

**1- Identification**

**1.1 Project details**

GEF ID	9771	SMA IPMR ID	33873
Project Short Title	SACIM FSP	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000632
		Umoja WBS	SB-007600
Project Title	Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 48.0 months
Parent Programme if child project	N/A		Age 58.8 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned - original PCA 30-Sep-22
Project Scope	Global		Revised - Current PCA 31-Dec-23
Region	N/A	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	7-Aug-18
Countries	N/A	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-Aug-18
GEF financing amount	USD 8,190,000	PCA entering into force	13-Nov-18
Co-financing amount	USD 21,312,903	Start of Implementation (Date of 1st Disbursement)*	15-Nov-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 8,093,230	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	15/16 January 2019
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 5,982,169	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-Dec-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	/
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Dec-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-25

\* As per Legal Agreement signed with the EA, project effectiveness is defined as "the date of receipt of first disbursement or sub-allotment".

**1.2 EA: Project description**

The overall project **objective** is to accelerate progress in control of EPIs by governments and value chains, by promoting the phase out and replacement of hazardous chemicals in paint, building products, electronics and toys. Upstream actions by governments and value chain actors to replace priority chemicals in supply chains and products will reduce worker and consumer exposure, and environmental releases during manufacture and at end of life.

The project has **three components**:

Component 1: Promoting regulatory and voluntary action by government and industry to phase out lead in paint.  
Outcome 1: Countries legislate and implement legislation to restrict the use of lead in paint (LiP, 40 countries).

Component 2: Lifecycle management of chemicals present in products  
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

Component 3: Knowledge management and stakeholder engagement  
Outcome 3: A broad group of SAICM stakeholders access information and participate in communities of practice for peer-to-peer learning exchanges

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Executing Agency(ies)	SAICM Secretariat
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	N/A
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ludovic Bernaudat	<b>EA:</b> Manager/Representative	Pierre Quiblier
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Task Manager(s)	Eloise Touni	<b>EA:</b> Project Manager	Delfina Cuglievan
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy	<b>EA:</b> Finance Manager	Gricha Zurita
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Support/Assistant	Anna Blanpain	<b>EA:</b> Communications lead, if relevant	

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	<b>TM:</b> UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme	<b>TM:</b> UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action
	<b>TM:</b> PoW Indicator(s)	i, iii, v and vi		
	<b>EA:</b> UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	N/A - This is a global project		
Core or Sub Ir	<b>EA:</b> Link to relevant SDG Goals	Goal 3 Goal 12	<b>EA:</b> Link to relevant SDG Targets	Target 3.9 Target 12.4
	<b>TM:</b> GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results			
	Indicators	Targets - Expected value		Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

2.2. GEF Co

9.4: Countries with legislation and policy implemented	N/A	45	45	42
9.5: Low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented	N/A	86	86	70
11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	N/A	2308	2308	54% women)

Implementation Status      2023      4th PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	1st PIR	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 across all components. It was extended to end 2023 to accommodate the delayed International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5).

1) Component 1 on Lead in Paint has completed and met or exceeded all its targets, with further results in the reporting period. 21 Countries passed lead paint legislation (+5 more in 2022). ECOWAS passed a regional standard in June 2023 which will cover a further 15 countries. A further 19 countries at the final stages of drafting lead paint laws. 25 Paint producers in seven countries have completed the paint reformulation pilots and are able to produce lead-free paint (+4 more in 2022). 104 Awareness-raising events organized in 58 countries for the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) 2021. Two UNEP Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines were published including case studies and lessons learned from pilot project and Lead Paint Law Compliance and Enforcement Guidance published.

2) Component 2 on Chemicals in products has been extended in order to complete. A number of technical publications were finalized in 2022/23. Three publications on electronics were finalized (options for policy makers, sustainable public procurement, eco-innovation and CEE regional study). One more regional study for LAC region was drafted but not finalized. An information hub on chemicals in building materials was put online; and guidance on eco-innovation and SPP were also drafted but not finalized. A toys toolkit was also pending finalization. Training was conducted on all the above tools, reaching a total of 431 people (39% women) in value chains and governments. A further 1737 participants benefited from a large-scale USEtox and regulation training in China.

3) Component 3 on Knowledge Management is also largely complete with all planned deliverables complete including the website with chatbot, over 500 resources, maps, data visualization and publications including policy briefs. KM events include regional workshops and community of practice discussions with over 1500 members registered in CoPs (53% female and 47% male, 28% membership growth).

Total forecast expenditures were USD3.6m with actual expenditure only USD 1.5m. This discrepancy was due to the extension agreed in early 2023 which pushed some expenditures into 2023/2024. Most of the underspend was related to C3 on communications, partly due to the greatly reduced travel for in person knowledge exchanges during the project, and the IA and EA are currently exploring options to further extend the project into 2024 in order to continue knowledge exchange and sharing on SAICM and the new instrument. Options may include updating materials on the SAICMknowledge platform as well as developing training and information materials for global training platforms such as the UCT Masters on Chemicals Management.

**EA:** Planned Co-finance      USD 20,580,000

**EA:** Actual to date:      USD 17,405,095

2.4 Co-finance

**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 by the end of 2023.

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting

9 FEBRUARY 2023

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

Component 1 on lead in paint signed an SSFA with NCPC Serbia to continue the work on paint reformulation with SMEs and disseminate best practices and technical guidelines on paint reformulation with SMEs globally. Two webinars were held for companies from Uganda, Jordan, Egypt and Indonesia, with 13 MOUs signed with companies.

Component 2 in chemicals in products engaged toys industry through an International Multistakeholder Virtual Workshop - Tools and Guidance to Manage Chemicals in Toys. For buildings a video was developed to showcase the adoption of USEtox in Sri Lanka industry. Training to disseminate eco-innovation guidance was rolled out for the global guidance for SPP defining CoC purchasing specification for buildings. For electronics, a community of experts is kept informed on project results and engaged in consultations.

Within 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 the SAICM Communities of Practice (CoPs). In order to ensure sustainability of CoPs after project activities were finalized, SAICM partnered with the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) to develop an all inclusive CoP on Chemicals and Waste Mngt. This CoP has held 3 sessions since Dec 2023. All members of the previous 4 CoPs were migrated successfully to CWM CoP, with new registrations each month. Membership is comprised by NGOs, government, private sector, academia and IGOs.

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

**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 of a project publication titled: Women Leaders: Addressing Chemicals and Waste Issues. The case studies were published Q1 2022 and a webinar was organized by UNEP and IPEN was discussed in June 2023 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

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

N/A

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

**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.

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

1) During the reporting period, the SAICM KM platform resources & library has more than 500 entries to-date, including 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 28% up to over 1,500 members in total.  
 3) 10 new knowledge publications were released and published from the three project components:  
 3.1 Addressing Industry Involvement in the funding of the sound management of chemicals and waste  
 3.2 Towards a Lifecycle, Circular Approach to Combating Plastics Pollution  
 3.3 Women Leaders –Addressing Chemicals and Waste Issues  
 3.4 Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines –substitution of lead compounds in paints  
 3.5 Reformulation is Entirely Possible -Summaryof the Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines and How to Use this Information  
 3.6 Addressing Chemicals of Concern in Electrical and Electronic Equipment -Options for Action for Policymakers  
 3.7 Global Guidance on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) for electronic products  
 3.8 Eco-Innovation Manual for Electronics  
 3.9 Regional study on circular economy for electronic CEE region  
 3.10 Information hub on chemicals in building material  
 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.

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

C1 faced several significant obstacles in completing reformulation pilots with SMEs. These lessons learned highlight the need for an approach that addresses technical, financial, and legal challenges while maintaining product quality and customer acceptance:  
 List of obstacles:  
 1. Timing: The COVID-19 pandemic caused considerable disruptions in pilot execution in SMEs which are particularly affected by such disruptions. Additionally, some companies only joined the project late, towards the end of 2021 or early 2022, which left inadequate time to conclude the pilots. For future projects, the process of onboarding SMEs to actively participate should be given sufficient time which may be (even) longer than anticipated.  
 2. Supplier Selection: Companies struggled to choose suitable alternative pigment suppliers due to a mismatch between the supplied pigments' properties and the desired ones. Ready availability of alternative pigments (and more broadly, products) should be explicitly included as an assumption and closely monitored in project M&E.  
 3. Technical and Financial Constraints: There was an insufficiency of technical and financial capacities to undertake large-scale reformulation. This lack of resources resulted in delayed or stalled efforts. The pandemic-induced economic downturn, leading to the closure of a paint factory, further aggravated the problem.  
 4. Legal Framework: The absence of mandatory lead paint laws in some countries, notably Indonesia and Nigeria, resulted in a lack of urgency for companies to complete their reformulation initiatives. In the last year of the project, intensive awareness raising targeting countries which HAD passed laws demonstrated rapid success despite the lack of full pilot projects accompanying SMEs, demonstrating the impact of legally binding controls in motivating companies to become compliant.  
 5. Quality and Customer Acceptance: The quality differences between the reformulated and lead-in-paint products posed a challenge in customer acceptance for the new lead-free paint.  
 Work under C1 has shown that effective tools, combined with a country-specific approach, can drive engagement and results. The tools and guidelines for paint reformulation for SMEs produces by the project have proven impactful. This is evident from the collaboration with NCPC Serbia, successfully engaging 13 SMEs, with 7 completing their pilots in the past year. Success was primarily achieved through guideline dissemination via workshops with SMEs in participating countries.

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

From Feedstocks to Feedback Loops: Linking Chemicals and Climate Change  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/from-feedstocks-to-feedback-loops-linking-chemicals-and-climate-change/>  
IPEN Report Showcases Women's Leading Role in Addressing Chemicals, Wastes  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/ipen-report-showcases-womens-leading-role-in-addressing-chemicals-wastes/>  
Report Details Options to Address Chemicals in Electronics  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/report-details-options-to-address-chemicals-in-electronics/>  
UNEP Report Provides Guidance on Compliance, Enforcement of Lead Paint Laws  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/unep-report-provides-guidance-on-compliance-enforcement-of-lead-paint-laws/>  
SAICM Report Focuses on Circularity in the Electronics Sector in CEE  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/saicm-report-focuses-on-circularity-in-the-electronics-sector-in-cee/>  
Textiles Under a New Global Chemicals and Waste Framework  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/textiles-under-a-new-global-chemicals-and-waste-framework/>

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>							
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	40 governments 32 paint producers 2 governments SPP 33 companies 5 certified manufacturers	21 countries have enacted lead paint laws bringing the total # of countries with lead regulation to <b>88 countries</b> . An additional 19 countries have developed final draft lead laws awaiting political validation. <b>Target: 40 countries; Achieved: 40 countries</b> (21 countries with enacted lead paint law + 19 countries with a final draft)  <b>32 SMEs</b> have completed it, and 23 <b>additional SMEs</b> conduct it but for several reasons were not able to complete it (see lessons learnt section). <b>6 SMEs</b> are still in the process of completing the pilots. Overall, we do have 61 SMEs involved in demonstration pilots.  <b>2 Government</b> with SPP or with Eco-Labeling guidelines (Sri Lanka eco-label; work on SPP in Colombia)  <b>33 companies</b> using USEtox/ phasing out CoC (12 Sri Lanka, 6 Colombia, and 15 in China)  <b>5 manufacturers</b> in Sri Lanka demonstrated reduced toxicity of products, gaining certification against NCPC SL eco-label type I	HS
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
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)	40	No additional information – C1 ended 30 Jun 2022	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	32	No additional information – C1 ended 30 Jun 2022	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	104	No additional information – C1 ended 30 Jun 2023	S
<b>Outcome 2</b>							



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	Global brands and companies selling in developed countries should meet regulatory and voluntary chemical management requirements (e.g. product recalls for toys).  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		1 Government with SPP and 1 Government with eco-label guidelines (Sri Lanka & Colombia)  3 companies prepared to meet SPP CoC requirements and 3 companies meet eco-label CoC requirements (Sri Lanka, Colombia)  10 companies use USEtox tools to evaluate toxicity (Sri Lanka, China) and a further 10 globally via online access to Usetox.  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).	2 govts  5 certified companies  27 companies Usetox  20 toys companies	<b>2 Governments</b> with SPP or with Eco-Labeling guidelines (Sri Lanka eco-label; work on SPP in Colombia)  <b>5 companies</b> certified against type I eco-label criteria for construction in Sri Lanka. <b>4 companies</b> received technical assistance to meet SPP CoC requirements in Colombia  <b>27 companies</b> use USEtox to evaluate toxicity (12 in Sri Lanka, 15 in China)  <b>20 companies</b> using tools to establish/advance their chemicals management system (15 in China, 5 in Germany and US). <b>15 companies</b> in China have received technical support	S
	Number of trained value chain and government actors providing feedback on use of new tools and guidance (min 30% female)	Tools that reflect CoC are only the Colombian electronics draft SPP policy. This has not been rolled out yet or piloted for CoC	At least 30% of 305 individuals trained provide feedback on how they have applied the training on the new tools (100 people, 30 women).	100 people, 30 women	28% for people giving feedback 82% for women giving feedback	<b>19 workshops/training sessions</b> with a total of 2541 individuals  <b>54% (434) female participants</b> (for attendees for which data exist)  <b>28% of attendees providing feedback</b> to date, out of which <b>82% female</b> (for relevant sessions)	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	80	Target already achieved since 2022. 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. Knowledge products published in IISD platforms, project partner platforms, as well as 5 UNEP publications for C1 and C2.	S
	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)	1,500	Target for CoP participation was achieved since 2022. 17 online discussions organized in 2022 •More than 1500 members registered with 53% female and 47%male •28% membership growth  In order to ensure sustainability of CoPs after project activities were finalized, SAICM partnered with GGKP to develop an all inclusive CoP on Chemicals and Waste Mngt. This CoP has held 3 sessions since Dec 2023. All members of the previous 4 CoPs were migrated successfully to CWM CoP. Currently the CoP has 660+ active members.	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 (Implementation Progress)**

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	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	Jun-22	100%	100%	<p>No additional information C1 ended 30 June 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of technical tools/toolkits and best practices (BAT/BEP) developed (LiP technical guidelines published) (target: 1 - Last PIR: 1)</li> <li>- No. of new policies, strategies, laws, regulations, guidance, criteria prepared (legal drafting support from ABA-ROLI and draft legislation in the 7 countries) (target: 7 - Last PIR: 31)</li> <li>- No. of revised procedures/systems/processes institutionalised(Amount of SMEs completing LiP pilots in the 7 countries) (target: 35 - Last PIR: 25- 2023 PIR: 48)/ between 2022- 2023, 23 additional SMEs did not complete for different reasons. Pending pilots were not completed bcse of various reasons. Refer to lessons learnt section for detailed explanation.</li> </ul>	S
1.2 Policy support and awareness raising to generate support for local phase-out.	Jun-22	100%	100%	No additional information C1 ended 30 June 2022	S

**Under Comp 2**

2.1 New tools and guidance to reduce the use of CoCs in the building, electronics and toys sectors	Jun-23	85%	90%	<p><b>7 guidance/ tools in the electronics sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global guidance for SPP</li> <li>- Eco-innovation manual supplement</li> <li>- 2 regional studies on lifecycle management (Latin America and the Caribbean (not finalized yet), Central and Eastern Europe)</li> <li>- Analysis on ecolabels and recommendations</li> <li>- Report on regulatory approaches and policy recommendations</li> <li>- Options for action for policymakers</li> </ul> <p><b>9 guidance/ tools in the buildings sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidance on SPP (pending finalization)</li> <li>- Eco-innovation manual supplement (pending finalization)</li> <li>- USEtox-based sub-model for screening and comparing chemical risks</li> <li>- GBC Sri Lanka Green Labelling Scheme amended and relaunched</li> <li>- Green Building Codes revised</li> <li>- Sri Lankan Eco-label type I criteria for construction chemicals finalized</li> <li>- Report on CoC and alternatives</li> <li>- Global guide for banks on setting up green mortgages</li> <li>- Information Hub on Building Materials</li> </ul> <p><b>4 guidance/ tools in the toys sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chemicals management toolkit</li> <li>- USEtox-based sub-model for screening and comparing chemical risks</li> <li>- Report on regulations for chemicals in toys in China</li> <li>- Report on safety policies and regulations in LMIC</li> </ul>	MS
2.2 Training and support for government and value chain actors to trial and adopt new guidance and tools	Nov-23	70%	100%	<p>Target includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Building Council/NPC events = 26/50;</li> <li>USEtox Summer School = 10/20;</li> <li>FI training = 27/1001</li> <li>Toy producers (China) = 1737/50 (Training and awareness raising workshop held in China on 6 January 2022. 164 participants attended on-site and 1573 joined virtually)</li> <li>Multistakeholder consultations, with Chinese enforcement agency, toy manufacturers and associations = 139/50 (combined attendees in 3 events: International chemical management toolkit for toy sector organized by TUV; Community of Practice discussion 4; International Multistakeholder Workshop)</li> <li>International consensus building workshop for electronics = 28/35</li> </ul>	S

**Under Comp 3**

3.1 Collaboration and engagement with the SDG and scientific communities to promote EPIs.	Sep-23	99%	100%	<p>A total of 60 stories have been published by IISD this reporting year. Total stories published since the start of the project = 235. 14,120 IISD impressions social media interactions (target: 17 - Last PIR: 9)</p> <p>Target is not considered 100% finalized as we are still missing the project closure event that will take place during ICCM5 (Sep 2023).</p>	S
3.2 Knowledge Management platform provides a repository of information and forum for exchange of scientific and policy information	Nov-23	99%	85%	<p>Target was achieved during last PIR. Target is not considered 100% finalized as we are still missing the official launch and fully operational Chatbot for the platform which will be launched before ICCM5 (Sep. 2023).</p>	MS

**Under Comp 4**

4.1 Quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports monitoring status of project execution	Nov-23	90%	95%	<p>Waiting on WHO and ECOWAS to finalize quarterly reports of 2022-2023. The rest of contracts have either finalized or reporting is on track.</p>	MS
--	--------	-----	-----	--	----

4.2 Midterm and Terminal evaluations of project impacts shared with SAICM stakeholders

Sep-24

100%

100%

S

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

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

4th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:					Risk Rating		Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	Δ	Justification	
Political will and attention to address voluntary EPIs	Outcome 1 & 2	L	L	L	L	Not Applicable	=	No variation. C1 closed in June 30 2022.	
SMEs are unable/unwilling to phase out lead paint (Component 1)	Outcome 1 & 2	M	M	L	L	H	↑	No variation. C1 closed in June 30 2022. Half of the SMEs were not able to phase out LiP bcse of various reasons. Refer to lessons learnt section for detailed explanation.	
Limited government commitment and/or capacity to apply SPP guidance	Outcome 2, Output 2.2	H		H	M	L	↓	The project delivered workshops to the Govt of Colombia (including relevant stakeholders e.g. Colombia compra eficiente) to increase awareness and build capacity to apply the SPP Guidance. The Govt of Colombia was closely involved in the development of SPP Guidance and showed ownership through its close participation and commitment to upload the guide to the Ministry website (hyperlink pending).	

USEtox model is not user-friendly for value chain actors	Outcome 2, Output 2.1 & 2.2	L		L	M	L	↓	Risk was mitigated, details below.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L	Not Applicable	=	
Lack of investment and commitment by manufacturers, traders and user groups in phasing out CoC	Outcome 1 & 2	M	M	L	L	L	=	Interest in the tools and guidance as well as the training has been very positive (>2,500 people participated in training and workshops), which is a strong indication of the motivation for companies to address the issue of CoC. Companies have also used the tools, although due to sensitive information they did not disclose or provide data on the chemicals used. The fact that new partners were hired and train-the-trainer events were organised was also a positive signal. Nevertheless, it has been difficult for companies to invest and commit efforts on the topic, given the financial situation and uncertainty due to the COVID pandemic.
Lack of collaboration between IOMC agencies, and other delivery partners	All outcomes & outputs	M		L	L	Not Applicable	=	Project complete and this risk did not materialize.
Impacts of climate change on the project	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L	Not Applicable	=	Project complete and this risk did not materialize.
Low or difficult access to internet in LMIC	All outcomes & outputs	H		L	L	Not Applicable	=	Project complete and this risk did not materialize.
Project delays caused by related MSP project not being executed/ on time	Outcome 3, Outputs 3.1&3.2	M		L	L	Not Applicable	=	Project complete and this risk did not materialize.
Iterative process for contracting country level activities for lead paint is difficult to administer	Outcome 1	M	S	M	L	Not Applicable		No longer an issue as contracts were finalized June 2022.
Implementing partners are unable to carry out the work due to financial constraints (e.g. bankruptcy)	Outcome 2	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	Not Applicable		No longer an issue as contracts were finalized June 2022.

<b>Consolidated project risk</b>			M	L	L	L	=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
----------------------------------	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--

#### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
SMEs are unable/unwilling to phase out lead paint (Component 1)	Engage more SMEs in order to increase the number of SMEs to complete the reformulation pilots.	There was a second contract signed with NCP Serbia to provide communications raising to additional paint companies. This has proven to be successful in adding more SMEs to complete the reformulation pilots.	SSFA included webinars for instruction on reformulation of SMEs...	Q1-Q4 of 2023	NCP Serbia in coordination with SAICM Sec.
USEtox model is not user-friendly for value chain actors		A video was developed to showcase the adoption of USEtox in Sri Lanka industry ( <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AXEslGeoWw4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AXEslGeoWw4</a> ), and therefore make the tool more accessible. A leaflet and user manual were completed: <a href="https://manual.usetox.org/">https://manual.usetox.org/</a> .	No further mitigation required, as the risk was addressed/ risk level reduced.	n/a	n/a
Budget - still high amount of project budget not spent and may not all be needed	N/A	New risk	Close project and return unused funds	Dec-23	Implementing Agency

**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.  
**Moderate 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.



Abeokuta	7.2541666667	3.5897222222	■ Abeokuta	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Nigeria, output 1.1
Banten	-6.6827777778	106.1111111111	■ Banten	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Jawa Barat	-7.1525000000	108.1247222222	■ West Java	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Jakarta	-6.3577777778	107.4155555556	■ Jakarta	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Jawa Timur	-7.9002777778	112.4066666667	■ East Java	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Bogor, West Java	-6.5971222000	106.7952225000	■ Bogor	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Surabaya, East Java	-7.2432560000	112.7413760000	■ Surabaya	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Indonesia, output 1.1
Aqaba	29.5370441000	35.0046487000	■ Aqaba	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Jordan, output 1.1
Al-Hashmi Al-Shamali, AMMAN	31.9500000000	35.9333333333	■ Amman	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Jordan, output 1.1
Al Haram	21.4166670000	39.8166670000	■ Mecca	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Egypt, output 1.1
El Beheira	31.4225000000	30.5766666667	■ Beheira Governorate	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Egypt, output 1.1
El Nozha	30.0434879000	31.2352919000	■ Cairo	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Egypt, output 1.1
Embakasi	-1.3000000000	36.9170000000	■ Embakasi	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Kenya, output 1.1
Kampala	0.5311111111	32.9711111111	■ Kampala	5 paint SMEs located in this City	SME in Uganda, output 1.1
Mengo	0.3466670000	32.6055560000	■ Mengo, Uganda	One paint SME is located in this city	SME in Uganda, output 1.1

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]