijing) Co, LTD	Investment Mobilized	$ 6,000,000
CHINA	Research Institute	In Kind	Tianjin Recyclable Resources Institute, CHINA CO,OP	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 1,500,000
CHINA	Research Institute	Grant	Tianjin Recyclable Resources Institute, CHINA CO,OP	Investment Mobilized	$2,000,000
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MOEUCC)	Investment Mobilized	$ 35,127,371
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MOEUCC)	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 115,320
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and İzaydaş-waste management company	Investment Mobilized	$ 21,495,800
TURKIYE	Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and İzaydaş-waste management company	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 19,938,764
TURKIYE	Private Sector	In Kind	Kocaeli Chamber of Industry (KCI)	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 234,520
TUNISIA	Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANGed)	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 66,000,000
TUNISIA	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANGed)	Investment Mobilized	$ 20,000,000
TUNISIA	Private Sector	In Kind	Les Ciments Jbel Oust Company	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 1,550,000
TUNISIA	Private Sector	Grant	Les Ciments Jbel Oust Company	Investment Mobilized	$ 1,650,000
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Ministry of Environment	Investment Mobilized	$ 2,736,000
URUGUAY	Private Sector	Grant	Chamber of Industries of Uruguay (EPR Packaging Management Plan)	Investment Mobilized	$ 35,000,000
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Municipality of Montevideo	Recurrent Expenditures	$ 26,180,575
URUGUAY	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Municipality of Montevideo	Investment Mobilized	$ 10,610,970

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SIERRA LEONE	Private Sector	Grant	The Freetown Waste Transformers	Investment Mobilized	$ 1,050,000
SIERRA LEONE	Recipient Country Government	Grant	Freetown City Council (FCC)	Investment Mobilized	$ 2,800,000
				Total	**$294,489,320**

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.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. 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 shall 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 policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies 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. *The costs for audit cannot be included under M&E component and budget and must be included under PMC. Do not remove any text from this audit section.*

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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, however, **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[49]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

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 Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** 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).
  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 BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

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

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Tianjin – China:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-*XXX*		
Quantum Project ID:	01002737	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1399423	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10414		
Implementing Partner	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (FECO)		

Quantum Component (GEF Component)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1	**Outcome 1**	*Outcome 1*	*FECO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 7,500	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 27,500	1
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 6,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 4,000	$ 2,000	$ 22,000	2
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	$ 120,000	$ 271,000	$ 118,000	$ 21,000	$ 0	$ 530,000	3
				62000		*72300*	*Materials and Goods*	$ 500	$ 500	$ 1,000	$ 500	$ 500	$ 3,000	4
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 17,500	5
	Total Outcome 1							$ 137,500	$ 285,000	$ 132,500	$ 34,000	$ 11,000	$ 600,000	
Total Component 1								$ 137,500	$ 285,000	$ 132,500	$ 34,000	$ 11,000	$ 600,000	
Component 2	**Outcome 2**	*Outcome 2*	*FECO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 30,000	6
				6200		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	7
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	60000	282400	345200	257900	27500	973000	8
				62000		*72300*	*Materials and Goods*	$ 500	$ 1,000	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 3,000	9
				6200		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 14,000	10
	Total Outcome 2							$ 71,300	$ 294,200	$ 356,500	$ 269,200	$ 38,800	$ 1,030,000	
Total Component 2								$ 71,300	$ 294,200	$ 356,500	$ 269,200	$ 38,800	$ 1,030,000	
Component 3	**Outcome 3**	*Outcome 3*	*FECO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$ 50,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 50,000	11
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 100,000	12

				62000		*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 90,000	13
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 2,800	$ 800	$ 12,000	14
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	$ 8,000	$ 594,000	$ 902,000	$ 570,000	$ 4,000	$ 2,078,000	15
				62000		*72300*	*Materials and Goods*	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 1,000	16
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 1,800	$ 1,800	$ 1,800	$ 1,800	$ 1,800	$ 9,000	17
	Total Outcome 3							$ 112,800	$ 648,800	$ 956,800	$ 594,800	$ 26,800	$ 2,340,000	
Total Component 3								$ 112,800	$ 648,800	$ 956,800	$ 594,800	$ 26,800	$ 2,340,000	
Component 4	**Outcome 4**	*Outcome 4*	*FECO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 22,000	18
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	$ 0	$ 55,000	$ 55,000	$ 127,700	$ 104,000	$ 341,700	19
	Total Outcome 4							$ 2,000	$ 57,000	$ 61,000	$ 133,700	$ 110,000	$ 363,700	
Total Component 4								$ 2,000	$ 57,000	$ 61,000	$ 133,700	$ 110,000	$ 363,700	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*FECO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 75,000	20
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 4,000	$ 64,000	$ 34,000	$ 34,000	$ 34,000	$ 170,000	21
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	$-	$-	$-	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 40,000	22
				62000		*72500*	*Supplies*	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 7,500	23
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Costs*	$ 6,200	$ 3,700	$ 6,200	$ 3,700	$ 6,200	$ 26,000	24
				62000		*72300*	*Materials and Goods*	$ 660	$ 660	$ 660	$ 660	$ 660	$ 3,300	25
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 32,100	$ 2,100	$ 5,600	$ 2,100	$ 5,600	$ 47,500	26
	Total M&E							$ 59,460	$ 86,960	$ 62,960	$ 76,960	$ 82,960	$ 369,300	
Total M&E								$ 59,460	$ 86,960	$ 62,960	$ 76,960	$ 82,960	$ 369,300	
PMC	*PMC*	*PMC FECO*	*FECO*	*62000*	*1003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services- Implementing Partner*	$ 47,000	$ 46,000	$ 46,000	$ 46,000	$ 47,000	$ 232,000	27
		PMC UNDP	*UNDP*	*62000*		*74100*	*Professional Services (Audit)*	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	28
	Total PMC							$ 52,000	$ 51,000	$ 51,000	$ 51,000	$ 52,000	$ 257,000	

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Total Project Management Cost	$ 52,000	$ 51,000	$ 51,000	$ 51,000	$ 52,000	$ 257,000	
Total Project Grant	**$ 435,060**	**$ 1,422,960**	**$ 1,620,760**	**$ 1,159,660**	**$ 321,560**	**$ 4,960,000**	

	Budget Notes Description
1	Local consultant.1 EPR specialist to prepare automotive industry EPR standards or guidelines based on summarising the demonstration activities of EPR in the automotive industry; and, to review some of the technical documents in the process of EPR demonstration in the automotive industry. (110 working days over 5 years at $ 250/day; Total: $27500)
2	Travel: to establish and run coordination mechanisms: 1) 1 trip per year for National Project Office staff, $500/person, 2 persons each time, $1,000/a; total: $4000 2) 2 trips per year for local project office personnel, $500/person, 2 persons each time, $2,000/a. total:$8000 Travel: $ 500 per person, 2 persons per trip, $1,000/a. Travel for work related to the POPs waste guidelines: Seven trips for two persons during the project period at $500 per person/trip.
3	1 Contractual service for developing the Work Programme for the Zero Waste construction in Tianjin. Total: $100,000 1 Contractual service for the development of `one network' platform for solid waste management information and system implementation. 1 Contractual service for developing green procurement guidelines and the completion green procurement certificate for 1 institution. 1 Contractual service for the preparation of technical guideline on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants in China.
4	Materials and Goods: Costs of materials and supplies, and expenses on communication and coordination activities required to support component1 in the field, organizing meetings and workshops, liaison and interaction with subcontractors, over the 5-year project duration
5	Meetings, workshops, and trainings. Coordination mechanism (committee) Meetings, or related trainings: 1. One coordinator meeting per year at $70/day per person for about 30 participants, $2,100/a. Meetings, workshops, and trainings.

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	For work related to POPs waste guidelines or EPR guidelines for the automotive industry: 5 expert meetings, progress reports or technical seminars in the project period at $70/day, 20 participants each time, totalling $7,000.
6	Local consultant: 1 financial expert for technical support on financial mechanisms in the area of zero-waste cities, including give recommendations on related consulting agencies, preparing TORs for consulting services, and organising consulting review meetings with line government officials and other stakeholders. (120 working days over 5 years at $250/day, total: $30,000)
7	Travel: 5 trips during the project period with two persons each time， and $500 per person in each trip, making a total of $5,000. Travel: EPR-related travel in the automotive sector: National project management office has 5 trips in the project period, 1 person per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $2,500; local project management office has 5 trips in the project period, 1 person per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $2,500.
8	1 Contractual service for the preparation of proposals for financial instruments to support the zero-waste city in Tianjin. 1 Contractual service for the preparation of an investment plan for the construction of "zero waste city". 1 Contractual service for the preparation of green finance incentive policy. 3 Contractual services: 1) Research on EPR-related policy standards in the automotive sector and policy standard development, total $108,000, with implementation starting in the first year and ending in two years, with a budget of $ 58,000 in the first year and$50,000 in the second year. 2) Demonstration activities for enterprises, responsible for the implementation of demonstration activities for automobile enterprises, total USD 600,000, with enterprises recruited in the first year, the budget starting in the second year, and the demonstration activities ending in the third year. The budget is $180,000 for the first year, $240,000 for the second year and $180,000 for the third year. 3) ESMP on promotion of recycling and/or material recovery at source in the vehicle industry, total $7,000. 1 Contractual service for the preparation of the Strategy for replicating and promoting the EPR model in the construction of "Zero Waste city".
9	Materials and Goods: Costs of materials and supplies, and expenses on communication and coordination activities required to support component 2 in the field, organizing meetings and workshops, liaison and interaction with subcontractors.

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10	Meetings and workshops: Expert technical consultation or review meeting, etc., related to EPR in the automotive industry. 5 expert meetings, progress reports or technical seminars needed during the project period, $70/day for about 20 participants each time, totalling $7,000. Meetings: EPR Expert Technical Consultation or Review Meeting for the Automotive Industry 5 expert meetings, progress reports or technical seminars needed during the project period including SES Capacity building/training expenses and community engagement, $70/day for about 20 participants each time, total$7,000.
11	International consultant: Avfall to provide initial advisory, technical support and oversights on specific project activities.
12	Local Consultants: 1 sustainable production and consumption expert: provide technical support in the area of sustainable production and consumption of the project, including review of technical reports, assistance in the preparation of programmes, preparation of work outlines, preparation of summaries of the overall work in the sector, etc. (400 working days over 5 years at $250/day, total: $100,000
13	Contractual services – Individuals 1 Project technical coordinator: supporting all the outputs under component C. 120 days over 3 years at $250/day, total $90,000
14	Contractual services – Individuals Travel: Chemicals reduction in automotive coating additives related travel: 1） National project office have 5 trips in the project period, 1 person per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $2,500; 2） Local project office have 5 trips in the project period, 1 person per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $2,500. Local travel: Travel expenses for the activities of sustainable production and consumption demonstration: National project officer has 5 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $5,000; Local project office has 3 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $3,000.
15	2 Contractual services: 1) Sustainable demonstration on separate collection and reuse of food waste, total $ 90,000. 2) ESMP on separate collection, recycling and reuse of food waste, total $ 7,000. 2 contractual services: 1) Demonstration activities to reduce toxic and harmful chemicals in automotive coating additives. 2) ESMP on separate collection, recycling and reuse of food waste, with a budget of $ 7,000. 3 Contractual services: 1) Demonstration for Sustainable Production of Electronic Products; with a budget of $1,220,000 2) Demonstration on sustainable collection of recyclables from household sources, total $100,000. 3) ESMP and related travel and trainings, with a budget of $14,000.

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16	Costs of materials and supplies, and expenses on communication and coordination activities required to support component 3 in the field, organizing meetings and workshops, liaison and interaction with subcontractors.
17	Meetings: SES Capacity building/training expenses and community engagement, $70/day for about 15 participants each time, total $2,000. Technical advisory meeting or review meeting of experts in the field of chemical reduction 2 expert meetings during the project period including SES Capacity building/training expenses and community engagement, $70/day for about 15 participants each time, totalling $2,000. Expert technical advisory or review meetings, etc. for demonstration activities on sustainable production and consumption. 5 expert meetings, progress reports or technical seminars needed during the project period, $70/day for about 15 participants each time, total around $5,000.
18	Travel related to advocacy outreach training, etc.: National project office has 5 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $5,000; Local project office has 5 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $5,000. Travel related to project replication and extension, etc.: National project office has 6 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $6,000; Local project office has 6 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $6,000.
19	2 contractual services: 1) Publicity, including the filming of promotional videos, publicity in the traditional media for the project, publicity in the new media, etc., with a budget of $80,000; of which $20,000 is to be executed annually, starting from the second year of implementation. 2) Training and other works, with a budget of US$60,000, which will be implemented from the second year onwards, with US$15,000 implemented annually. 1 contractual service for policy and occupational health and safety training for the informal waste recycling department, etc. (training can be combined with D1 training institutions) 2 contractual services: Preparation of the zero-waste city construction programmes in other areas, based on the lessons and experiences of Tianjin's demonstration. (The budget for this component was initially set at $69,000 per contract.) Total: $13,800
20	Local consultants: 1 Social and Environmental Specialist to work 30 days per year, $250/day, with an annual budget of $7,500, total$37500 1 Gender and stakeholder consultant to work 30 days per year, $250/day, with an annual budget of $7,500. total$ 37500
21	Local Travel: National project office has 10 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $10,000; Local project office has 10 trips in the project period, 2 persons per trip, $500/person in each trip, total $10,000.

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	International Travel: 3 to 5 people will participate 1 study tour, $6,000/person in each trip, total $30,000; Expenses for attending the international workshops, 3 to 5 people will participate 4 international workshops, $6,000/person in each trip, total $120,000;
22	1 contractual service for the performance evaluation.
23	Cost of daily supplies/consumables, including office consumables, etc.
24	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: 1) Translation costs: interpreters and translators are required for the project kick-off meeting, mid-term evaluation, and final evaluation, about US$7,500; translation fees at other meetings and workshops, $2,500 per year, total$12,500 2) Material printing costs, including printing of promotional materials, printing of project documents, etc., $ 1200 per year, total$6,000.
25	Costs of materials and supplies, and expenses on communication and coordination activities required to support component 4 in the field, organizing meetings and workshops, liaison and interaction with subcontractors, over the 5-year project duration
26	Meetings, workshops, and conferences: 1) The Global project inception meeting, about 50 participants, $600 /person, total $ 30,000 2) The project acceptance meeting, with 50 participants per meeting, $70 /person, total $3,500 3) Annual project review meetings, with 30 participants per meeting, $70/person, with a budget of $2,100 per meeting. Total$10,500 4) A project technical exchange meeting held in 2027, with 50 participants, $70/person, total$3500
27	Contractual services – Implementing Partner Service contract/Project Coordinator, 928 days over 5 years at $250/day, total $232,000.
28	Annual audit fee

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Greater Montevideo – Uruguay:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-*XXX*		
Quantum Project ID:	01004833	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1405417	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10418		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry of Environment*		

Quantum Component (GEF Component)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1	Outcome 1	Outcome 1 - MoE	Ministry of environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 221,742	$ 144,621	$ 29,319	$ 19,433	$ 8,182	$ 423,298	1
			Ministry of Environment	62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 6,000	$ 11,000	$ 38,000	$ 14,000	$ 11,000	$ 80,000	2
		Total Outcome 1- MoE						$ 227,742	$ 155,621	$ 67,319	$ 33,433	$ 19,182	$ 503,298	
		Outcome 1 - UNDP	UNDP	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	$ 33,333	$ 33,333	$ 33,334	$ 0	$ 0	$ 100,000	3
		Total Outcome 1 - UNDP						$ 33,333	$ 33,333	$ 33,334	$ 0	$ 0	$ 100,000	
	Total Outcome 1							$ 261,075	$ 188,954	$ 100,653	$ 33,433	$ 19,182	$ 603,298	
Total Component 1								$ 261,075	$ 188,954	$ 100,654	$ 33,433	$ 19,182	$ 603,298	
Component 2	Outcome 2	Outcome 2 - MoE	Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 68,357	$ 45,764	$ 7,885	$ 22,263	$ 40,123	$ 184,392	4
			Ministry of Environment	62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	$ 62,727	$ 208,007	$ 210,560	$ 190,560	$ 73,146	$ 745,000	5
			Ministry of Environment	62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 0	$ 0	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 10,000	$ 20,000	6
		Total Outcome 2 - MoE						$ 131,084	$ 253,771	$ 228,445	$ 212,823	$ 123,269	$ 949,392	
		Outcome 2 - UNDP	UNDP	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 50,000	7
			UNDP	62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 25,000	$ 0	$ 25,000	8
		Total Outcome 2 - UNDP						$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 35,000	$ 10,000	$ 75,000	
	Total Outcome 2							$ 141,084	$ 263,771	$ 238,445	$ 247,823	$ 133,269	$ 1,024,392	
Total Component 2								$ 141,084	$ 263,771	$ 238,445	$ 247,823	$ 133,269	$ 1,024,392	
Component 3	Outcome 3	Outcome 3 - UNDP	UNDP	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 10,909	$ 33,031	$ 33,030	$ 33,030	$ 0	$ 110,000	9

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		Total Outcome 3 - UNDP						$ 10,909	$ 33,031	$ 33,030	$ 33,030	$ 0	$ 110,000	
		Outcome 3 - MoE	Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 40,000	$ 2,878	$ 19,455	$ 44,667	$ 0	$ 107,000	10
			Ministry of Environment	62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	$ 87,264	$ 569,883	$ 732,380	$ 566,666	$ 283,334	$ 2,239,527	11
			Ministry of Environment	62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 0	$ 8,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 8,000	12
		Total Outcome 3 - MoE						$ 127,264	$ 580,761	$ 751,835	$ 611,333	$ 283,334	$ 2,354,527	
	Total Outcome 3							$ 138,173	$ 613,792	$ 784,865	$ 644,363	$ 283,334	$ 2,464,527	
Total Component 3								$ 138,173	$ 613,792	$ 784,865	$ 644,363	$ 283,334	$ 2,464,527	
Component 4	Outcome 4	Outcome 4 - UNDP	UNDP	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 10,000	$ 110,000	$ 120,000	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 280,000	13
			UNDP	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	0	10457	20915	0	0	31372	14
		Total Outcome 4 - UNDP						$ 10,000	$ 120,457	$ 140,915	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 311,372	
		Outcome 4 - MoE	Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 4,076	$ 308	$ 11,308	$ 24,308	$ 0	$ 40,000	15
			Ministry of Environment	62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	0	0	0	0	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	16
		Total Outcome 4 - MoE						$ 4,076	$ 308	$ 11,308	$ 24,308	$ 10,000	$ 50,000	
	Total Outcome 4							$ 14,076	$ 120,765	$ 152,223	$ 54,308	$ 20,000	$ 361,372	
Total Component 4								$ 14,076	$ 120,765	$ 152,223	$ 54,308	$ 20,000	$ 361,372	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E MoE	Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 25,200	$ 43,533	$ 61,867	$ 52,700	$ 25,200	$ 208,500	17
		Total M&E - Ministry of Environment						$ 25,200	$ 43,533	$ 61,867	$ 52,700	$ 25,200	$ 208,500	
		M&E UNDP	UNDP	62000	10003	75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 4,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 12,000	18
			UNDP	62000		71600	Travel	$ 5,702	$ 5,702	$ 5,702	$ 5,703	$ 5,703	$ 28,512	19
		Total M&E - UNDP						$ 9,702	$ 7,702	$ 7,702	$ 7,703	$ 7,703	$ 40,512	
	Total M&E							$ 34,902	$ 51,235	$ 69,569	$ 60,403	$ 32,903	$ 249,012	
Total M&E								$ 34,902	$ 51,235	$ 69,569	$ 60,403	$ 32,903	$ 249,012	
PMC	PMC	PMC - MoE	Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	$ 16,800	$ 16,800	$ 16,800	$ 25,967	$ 53,467	$ 129,834	20
				62000		71600	Travel	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 6,000	21
				62000		72500	Supplies	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 5,000	22
		Total PMC - Ministry of Environment						$ 19,000	$19.00	$ 19,000	$ 28,167	$ 55,667	$ 140,834	
			UNDP	62000	10003	74100	Professional Services	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 5,000	23

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		PMC - UNDP		62000		71400	Contractual Services - individuals	$ 22,313	$ 22,313	$ 22,313	$ 22,313	$ 22,313	$ 111,565	24
		Total PMC - UNDP						$ 23,313	$ 23,313	$ 23,312	$ 23,313	$ 23,313	$ 116,565	
	Total PMC							$ 42,313	$ 42,313	$ 42,313	$ 51,480	$ 78,980	$ 257,399	
Total Project Management Cost								$ 42,313	$ 42,313	$ 42,313	$ 51,480	$ 78,980	$ 257,399	
Total Project Grant								**$ 631,623**	**$ 1,280,830**	**$ 1,388,069**	**$ 1,091,810**	**$ 567,668**	**$ 4,960,000**	

Budget Notes

No	Budget Note Description
1	Includes: 1) The salary for 18 months of the consultant dedicated to "Strengthen institutional coordination between the National Waste Management Plan (PNGR) and each of the departmental waste management plans of the 3 municipalities" (TOTAL USD 55.000). This consultant also plays the role of project coordinator, the amount covering the remaining 42 months (to complete the 60 months of the project) comes from the PMC (see note 31). 2) The salary for 24 months of the consultant dedicated to "Strengthening the WEEE management systems in the metropolitan area" (TOTAL USD 55.000). 3) The salary for 18 months of the consultant dedicated to "Strengthen the management and control systems of the Packaging Management Plan in the metropolitan area" (TOTAL USD 55,000). 4) The salary for 18 months of the consultant dedicated to "Support the elaboration of the five-year Action Plan of Montevideo" (TOTAL USD 55,000). 5) The salary for 18 months of the consultant dedicated to "Strengthen the implementation of the Canelones Action Plan" (TOTAL USD 55,000). 6) The salary for 18 months of the consultant dedicated to "Support the elaboration of the San José Action Plan" (TOTAL USD 55,000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Develop remote sensing tools to control open burning associated with waste, and identification of hot spots associated with informal waste dumps" (TOTAL USD 23.298)

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	Contracting of a local consultant to "Encourage sustainable public procurement in the three municipalities. Establish high-impact procurement guidelines to promote sustainable production and consumption in the private sector " (TOTAL USD 30.000). Contracting of a local consultant to a. Strengthen commercial waste regulations to make progress in reducing waste generation and zero landfill. b. Support the development/updating of legal instruments as a result of the assessment c. National and municipal regulations harmonized. (TOTAL USD 40.000)
2	Includes: 1) Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the use of the system (SUIIR) (TOTAL USD 25.000). 2) Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the use of remote sensing tools (TOTAL USD 5,000). 3) Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to train the technical teams of the Ministry of Environment and the municipalities involved in the project. Also included are costs associated with: a) SES Capacity building/training expenses, b) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 30,000). Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the use of mechanisms existing (sustainable public procurement). (TOTAL USD 10.000) Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote commercial waste regulations. (TOTAL USD 10.000)
3	Contractual services – Companies for “Develop the municipal waste management module of the Single Integrated Waste Information System” (TOTAL USD 100.000).
4	Includes: 1) Contracting of a local consultant to " Design and implement a microfinance programme for worker cooperatives and social cooperatives of sorters associated with zero waste projects " (TOTAL USD 30.000).

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	2) Contracting of a local consultant to " Design the Financial Strategy and develop economic and financial instruments to strengthen the waste recovery market and promote returnability (at least 1 -one- financial instrument implemented). " (TOTAL USD 30.000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Develop inputs for the investment plan (2026-2030 and 2031-2035) on waste management for the metropolitan area." (TOTAL USD 30.000). 1) Contracting of a local consultant to "Design financing instruments for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs) within the framework of the ANDE that aim to reconvert their production processes" (TOTAL USD 40.000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Conduct economic studies and improve information management for the promotion of the recyclable materials market and support decision making." (TOTAL USD 20.000). Contracting of a local consultant to “Design the strategy for replication and scaling up of project results with identified funding mechanisms" (TOTAL USD 34.392).
5	Contractual services – Companies for “Adapt taxation instruments and authorisation and control instruments to support the formalisation of the waste marketing chain.” (TOTAL USD 40.000). Contractual services – Companies for: a) “Business incubator program aimed at innovation and capacity building projects focused on zero waste strategies and implementation of at least three demonstration projects that enable circularity among the park's activities.” Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 250.000). b) “Implement the microfinance programme for worker cooperatives and social cooperatives of sorters associated with zero waste projects” (TOTAL USD 270.000).

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	Contractual services – Companies for: a) “Demonstration projects aligned with waste valorization and value addition of recycled materials for regulated streams with EPR.” Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 100.000). b) “Implement economic studies and improve information management for the promotion of the recyclable materials market and support decision making.” (TOTAL USD 85.000).
6	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the taxation instruments and authorisation and control instruments to support the formalisation of the waste marketing chain.). (TOTAL USD 10.000) Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions along the lines covered by economic studies. (TOTAL USD 10.000)
7	Includes: 2) Contracting of a local consultant to " Design the strategic plan for the development of existing industrial parks in the departments of Canelones and Montevideo, as well as conduct a feasibility analysis of a installing a technology park in San José." (TOTAL USD 50.000).
8	Equipment for Strengthening of the packaging traceability system. (TOTAL USD 25.000)
9	Includes: 2) Contracting of a local consultant to " Develop studies to prevent plastic pollution in order to provide policy support under component 1" (TOTAL USD 60.000).

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	4) Contracting of a local consultant to " Follow-up of the dismantling process and management of mercury-containing waste from the chlor-alkali plant installed in the department of San José." Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 50.000).
10	Includes: 1) Contracting of a local consultant to " Elaborate feasibility studies of new processes for the generation of value from WEEE for the metropolitan area." (TOTAL USD 42.000). 3) Contracting of a local consultant to " Develop strategies to increase organic waste processing capacity in the metropolitan area and develop pilot projects." (TOTAL USD 25.000). Contracting of a local consultant to “Develop a programme for the "high quality" recycling of plastics, ensuring the control and monitoring of additives and POPs." (TOTAL USD 40.000).
11	Contractual services – Companies for “Develop strategies to increase organic waste processing capacity in the metropolitan area and develop pilot projects". Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 115.000). Contractual services – Companies for “Call for proposals to support business models aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy.” (TOTAL USD 850.000). The selection process of companies will be through calls for projects. Contractual services – Companies for: a) “Implementation of demonstration projects with social inclusion of sorters that result in a high impact on the circular economy, reduction of GHG emissions and POPs.” Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 850.000). b) “Implement pilot projects for high quality recycling of plastic packaging to enable the implementation of new requirements for the presence of recycled material in single-use plastic packaging.” Also included in the corresponding contract are the costs associated with: a) the costs of services for targeted assessments and site-specific ESMPs, b) SES Capacity building/training expenses, c) Community engagement. See ESMF. (TOTAL USD 174.527).

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	Contractual services – Companies for “Implement certification mechanisms for products and packaging with recycled material (including demonstration activities - testing).” (TOTAL USD 250.000).
12	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions along the lines covered by studies of new processes for the generation of value from WEEE for the metropolitan area” (TOTAL USD 8.000)
13	Includes: Contracting of a local consultant to " Strengthen the implementation of Montevideo's communication strategy" (TOTAL USD 55.000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Strengthen the implementation of Canelones´s communication strategy" (TOTAL USD 55.000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Develop and implement the San José´s communication strategy" (TOTAL USD 55.000). Contracting of a local consultant to " Improve the participation and engagement of municipalities (third level of government) and CSO in the zero-waste strategy". Assist in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (implementation of the activities identified in the Gender Action Plan) and in Safeguards. (TOTAL USD 55.000). Contracting of a local consultant to “Design and implement a training programme to help improve the working conditions of sorters." (TOTAL USD 60.000).
14	Contractual services – Companies for “Facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge generated in the framework of the project” (TOTAL USD 31.372).
15	Includes:

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	Contracting of a local consultant to “Develop educational communication on consumption and circular economy aspects aimed at reducing waste generation and burial, for different audiences, integrating aspects of environmental education, behavioural change and participation" (TOTAL USD 40.000).
16	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the educational communication on consumption and circular economy aspects aimed at reducing waste generation and burial (TOTAL USD 10.000).
17	Includes: a) 60-month salary for M&E specialist. Includes the implementation of the actions defined in the ESMF. (TOTAL 126.000 USD). b) The salary of 27 months of the consultant dedicated to the coordination of the project (the amount covering the remaining 33 months to complete the 60 months of the project comes from the Component - 18 months - and from the PMC - 15 months - (see notes 1 and 33), (TOTAL 82.500 USD).
18	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions - Validation Workshop (TOTAL USD 2.000). It also includes the costs associated with holding the international workshop in Uruguay (TOTAL USD 10.000).
19	Includes costs associated with travel related to participation in International Workshops and study tours (TOTAL USD 28.512).
20	Includes:

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	a) The salary of 15 months of the consultant dedicated to the coordination of the project (the amount covering the remaining 33 months to complete the 60 months of the project comes from the Component - 18 months - and from the M&E - 27 months - (see notes 1 and 32), (TOTAL 45.833 USD). b) The salary of the Project Administrative Assistant for 60 months (TOTAL 84.000 USD)
21	Travel expenses for domestic transfers related to project coordinator (USD 100 per month). USD 100 per month x 12 month per year x 5 years = USD 6.000.
22	Lump sum for office supplies and provision of unexpected costs associated to project management (USD 1.000 per year, TOTAL USD 5.000).
23	Audits or spot checks costs (USD 1000 per year, TOTAL USD 5.000)
24	One individual contractor Project finance and procurement assistant at USD 22,313/year (Total USD 111,565)

Kocaeli – Türkiye:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-XXX		
Quantum Project ID:	01004956	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1456414	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10415		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoUECC).		

Quantum Component (GEF Component)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1	*Outcome 1*	*Outcome 1*	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	$ 0	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 56,000	1
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 32,000	$ 14,000	$ 4,000	$ 12,000	$ 14,000	$ 76,000	2
				62000		*71400*	*Contractual services – Individuals*	$ 36,025	$ 36,025	$ 36,025	$ 36,025	$ 36,025	$ 180,129	3
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 7,000	$ 9,000	$ 3,000	$ 8,705	$ 11,450	$ 39,155	4
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs*	$ 10,000	$ 12,000	$ 4,000	$ 11,000	$ 5,014	$ 42,014	5
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 50,000	$ 60,000	$ 24,887	$ 60,000	$ 25,000	$ 219,887	6
	Total Outcome 1							156,025	152,025	71,912	134,730	98,489	613,185	
Total Component 1								156,026	$ 152,026	$ 71,913	$ 134,731	$ 98,489	$ 613,185	
Component 2	*Outcome 2*	*Outcome 2*	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$ 10,500	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 38,500	7
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 28,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 16,000	$ 14,000	$ 98,000	8
				62000		*71400*	*Contractual services - Individuals*	$ 27,739	$ 27,739	$ 27,739	$ 27,739	$ 27,739	$ 138,698	9
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 1,500	$ 4,323	$ 6,566	$ 6,414	$ 6,261	$ 25,064	10
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	$ 120,000	$ 90,000	$ 65,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 275,000	11
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	$ 25,000	$ 164,000	$ 84,000	$ 35,000	$ 25,000	$ 333,000	12
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Costs*	$ 2,000	$ 4,130	$ 6,000	$ 4,000	$ 5,000	$ 21,130	13

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				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 10,000	$ 20,000	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	$ 20,000	$ 95,000	14
	Total Outcome 2							$ 224,739	$ 337,192	$ 246,305	$ 111,153	$ 105,000	$ 1,024,392	
Total Component 2								$ 224,740	$ 337,192	$ 246,306	$ 111,153	$ 105,001	$ 1,024,392	
Component 3	Outcome 3	Outcome 3	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 52,500	15
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	$ 14,000	$ 14,000	$ 8,000	$ 92,000	16
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	$ 21,322	$ 21,322	$ 21,322	$ 21,322	$ 21,322	$ 106,610	17
				62000		71600	Travel	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 11,323	$ 9,000	$ 5,094	$ 37,417	18
				62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 10,000	$ 350,000	19
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	$ 250,000	$ 525,000	$ 425,000	$ 392,000	$ 90,000	$ 1,682,000	20
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 2,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 4,000	$ 24,000	21
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 0	$ 60,000	$ 20,000	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 120,000	22
	Total Outcome 3							$ 517,822	$ 756,822	$ 528,145	$ 502,822	$ 158,916	$ 2,464,527	
Total Component 3								$ 517,822	$ 756,822	$ 528,145	$ 502,822	$ 158,916	$ 2,464,527	
Component 4	Outcome 4	Outcome 4	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 17,500	23
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 16,000	24
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	$ 12,204	$ 12,204	$ 12,204	$ 12,204	$ 12,204	$ 61,026	25
				62000		71600	Travel	$ 8,278	$ 9,500	$ 9,500	$ 9,500	$ 9,848	$ 46,626	26
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 4,220	$ 54,220	27
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 36,000	28
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	$ 5,000	$ 62,500	$ 32,500	$ 130,000	29
	Total Outcome 4							$ 57,982	$ 79,204	$ 49,204	$ 100,204	$ 74,772	$ 361,372	
Total Component 4								$ 57,983	$ 79,205	$ 49,205	$ 100,205	$ 74,773	$ 361,372	
Monitoring and	M&E (as per Table B of the	M&E (as per Table B of the		62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 13,000	$ 13,000	$ 56,000	30

Evaluation (M&E)	*CEO Endorsement Request)*	*CEO Endorsement Request)*	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	*62000*		*71400*	*Contractual services – Individuals*	$ 19,745	$ 19,745	$ 19,745	$ 19,745	$ 19,745	$ 98,725	31
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 6,000	$ 5,000	$ 9,000	$ 5,294	$ 9,000	$ 34,294	32
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs*	$ 10,000	0	0	0	0	$ 10,000	33
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 50,000	0	0	0	0	$ 50,000	34
								$ 95,745	$ 34,745	$ 38,745	$ 38,039	$ 41,745	$ 249,019	
Total M&E								$ 95,745	$ 34,745	$ 38,745	$ 38,039	$ 41,745	$ 249,019	
PMC	*PMC*	*PMC – Support to MoE*	UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	$ 43,684	$ 43,684	$ 43,684	$ 43,684	$ 43,684	$ 218,422	35
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	$ 19,250	0	0	0	0	$ 19,250	36
				62000		*72500*	*Supplies*	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 333	0	$ 1,833	37
		PMC - UNDP	*UNDP*	*62000*		*74100*	*Professional Services (Audit)*	0	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 8,000	38
								$ 63,434	$ 46,184	$ 46,184	$ 46,017	$ 45,684	$ 247,505	
Total Project Management Cost								$ 63,434	$ 46,184	$ 46,184	$ 46,018	$ 45,684	$ 247,505	
Total Project Grant								**$ 1,115,750**	**$ 1,406,175**	**$ 980,498**	**$ 932,969**	**$ 524,608**	**$ 4,960,000**	

Budget Notes :

No.	Budget Note description
1	IC-1 to support the updating and development of the Waste Management Systems - 20 days x USD 700 = USD 14,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) IC-1 to provide technical support to plan hazardous chemicals and waste management within the municipal waste streams (including POPs, candidate POPs, Hg) - 20 days x USD 700 = USD 14,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) IC-2 to provide technical and financial support for the financial mechanisms of waste management systems (such as cost accounts, EPR, green purchasing, green financing) - 20 days x 700 USD = USD 14,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of IC 1 and IC 2 - 10 days x USD 700 = USD 7,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
2	LC-1 (50 days) and LC 2 (10 days) to support the development and implementation of the zero waste management plans under Output A1 - 60 days x USD 400 = USD 24,000 (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)

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	LC-2 to provide technical support the development of a National Plan for the management of chemicals in municipal waste fractions (such as oils, electrical and electronic equipment, scraps, batteries, textiles, others (including POPs, Hg) - 50 days x USD 400 = USD 20,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) LC3- to provide technical and financial support for financial mechanisms of waste management systems (such as cost calculations, EPR, green purchasing, Green Public Procurement system) - 20 days x USD 400 = USD 8,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-1 (10 days), LC-2 (25 days), and LC-3 (25 days) 60 days x USD 400 = USD 24,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
3	Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Management Expert (20%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Management Expert (20%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Regulations Expert (20 days annually) to the output. Technical contribution of the Waste Management Expert (10%) and Waste Regulations Expert (20 days annually) to the output.
4	Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and for participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits.
5	Printed materials to support the implementation bodies influenced to establishment of the zero waste management system. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support the implementation bodies influenced to establishment of the zero waste management system. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Print Production Cost to support the implementation bodies influenced to establishment of the green public procurement system. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings and strategy dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL.

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6	Consultation meetings of the waste management working group - 15 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 75,000. Consultation meetings of the chemicals management working group - 8 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 40,000. Consultation meetings of the green purchasing working group - 13 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 65,000. Trainings under A4 for the national and local capacity strengthening, legal and policies dissemination - 6 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 30,000.
7	Technical Consultancy of IC 2 - 10 days x USD 700 = USD 7,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of IC 2 - 25 days x USD 700 = USD 17,500. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of IC 2 - 20 days x USD 700 = USD 14,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
8	Technical Consultancy of LC-1, LC-3 - 30 days x USD 400 = USD 12,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-2 (35 days), LC-3 (10 days), and LC-4 (35 days) (for process and design expertise on environmental technologies in industries - 80 days x USD 400 = USD 32,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-3 and LC-4 - 20 days x USD 400 = USD 8,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-2 (30 days), LC-3 (35 days) - 75 days x USD 400 = USD 30,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-1(15 days), LC-2 (15 days), and LC-3 (10 days) - 40 days x USD 400 = USD 16,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
9	Technical contribution of the Waste Management Expert (10%) and Waste Regulations Expert (5 days annually) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Management Expert (10%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Waste Management Expert (5%) and Waste Regulations Expert (5 days annually) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (5%), Project Associate (5%), Waste Management Expert (5%), and Waste Regulations Expert (5 days annually) to the output.

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	Technical contribution of the Project Manager (15%), Project Associate (15%), Waste Management Expert (2%), and Waste Regulations Expert (2 days annually) to the output.
10	Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits.
11	Contractual services to support the feasibility analysis and assessment of the activities defined within Outputs B1.1 and B1.2. USD 100,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances) Contractual services to support the feasibility analysis and assessment of each of the implementations defined under Output B2; definition of facility design and equipment to be installed; provision of technical support and technology transfer to the municipalities, Contractual Services for the high level targeted assessment. USD 100,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances) Contractual services to develop financing models for the circular business models and support innovative green financial mechanisms. USD 30,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances) Contractual services to develop Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes supporting recyclable market creation. USD 50,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances)
12	Required machinery, equipment and other necessities (to be defined when the pilot implementations are selected due to the feasibility analysis) for pilot projects in Outputs B2 . USD 205,000 total. Equipment to promote the transformation of production processes to minimize waste (including POPs) and material recycling processes to enhance circularity. USD 28,000 total. Equipment for the demonstration activities (one per each of the selected waste streams) for improving the circularity of materials within an EPR scheme - facility and equipment for the pilot application of Improving the collection system, recycling system for the agricultural plastics waste to be collected from the villages. USD 100,000 total.
13	Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL.

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	Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL.
14	Trainings, conferences for consultations between interested parties and evaluation of results - 3 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 15,000. Trainings, conferences for consultations between interested parties and evaluation of results - 4 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 20,000. Capacity building events in enterprises through training and information dissemination on available green finance mechanisms - 4 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 20,000. Trainings for the capacity building in enterprises and information dissemination on output B.4 - 4 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 20,000. Trainings for the capacity building in enterprises and information dissemination on output B.5 - 4 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 20,000.
15	IC 1 and IC 2 for enhancing pilot implementation models on the hotspot sectors determined - 50 days x USD 700 = USD 35,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of IC 2 - 25 days x USD 700 = USD 17,500. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
16	LC2 (10 days), LC-4 (5 days) and LC-5 (15 days) to provide technical support in activities under C1 on circular economy and green industry practices and life cycle analyses in industry - 60 days x USD 400 = USD 24,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC2 (30 days), LC-4 (30 days) and LC-5 (30 days)- 120 days x USD 400 = USD 48,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-1 (15 days) , LC-2 (35 days) (, LC-430 days)- 80 days x USD 400 = USD 32,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC-1 (10 days) and LC-5 - 35 days x USD 400 = USD 14,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
17	Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Management Expert (2%) to the output.

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	Technical contribution of the Project Manager (10%), Project Associate (10%), and Waste Management Expert (2%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (5%), Project Associate (5%), and Waste Management Expert (2%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (5%), Project Associate (5%), Waste Management Expert (2%), and Waste Regulations Expert (3 days annually) to the output.
18	Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits.
19	Contractual services to support life cycle analysis, identification of negative environmental impacts, and design of technology improvements in industrial and disposal facilities - USD 150,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances) Consulting firms to support the feasibility analysis and assessment of each of the alternatives defined within Outputs C3; definition of plant design and equipment to be installed; provision of technical support and technology transfer to the municipalities, assessment of high level of compliance of pilot applications - USD 150,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances) Contractual services to develop tools that will encourage consumers to purchase sustainably (such as Eco-labeling, Sustainable Certification standards, green packaging design, marketing and communication strategies) - USD 50,000 total. (The services budgeted under 72100 BLs may be decided to be acquired from individual consultants during the implementation phase depending on the realistic circumstances)
20	Required machinery, equipment and other necessities for the pilot implementations in Outputs C1 - USD 272,000. total. Required machinery, equipment and other necessities for the pilot implementations in Outputs C2 - USD 740,000 total. Required machinery, equipment and other necessities for the pilot implementations in Outputs C3 - USD 610,000 total. Equipment and other necessities for the pilot implementations in Outputs C4 - USD 60,000 total.

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21	Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL.
22	Trainings for the capacity building in enterprises and information dissemination on output C.1 - 6 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 30,000. Trainings for the capacity building in enterprises and information dissemination on output C.2 - 2 meetings x USD 5,000 and 1 best practices study visit x USD 40,000 = USD 50,000. Trainings for the capacity building in enterprises and information dissemination on output C.3 -8 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 40,000.
23	Technical Consultancy of IC 1 - 25 days x USD 700 = USD 17,500. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
24	Technical Consultancy of LC-1 and LC-2- 20 days x USD 400 = USD 8,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant) Technical Consultancy of LC 1 - 25 days x USD 400 = USD 10,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
25	Technical contribution of the Project Manager (5%) and Project Associate (5%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Assistant (30%) to the output. Technical contribution of the Project Manager (5%) and Project Associate (5%) to the output.
26	Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits. Various travel expenses of the PMU, and consultants to support the implementation of the output and participation to the international workshops and study visits.
27	Providing the necessary materials, tools and items to support the necessary training and awareness activities to achieve the objectives of Output D.1 - USD 54,219.61 total.
28	Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 2,000 for each of the events under 75700 BL. Printed materials to support trainings, meetings and information dissemination. USD 1,000 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL. Printed materials on the experiences, good practices and lessons learned resulting from national and global project implementation. USD 2,750 for each of the meetings under 75700 BL.

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29	Trainings, seminars, workshops to support the necessary training and awareness activities to achieve output D.1 targets - 3 best practices study visits x USD 16.666 = USD 50,000. Trainings, seminars, workshops to support the necessary training and awareness activities to achieve output D.2 targets - 5 meetings x USD 5,000 = USD 25,000. Trainings, workshops to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned resulting from national and global project implementation - 4 events x USD 13,750 = USD 55,000.
30	Consultant for gender and safeguards specialists (IC 3 and IC 4) - 28 days for Gender specialist and 28 days for Safeguard Specialist x USD 1,000 = USD 56,000. (This can be a consultant who is engaged under a company or an individual consultant)
31	50% contribution of the CCE Portfolio M&E Officer for the coordination, implementation, oversight and follow-up of the Gender Action Plan, Social and Environmental Risks Management and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan follow-up as well as Mandatory reports production.
32	Various travel expenses of the M&E officer and consultants to project sites for M&E activities.
33	Printed materials to be distributed during the inception workshop.
34	Inception workshop with high level and wide participation with representatives from all the relevant bodies. USD 50,000 total estimated cost.
35	30% contribution of the CCE Portfolio Projects Implementation Administrator for supporting the operational and administrative implementation of the project. 40% of the Procurement Officer. Also, 70% PMU share of the Project Assistant for administrative contribution.
36	IT Equipment for the PMU - 7 lap-top computers USD 1,750 each + 7 keyboard, mouse, monitor USD 1,000 each set = USD 19,250.
37	Stationary and other necessary supplies.
38	Cost of audit and assurance activities for the project.

Greater Tunis – Tunisia:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-XXX		
Quantum Project ID:	01004969	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1455406	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10416		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment (MoE)		

Quantum Component (GEF Component)	Quantum Outcome (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1	*Outcome 1*	*Outcome 1*	*UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)*	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	279,000	277,200	97,200	0	0	653,400	1
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Costs*	250	4,250	0	0	0	4,500	2
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	40,000	26,500	7,000	0	0	73,500	3
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	7,500	0	0	0	0	7,500	4
	Total Outcome 1							326,750	307,950	104,200	0	0	738,900	
Total Component 1								326,750	307,950	104,200	0	0	738,900	-
Component 2	*Outcome 2*	*Outcome 2*	*UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	9,624	9,624	9,624	9,624	90,624	129,118	5
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	18,000	199,440	259,560	132,360	63,540	672,900	6
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	3,500	19,000	16,000	65,500	59,000	163,000	7
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	0	150,000	0	0	0	150,000	8
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	7,500	0	0	0	0	7,500	9
	Total Outcome 2							38,624	378,064	285,184	207,484	213,164	1,122,518	
Total Component 2								38,624	378,064	285,184	207,484	213,164	1,122,518	
Component 3	*Outcome 3*	*Outcome 3*	*UNDP (to provide support*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	9,624	9,624	9,624	9,624	9,624	48,118	10

			services to MoE)	*62000*		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	99,000	243,000	355,500	315,000	211,500	1,224,000	11
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	255,000	60,000	220,000	30,000	0	565,000	12
				62000		*72300*	*Materials and Goods*	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	60,000	13
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	4,500	11,000	16,500	35,200	6,000	73,200	14
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	60,000	15
				62000		*71300*	*Local Consultants*	7,500	0	0	0	0	7,500	16
	Total Outcome 3							375,624	353,624	631,624	449,824	227,124	2,037,818	
Total Component 3								375,624	353,624	631,624	449,824	227,124	2,037,818	
Component 4	*Outcome 4*	*Outcome 4*	*UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	13,748	17
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	0	81,600	40,000	45,000	50,000	216,600	18
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	0	235,008	0	0	0	235,008	19
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	0	32,000	2,000	2,500	21,000	57,500	20
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Costs*	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	21
				62000		*71200*	*International Consultant*	4,500	0	0	0	0	4,500	22
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	30,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	100,000	23
	Total Outcome 4							37,250	366,358	84,750	60,250	83,750	632,356	
Total Component 4								37,250	366,358	84,750	60,250	83,750	632,356	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*UNDP (to provide support services to MoE)*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	23,301	23,301	23,301	23,301	23,301	116,505	24
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	15,000	25
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	7,000	2,000	2,000	17,000	14,000	42,000	26
Total M&E								30,301	30,301	30,301	45,301	37,301	173,505	
PMC	*PMC*	*PMC - UNDP support to MoE*	*UNDP (to provide support*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	20,234	20,234	20,234	20,234	20,234	101,171	27
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	28

			services to MoE)	62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500	29
				62000		72800	Information Technology Equipment	12,524	0	0	0	0	12,524	30
		PMC - UNDP	UNDP	62000		74100	Professional Services (Audit)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	31
				62000		60000	Regular Staff Costs	21,742	21,742	21,742	21,742	21,742	108,708	32
Total Project Management Cost								61,000	48,476	48,476	48,476	48,476	254,903	
Total Project Grant								869,548	1,484,772	1,184,534	811,334	609,814	4,960,000	

Budget Notes

No	Budget Notes Description
1	A Company (thereafter Company A) to provide technical assistance services for Outputs A.1 Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy and Governance Structure established The technical assistance service for output A.1 will require 90 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 81,000 total. The technical assistance service is detailed as follows: - 5 days of work @USD 900 per day to develop the methodology and timeframe to elaborate the regional strategy for waste management, including the waste management plan - 50 days of work @USD 900 per day to support data collection process and stakeholders concertation's in the 4 governorates of Greater Tunis and to develop the situation analysis/diagnostic report. - 20 days of work @USD 900 per day to develop the regional strategy including the waste management plan - 15 days of work @USD 900 per day to design and develop the institutional coordination mechanism based on the stakeholder consultation **Experts profiles:** - Strategic planning and waste management plans expert - Waste management financing and costs calculations expert - Communication and knowledge management expert - Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert A Company (thereafter Company A) to design and implement a capacity building program on the regional waste management plan, chemicals and waste international conventions, waste treatment and recovery technologies, and waste management costs calculation for national and local actors in Greater Tunis. The service will require 96 days of work @900$ per day, detailed as follows:

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-3 sessions (4 days each): 16 days of work @USD 900 for training of trainers on the development of a municipal/regional waste management plan, and how to include the circular economy and zero waste principles. The training will be based on the same methodology/guideline considered in the Output A.1

-3 sessions (4 days each) - 16 days of work @USD 900 for a training on chemicals and Waste International Convention, including the specificities to the Tunisian context.

-3 sessions (4 days each) - 16 days of work @USD 900 for a training on waste treatment and recovery technologies, with specific example of the Tunisian case.

- 3 sessions (4 days each), 16 days of work @USD 900 to explain the main principles and present practical examples of cost calculation.

The company will develop a guideline / tool to support municipalities calculating the costs of the solid waste management operations and scenarios. (32 days, USD 900 day)

Experts profiles:

- Waste management expert

- 1 expert in waste treatment and recovery technologies

- 1 expert in Chemicals and waste international conventions.

- Economist/waste management expert in cost calculation tools

A Company (thereafter Company B) to support the green procurement guideline under Output A.3 The activity will require 180 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 162,000 total, detailed as follows :

- 30 days of work @USD 900 per day to analyze the existing guidelines for green public procurements and identification of opportunities of implementation

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to identify the main challenges related to the implementation of the sustainable public procurement, including a legal analysis for the implementation of the demonstration project

- 120 days of work @USD 900 to support the implementation of the demonstration activity on National Sustainable Procurement in at least four (4) public institutions in Greater Tunis, set up and monitor performance indicators.

Experts profiles:

- Expert on public sustainable procurement

- Legal expert,

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- Gender expert

- Monitoring & Evaluation Expert

A Company (thereafter Company C) to support the elaboration of the Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles under Output A.4. The service will require 360 days of work @900$ per day detailed as follows:

Strengthen local regulations in the 4 governments of Greater Tunis on the ban of use of single-use plastic items (50 days of work @900$ per day)

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to identify the main problematic single use plastic items
- 20 days of work @USD 900 to drafting of the local decree / template for banning of single-use plastics
- 10 days of work @USD 900 Develop the procedures and the plan of the ban of single use plastic

Develop the EPR principles regulation for the following waste streams: i) Construction and demolition; ii) Packaging and iii) Electrical and Electronic Equipment. (260 days of work @900$ per day)

- 50 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the current situation of the target waste streams
- 70 days of work @USD 900 to design of the concept of EPR for the target waste streams in concertation with stakeholders.
- 50 days of work @USD 900 to develop the action plan for the implementation of the EPR concept, including the business plan

The company C will take in charge the **creation of a register and its implementation for the Tunisian government**. The register will be useful for all waste streams, for producers, collectors, recyclers (90 days of work @USD 900)

Develop a draft regulation to gradually ban the landfilling of green and organic waste in landfills in Tunisia. (50 days of work @900$ per day)

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the current green and organic waste situation in Tunisia (case of Greater Tunis)
- 10 days of work @USD 900 Evaluation of the benefits of the ban of landfilling of green and organic waste
- 10 days of work @USD 900 Assessment of needed investments (investment plan) during 10 years
- 10 days of work @USD 900 to draft of the ban of green and organic waste

Experts profiles:

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	- 1 legal expert - 1 EPR expert - 1 Financial expert/economist - Gender Expert - 1 Waste management and circular economy expert - 1 Organic waste management expert
2	A lumpsum of @USD 4,000 is allocated to produce a knowledge management material to disseminate the strategy and the waste management plan A lumpsum of @USD 500 is allocated to produce and disseminate training materials.
3	- 1 Kick-off workshop @USD 2,500 - 8 consultation workshops and 2 validation workshops @500$/each - 1 Final workshop to present and disseminate the strategy @3,000$ 12 training sessions (4 days each), @USD 3,000 each (6 training sessions during year 1, 6 training sessions during year 2) 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 4 concertation workshops @500$/each 1 restitution workshop @3,000$ 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 10 concertation workshops @500$/each on ban the use of single-use plastic items 6 concertation workshops @500$/each to Develop the EPR principles regulation 4 concertation workshops @500$/each on ban the landfilling of green and organic waste in landfills 1 restitution workshop @7,000$
4	Support of the component 1, including but not limited to the elaboration of the terms of references, review, and others. (@250 USD per day / 30 days)
5	Partial salary of the Project Manager (35% of USD 27,496/year = USD 9,624) is covered under Outcome 2 for technical work all over project duration The Project Manager will carry out technical duties as specified in the ToR given in Annex .... An Individual expert to support the elaboration of the replication and scale up strategy The technical assistance under output B.5 will require 90 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 81,000 total, detailed as follows: - 20 days of work @USD 900 to identify the main measures and aspects to be covered by the replication and scale up strategy, in concertation with the SWAP project actors and in line with the political orientations

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	- 20 days of work @USD 900 to identify suitable mechanisms for proper dissemination and building capacity for key stakeholders to ensure outreach of them - 50 days of work @USD 900 to identify feasible financing alternatives to support the replication and scale-up of the best practices and activities of SWAP in other cities. **Experts profiles:** - Individual expert in strategic planning ; Gender expert
6	A Company (thereafter Company C) to support the development of subsidy system for compost-based products under output B.1 detailed as follows: The technical assistance under output 2.1.1 will require 90 days of work @USD 500 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 45,000 total, detailed as follows: - 30 days of work @USD 500 to diagnose the situation of the compost market in Tunisia compared to other products / fertilizers - 20 days of work @USD 500 to identify the potential subsidy models to reinforce the production and the consumption of compost as fertilizer - 40 days of work @USD 500 to design of the subsidy system for compost in Tunisia for both private and public (municipalities, others). **Experts' profiles:** - Organic waste management expert - Financial expert / economist -Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert 1/ A Company (thereafter Company A) to support the development of the investment plan and the financing measures aimed at ensuring larger-scale investments in waste management, treatment and disposal infrastructure planned aligned to the Regional Waste Management Plan and Zero Waste Strategy in Greater Tunis. The technical assistance under output B.2 will require 120 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 108,000 total, detailed as follows: - 30 days of work @USD 900 to diagnostic of the existing investment plans and financing options - 15 days of work @USD 900 to develop an international benchmark of existing mechanisms - 35 days of work @USD 900 to identify of potential needs in terms of investments in Greater Tunis (treatment, valorization, disposal) - 25 days of work @USD 900 to develop of an investment plan and financing measures aimed at ensuring larger-scale investments in waste management, treatment and disposal infrastructure

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- 15 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the optimal financing instruments to cover the cost of managing household and similar waste, focusing on means of creating sustainable business plans

Experts profiles:

- waste management expert

- Gender expert

- Financial expert / economist

2/ A Company (thereafter Company D) will be contracted to design and regulate intermunicipal cooperation framework for at least 4 municipalities in Greater Tunis.

The technical assistance will require 118 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 106,200 total, detailed as follows:

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to conduct technical and legal and economic analyses of existing experiences in terms of intermunicipal cooperation in the field of waste management and circular economy.

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to conduct an international benchmark analysis of intermunicipal cooperation in the field of waste management and circular economy.

- 35 days of work @USD 900 to design of the intermunicipal cooperation model for the municipalities of Greater Tunis

- 10 days of work @USD 900 to develop the legal framework for the intermunicipal cooperation between the selected municipalities

- 10 days of work @USD 900 to develop the business plan of the intermunicipal management body

- 3 days of work @USD 900 to support the organization of the national event on intermunicipal cooperation

Experts profiles:

-Legal expert

- Gender expert

-Financial/ economist expert, with experience in developing intermunicipal cooperation projects

A Company (thereafter Company E) to support the elaboration of the green finance mechanism and support the cooperatives working in the packaging and WEEE sectors under Output B.3. The service will require 360 days of work @900$ per day detailed as follows:

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	Support the elaboration of the green finance mechanism. The technical assistance under output B.3 will require 125 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 112500 total, detailed as follows: - 20 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the current situation in terms of circular business financing models in Tunisia. - 10 days of work @USD 900 to Identify and establish partnerships with financial institutions in Greater Tunis. - 20 days of work @USD 900 to strengthen the capacities and understanding to develop financial products that would be tailored to encourage the development of circular business models aligned to the Zero Waste Strategy. - 35 days of work @USD 900 to build capacities (mainly micro, small and medium size organizations) and developing bankable projects and loan/investment applications and subsequently apply for access to credit - 20 days of work @USD 900 to train and share awareness selected enterprises (automotive and textile industries) to increase awareness of due diligence, compliance with regulations. - 20 days of work @USD 900 to provide technical assistance via the development of business plan, marketing, and linkage with suitable green funds and support the moderation of the forum Support the selected cooperatives working in the packaging and WEEE sectors The technical assistance under output B.3 will require 165 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 148500 total, detailed as follows: - 30 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the legal framework related to cooperatives and its functioning . - 20 days of work @USD 900 to conduct an international benchmark of existing initiatives led by cooperatives in the WEEE and packaging sectors. - 10 days of work @USD 900 to support the selection of the social cooperatives' beneficiaries of the project. - 30 days of work @USD 900 to design a programme to provide financial support to existing social cooperatives to reducing waste landfilling (such as repairs, product leasing services, second-hand sales, material recovery, sorting, and recycling.) - 45 days of work @USD 900 to elaborate a capacity building program for social cooperatives active on packaging and WEEE to strengthen their operations considering BAT/BEP. - 20 days of work @USD 900 to ensure monitoring and follow up activities to the benefiting cooperatives. - 10 days of work @USD 900 to identify lesson leaned and reporting **Experts profiles:** - Green finance expert - Micro-finance expert

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- waste management and circular economy expert

- Legal expert

- Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

1/ A Company (thereafter Company F) to support the elaboration of the deposit/return scheme for plastics bottles.

The technical assistance under output B.4 will require 147 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 132,000 total, detailed as follows:

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the waste stream situation in Greater Tunis (quantities produced, quantities collected and recycled, etc.) including all necessary data.

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to assess and design an accurate proposal for the deposit/return scheme model, including the collection scheme, analyse and define the most appropriate geographic and demographic selection for the implementation of the demonstration activity (Urban area).

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to implement the system / machines and the collection system, in concertation with ECOLEF system

- 17 days of work @USD 900 to engage a supermarket chain/other collection point in conjunction with 2/3 brands of beverages.

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to monitor and measure the operation results, both in an economic (especially cost of reimbursement) and in a technical way

- 5 days of work)@USD 900 to support the company "Z" for the creation of the Mobile App

- 10 days of work @USD 900 to develop the exit strategy

Experts profiles:

- Expert in Deposit Refund Systems / return bonus system
- waste management expert
- monitoring & evaluation expert
- Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

2/ A Company (thereafter Company "Z") to develop a communication Mobile App to localise the machine and support the consumer.

The service will require 30 days of work @USD 500 i.e. USD 15,000 total

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7	1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 4 concertation workshops @500$/each 1 restitution workshop @3,000$ 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 8 consultation workshops on investment plan development @500$/each 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 6 consultation workshops on intercommunality @500$/each 1 national forum on intercommunity. Budget will cover forum's logistics and the participation of 350 municipalities @150$/per participant (all inclusive) - 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 on green financing mechanism and 14 consultation workshops @ USD 500/each - 2 training sessions for micro, small and medium size organizations and financing mechanisms on business plan, marketing, and linkage with suitable green funds. @USD 3,000 each - 3 Training sessions for selected cooperatives on technical aspects to strengthen their operations considering BAT/BEP. @USD 3,000 each - 1 restitution workshop @USD 3,000 - 1 national forum on Green Finance in Tunisia (2 days) . Budget will cover forum's logistics and the participation of 100 participants from Greater Tunis @30$/per participant per day and 50 participants @150$/per participant (all inclusive) - 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 - 10 concertation workshops @USD 500 each - 1 restitution workshop @USD 5,000 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 15 concertation meetings @USD 500 each 4 events in other cities to share the strategy and its main aspects @USD 5,000 each
8	10 Deposit and refund machines @USD 15000/each
9	Support of the component 2 including but not limited to the elaboration of the terms of references, review and others (@250 USD per day / 30 days)
10	Partial salary of the Project Manager (35% of USD 27,496/year = USD 9,624) is covered under Outcome C for technical work all over project duration The Project Manager will carry out technical duties as specified in the ToR in Annex
11	1/ A Company (thereafter Company G) will be contracted to assess and identify hot spots of unsustainable production within the textile and the automotive sector in Greater Tunis and to Strengthen RDF from non-recyclable waste process within the cement industry in Greater Tunis Assess and identify hot spots of unsustainable production within the textile and the automotive sector in Greater Tunis

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The technical assistance under output C.1 will require 175 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 157,500 total, detailed as follows:

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the existing production processes within the automotive and textile sector in Greater Tunis to quantify available harmful chemicals (with focus on POPs and Mercury)/ Reporting

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to provide recommendations on policies and action plans destined to reduce waste generation, increase reuse and recyclability, as well as reducing/replacing hazardous chemicals towards sustainable production processes within the targeted sectors / reporting.

- 35 days of work @USD 900 to support the selection of the industrial zone in Greater Tunis and identify potential industrial symbiosis in the targeted sectors to reinforce sustainable production within the textiles and automotive sector

- 50 days of work @USD 900 to develop a strategy to enhance industrial symbiosis between the textiles and automotive sectors and other sectors in Greater Tunis.

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to design the coordination mechanism between industrial associations available Greater Tunis to enable and foster communication, information exchange, collaboration, and partnerships among them to encourage the implementation of identified opportunities.

<u>Strengthen RDF from non-recyclable waste process within the cement industry in Greater Tunis.</u>

This activity will require 130 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) i.e. USD 117,000 total, detailed as follows:

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the current context of the use of RDF in cement industries in Tunisia

- 40 days of work @USD 900 Assessment of the ongoing RDF processes in Tunisia. The assessment includes the analyses of the laboratory results / reporting of the results

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to ensure the proper alignment with Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to ensure the avoidance or minimization of POPs emissions and/or Mercury releases.

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to develop recommendation for upgrading on going processes as well as giving technical inputs to improve the related decrees will be delivered / reporting of the recommendations

Profiles:

- 1 Circular economy and industrial symbiosis expert
- 1 automotive sector expert
- 1 textiles expert
- 1 expert: RDF technologies and cement industries
- 1 expert : waste management
- 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

3/ A Company (thereafter Company H) to design and implement the composting plan.

The technical assistance under output C.1 will require 145 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 130,500 total, detailed as follows

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- 20 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the composting experiences in Tunisia

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the inter-municipal cooperation developed in Greater Tunis within Output B.2. and assess potential development of the composting plant within the cooperation.

- 35 days of work @USD 900 to design of the composting facility and will be operating within one of the partner municipalities.

- 60 days of work @USD 900 to implement the composting plan and support the establishment of the operation (including laboratory analyses, optimization of the compost composition, etc).

- 10 days of work @USD 900 to conceptualize the marketing plan of the compost or its use as an incentive.

Profiles:

- 1 Civil engineering expert, with experience in composting units design

- 1 waste management expert

- 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

1/ A Company (thereafter Company G) to implement a demonstration activity to phase out chemicals of concerns in the textile industry.

The technical assistance under output C.2 will require 140 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 126,000 total, detailed as follows:

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the textiles industry processes in Greater Tunis and existing processes in Tunisia

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to assess the production processes and identify the chemical of concerns

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to ensure all necessary laboratory analyses on textiles

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to develop an accurate proposal for the process redesign through the introduction of suitable alternatives.

- 10 days of work @USD 900 to implement the proposed process

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to evaluate the process both in an economic and in a technical way.

Experts profiles:

- 1 Expert in sustainable textiles production

- 1 Chemist expert

- 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

2/ A Company (thereafter Company "I") will be contracted to implement a demonstration activity to increase packaging recyclability.

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The technical assistance under output C.2 will require 165 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 148,500 total, detailed as follows:

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to identify the potential packaging products and industries to be subject of the activity (5 packaging products)

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to depict objective information about the status of the recycling capability of packaging, including the compositional quality of the object and the real recycling options after usage;

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to ensure necessary analyses of the packaging products selected and future products.

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to develop an action plan on the optimization of the recyclability level of targeted 5-packaging products.

- 40 days of work @USD 900 to execute the necessary optimization recommendation of the assessment for at least 2 targeted packaging products.

- 5 days of work @USD 900 to assist the activity in organizing the final event

Expert's profiles:

- 1 Expert in packaging recyclability evaluation

- Gender expert

A Company (thereafter Company "J") to enhance electric and electronics equipment circularity.

The technical assistance under output C.3 will require 160 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 144,000 total, detailed as follows:

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the WEEE sector (regulations, organization, quantities, etc.) in greater Tunis.

- 25 days of work @USD 900 to identify the potential recovery, repair, reuse, refurbish opportunities of their EEE products at their end of life in Greater Tunis

- 5 days of work @USD 900 to identify 3 EEE manufacturers and 20 small businesses in Greater Tunis;

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to design a project aiming the recovery of old target EEE to be repaired or refurbished;

- 50 days of work @USD 900 to involve the manufacturers in the process of repair and refurbish in Tunis and engage them to give technical support to identified small businesses on repair and refurbishing of their related EEE.

- 30 days of work @USD 900 to set indicators to follow up the performance of the activity and assess possible improvement measures.

Experts' profiles:

- 1 expert in WEEE repair and management

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- 1 monitoring expert
- 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

A Company (thereafter Company "I") to design and implement a demonstration activity on "Recycle and Design".

The technical assistance under output C.3 will require 170 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 153,000 total, detailed as follows

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to diagnose the packaging sector and eco-design practices in Greater Tunis / Tunisia
- Assess production processes
- 40 days of work @USD 900 to develop an accurate proposal for the process redesign through the introduction of eco-design principles and recycled plastics.
- 20 days of work @USD 900 to define targets and required properties for the demonstration activity.
- 50 days of work @USD 900 to implement the proposed process via testing the design and feedback in order to adjust it for better operation and monitor and measure the operation/process results
- 20 days of work @USD 900 to review of the process design based on the results.
- 20 days of work @USD 900 to develop a feasibility study and a business model.

Expert's profile:

- 1 expert in packaging and recycle use for new products
- 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert

1/ A Company (thereafter Company "K") to design and implement a "Zero waste programme in tourism".

The technical assistance under output C.4 will require 195 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 175,500 total, detailed as follows

-20 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the situation of tourism sector in Gammarth : Waste management, consumption, plastics, etc.

- 20 days of work @USD 900 to design of a zero-waste programme to be implemented in the touristic sector in Gammarth.
- 30 days of work @USD 900 to define guidelines to encourage minimizing waste generation, sorting at source, replacement of single use plastics, reuse and recycling practices as well as other guidelines to support sustainable business models
- 25 days of work @USD 900 to support the selection of 20 hotels in Gammarth to be involved in the activity.
- 40 days of work @USD 900 to assess the hotel's practices will be developed, and an action plan will be designed and implemented towards the zero-waste goal.

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	- 40 days of work @USD 900 to support 20 hotels in Gammarth in implementing the guidelines. - 20 days of work @USD 900 to provide technical inputs for the development of local regulations (aligned to the national framework) destined to ban problematic and single use plastics. **Expert's profile:** - 1 expert with experience in accompanying hotels and tourism establishment in reducing SUP - 1 waste management expert - 1 communication expert - 1 Gender/social and environmental safeguards expert 2/ A Company (thereafter Company "I") to develop Green Packaging Standards. The technical assistance under output C.4 will require 80 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 72,000 total, detailed as follows - 10 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the demonstration activities within Output C2 “Increase Packaging Recyclability” - 10 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the demonstration activities within Output C3 “Recycle and Design”, - 10 days of work @USD 900 to assess and define the green packaging standards applicable to the packaging industry in Tunisia. - 20 days of work @USD 900 to analyze the local regulations in terms of Packaging - 30 days of work @USD 900 to draft the Green packaging standards **Experts profile:** - 1 expert in packaging and standards - 1 Legal expert
12	Lumpsum of 215,000 USD to purchase composting equipment, estimated as follows: - Shredder @60000 USD - Trommel Screen @80000 USD, - Indrow turner @70000 USD - Watering Systems @5000 USD Lump sum to purchase equipment to support the creation of WEEE repair center/station (USD 250 000)

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	Lumpsum of 100,000 USD to purchase recycling equipment, estimated as follows: - Baler @USD30,000 - Containers @ USD 20,000 - Construction @USD 50,000
13	Laboratory cost to analyze the RDF composition different scenarios and control of emissions. @USD 60,000 (all costs inclusive e.g. transport of samples, export for analyses, etc.)
14	1 national forum on "Sustainability textiles production and consumption" (2 days event). Budget will cover forum's logistics and the participation of 100 participants @40$/per participant per day (all inclusive) - 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 6 concertation workshops @USD 500 each to implement a demonstration activity to phase out chemicals of concerns in the textile industry. 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 6 concertation workshops @USD 500 each to implement a demonstration activity to increase packaging recyclability. - 2 restitution workshops @3000/each 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 8 concertation workshops @USD 500 each to enhance electric and electronics equipment circularity. 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 and 8 concertation workshops @USD 500 each to design and implement a demonstration activity on "Recycle and Design". - 2 restitution workshops @3000/each 1/ 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 8 concertation workshops @USD 500 each 1 restitution event @USD 5,000 2/ 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2,500 4 concertation workshops @USD 500 each 1 restitution workshop @3000
15	- 1 study tour to build capacity on sustainable production of textiles. Total cost for 10 representatives of public and private companies: 30 000USD (@3000USD/participant- all cost inclusive) - '1 study tour to build technical capacities on packaging recyclability. The visit will be also an opportunity for the participants to lean about "Recycle and design" which is planed under output C.3. Total cost for 10 representatives of public and private companies: 30 000USD (@3000USD/participant- all cost inclusive)
16	Support of the component 3 including but not limited to the elaboration of the terms of references, review and others (@250 USD per day / 30 days)
17	Partial salary of the Project Manager (10% of USD 27,496/year = USD 2,750) is covered under Outcome 4 for technical work all during Year 2, 3 4 and 5 The Project Manager will carry out technical duties as specified in the ToR given in Annex ....
18	

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1/ A Company (thereafter Company "K") to establish a demonstration communication activity “Citoyen / élève Modèle” initiative with communities and schools.

The technical assistance under output D.1 will require 180 days of work @USD 500 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 90000 total, detailed as follows

- 30 days of work @USD 500 to diagnose the situation in the target areas (collection system, quantities, composition of waste, practices, etc.)

- 30 days of work @USD 500 to design a demonstration activity to implement 4 selective sorting projects at source in 4 pilot zones in the governorates of Greater Tunis (one per governorate), targeting 50 household (houses) and 3 buildings, and one school in each pilot area.

- 50 days of work @USD 500 to implement the demonstration for sorting at source and the demonstration for the communication "citoyen élève modèle".

- 25 days of work @USD 500 to monitor the activities' results

- 20 days of work @USD 500 to ensure the communication about the activity, the communication with the citizens and students, Media, journalizes and other channels

- 15 days of work @USD 500 to support the selection of the winning citizens / students / school

- 10 days of work @USD 500 to develop an exit strategy for the project

Expert's profile:

(See company L profile)

2/ A Company (thereafter Company H) will ensure the communicate and raise awareness targeting citizens and farmers on composting

The technical assistance under output D.1 will require 120 days of work @USD 500 per day (all-inclusive cost) – i.e. USD 60000 total, detailed as follows

- 25 days of work @USD 500 to design a communication campaign to raise awareness on organic waste management for farmers and citizens.

- 40 days of work @USD 500 to elaborate field demonstration activities for key stakeholders, which includes municipalities, farmers, citizens universities, etc.

- 35 days of work @USD 500 to analyze the economic, social, environmental benefits of composting

- 20 days of work @USD 500 to engage the media, journalists, social media and content creators in the communication and awareness sharing activities.

Expert's profile

1 composting expert

1 communication expert

1 gender expert

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	A Company (thereafter Company "A") will be contracted to design and implement a capacity building programme to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain. This activity will require 74 days of work @USD 900 per day (all-inclusive cost) i.e. USD 66,600 total, detailed as follows - 40 days of work @USD 900 to elaborate a data collection on the size, scope, and characteristics of the informal sector within the waste management value chain in Greater Tunis - 20 days of work @USD 900 to assess the experiences in Tunisia and international level on the integration of the informal sector within the waste management value chain. - 10 days of work @USD 900 to prepare the documentation of the capacity building program to 30 informal collectors and 20 informal recyclers - 4 days of work @USD 900 to execute the capacity building program **Profiles:** See profiles in company A
19	Equipment for sorting at source in 4 areas in 4 governorates of greater Tunis. Lumpsum of @ 235 008 USD estimated as follows: 240 L containers @ 160 USD/unit (2 per household * 150), *4 governorates 360L container @224USD/unit (6 per building *4), *4 governorates 360 l container @224USD/unit (6 per school*4) *4 governorates
20	1 Kick off workshop @USD 2500 and 10 concertation meetings @USD 500 each to establish a demonstration communication activity 1 Kick off workshop @USD 2500 and 5 concertation meetings @USD 500 each to establish a demonstration communication activity 2 restitution workshops @3000/each 1 Kick off workshop @USD 5,000 and 8 concertation workshops @USD 500 each to design and implement a capacity building programme to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain 3 days training session for the informal collectors / recyclers on the formalization mechanisms (USD @9000) 1 restitution workshop @3000
21	Lumpsum of 5000 USD to develop communication and training material
22	On international expert will be contracted to:

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	- Prepare the program of the visits in coordination with the UNDP and the ministry of environment (5 days / USD900 per day) **Profile**: -1 expert, in waste management circular economy with good network with the actors in target exchange country -Gender expert
23	2 study tours of 20 participants each (from municipalities) to the target country to ensure the transfer good practices, lessons learned and experience exchange between the municipalities of Greater Tunis and a town/two towns in Twinning. Total cost for 10 representatives of public and private companies: USD 30 000/per study tour (@3000USD/participant- all cost inclusive) 40000$ for Study Tours to be organized within the SWAP Global Component.
24	Salary of monitoring and evaluation officer @23,301/year
25	1 Project Inception workshop @ USD 5000 Organization of project steering committee meetings and periodic technical meetings @USD 1,000/workshop (2 steering committee/year) 1 Terminal evaluation workshops @ USD 2000/workshop 1 Global program monitoring workshop @USD 20000/ Workshop 1 Project closure workshop @10000USD
26	15000$ to participate to other's countries workshop
27	Partial salary of the Project Manager (20% of USD 27,496/year = USD 5,499) is covered under PMC Salary of project associate @14,735USD/year
28	Lumpsum of 3000$ per year for office equipment and stationery for project management Unit
29	Lumpsum of 1000$ per year for telephony charges for the project team
30	Information Technology Equipment for project management Unit detailed as follows: - 3 Laptop and related devices @3000$ per unit - 1 multifunction printer @3524$
31	Audit cost as per UNDP regulation
32	Partial salary of the Procurement Analyst (23% of USD21,742/year=USD10,870/year) and partial salary of the Finance Associate (26% of USD21,742/year= USD10,872 USD/year)

Freetown – Sierra Leone:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-XXX		
Quantum Project ID:	01004968	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1454431	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10417		
Implementing Partner	*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: *(reference as number. not as letter)*
Component 1	*Outcome 1*	*Outcome 1 - EPA*	*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 30,000	$ 38,000	$ 27,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 95,000	1
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	$ 10,000	2
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 30,000	3
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 5,000	$ 15,500	$ 4,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 25,000	4
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 20,500	$ 52,000	$ 28,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 101,000	5
			Total Outcome 1 - EPA					$ 65,500	$ 120,500	$ 75,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 261,000	
		Outcome 1 - MoECC	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 18,500	$ 28,500	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 57,000	6
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 3,186	$ 3,186	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 6,372	7
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 7,404	$ 6,904	$ 1,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 15,308	8
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 31,314	$ 26,814	$ 7,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 65,128	9
			Total Outcome 1 - MoECC					$ 60,404	$ 65,404	$ 18,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 143,808	
		Outcome 1 - FCC	*Freetown City Council (FCC)*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 16,250	$ 16,250	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 42,500	10
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3,000	11
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 4,500	$ 13,500	$ 7,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 25,500	12
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 20,250	$ 31,250	$ 9,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 61,000	13
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	0	25,000	5,000	0	0	$ 30,000	14
			Total Outcome 1 - FCC					$ 42,500	$ 87,500	$ 32,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 162,000	
	Total Outcome 1							$ 168,404	$ 273,404	$ 125,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 566,808	

Total Component 1								$ 168,404	$ 273,404	$ 125,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 566,808	
Component 2	*Outcome 2*	*Outcome 2 - EPA*	*EPA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 12,500	$ 12,500	$ 7,500	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 52,500	15
				62000		71400	Contractual Services-Individual	$ 10,000	$ 3,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 28,000	16
				62000		71600	Travel	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,250	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,250	17
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 56,000	$ 11,000	$ 160,000	$ 156,250	$ 0	$ 383,250	18
				62000		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,500	$ 0	$ 2,500	19
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 21,500	$ 21,500	$ 12,500	$ 2,500	$ 10,000	$ 68,000	20
			Total Outcome 2 - EPA					$ 100,000	$ 48,000	$ 186,250	$ 176,250	$ 25,000	$ 535,500	
		Outcome 2 - FCC	*FCC*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 0	$ 8,000	$ 7,500	$ 8,500	$ 0	$ 24,000	21
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	$ 0	$ 12,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 0	$ 17,000	22
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 0	$ 90,000	$ 0	$ 244,438	$ 0	$ 334,438	23
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 0	$ 12,500	$ 25,000	$ 13,995	$ 0	$ 51,495	24
			Total Outcome 2 - FCC					$ 0	$ 122,500	$ 35,000	$ 269,433	$ 0	$ 426,933	
	Outcome 2							$ 100,000	$ 170,500	$ 221,250	$ 445,683	$ 25,000	$ 962,433	
Total Component 2								$ 100,000	$ 170,500	$ 221,250	$ 445,683	$ 25,000	$ 962,433	
Component 3	*Outcome 3*	*Outcome 3 - FCC*	*FCC*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	0	7,820	20,000	0	0	$ 27,820	25
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	$ 35,000	26
				62000		71600	Travel	0	0	1,250	0	0	$ 1,250	27
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	0	345,592	454,853	442,009	0	$ 1,242,454	28
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0	19,000	0	19,000	0	$ 38,000	29
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	0	0	0	47,100	0	$ 47,100	30
			Total Outcome 3 - FCC					$ 0	$ 382,412	$ 486,103	$ 518,109	$ 5,000	$ 1,391,624	
		Outcome 3 - EPA	*EPA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	0	20,000	34,500	7,,000	0	$ 61,500	31
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	0	2,500	7,500	5,000	2500	$ 17,500	32
				62000		71600	Travel	0	1,250	1,250	0	0	$ 2,500	33
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	0	10,000	60,000	50,000	0	$ 120,000	34
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0	222,545	336,204	113,660	0	$ 672,409	35

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				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	0	11,250	30,545	8,135	0	$ 49,930	36
			Total Outcome 3- EPA					$ 0	$ 267,545	$ 469,999	$ 183,795	$ 2,500	$ 923,839	
	Outcome 3							$ 0	$ 649,957	$ 956,102	$ 701,904	$ 7,500	$ 2,315,463	
Total Component 3								$ 0	$ 649,957	$ 956,102	$ 701,904	$ 7,500	$ 2,315,463	
Component 4	*Outcome 4*	*Outcome 4 - WONES*	*Women´s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WONES)*	62000		71300	Local Consultants	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$	$	$	$ 20,000	37
				62000	*10003*	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$	$ 20,000	38
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 20,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 5,000	$	$ 85,000	39
			Total Outcome 4 WONES					$ 35,000	$ 45,000	$ 35,000	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 125,000	
		Outcome 4 - EPA	*EPA*	62000	*10003*	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	$	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$	$ 60,000	40
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$	$ 20,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$	$ 40,000	41
			Total Outcome 4 EPA					$ 0	$ 40,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 0	$ 100,000	
		Outcome 4 - FCC	*FCC*	62000	*10003*	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	60000	10000	0	0	$ 70,000	42
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$	$	$ 10,000	43
				62000		71400	Contractual services – Individuals	$	$	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$	$ 5,000	44
				62000		71600	Travel	$	$	$ 29,514	$	$	$ 29,514	45
			Total Outcome 4 - FCC					$ 0	$ 65,000	$ 47,014	$ 2,500	$ 0	$ 114,514	
	Total Outcome 4							$ 35,000	$ 150,000	$ 112,014	$ 42,500	$ 0	$ 339,514	
Total Component 4								$ 35,000	$ 150,000	$ 112,014	$ 37,500	$ 0	$ 339,514	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E*	*M&E*	*EPA*	62000		71300	*Local Consultants*	$	$	$ 7,500	$	$ 7,500	$ 15,000	46
				62000		71400	*Contractual services-Individual*	$ 31,100	$ 31,100	$ 31,100	$ 31,100	$ 31,100	$ 155,500	47
				62000	*10003*	71600	*Travel*	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	48
				62000		72500	*Supplies*	$ 5,451	$ 6,000	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 28,451	49
				62000		75700	Training. workshop. and conferences	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	50
			Total M&E - EPA					$ 43,551	$ 44,100	$ 50,600	$ 44,100	$ 51,600	$ 233,951	
Total M&E								$ 43,551	$ 44,100	$ 50,600	$ 44,100	$ 51,600	$ 233,951	
PMC	*PMC*	*PMC*	*EPA*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 12,500	51

				62000		71400	*Construction services-individual*	$ 36,500	$ 36,500	$ 36,500	$ 36,500	$ 36,500	$ 182,500	52
				62000		72500	*Supplies*	$ 2,366	$ 2,366	$ 2,366	$ 2,366	$ 2,366	$ 11,830	53
			Total PMC - EPA					$ 41,366	$ 41,366	$ 41,366	$ 41,366	$ 41,366	$ 206,830	
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*74100*	*Professional Services*	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,001	$ 7,000	$ 35,001	54
			Total PMC - UNDP					$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,001	$ 7,000	$ 35,001	
Total Project Management Cost								$ 48,366	$ 48,366	$ 48,366	$ 48,367	$ 48,366	$ 241,831	
Total Project Grant								$ 395,321	$ 1,336,327	$ 1,513,332	$ 1,282,554	$ 132,466	$ 4,660,000	

Budget Notes

No	Budget Note Description
1	Activities under this output make provision for the hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of the relevant Baseline assessment, Waste Management RoadMap and exist governance structure for solid waste under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure established. A total of four (4) consultancies will be carried out for the entire period, with a cost of $20,000 for both the first and second year giving rise to the sum of $40,000 This expenditure will be done within two years during the implementation of the project Hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of a capacity building to local government for effective planning and implementation of the legal framework on waste management and Strengthen the existing environmental court for waste management issues under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $10,000 for the first and second year, giving rise to the sum of $20,000 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development and popularised Green Procurement, Assessment of existing fire extinguishers and provide recommendation under Green procurement guideline developed and implemented. A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $12,000 for the first and $13,000 for the second year, giving rise to the sum of $25,000 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the Development of standard procedures and guidelines for the management all forms of waste materials under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved with a cost of $10,000, giving rise to the sum of $10,000 during the implementation of the project

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2	Contractual services – Company- the development of a capacity building to local government for effective planning and implementation of the legal framework on waste management and Strengthen the existing environmental court for waste management issues under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. An allocation of $5,000 is assigned to the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $10,000 for project implementation
3	Services to support the feasibility studies for the development of the relevant Baseline assessment, Waste Management RoadMap and existing governance structure for solid waste under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure activities developed and implemented within Output A1.1-A1.5. An allocation of $10,000 is assigned for two years(1-2), giving rise to $20,000
	Contractual services – Company- the development and popularised Green Procurement, Assessment of existing fire extinguishers and provide recommendation under Green procurement guideline developed and implemented. An allocation of $10,000 is assigned to the second year, giving rise to a total allocation of $10,000 for project implementation
4	This section consists of an allocation for an Audio Visual and Print Production Cost to support the implementation of the output the development of the relevant Baseline assessment, Waste Management RoadMap and existing governance structure for solid waste under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure. An allocation of $5,000 is assigned for the first and second year about, giving rise to the sum of $10,000 during implementation. Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the implementation of the output the development of a capacity building to local government for effective planning and implementation of the legal framework on waste management and Strengthen the existing environmental court for waste management issues under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. An allocation of $2,500 is assigned for the first and second year respectively, going rise to a total of $5,000 during implementation Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the development and popularised Green Procurement, Assessment of existing fire extinguishers and provide recommendation under Green procurement guideline developed and implemented. An allocation of $8,000 is assigned for the first and $2,000 assigned for the second year respectively, giving rise to a total of $10,000 during implementation
5	Trainings and workshops will be carried out to support the inter-sectoral workshops, and the consultation related to developing the relevant Baseline assessment, Waste Management RoadMap and existing governance structure for solid waste under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure. An allocation of $9,500 is assigned for the first and $19,500 for the second year, giving rise to $29,000 during implementation of the project output Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to promote the development of a capacity building to local government for effective planning and implementation of the legal framework on waste management and Strengthen the existing environmental court for waste management issues under Capacity built-in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes for $10,000 for the first year and $15,000 giving rise to a total of 25,000 Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the development and popularised Green Procurement, Assessment of existing fire extinguishers and provide recommendation under green procurement guideline developed and implemented for $15,000 for the second and $10,000 for the third year, giving rise to a total of 25,000

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	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to promote the carry out the Development of standard procedures and guidelines for the management all forms of waste materials under Policy, legal, and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved for $11,000 for the first year and second giving rise to a total of 22,000
6	Activities under this output make provision for the hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of an e waste strategy and action under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure established. A total of one (1) consultancy will be carried out for the entire period, with a cost of $12,000 for the first year giving rise to the sum of $12,000 This expenditure will be done within a year during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of Define lines of institutional responsibility, coordination mechanisms, and standard operating procedures under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $10,000 for the first and second year, giving rise to the sum of $20,000 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the Development of a legal and regulatory framework for Zero Waste hierarchy management, the Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2012 the Infection Control and National Healthcare Waste Management Plan 2015 and the Sierra Leone Trade Policy under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved . A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $12,500 for the first and $12,500 for the second year, giving rise to the sum of $25,000 during the implementation of the project
7	Contractual services – development of an e waste strategy and action under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure established. An allocation of $3,186 is assigned to the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $6,372 for project implementation
8	This Activity shows an allocation for an Audio Visual and Print Production Cost to support the implementation of the output the development of an e-waste strategy and action plan under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure. An allocation of $904 is assigned for the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total of $1,808 during implementation. Audio Visual and Print Production Cost to support the implementation of the output and the development of Defined lines of institutional responsibility, coordination mechanism, and standard operating procedures under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. An allocation of $1,000 is assigned for the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total of $2,000 during implementation Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the Development of a legal and regulatory framework for Zero Waste hierarchy management, the Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2012 the Infection Control and National Healthcare Waste Management Plan 2015 and the Sierra Leone Trade Policy under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved. An allocation of $6,500 is assigned for the first and $5,000 for the second year respectively, giving rise to a total of $11,500 during the implementation

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	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the e waste strategy and action plan at a cost of $5,314 for the two consecutive years, giving rise to a total of 10,628.
9	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the development of Define lines of institutional responsibility, coordination mechanisms, and standard operating procedures under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes for $6,000 for the first year and $7,000 giving rise to a total of 13,000 Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the Development of a legal and regulatory framework for Zero Waste hierarchy management, the Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2012 the Infection Control and National Healthcare Waste Management Plan 2015 and the Sierra Leone Trade Policy under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved for $26,000 for the first year and $15,500 giving rise to a total of 41,500
10	This Activity under this output make provision for the hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of a community-based waste management plan with focus on waste collection and disposal in hard to reach areas under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure established. A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $6,250 for the first and second year, giving rise to the sum of $12,500 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the development of participatory training programs for waste collectors on better techniques for collection, sorting, and disposal, the multi-stakeholder engagement platform for waste management under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. A total of two (2) consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $10,000 for the first and second year, giving rise to the sum of $20,000 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out the Review and update of the Freetown Sanitation Bye-law under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved. A consultancy will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $10,000, giving rise to the sum of $10,000 during the implementation of the project
11	Contractual services – development of a community-based waste management plan with focus on waste collection and disposal in hard to reach under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure established. An allocation of $1,500 is assigned to the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $3,000 for project implementation
12	This Activity shows an allocation for an Audio Visual and Print Production Cost to support the implementation of the output the development of a community-based waste management plan with focus on waste collection and disposal in hard to reach under the Waste Management Plan, Zero Waste Strategy, and Governance Structure. An allocation of $4,500 is assigned for the first and second year respectively, giving rise to a total of $9,000 during implementation

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	Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the implementation of the output the development of participatory training programs for waste collectors on better techniques for collection, sorting, and disposal, and a multi-stakeholder engagement platform for waste management under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. An allocation of $9,000 is assigned for the second and $7,500 for the third year respectively, giving rise to a total of $16,500 during implementation
13	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the e-waste strategy and action plan at a cost of $5,250 for the two consecutive years, giving rise to a total of 10,500. Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to promote the development of participatory training programs for waste collectors on better techniques for collection, sorting, and disposal, and a multi-stakeholder engagement platform for waste management under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes for $11,000 for the second year and $9,500 giving rise to a total of 20,500. Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to promote the Review and update the Freetown Sanitation Bye-law under Policy, legal and regulatory framework to support waste management and uptake of circular economy principles improved for $15,000 for the first year and $15,000 giving rise to a total of 30,000
14	Contractual services – Company- the development of participatory training programs for waste collectors on better techniques for collection, sorting, and disposal, a multi-stakeholder engagement platform for waste management under Capacity built in cities/municipalities/institutions related to the life cycle management of chemicals and wastes. An allocation of $25,000 is assigned to the second and $5,000 for the third year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $30,000 for project implementation
15	The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to carry out Mapping and Evaluation of the implementation and impact of existing fiscal and financial incentives, Identify and review budgetary policy and measures as a way to ring-fence relevant sources of revenue under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed. Two consultancies will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $12,500 for both the first and second years respectively, giving rise to the sum of $25,000 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Develop and implement an EPR mechanism for plastics packaging under EPR schemes developed in key sectors with associated capacity building of stakeholders. Market for recyclables created. A consultancy service will be carried out for the period, with a cost of 7,500 for the third years respectively, giving rise to the sum of $7,500 during the implementation of the project The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to review and document the learning from the EPR piloted schemes, Review and document from leveraging on successful learning on the reuse-refill pilot under Replication and Scale-up Strategy, with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms. Two consultancy services will be carried out for the period, with a cost of 10,000 for the fourth and fifth year respectively, giving rise to the sum of $20,000 during the implementation of the project

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16	Contractual services – Individual- carry out Mapping and Evaluation of the implementation and impact of existing fiscal and financial incentives, Identify and review budgetary policy and measures as a way to ring-fence relevant sources of revenue under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to zero-waste city assessed. An allocation of $10,000 is assigned to the first and $3,000 for the second year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $13,000 for project implementation Under Component B4, a Partial Project Coordinator's costs will be allocated: the Project Coordinator is charged with the responsibility for a day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities. this cost will be at USD$2,500 per year for a period of four years starting from the third, fourth and fifth year (25% of costs = USD$625 will be spent on a quarterly basis in per year to this component, USD2,500 per Output has been allocated) Under Component B5, a Partial Project Coordinator's costs will be allocated: the Project Coordinator is charged with the responsibility for a day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement, and management activities. this cost will be at USD$2,500 per year for a period of three years starting from the third, fourth, and fifth year (25% of costs = USD$625 will be spent on a quarterly basis in per year to this component, USD2,500 per Output has been allocated)
17	Transportation costs to support targeted assessments within the ESMF
18	Contractual services – Company- carry out Mapping and Evaluation of the implementation and impact of existing fiscal and financial incentives, Identify and review budgetary policy and measures as a way to ring-fence relevant sources of revenue under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to zero-waste city assessed. An allocation of $56,000 is assigned to the first and $11,000 for the second year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $67,000 for project implementation Contractual services – Company- to Develop and implement an EPR mechanism for plastics packaging under EPR schemes developed in key sectors with associated capacity building of stakeholders. The market for recyclables was created. An allocation of $160,000 is assigned to the third and $151,250 for the fourth year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $311,250 for project implementation Contractual services – Company- to review and document the learning from the EPR piloted schemes, Review, and document from leveraging on successful learning on the reuse-refill pilot under Replication and Scale-up Strategy, with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms. An allocation of $5,000 is assigned to the fourth-year
19	Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the review and document the learning from the EPR piloted schemes, Review and document from leveraging on successful learning on the reuse-refill pilot under Replication and Scale-up Strategy, with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms. An allocation of $2,500 is assigned for the fourth year
20	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to promote the carry Mapping and Evaluation of the implementation and impact of existing fiscal and financial incentives, Identify and review budgetary policy and measures as a way to ring-fence relevant sources of revenue under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed for $21,500 for the first year and $21,500 giving rise to a total of 43,000

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	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Develop and implement an EPR mechanism for plastics packaging under EPR schemes developed in key sectors with associated capacity building of stakeholders. The market for recyclables was created for $10,000 for the third year, giving rise to a total of $10,000 + SES Capacity building/training expenses + community engagement to support targeted assessments (at USD2,500 in year 2) Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to support the review and document the learning from the EPR piloted schemes, Review and document from leveraging on successful learning on the reuse-refill pilot under Replication and Scale-up Strategy, with associated market-oriented financial mechanisms for $10,000 for the fifth year, giving rise to a total of $10,000 + SES Capacity building/training expenses + community engagement to support targeted assessments (at USD 2,500 in year 4)
21	This component makes provision for the hiring of one local technical consultancy service to carry out an Investment plan and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to cover the city waste management developed. A consultancy will be carried out in the first year for $8,000. This expenditure will be carryout during the first year The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Mapping and profiling of existing financing products for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs), Co-Design of green financial product working with financing institution and the private sector focusing on gender and inclusion needs under Green finance mechanisms established for supporting green production and consumption, and circular business. A consultancy service will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $7,500 for the first and $8,000 for the second years respectively, giving rise to the sum of $16,000 during the implementation of the project
22	Contractual services – Individual- Support Freetown City Council to increase its source revenue generation to finance wider waste collection coverage under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed. An allocation of $10,000 is assigned to the second year, giving rise to a total allocation of $10,000 for project implementation Contractual services – Company- carry out to Develop a waste investment plan and PPP business case for Freetown under Investment plan and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to cover the city waste management. An allocation of $2,000 is assigned to the second and third year respectively, giving rise to a total allocation of $2,000 for project implementation Under Component B3, a Partial Project Coordinator's costs will be allocated: the Project Coordinator is charged with the responsibility for a day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities. this cost will be at USD$2,500 per year for a period of three years starting from the third and fourth year (25% of costs = USD$625 will be spent on a quarterly basis in per year to this component, USD2,500 per Output has been allocated)
23	Contractual services – Company- Support Freetown City Council to increase its source revenue generation to finance wider waste collection coverage under Financial and Fiscal Incentives for the transition to a zero-waste city assessed. An allocation of $90,000 is assigned to the second year, giving rise to a total allocation of $90,000 for project implementation Contractual services – Company- carry out Mapping and profiling of existing financing products for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs), Co-Design of green financial product working with financing institutions and the private sector focusing on gender and inclusion needs under Green finance mechanisms established for supporting green production and consumption, and circular business . An allocation of $244,438 is assigned to the third year, giving rise to a total allocation of $244,933 for project implementation

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24	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Develop a waste investment plan and PPP business case for Freetown under Investment plan and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to cover the city waste management for $12,500 for the first year and $12,500 giving rise to a total of 25,000 Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to carry out Mapping and profiling of existing financing products for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs), Co-Design of green financial product working with financing institutions and the private sector focusing on gender and inclusion needs under Green finance mechanisms established for supporting green production and consumption, and circular business for $10,000 for the first year and $13,995 giving rise to a total of $23,995 + SES Capacity building/training expenses+Community Engagement to support targeted assessment (at USD 2,500 in year 2)
25	The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Upgrade existing treatment and disposal facilities: Dumpsites and treatment facilities, Support the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown under hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified. A consultancy service will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $10,000 for the third year The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Piloting green finance products to catalysed inclusive waste collection and recycling under Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. A consultancy service will be carried out for the period, with a cost of $7,820 for the second and $10,000 for the third year respectively.
26	One waste specialist for r the technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration of "hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified. (at USD 2500/y for the second, third, fourth and fifth years , and about $625 will be spent on a quarterly basis for four consecutive years. $2,500 is allocated for third, fourth and fifth years respectively One waste specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration on the Capacity of built-in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. An allocation of $ 2,500 is assigned for the third ($625 will be spend on a quarterly basis), giving rise to the sum of $10,000 for entire of the project implementation One specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration on the Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. . An allocation of $ 2,500 is assigned for the entire five years ($625 will be spent on a quarterly basis for the consecutive five years) ,giving rise to the sum of $7,500 for entire of the project implementation One specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration activities on innovative tools to foster sustainable consumption in public and private sectors, and consumers. An allocation of $ 2,500 is assigned for the entire five years ($625 will be spent on a quarterly basis for the consecutive five years) ,giving rise to the sum of $7,500 for entire of the project implementation
27	Transportation costs to support ESIA and targeted assessments within the ESMF

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28	Contractual services – Company- to Upgrade existing treatment and disposal facilities: Dumpsites and treatment facilities under hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified. An allocation of $159,919 is assigned for the third and fourth year + Contractual services to support the development of the ESIAS as per the ESMF + Contractual services to support targeted assessment as per the ESMF (at USD 2,500 in year 3) Contractual services – Company- Support the assessment of plastics packaging production processes (design, manufacturing process, and raw material use) within Milla Group and implement a demonstration activity to enhance plastics packaging production by phasing out chemicals of concern by identifying suitable green alternatives to increase circularity, Carry out Assessment and demonstrations on the local textile industries to phase out hazardous chemicals through green chemistry, circularity, and cleaner technology under Capacity built-in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. An allocation of $ 85,000 is assigned for the second year, $45,000 for the second year, and $45,000 for the third year respectively, giving rise to a total sum of $170,000. Contractual services – The company- Carry out Piloting green finance products to catalyze inclusive waste collection and recycling under Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models Developed. An allocation of $248,125 for the second, and third year and again $250,215 assigned for the fourth year The company- Zero waste certification for 30 entertainment spots (Hotels, restaurants, and nightclubs) along the beaches under Demonstration activities on innovative tools to foster sustainable consumption in public and private sectors, and consumers. An allocation of $12,467 for the second and $14,934 for the third year respectively.
29	Required machinery and equipment for the demonstration activities on the demonstration activities on innovative tools to foster sustainable consumption in public and private sectors, and consumers. An allocation of $38,000 is assigned project implementation
30	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Carry out feasibility studies and demonstrate the activity to effectively collect, and soundly recycle end-of-life tires for construction-related products, Promote a Pilot program on the recycling of e-waste from lead-acid batteries used in vehicles and solar cells under Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models Developed for $47,000 for the fourth year
31	The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Support the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown under hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified. A consultancy service will be carried out for the period, with a cost of 7,500 for the third year

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	One local chemical and waste technical consultant will be hired to support the design for the demonstration of activity on t Capacity built-in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. This will be carried out based on the assessment as well as capacity building of relevant stakeholders. An allocation of about $40,000 is assigned for the fourth year during project implementation One local chemical and waste technical consultant will be hired to support the design for the demonstration of activity on Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. This will be carried out based on the assessment as well as capacity building of relevant stakeholders. An allocation of about 7,000 is assigned for the third year and about $7,000 is set for the fourth year during project implementation
32	One Food waste specialist for r the technical coordination and assistance for the development of the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown (at USD 2500/y for the third years , and about $625 will be spent on a quarterly basis for four consecutive years. $2,500 is allocated for third, fourth and fifth years respectively One waste specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration on the Capacity of built-in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. An allocation of $ 2,500 is assigned for the third ($625 will be spend on a quarterly basis), giving rise to the sum of $7,500 for entire of the project implementation One waste specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance for the development of a demonstration on the Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. . An allocation of $ 2,500 is assigned for the entire five years ($625 will be spent on a quarterly basis for the consecutive five years) ,giving rise to the sum of $7,500 for entire of the project implementation
33	Transportation costs to support targeted assessments within the ESMF Transportation costs to support targeted assessments within the ESMF
34	Contractual services to support targeted assessments as per the ESMF

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	Contractual services to support the development of targeted assessments as per ESMF
35	Required machinery and equipment for the demonstration activities for Capacity built in industries, designers, and producers based on green chemistry and circularity principles, and demonstration of cleaner production to design/phase out chemicals of concern and waste. An allocation of $222,545 for the second and 222,544 for the third year during project implementation Required machinery and equipment for the demonstration activities for Feasibility studies and piloting activities to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models developed. An allocation of $113,660 is assigned in the second, and $113,660 in the third respectively, giving rise to $227,320 during project implementation
36	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to support the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown for an allocation of $ 7,500 for project implementation + SES Capacity building/training expenses + community engagement to support targeted assessments (at USD2,500 in year 3) Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Support the identification of critical sectors of unsustainable production and consumption in Freetown under hotspot" sectors of unsustainable consumption and production assessed and associated circular economy opportunities identified for $8,750 for the second and third year + SES Capacity building/training expenses + community engagement to support targeted assessments (at USD2500 in year 2) Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Carry out feasibility studies and demonstrate the activity to effectively collect, and soundly recycle end-of-life tires for construction-related products, Promote a Pilot program on the recycling of e-waste from lead-acid batteries used in vehicles and solar cells under Feasibility studies and piloting activities carried out to increase recycling and reuse of materials in key value chains. Circular business models Developed for $9,295 for the third year and $8,135 for the fourth year respectively. +SES Capacity building/training expenses + Community Engagement to support targeted assessments (at USD2,500 in year 3)
37	The hiring of a local technical consultancy service to Review, refine, and optimize the existing waste communication strategy and promote stakeholder feedback mechanism, participation, and behavioral change under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavior change with a cost of 10,000 for both the first and second year
38	Audio Visual and Print Production Costs to support the Review, refine, and optimize the existing waste communication strategy and promote stakeholder feedback mechanism, participation, and behavioral change under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavioral change. An allocation of $5000 is assigned for the first and second year respectively, going rise to a total of $ 10,000 during the implementation
39	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Carry out the Review, refine, and optimize the existing waste communication strategy and promote stakeholder feedback mechanism, participation, and behavioral change under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavioral change under

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40	Contractual services – The company- Carry out the Establishment of Zero waste school clubs to promote awareness raising on waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable consumption among schools under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavior change. An allocation of $20,000 is assigned for the second, third, and fourth years respectively
41	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, or competitions to Carry out the Review, refine, and optimize the existing waste communication strategy and promote stakeholder feedback mechanism, participation, and behavioral change under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavioral change for $20,000 for the first, $10,000 for the second and third years respectively
42	Contractual services – The company- Promotes the cleanest zonal competition among communities as a way to encourage behavioral change and the phasing out of harmful chemicals on zero waste practices under the Communication strategy implemented and awareness raised to encourage behavior change. An allocation of $50,000 is assigned for the second year Contractual services – The company- Promotes the Design and implementation of a capacity-building program to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain under Technical Assessment of informal sector integration and Formalization. An allocation of $10,000 is assigned for the second and third year
43	Logistics for local training, workshops, meetings, capacity-building program to improve the working conditions of informal workers within the waste management chain under Technical Assessment of informal sector integration and Formalization
44	Under Component D1, a Partial Project Coordinator's costs will be allocated: the Project Coordinator is charged with the responsibility for a day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement, and management activities. One Social Work specialist will be hired to provide technical coordination and assistance the Technical Experiences exchanged at city networks for scale-up of good practices in other cities of the country and region. An allocation of $ 2,500 (25% of which $625 will be spent on a quarterly basis) from the third and the fourth years, giving rise to the sum of $5,000 for project implementation
45	Transport cost for exchanged visits to other cities for scale-up of good practices
46	One Local consultant for MTR $7,750 and one Local Consultant for TE $7,750. See M&E budget table on PRODOC section VI.
47	One Project Coordinator and One M&E Officer engaged for the coordination, implementation, oversight and follow-up of the Gender Action Plan, Social and Environmental Risks Management and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan follow-up as well as Mandatory reports production at USD$31,100/year, given rise to a sub total of $155,500 for the five years of the project life span. Activities include M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR), and Monitoring of Environmental Social and Management Framework and Plan. See Annex 7 for additional details.
48	Supervision and learning missions. See M&E budget table on PRODOC section VI
49	Basic office supplies for duration of project period
50	Inception workshop (see M&E budget table for additional details)
51	Gender/Safeguards Specialist
52	One local individual (Project Administrative Assistant). See annex 7 for additional details
53	Basic office supplies for duration of project period
54	Mandatory Audit Services (USD$7,000 per year for 5 years)

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Global Component:

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-XXX		
Quantum Project ID:	01004640	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1395457	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9654		
Implementing Partner	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		

Quantum Component (GEF Component)	**Quantum Outcome** (GEF Outcome)	**Quantum Activity** (GEF Output)	**Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP. IP. or Responsible Party)**	**Quantum Fund ID**	**Quantum Donor ID**	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year *2025***	**Amount Year *2026***	**Amount Year *2027***	**Amount Year *2028***	**Amount Year *2029***	**Total (USD)**	**See Budget Note: *(reference as number. not as letter)***
Component 5	*Outcome 5*	*Outcome 5 - Avfall Sverige*	*Avfall Sverige*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$ 108,600	$ 112,100	$ 112,100	$ 112,100	$ 108,600	$ 553,500	1
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 4,500	$ 11,000	$ 11,000	$ 10,750	$ 4,500	$ 41,750	2
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs*	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 7,500	3
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$ 1,500	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 4,750	$ 1,500	$ 17,750	4
		Total Outcome 5 - Avfall Sverige						$ 116,100	$ 129,600	$ 129,600	$ 129,100	$ 116,100	$ 620,500	
		Outcome 5 - UNDP	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$ 170,150	$ 327,650	$ 327,650	$ 327,650	$ 304,400	$ 1,457,500	5
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 50,000	$ 54,000	$ 54,000	$ 54,000	$ 50,000	$ 262,000	6
				62000		*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	$ 3,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 11,000	7
				62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs*	$-	$-	$ 13,500	$-	$-	$ 13,500	8
				62000		*75700*	*Training. workshop. and conferences*	$-	$ 28,000	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$-	$ 44,000	9
		Total Outcome 5 - UNDP						$ 233,150	$ 411,650	$ 405,150	$ 391,650	$ 356,400	$ 1,788,000	
	Total Outcome 5							$ 339,250	$ 541,250	$ 534,750	$ 520,750	$ 472,500	$ 2,408,500	
Total Component 5								$ 339,250	$ 541,250	$ 534,750	$ 520,750	$ 472,500	$ 2,408,500	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E*	*M&E*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	$-	$-	$ 65,000	$-	$ 75,000	$ 140,000	10

Total M&E								$-	$-	$ 65,000	$-	$ 75,000	$ 140,000	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	*PMC*	*PMC*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual services - Individuals*	$ 54,300	$ 54,300	$ 54,300	$ 54,300	$ 54,300	$ 271,500	11
				62000		*60000*	*Regular Staff Costs*	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 650,000	12
				62000		*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	$ 2,500	$-	$-	$-	$-	$ 2,500	13
				62000		*71600*	*Travel*	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	$ 37,500	14
				62000		*74100*	*Professional Services (Audit)*	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	15
Total Project Management Cost								$ 199,300	$ 196,800	$ 196,800	$ 196,800	$ 196,800	$ 986,500	
Total Project Grant								$ 538,550	$ 738,050	$ 796,550	$ 717,550	$ 744,300	$ 3,535,000	

Budget Notes

No	Budget Notes Description
1	International Consultant to support the implementation of the activities in Output E1 (technical advice, provide insights, overview, design webinars and study tours)
2	Travel costs for participating in Study Tours + Travel costs for participating Global/Regional exchanges
3	Audio Visual and Print Production Cost to support the development of the webinars (2 per year)
4	Trainings and workshops to support the development of the Study Tours (3 study tours: Y2,Y3,Y4) and the development of webinars (2 per years)
5	2 Technical Experts one IPSA 11 (15%) and one IPSA 12 - ca 12% % time (75% of this the first year) + Communication & KM specialist - IPSA 9 Full Time (USD 93,000) for 4.25 years + One Gender/Safeguards Specialist IPSA 10 - Half Time (50,000/Y) for 4.5 years+ One Procurement Specialist IPSA 9 - 25% Time (USD 23,250/y) for 3 years + One Finance Specialist (IPSA 10)
6	Travel invitations approx.. 8 people for international workshops- 4,000 USD/travel + 5 people for regional workshops (within the International Workshops) 2,500 usd/people (3 days) + Travel costs to support Sustainable Procurement Activities (Y2,Y3,Y4 at USD4,000/y) + Travel costs to support participation in sustainable procurement annual conferences (at USD2,500/y) + Visit once each of the cities by the PM
7	Contractual services to support the development and maintenance of the Knowledge Management Platform
8	Publication costs estimated at 13,400 USD/publication: Printing ~ $4,000; Translation into French and Spanish ~ $4,500; Payment for photos ~ $500; Designer ~ $4,000; Shipping costs ~ $500
9	1 development of one e-course on sustainable procurement for local governments 20,000/Y (Y2) + Support to municipalities' procurement offices at municipal level (USD 8,000/Y - Y2,3,4)
10	One MTR Consultant + one TE Consultant
11	Project Assistant IPSA 8 - 68% time at USD54,300/y)
12	Project Manager (P4 Staff - 50% time at USD 130000/y)

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13	IT Equipment
14	Travel costs to support PMU visiting twice each of the cities during project implementation.
15	Mandatory Audit Services (USD$5,000 per year for 5 years)

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LEGAL CONTEXT

Global Component:

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub 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**.**

Tianjin – China:

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of China and UNDP, signed on 29 June 1979. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (FECO) 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.

Great Montevideo – Uruguay

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Uruguay and UNDP, signed on December 12, 1985. 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 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.

Kocaeli – Türkiye

Türkiye is a signatory of a basic agreement to govern the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) assistance to the country, being the provisions of the Revised Standard Agreement signed between the Government and the Technical Assistance Board, which is one of the predecessor entities of UNDP (the "Basic Agreement") on 21 October 1965.
In this regards, the project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".
This project will be implemented by Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change 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.

Greater Tunis – Tunisia

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on 25 April 1987. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

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This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment 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.

Freetown – Sierra Leone:

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and UNDP, signed on 1977. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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RISK MANAGEMENT

For Tianjin – China; Great Montevideo – Uruguay; Kocaeli – Türkiye; Greater Tunis – Tunisia; Freetown – Sierra Leone:

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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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;

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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.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. 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.

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13. 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.

14. 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.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

For Global Component:

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds 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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project

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Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. 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*).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (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.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. 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.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. 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;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. 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 responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

    c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, 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, each sub-party 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, each sub-party, 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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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d. In the performance of the activities under this Project, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities) and shall require from its sub-parties (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, sub-parties will and will require that their respective 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 sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties 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. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties 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 relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party 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 relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient 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.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants,' 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 it to find a solution.

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j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

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

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient 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 such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, 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.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient 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 it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, 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.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. GEF Execution Support Letters
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), and justification of SESP exemption for the global component
6. UNDP 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 Plans – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
12. Cofinancing summary
13. LOAs between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services
14. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
15. On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner (not required for this project)
16. Terms of Reference for Project Board (for Project team ToRs see Annex 7)
17. GEF Core indicators
18. GEF Taxonomy
19. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment
20. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
21. Baseline Information
22. Activity Monitoring Table
23. Approved Minutes of the global Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) Meeting (July 2025)
24. Budgets in the format of the CEO Endorsement, prior to Quantum template conversions