

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9771	Umoja No:	SB-007600
Project Title	Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)		
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 48	GEF financing amount	USD 8,190,000
	<i>Extension</i>	Co-financing amount	USD 21,312,903
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	8-Aug-18
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Start of Implementation	13-Nov-18
Executing Agency(ies)	SAICM Secretariat	Date of first disbursement	15-Nov-18
Names of Other Project Partners	-	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 8,070,000
Project Type	FSP	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 4,499,945
Project Scope	Global	Expected Mid-Term Date	1-Dec-21
Region (<i>delete as appropriate</i>)	Global	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 30-Sep-22
Countries	Global		<i>Revised</i>
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Mar-23
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Mar-23
EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	N/A - This is a global project		
EA: Link to relevant SDG target(s) & indicator(s)	Goal 3, Target 3.9 Goal 12, Target 12.4		

1.2 Project description

This project aims to accelerate adoption of national and value chain initiatives to control Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs), and contribute to the 2020 SAICM goal and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project focuses on 3 components:

1. Lead in paint: Working with governments to develop laws that restrict the use of lead paint and working with SMEs to promote the phase-out of lead additives.
2. 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.
3. Knowledge and stakeholder engagement: improving access to information and knowledge on chemicals management amongst SAICM stakeholders.

This is a global project implemented in over 40 countries and it involves more than 25 implementing partners across the three components. The project is executed by the SAICM Secretariat.

1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	08-Aug-18	
Rev1 (Agreement IA)	13-Nov-18	

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW

UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action

Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)

PoW Outcomes: 3A and 3C
PoW Outcomes Indicators: i, iii, v and vi
Direct outcomes to which project contributes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, and 3.13

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

Indicator i): The project aims to support 42 governments in developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management. Currently the project has met its target on new lead paint regulations, as a total of 21 countries have developed a new regulatory mechanism or standard on lead in paint and 19 countries are in the last stage for issuing a lead paint legislation. It has almost met the target on lead paint production, as 25 SMEs have converted their production process to lead-free pigments and additives.

Indicator iii): The project aims to develop 7 tools/guidances for toys (2), building (3) and electronics sector (2). Technical tools and guidance on chemicals in products are complete, including guidance and studies on chemicals in building materials, toys and electronics; models for screening and chemical risks for toys and building products; eco-innovation in the production of electronics and building materials, and sustainable public procurement (SPP) in electronics. Uptake of these tools is delayed, but initial training was held in 4 countries and 3 outreach workshops held for their implementation. See above indicator on policies.

Indicator v): The project works with paint manufacturers to switch to lead free production and companies (toys, building products or electronics) to address CoC through sustainable procurement policies and to use USEtox tools.

Indicator vi): The project support progress under SDG 12.4.

2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste

Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities

Indicative expected Results

43 countries

86

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results

Indicators	Expected value at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste		45
Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities		86

Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment		2308
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Implementation Status 2022

PIR3

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 3.3)
FY 2022	3rd	S	S	L
FY 2021	2nd	S	S	L
FY 2020	1st	S	S	M

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is on track for achieving the expected outcomes and results. The project midterm review was completed and achieved a Highly Satisfactory rating. The main achievements in the reporting period are:

1) Component 1: Lead in Paint

- 6 new countries adopted legislation to establish legal limits for Lead in Paint in the reporting period (Lao PDR, Malawi, Saudi Arabia, United Arabs Emirates, Madagascar and Jordan). A total of 21 countries have passed lead paint legislation and 19 have a final draft pending political adoption. The target of 40 countries with adopted lead paint laws or with a final draft has been successfully achieved.
- 10 new paint manufacturers have completed the paint reformulation demonstration projects and are able to produce lead-free paint. A total of 25 SMEs have completed these pilot projects so far and other 12 SMEs are in the last phase to complete these pilot projects
- The Technical Guidelines on Paint Reformulation were launched and published in the six UN languages. The guidelines incorporate lessons learned from these pilot projects.
- 104 registered awareness-raising events at the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) 2021.

2) Component 2: Chemicals in products

A total of 8 reports have been submitted since the beginning of the project. In the reporting period:

- 5 **Reports published:** Summary report on the integration of recommendations from USEtox enabled assessments into procurement guidance/other tools for SC; One pager on emerging CoC in the building sector; Brief on "options for Policy actions on EEE"; Report with feedback from trainees on the new tools; Report on electronics eco-labels and CoC;
- Two **scientific papers** published: High-throughout screening of near-field exposures and human health risks for organic chemicals in building materials; Estimating mouthing exposure for chemicals in children's products
- **Tools:** updated USEtox interface for the toys sector, an international toolkit on toys chemicals management under testing phase; GBC Sri Lanka Green Labelling Scheme amended and relaunched; Green Building Codes revised; First and final draft of the toys (under review)
- **Three training sessions:** training course on USEtox delivered to companies in Sri Lanka; online workshop on international toys toolkit, Awareness and training meeting on CoC in toys with companies in China (164 participants in-person, 1573 participants virtually)
- **Technical assistance** to 22 entities: 12 companies assisted on USEtox and eco-innovation in Sri Lanka (subset to receive TA for eco-label certification), 6 companies in Colombia and region on eco-innovation, 4 companies involved in China)

3) Component 3: Knowledge Management

- Over 500 scientific and policy knowledge resources have been published (100 more from last PIR) and are available to policy-makers on EPIs and SDGs through the new SAICM Knowledge platform - www.saicmknowledge.org
- A new enhanced website with new features and a refreshed look & feel has been developed and is currently under a testing environment to be launched by the 4th meeting of the SAICM intersessional process at the end of August 2022.
- A 35% increase in membership in the four SAICM communities of practice on HHPs, Chemicals in Products, Lead in Paint and Chemicals and SDGs, for a total of over 1,200 members. 17 online discussions were organized in the reporting period. The target of 100 members in each community of practice has been achieved in 2021.
- More than 70 scientific journals & news portals have quoted or referenced the project deliverables since 2020, exceeding the project target of 20 media sources quoting the project deliverables.
- Six presentations on the project deliverables and outputs were delivered at scientific and policy events during the reporting period. The target of 5 presentations at scientific events has been achieved, while the target of 10 presentations at policy-related events is almost achieved (9/10). Since the ICCM 5 has been delayed to 2023, the project component on KM will be extended to enable the project to present its results and technical knowledge at that event.

2.4 Co-finance

EA:Planned Co-finance

USD 20,580,000

EA: Actual to date:

USD 17 486 144

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

Most of the organizations that committed resources under co-finance arrangements to the project have fulfilled their commitments. Such co-financing support has been key to further advancing the project results and obtaining a greater impact on the implementation. New co-financing partners have joined the project such as paint manufacturers and global paint producers who have been involved in the paint reformulation projects. As reported earlier, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the co-financing commitments of some organizations, namely ABA-ROLI and the SAICM Secretariat. A considerable amount of co-financing from the SAICM Secretariat was planned to be delivered through the organization of ICCM5 and outreach of the project results in the margins of such high-level meetings. ICCM5 will take place in Q3 2023, and because of the proposed project extension, such co-financing will be materialized next year.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

This is a multi-stakeholder project with over 25 implementing partners/organizations engaged in the execution of the project activities across the three components. Under component 1 on lead in paint, and as part of the project's exit strategy, 2 regional workshops in Africa and CEE have been organized to wrap-up the project, share lessons learned amongst beneficiary countries, present the knowledge resources available to continue the work and support the sustainability of the project results. Over 26 national workshops including government, industry and civil society stakeholders have been organized in the beneficiary countries for consultations to feed into the draft lead paint legislation. In addition, UNEP has been working with the Secretariat of the ECOWAS Commission to develop a regional ECOWAS standard (ECOSHAM) and regulation on lead paint. The Commission has been engaging the Technical Harmonization Committee 3 on Chemistry, which took the lead in drafting and processing the draft regional standard. Under component 2 in chemicals in products, national steering committees have been successfully established in Sri Lanka and Colombia, with representation of all sectors, including academia and private sector, to oversee the piloting of the tools and guidances produced by the project. A number of multi-stakeholder workshops were organized (see 'performance') and project results were presented to key communities at events such as the WRF conference 2021. A component summary document describing the component upstream approach has been disseminated for further engagement. For electronics, a community of experts is kept informed on project results and engaged in consultations; and on buildings, stakeholders from the building sector and climate from the Global Alliance of Building and Construction, were gathered in November 2021 to reflect on chemicals in building materials and the need for infohub, and providing rationale for the creation of a new working group on building materials in GABC. Within the component 3 on Knowledge Management, considerable progress has been made on collaboration and stakeholder engagement by providing a platform for knowledge exchanges and the establishment of four communities of practice (CoP) on HHPs. Lead Paint, Chemicals in Products and Chemicals and SDGs. Membership registrations in these communities of practice add up to more than 1000 members since launching in mid-2020, with new registrations each month. Membership is comprised by NGOs, government, private sector, academia and IGOs.

2.6. Gender

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

- 1) Participants' gender distribution data has been collected for capacity-building activities and meetings under each component.
- 2) Development and publication of a project report titled: Women, Chemicals and SDGs. This report comprises a Gender Review Mapping with a Focus on Women and Chemicals and describes the impact of Emerging Policy Issues and the Relevance for the Sustainable Development Goals. The report was officially launched in January 2021 in a multi-stakeholder panel with high attendance.
- 3) 56% of the members registered in the four Communities of Practice are female.

2.7. ESSM

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

No changes to labor and working conditions produced by the project (Safeguard Standard 6). No economic losses reported so far by SMEs or NCPCs due to the pilot reformulation demonstrations (Safeguard Standard 9). Regarding social safeguards management, a gender mainstreaming strategy is in place. See above.

2.8. KM

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

- 1) During the reporting period, the SAICM KM platform resources & library grew from 450 entries up to 500 entries to-date, and it now includes information on all SAICM EPIs and Issues of Concern.
- 2) 17 new online discussions were organized within the four communities of practice on Pesticides, Lead in Paint, Chemicals in Products and Chemicals & SDGs, while membership registrations increased by 35% up to over 1,000 members in total.
- 3) 3 new knowledge publications were released and published from the three project components:
 - 3.1 *Sustainable Building Finance: Supporting green mortgage development in Sri Lanka*
 - 3.2 *Addressing the Issue of Chemicals of Concern in Electronics: Challenges and recommendations for labelling initiatives*
 - 3.3 *Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines*
 - 3.4 *Scientific paper: Chemicals of concern in building materials: A high-throughput screening*
- 4) These knowledge products were disseminated through individual tweets for each publication issued from the SAICM twitter handle, dedicated communities of practice discussions, publication in the KM platform, dissemination amongst the members of the relevant communities of practice and stories/blog articles developed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and published in the IISD SDG Hub and the SAICM KM platform.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

- 1) Inside the push to eliminate lead from paint - <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/inside-push-eliminate-lead-paint>
- 2) New guidelines to support SMEs to phase out lead from paint manufacturing - <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/new-guidelines-support-smes-phase-out-lead-paint-manufacturing>
- 3) UNEP Technical Guidelines: Lead Paint Reformulation "Entirely Possible" - <https://saicmknowledge.org/blog/unep-technical-guidelines-lead-paint-reformulation-entirely-possible>
- 4) Ecolabeling a Critical Tool to Manage Chemicals in Electronics - <https://saicmknowledge.org/blog/ecolabeling-critical-tool-manage-chemicals-electronics>
- 5) Study Finds 55 Chemicals of High-Concern Used in Building Materials - <https://saicmknowledge.org/blog/study-finds-55-chemicals-high-concern-used-building-materials>
- 6) In February 2021, the project issued a scientific paper on chemicals in toys: "Chemicals of concern in plastic toys" - Environment International. Volume 146, January 2021, 106194 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412020321498?via%3Dihub>. This paper draw immense media attention and over 50 journal articles were published in several languages, highlighting the findings of the study, including articles in the Sun and the Telegraph.

To Step 2

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective						
Accelerate adoption of national and value chain initiatives to control Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs), and contribute to the 2020 SAICM goal and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	No. of countries and companies that have adopted regulatory and value chain initiatives to control EPIs, and to meet 2030 Agenda targets.	68 countries have regulated lead paint. Currently, there is no comparative assessments of direct toxicity of products containing POPs and other CoCs, including toys, building products and electronics	By 2020, at least 2 manufacturers in LMIC demonstrate reduced toxicity of products	Composite indicator (Outcomes 1, 2 and 3) = 40 governments complete final drafts or enact lead laws + 50 paint producers (35 direct pilot SMEs; 15 through replication / KM) + 1 Government with SPP and 1 Government with eco-label guidelines (Sri Lanka & Colombia) + 26 companies using USETOX/ phasing out CoC. By 2020, at least 2 manufacturers in LMIC demonstrate reduced toxicity of products	21 countries have enacted lead paint laws bringing the total # of countries with lead regulation to 88 countries . An additional 19 countries have developed final draft lead laws awaiting political validation. Target: 40 countries; Achieved: 40 countries (21 countries with enacted lead paint law + 19 countries with a final draft) 25 SMEs out of 35 have completed the paint reformulation projects. 1 Government with SPP or with Eco-Labeling guidelines (Sri Lanka eco-label; work on SPP in Colombia progressing) 18 companies using USETOX/ phasing out CoC (12 Sri Lanka and 6 Colombia)	HS
Outcome 1						
Countries legislate and implement legislation to restrict the use of lead in paint (LiP, 40 countries)	No. of countries with enacted legislation on legal limits to LiP and/or final texts submitted for adoption to the relevant approving bodies	As of February 2018, 68 countries have regulated lead paint. The PPG involved extensive research, consultation and classification of countries into a framework for action. The project has identified 70 countries where there is evidence the country is ready to regulate lead paint.	80 countries by Year 2 (existing champion countries)	By 2022, 40 countries with enacted legislation or final texts submitted for adoption to the relevant approving bodies (including at least 20 countries with the legislation adopted)	21 countries have enacted lead paint laws bringing the total # of countries with lead regulation to 88 countries . An additional 19 countries developed final draft lead laws awaiting political validation. Target: 40 countries; Achieved: 40 countries (21 countries with enacted lead paint law + 19 countries with a final draft)	HS
	No. of paint manufacturers switching to lead free production	While some global brands have phased out lead, SMEs in project countries still continue to produce paint with lead as demonstrated by lead paint testing (see output level baseline below)		35 manufacturers by 2022 in 7 countries of which at least 50% have gone on to reformulate additional products	Up to the end of June 2022, 25 SMEs have completed their reformulation pilot project . The lead paint reformulation technical guidelines have been finalized and released in 6 UN languages, together with a summary document.	S

	No. of registered awareness raising events	Countries hosting International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week events: 40 2013; to 41 countries in 2017		Partners convene 50 events for International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week and as needed	ILPPW 2019: 89 events organized in 57 countries ILPPW 2020: 90 events organized in 55 countries + 2 global events ILPPW 2021: 104 events organized	HS
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Outcome 2

Governments and value chain actors in the building products, toys, and electronics sectors track and manage chemicals of concern (CoC) in their products	Number of governments and value chain actors tracking and managing CoC in products	<p>Global brands and companies selling in developed countries should meet regulatory and voluntary chemical management requirements (e.g. product recalls for toys).</p> <p>Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies exist in many countries but do not explicitly address CoC. Tools that reflect CoC are only the Colombian electronics draft SPP policy. This has not been rolled out yet or piloted for CoC.</p>		<p>1 Government with SPP and 1 Government with eco-label guidelines (Sri Lanka & Colombia)</p> <p>3 companies prepared to meet SPP CoC requirements and 3 companies meet eco-label CoC requirements (Sri Lanka, Colombia)</p> <p>10 companies use USEtox tools to evaluate toxicity (Sri Lanka, China) and a further 10 globally via online access to Usetox.</p> <p>By the end of the project, 10 companies in China using tools to establish or advance a chemicals management system (including 3 with technical support)</p>	<p>GBC Sri Lanka Green Labelling Scheme relaunched; Green Building Codes revised; Sri Lankan Eco-label type I criteria for construction chemicals finalized.</p> <p>Colombia: technical specifications on CoC and circularity delayed but ongoing; Technical assistance to 4 companies to prepare for meeting SPP CoC requirements</p> <p>Technical assistance to 12 companies on USEtox and eco-innovation (in Sri Lanka) ongoing</p> <p>Technical assistance to 4 companies started in China on USETOX</p> <p>Technical assistance to 4 companies started in China on international toolkit on toys chemicals management system. The draft toolkit has been pilot-tested in 5 companies in Germany and the US. Additionally, one company in Denmark and 2 others in Germany provided comments on the toolkit, as well as the toys association in Germany and the US, the German Ministry of Environment and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology. On the other hand, the toys toolkit has not yet been "formally" used by companies in China.</p>	MS
	Number of trained value chain and government actors providing feedback on use of new tools and guidance (min 30% female)	<p>Tools that reflect CoC are only the Colombian electronics draft SPP policy. This has not been rolled out yet or piloted for CoC.</p>	<p>At least 30% of 305 individuals trained provide feedback on how they have applied the training on the new tools (100 people, 30 women)</p>	<p>Total 26 trained. USEtox summer school (Sep 2019): 10 trained, 100% feedback; USEtox EU course (May 2020): 16 trained, 87.5% feedback.</p>	<p>12 workshops training 387 individuals (163 female/ 42%) conducted (12% providing feedback to date)</p> <p>- 22 trained on USEtox in Sri Lanka (45% female), with about 90% feedback.</p> <p>- Initial Training on USETOX and on Toys international toolkit on chemicals management conducted to 1737 companies in China (164 in-person and the rest on-line).</p>	S

Outcome 3

A broad group of SAICM stakeholders access information and participate in communities of practice for peer-to-peer learning exchanges.	Number of scientific knowledge resources shared with policy makers on EPIs and SDGs	Documents including scientific information are shared as INF documents to ICCM but original research is not widely available to policy makers. Stockholm Convention POPRC and Rotterdam Convention CRC cover certain chemicals but not all EPIs	Inputs and commentary by scientific organizations on the 12 project papers accessed by policy makers via SAICM website or	At least 20 science media sources publishing SAICM related content	Over 80 Science Media Sources with international outreach have published and referenced SAICM content produced by the project, including the policy briefs, thematic papers, and project publications under component 2 on chemicals in products and component 3 on Knowledge Management. The target of 12 project papers published has been achieved since 2021. 1 Press release and 1 Story have been developed through the UNEP Communications Division to outreach the work on Lead in Paint and the Technical Paint Reformulation Guidelines.	HS
	No. of active members of KM communities of practice and users accessing information disaggregated by sex	The current SAICM website is static, new content and information updates are limited. There is no forum for interaction and communication between stakeholders. Currently resources for maintenance and performance are lacking.	4 Communities of Practice (CoPs) established	>100 active members in each CoP with gender balance (min 30% women)	Four SAICM Communities of Practice have been successfully established on: 1) HHPs, 2) LiP, 3) CiP, and 4) Chemicals and SDGs. Each community of practice has between 250 and 300 members registered (registrations increased by 35% from last year): HHPs: 342; LiP 288; CiP: 339; Chemicals and SDGs: 364. Gender distribution: 53.4% Female; 46.3% Male; 0.4% Other/prefer not to say	HS

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1 Demonstration pilots with paint manufacturers in Small and Medium Enterprises executed in eight countries	Q3 2021	40%	72%	10 new SMEs have completed the reformulation pilot projects for a total of 25 SMEs in 7 countries [China: 5, Colombia: 3, Ecuador: 3, Nigeria: 6, Peru:1, Jordan:3, Indonesia:4] An additional 13 SMEs are in the process of completing the demonstration projects for a total of 36 SMEs with direct project support.	S
1.2 Policy support and awareness raising to generate support for local phase-out.	Q3 2021	100%	100%	Over 70 countries have received technical assistance for drafting lead paint legislation. 8 additional national workshops with relevant stakeholders have been conducted for a total of 23 workshops. 6 new countries enacted lead paint laws for a total of 21 countries that have adopted a lead paint law since the beginning of the project ; 19 countries are in the last stage of issuing a lead paint legislation. in 2021, 58 countries organised 104 ILPPW events	HS
Under Comp 2					

2.1 New tools and guidance to reduce the use of CoCs in the building, electronics and toys sectors	Q3 2022	75%	85%	<p>a) 5 guidance reports published (2 on toys, 1 on building products, 2 on electronics).</p> <p>b) 2 USEtox-based sub-models for screening and comparing chemical risks developed (toys & building products).</p> <p>c) 2 Eco-Innovation Manual supplements (for building products and electronics) ready for testing.</p> <p>d) SPP global guidance in the electronics sector ready for testing.</p> <p>e) GBC Sri Lanka Green Labelling Scheme amended and relaunched; Green Building Codes revised; Sri Lankan Eco-label type I criteria for construction chemicals finalized</p> <p>f) 10 additional guidance documents and tools under (advanced) development (4 on electronics, 3 on building products and 3 on toys).</p>	S
2.2 Training and support for government and value chain actors to trial and adopt new guidance and tools	Q4 2022	30%	70%	<p>a) 12 workshops training 387 individuals (163 female/ 42%) conducted (12% providing feedback to date), highlights from reporting period: regional study conference for electronics study in LAC, International chemicals management toolkit for toy sector (online), USEtox training in Sri Lanka and Usetox and toys toolkit training China. Further gathering of feedback on application of training knowledge gain and use of tools use planned for Q3.</p> <p>b) Pilots for applying tools and guidance have been delayed but are now advanced (12 companies in Sri Lanka (4 roadmaps available), 6 companies in Colombia and region, 4 companies involved in China; Ecolabel criteria Sri Lanka and GBC Green Labelling Scheme application with companies initiated)</p> <p>c) A workshop disseminated project tools to 1737 toys companies in China. Project approach and results (esp. electronics) were also promoted at the WRF conference 2021. Further outreach and training planned upon completion of remaining tools and guidance documents, communication strategy and key messages for further uptake developed</p>	MS
Under Comp 3					
3.1 Collaboration and engagement with the SDG and scientific communities to promote EPIs.	Q3 2022	80%	99%	<p>a) 1 new presentation on SAICM at scientific community events with a total of 5 presentations since 2019 & 5 presentations on the project results at policy events for a total of 9 presentations since 2019.</p> <p>b) New Scientific paper: Chemicals of concern in building materials: A high-throughput screening</p> <p>c) 63 new stories on SAICM, SAICM EPIs, and chemicals have been developed and published on the IISD SDG Knowledge Hub and on the SAICM KM platform - https://saicmknowledge.org/blog for a total of 175 stories since the beginning of the project.</p>	HS

3.2 Knowledge Management platform provides a repository of information and forum for exchange of scientific and policy information	Q3 2022	75%	95%	<p>a) A new enhanced website with new features and a refreshed look & feel has been developed and currently being tested. The new website will be launched at the 4th meeting of the SAICM intersessional process at the end of August 2022. The current beta-version was enhanced in 2020/21 to include knowledge and information on all SAICM EPIs (in addition to the two targeted EPIs under the project) and a new URL was implemented.</p> <p>b) The platform includes more than five interactive maps and data visualization resources e.g. GEF FSP, Quick Start Programme and Special Programme projects, country profiles, lead paint standards, academic papers on nanomaterials. There are over 500 knowledge and information resources in the platform library and four communities of practice for regular online moderated discussions on HHPs, Chemicals in Products, Lead in Paint and Chemicals and SDGs.</p> <p>c) An Intelligent Virtual Assistant - ChatBot- is under development and will be embedded in the KM platform for an enhanced user experience and interaction. It will also connect users to different databases and information repositories in six additional related websites.</p>	HS
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Under Comp 4

4.1 Quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports monitoring status of project execution	66%	90%	All quarterly financial and progress reports have been submitted to the IA according to the agreed templates and timelines.	S
4.2 Midterm and Terminal evaluations of project impacts shared with SAICM stakeholders	10%	100%	Mid-Term review completed and shared with stakeholders. The project was rated as Highly Satisfactory	HS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).



Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status		PIR 3					
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating				Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	Δ	Justification
Political will and attention to address voluntary EPIS	Outcome 1 & 2	L	L	L	L	=	No variation. There is political will from government involved on the project to continue work to adopt lead paint laws, after the completion of the project
SMEs are unable/unwilling to phase out lead paint (Component 1)	Outcome 1 & 2	M	M	L	L	=	The technical guidelines on paint reformulation are now available and highlight the feasibility of SME reformulation through case study. As paint reformulation is a bit more expensive than producing lead paint, some SMEs have completed the pilot test but decided not to continue applying the reformulation to the paint production to save cost, following the covid negative financial impact.
Limited government commitment and/or capacity to apply SPP guidance	Outcome 2, Output 2.2	H		H	M	↓	High interest from the Colombian government to apply SPP guidance through development of Colombian version of global SPP guide (including interest from Ministries and Colombia Compra Eficiente); interest from Sri Lanka to learn more about SPP and link to eco-labelling (workshops forthcoming)
USEtox model is not user-friendly for value chain actors	Outcome 2, Output 2.1 & 2.2	L		L	M	↑	While the model is very flexible, it is relatively complex to use for industry stakeholders unfamiliar with chemical exposure and risk assessment. This is currently being mitigated through the development of video tutorial
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L	=	No variation. NGOs and national stakeholders have been well engaged in the roll-out of project activities. They participate in the global, regional and national coordination structures established by the project to guide the project execution and monitor progress
Lack of investment and commitment by manufacturers, traders and user groups in phasing out CoC	Outcome 1 & 2	M	M	L	L	=	Alternative suppliers have been providing pigments to SMEs and participated in many webinars organised by the NCPs.
Lack of collaboration between IOMC agencies, and other delivery partners	All outcomes & outputs	M		L	L	=	No variation. Collaboration with IOMC agencies and project partners has been ongoing. The IOMC is a member of the PSC and has provided inputs to the project implementation, in particular, identifying synergies with the work conducted under Component 2
Impacts of climate change on the project	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L	=	No variation. No climate change-related events have occurred that impacted the project execution
Low or difficult access to internet in LMIC	All outcomes & outputs	H		L	L	=	No variation. Online communications have been proven effective with all project partners and stakeholders and there is no foreseen change for the remaining work to be completed. Remote assistance using internet has been used for the paint reformulation projects with no issues.
Project delays caused by related MSP project not being executed/ on time	Outcome 3, Outputs 3.1&3.2	M		L	L	=	No variation. Despite the MSP not been approved in 2018, the EA has been able to produce and curate relevant content on HHPs, EDCs and EPPPs for the KM platform. A community of practice on HHPs has been established with high participation and relevant discussions.
Iterative process for contracting country level activities for lead paint is difficult to administer	Outcome 1	M	S	M	L	↓	Agreements have been extended with UNEP regional offices and WHO to continue the support to country-level activities. For instance, additional grants are available to countries for awareness-raising and multistakeholders meetings through WHO.
Implementing partners are unable to carry out the work due to financial constraints (e.g. bankruptcy)	Outcome 2	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M		
Consolidated project risk		-					This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of **M** or worse in the **current PIR**

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Limited government commitment and/or capacity to apply SPP guidance	N/A	Various meetings were held with the Colombian government and procurement agency to ensure needs are met and	SPP awareness raising in Sri Lanka through eco-label workshop; continued close follow-up with Colombian stakeholders involved in public procurement through project activities and project steering committee meetings in Colombia	Q3	RMB, national partners
USEtox model is not user-friendly for value chain actors	N/A	Training continued in 2021.	This is currently being mitigated through the development of video tutorial	Q4	Usetox
Colombia partner for chemicals in products went bankrupt in 2021 and had to be replaced.	N/A	Alternative provider was identified and contracted, albeit with some delay	Colombia work to be included in the project extension into 2023	2023	Colombia partner

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.



Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework	Yes	The midterm review proposed a number of minor amendments to the logical framework including on the indicators. These do not substantively change the targets for the project and were adopted by the PSC meeting in 2022. They have been used for this PIR, and are summarized as follows: - No. of countries with enacted legislation on legal limits to LIP and/or final texts submitted for adoption to the relevant approving bodies (bold text is added by MTR, recognizing that submission for parliamentary approval is a more appropriate project target). The number of the target is unchanged. - 50 paint producers (35 direct pilot SMEs; 15 through replication / KM) - bold text is added, to clarify the discrepancy between the outcome indicator of 50 with the output indicator of 35. - 3 companies prepared to meet SPP CoC requirements and 3 companies meet eco-label CoC requirements (compared to 6 governments with SPP. The eco-label was considered an equivalent 'non-chemical system' for the Core Indicator definition. The project is also recommended to be extended until 2023 to finalize the Chemicals in Products uptake of guidance and to allow the project to accommodate the unavoidable delay of the ICCM 5 meeting to 2023. Most of the legal agreements (e.g. for lead in paint component) will be completed according to the original timeline but work in Colombia, plus global reporting, will be extended to 2023. The Internal Agreement amendment with the Executing Agency is still pending.
Components and cost	No	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No	
Financial management	No	
Implementation schedule	Yes	
Executing Entity	No	
Executing Entity Category	No	
Minor project objective change	No	
Safeguards	No	
Risk analysis	No	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No	
Co-financing	No	
Location of project activity	No	
Other	No	

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Zarka	32.0725	36.087778	🇯🇴 Zarqa	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Jordan, output 1.1
Amman	31.955	35.945	🇯🇴 Amman	Two paint SMEs are located in this city	SME in Jordan, output 1.1
Chang Sha	28.198611	112.970833	🇨🇳 Changsha	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in China, output 1.1
Hengshanqiao	31.763611	120.111389	🇨🇳 Heng	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in China, output 1.1
Zhejiang	29.166667	120	🇨🇳 Zhejiang	Three paint SMEs are located in this city	SME in China, output 1.1
Quito	-0.229722	-78.524722	🇪🇨 Quito	Three paint SMEs are located in this city	SMEs in Ecuador, output 1.1
Medellin	6.251667	-75.563333	🇨🇴 Medellín	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Colombia, output 1.1
Cimahi	-6.872222	107.5425	🇮🇩 Cimahi	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Chorrillos	1.791389	-76.886111	🇵🇪 Chorrillos District	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Peru, output 1.1
Comas	-11.95	-77.066667	🇵🇪 Comas District	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Peru, output 1.1
Callao	-12.056389	-77.118056	🇵🇪 Callao	Two paint SMEs are located in this city	SME in Peru, output 1.1
Lagos	6.453889	3.394444	🇳🇮 Lagos	Eight paint SMEs are located in this city	SME in Nigeria, output 1.1
Millewa, Horana	6.78280208315294	80.08148992343315		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Maharagama	6.851295605146507	79.91826003959657		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Colombo	6.913834613088146	79.87962758377849		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Colombo	6.912157440161347	79.90212475501755		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Homagama	6.87083958616408	80.0357426261057		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Thalawathugoda	6.874005227266206	79.93676766093027		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Colombo	6.911070216234396	79.85579596843301		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Bandaragama	6.68091167083517	80.00330374145074		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Kadawatha	7.01915595360477	79.97914274559115		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Nawala	6.884391685114379	79.88715734145113		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Homagama	6.8671219091193265	80.03455002045719		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2

Colombo	6.893595064171362	79.87724648192399		Head office	SME in Sri Lanka, output 2.2
Cali	3.448307450126627	-76.53297156031182		Head office	SME in Colombia, output 2.2
Caldas	5.04888298937845	-75.48089380273336		Head office	SME in Colombia, output 2.2
Cundinamarca/Bogotá	4.74639482644795	-74.14522220273352		Head office	SME in Colombia, output 2.2
Cundinamarca/Bogota	4.676728135987912	-74.15913673069082		Head office	SME in Colombia, output 2.2
Lima	-12.105792083618384	-77.01063064603625		Head office	SME in Peru, output 2.2
Lima	-12.11658114318912	-77.02903442723877		Head office	SME in Peru, output 2.2
Amsterdam			Amsterdam	Head office in	

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]