

**1- Identification**

**1.1 Project details**

GEF ID	9884	Umoja No:	SB-009494
Project Title	Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15		
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 36 <i>Extension</i> -	GEF financing amount	USD 2,000,000
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Co-financing amount	USD 7,232,340
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Date of CEO Endorsement	9-Nov-17
Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP Chemicals Branch, Knowledge & Risk Unit	Start of Implementation	9-Feb-18
Names of Other Project Partners	Conventions Secretariat, Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre	Date of first disbursement	10-Feb-18
Project Type	MSP	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,645,531
Project Scope	Global	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 999,113
Region ( <i>delete as appropriate</i> )	Global	Expected Mid-Term Date	-
Countries	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 31-Jul-21
Programme of Work	Chemicals Pollution and Action		<i>Revised</i> 31-Dec-22
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Dec-22
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Dec-22

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The project document makes no direct reference to the UNDAF strategic objectives of the project countries. Still, this report includes a selection of the relevant project countries UNDAF strategic objectives the project could contribute to. The integrated electronic toolkit to be developed contributes to supporting and drawing upon national strategic planning processes, as well as to strengthen the monitoring and evaluating systems to track progress towards the SDGs.

Kenya (Kenya's UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022)

Strategic priority II: A social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment: "By 2022, people in Kenya, particularly the most vulnerable, are educated, healthy, well nourished, have clean water and sanitation, are protected, empowered and live in decent homes within resilient communities"

Madagascar (Plan-cadre des Nation Unies pour l'aide au développement 2015-2019 )

None identified.

Republic of Moldova (Cadrul de Parteneriat ONU - Republica Moldova pentru Dezvoltare Durabilă 2018-2022)

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome 3.1: Improved environmental management in increased compliance with international and regional standards

Ukraine (Draft UNDAF Result Matrix for Ukraine 8 May 2017)

Thematic Pillar 4: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment

Outcome 4.1. By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities

Honduras (Marco de Asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Honduras 2017 - 2021)

Strategic Area 3. A productive Honduras, generating opportunities and decent employment, which takes advantage of its resources in a sustainable manner and reduces environmental vulnerability.

Effect 5:

The poor and vulnerable to food insecurity of prioritized municipalities has increased their production and productivity, access to productive employment and decent work, income and sustainable consumption, taking into account climate change.

Saint Lucia (United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 2012 to 2016)

Outcome 1: Environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction

Cambodia (United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2018)

Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

By 2018, people living in Cambodia, in particular youth, women and vulnerable groups, are enabled to actively participate in and benefit equitably from growth and development that is sustainable and does not compromise the well-being, natural and cultural resources of future generations.

Papua New Guinea (United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022)

Outcome 3: By 2022, Papua New Guinea demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters.

Sub-Outcome 3.1: By 2022, PNG has strengthened legislative and policy frameworks with institutional support for natural resources management including climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction

EA: Link to relevant SDG target(s) & indicator(s)

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target: 3.9 – "By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination".

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target: 6.3 – "By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally".

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

SDG Target: 12.4.1 - "Number of Parties to MEAs that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each agreement".

## 1.2 Project description

The objective of the project is to facilitate the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15). The project comprises of only one component on the "Development and demonstration of an integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit". Such toolkit compiling the data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15) helps countries to take informed decisions with regard to the reduction of POPs and apply POPs mitigation plans, and thus protect human health and the environment from its adverse effects. Also, availability of

(Article 15) helps countries to take informed decisions with regard to the reduction of POPs and apply POPs mitigation plans, and thus protect human health and the environment from its adverse effects. Also, availability of such data at the national level contributes to the periodical effectiveness evaluation process conducted under the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

The project outcome is to enhance compliance with the Stockholm Convention through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs (Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15). Five outputs are defined under the project, namely: Output 1.1. Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects; Output 1.2. Integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee; Output 1.3. Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects; Output 1.4. Development of Replication Strategy; Output 1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation.

Organizations involved: Secretariat of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Stockholm and Basel Convention regional centres, National governments of the project countries, Global Environment Facility, UNEP etc.

### 1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	9-Nov-17	
Rev1 (Agreement IA)	2/9/2018	Internal Agreement with UNEP Economy Division, Knowledge and Risk Unit
Rev2 (Amendment 1 IA)	10/20/2021	IA No-cost Extension - revised budget and workplan

## 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  
PoW Outcome Indicators: i and vi  
Direct outcomes to which project contributes: 3.5, 3.11, 3.13

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

The project is contributing to supporting countries in meeting their obligations towards the Stockholm Convention. The online toolkit for NIP submission and Article 15 national reporting is in advanced stage and would be pilot tested. The online submission would provide countries and the BRS Secretariat, the required information for talking informed decision. 5 project countries have submitted their Stockholm Convention national reports benefitted from the project and 2 more countries are in the process of submission.

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

NA

NA

Indicative expected Results

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by the

Indicators	Expected value at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
NA		

Implementation Status

2022

Ongoing

FY 2022

PIR #

3rd

Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)

S

Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)

S

Risk rating (section 3.3)

L

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2021  
 FY 2020  
 FY 2019  
 FY 2018  
 FY 2017  
 FY 2016  
 FY 2015

2nd  
 1st

MS	MS	L
MS	MS	L

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

Output 1.1: Generic gap analysis and 8 individual preliminary gap analysis were developed and consultations with the project countries and partners conducted (100%). Output 1.2: The development of the integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit is on-going. Following the testing of the alpha version, a revision and updating of the Integrated electronic toolkit modules is conducted. An authentication system was put in place. NIP Submission Module is optimized as to address the IT technical issues identified through testing. POPs Inventory Module and Guidance Module detailed descriptions are translated into upgraded features. Linkages between NIP Submission Module and Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS) are established by development of ODATA feed for SC-ERS. The level and number of queries under the Queries Module are defined as to be captured in the dashboard allowing users to query the database behind the toolkit (85%). Output 1.3: Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit was conducted. The testing of alpha version of the integrated electronic toolkit, in particular the structure and functionalities of the NIP Submission Module, was conducted in 6 pilot countries and comments were formulated, currently being addressed by the developer. Further testing is envisaged to start in another project country, which joined late, and is planned to expand beyond the project framework, through the further testing among Stockholm Convention Parties (following a COP decision) and on-going dissemination activities conducted by regional centres with the context of the project outcomes and outputs replication (85%). Output 1.4: The final version of the Replication Strategy was circulated for comments in April 2022. Currently, comments received are addressed and the final version is foreseen to be ready by end of October 2022 (95%). Output 1.5: Six half-yearly progress reports, eighteen quarterly financial reports and four annual Project Implementation Review Reports (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021) were prepared (90%). The project is committed to complete all the activities by end of December 2022, unless unforeseen circumstances arise. The executing agency improved in the quality and timeliness of reporting during the reporting period.

2.4 Co-finance

**EA:**Planned Co-finance

USD 7,232,340

**EA:** Actual to date:

USD 5,019,051

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

The current progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance is due to the intense and complex in-country activities and UNEP's and partners contribution to the integrated electronic toolkit development, delivering technical support to countries and overall project management. Still, there is a missing co-finance of USD 350,000 from Ukraine whose political context did not allow to participate in the project (see co-finance report attached).

2.5. Stakeholder

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

All project stakeholders are committed to accomplish the project outcomes and outputs.  
So far, during the execution and implementation period, the project stakeholders engaged as follows:

- a) Project countries – actively participated within the inception workshop and first steering committee meeting; nominated project coordinator and steering committee member and alternate; contributed to the screening of the potential structure and features of the integrated electronic toolkit and collaborated with UN Environment Programme on the finalization of the small scale funding agreements for in-country activities;
- b) BRS Conventions Secretariat – contributed to the preparation of the potential structure and features of the integrated electronic toolkit and countries consultation on it; contributed to the preparation of the ToRs for the recruitment of the international IT consultant for integrated electronic toolkit development; contributes to the supervision of integrated electronic toolkit development; assisted UN Environment Programme in providing online support for POPs data collection process;
- c) BCCC-SCRC Uruguay – supported the organization of the inception workshop and first steering committee meeting; supports the project countries for in-country activities carried out according to the small-scale funding agreements; also supported in the project outcome and outputs dissemination;
- d) BCRC-SCRC China – contributed to the discussions at the inception workshop and first steering committee meeting; supports the project countries for in-country activities carried out according to the small-scale funding agreements; also supported in the project outcome and outputs dissemination;
- e) BCRC-SCRC South Africa - contributed to the discussions at the inception workshop and first steering committee meeting; supports the project countries for in-country activities carried out according to the small-scale funding agreements; also supported in the project outcome and outputs dissemination.

2.6. Gender

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

Although the nexus between gender and chemicals are evident, Parties not sufficiently take into account gender aspects in the development of their NIPs and national reports.

For instance, Honduras has stated in its NIP (2010) that gender should be taken into account in the NIP implementation but has not included gender specific measures in its Action Plan. Honduras has taken a step further in the revision of its NIP (2015) and has recognized specifically that the national institutional framework didn't have a strategy to implement the SC that promoted gender equality.

Cambodia states in its updated NIP (2015) that gender is taken into account in their national strategy for sustainable development and management of natural resources. More specifically, Cambodia has identified that women have a particular role in improving household solid waste management and reducing PCDD and PCDF emissions through open burning of solid wastes at dumpsites. Women head more houses in Cambodia than men.

In the Republic of Moldova, a rapid social assessment was carried out in the framework of the NIP development (2005) to identify gender implications of POPs related issues. Nevertheless, gender specific measures have not been identified in the Action Plan.

In Madagascar, the National Development Plan includes the five strategic axes of development which are unifying and complementary strategic axes and which are cleared from the linkage of the diagnosis, the main orientations of the State and the national aspirations. They touch on governance, macroeconomic stability, inclusive growth, social and natural capital. The gender dimension and the principles of equity and sustainability are integrated across these five strategic axes.

The other demonstration countries have not made allusion to gender aspects in their NIPs.

2.7. ESSM

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

Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore will not impact the biodiversity, natural habitat, sustainable management of living resources. Demonstration countries are Parties to the Stockholm Convention and as such the project is consistent with officially recognized management plans. Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact national resource efficiency or pollute demonstration countries. Nevertheless the project has two global workshops that are needed to facilitate the communication between all the stakeholders and build capacity. Therefore the project will generate green house gases during its implementation. Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams: N/A. Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore will not cause involuntary resettlement. Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples: Indigenous people may be present in the proposed project area if there are listed POPs there. In this case a representative will be invited to participate in the national coordinating committee and activities/inventories in this area will be convened only after previous approval. Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions: The project will not cause the increase of local or regional un-employment. The EA will ensure forced labour is not used to conduct the project activities. Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact the culture heritage of demonstration countries. Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity: The project is fostering gender equality with the support of a gender consultant. Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore does not impact the national economic sustainability of demonstration countries. Community Health, Safety, and Security: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact community health, safety and security. Potential emergency events in demonstration countries will be considered in the inception workshop and mitigation measures considered. Labor and Supply Chain: The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and will not supply national partners with goods and services that may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers.

2.8. KM

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

Generic gap analysis was developed. The analysis identified and presents the generic overlaps and gaps between data and information requested under the reporting pursuant Article 15 and other reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention and the data and information generated during the NIP development and/or update process, as well as conclusions and recommendations on modalities to correlate the processes of reporting under Article 15 and other reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention with the process of developing and updating the NIPs. The analysis represents the baseline for development of an electronic toolkit that will be used to enhance compliance with the Stockholm Convention through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs (Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15). Also, under the project the guidelines entitled "Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in Chemicals Management For Minamata Convention National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining and Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans" were developed. These guidelines on mainstreaming gender into the management of chemicals and waste in general and POPs and mercury in particular, provide useful insights, extract lessons learned and share good practices towards shaping a new generation of gender-smart NIPs and NAPs. Doing so, will also increase awareness within societies and communities, and increase the political buy-in among decision-makers while providing a set of practical tools to support countries in their efforts to mainstream gender considerations into the sound disposal and management of chemicals and waste.

2.9. Stories

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

Not the case.

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
<b>Objective</b>						
Facilitate the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)	NA				EA to fill	
<b>Outcome 1</b>						
Enhanced compliance with the Stockholm Convention (SC) through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data (article 16) contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)	Number of countries that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention (SDG 12.4.1)	00 demonstration countries have submitted the updated NIPs addressing COP 6 amendments. 00 countries have reported in the 4th round deadline for	NA	06 demonstration Countries 06 demonstration Countries	80% - NIPs updates are under development for 6 countries: Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. NIPs were updated for 2 countries: Saint Lucia and Papua New Guinea. 80% - 5 project countries submitted the report: Cambodia, Honduras, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia and Ukraine. Kenya, Madagascar and Papua New Guinea reports are under preparation.	S
	Increased percentage of data from NIPs is used to report under Article 15 and used in Article 16	To be determined in the gap analysis that will be done in the project component 1	NA	TBD	85% - 6 project countries finalized their national gap analysis; 1 project country is about to finalize its national gap analysis.	S

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
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
1.1 Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.	Sep-18	100%	100%	One gap analysis report available Additional: 8 individual preliminary gap analysis available	S
1.2 Integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	Dec-22	75%	85%	Following the testing of the alpha version (1st testing), the developer is conducting the revision and updating of the integrated electronic toolkit. An authentication system was put in place. NIP Submission Module is optimized as to address the IT technical issues identified through testing. POPs Inventory Module and Guidance Module detailed descriptions are translated into upgraded features. Linkages between NIP Submission Module and Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS) are established by development of ODATA feed for SC-ERS. The level and number of queries under the Queries Module are defined as to be captured in the dashboard allowing users to query the database behind the toolkit.	S



1.3 Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	Dec-22	30%	85%	The testing of alpha version by 6 pilot countries of the integrated electronic toolkit, in particular the structure and functionalities of the NIP Submission Module, was conducted in 6 pilot countries and comments were formulated, currently being addressed by the developer. Further testing is envisaged to start in another project country, which joined late, and is planned to expand beyond the project framework, through the further testing among Stockholm Convention Parties (following a COP decision) and on-going dissemination activities conducted by regional centres with the context of the project outcomes and outputs replication.	S
1.4 Development of Replication Strategy	Dec-22	85%	95%	The final version of the Replication Strategy was circulated for comments in April 2022. Currently, comments received are addressed and the final version is foreseen to be ready by end of October 2022.	S
1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	Dec-22	80%	90%	6 half-yearly progress reports and 4 annual Project Implementation Review (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) were prepared.	S

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

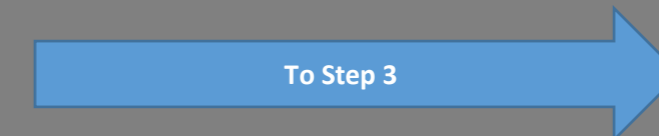


Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status: PIR 3

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
The Executing Agency selected for this project does not have enough human resources to deliver the project outputs timely	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	L	M	M	L				↓	The Execution Agency project staff was recruited and is dedicating the necessary time for project execution.
The project time frame is too tight and therefore a project extension is needed	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	M	S	M				=	Due to the delays registered in Umoja disbursement process to project partners, as well as the late joining of Kenya, the execution of the activities was allowed until December 2022. This will enable the finalization of the pending activities at our partners level and full execution of project budget.
The BRS Secretariat does not have the necessary IT resources allocated to continue supporting countries with the integrated electronic toolkit	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	L	L	L				=	No variation. BRS Secretariat has IT resources to support countries with the integrated electronic toolkit.
Demonstration countries have different levels of capacity and supporting needs and they progress in the project implementation at a different pace	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	M	L	L				=	No variation. Although the countries have different level of capacity and needs, with the support provided by the Executing Agency they managed to progress almost simultaneously.
Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	M	M	M				=	No variation. Technical support and advice is provided to project countries to reach political support and consensus to deliver NIPs and National Reports in time.
Internet access in some countries does not permit the use of the integrated electronic toolkit	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	H	M	L	L				=	No variation. During the reporting period no such problem was identified.
Need to balance diverse needs and expectations from the NIP and national reports	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	M	L	L				=	No variation. Extensive consultations with project countries and partners took place.
Different working cultures result in Parties preferring other knowledge management mechanisms and reporting strategies;	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	M	M	L	L				=	No variation. Project countries have developed reports describing the data and knowledge management mechanisms currently used nationally, with focus on how these mechanisms can be linked with the integrated electronic toolkit.
Changes in national priorities lead to lack of support to the project implementation	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	L	L	L	L				=	No variation. The national priorities in project countries have not substantially changed in the short timeframe of the project implementation. Also, the project has not required a high level of resources from participating countries.
<b>Consolidated project risk</b>		-	L	L	L				=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

List  
H  
S  
M  
L  
Not  
Applicable

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
The project time frame is too tight and therefore a project extension is needed	A project revision is under preparation and will be submitted for approval by TM/GEF.	Workplan and budget revision was endorsed at the 2nd Steering Committee held in December 2021. A project extension for technical completion until December 2022 was approved.	A project workplan revision was prepared and submitted for approval by TM/GEF and the PSC.	May-22	UNEP/CHB/KRU
Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time	Technical support and advice is provided to project countries to reach political support and consensus to deliver NIPs and National Reports in time.	Continued technical support was provided to project countries, during this reporting period.	Technical support and advice is provided to project countries to reach political support and consensus to deliver NIPs and National Reports in time.	On-going	UNEP/CHB/KRU

**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.

To Step 4



**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
Results framework	No
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	Yes
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments
Implementation schedule: A project extension until December 2022 was approved. Co-financing: One of the project countries, namely Ukraine, was not able to join the project due to initially internal instable political and administrative context, and afterwards due to the start of on-going war, thus this impacted on the committed co-financing. Still, with the support of other project partners, the initially committed co-finance has been almost reached.

**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

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
Montevideo	-34.9059	-56.191357	Montevideo		
Geneva	46.201756	6.146601	Geneva		
Tegucigalpa	14.077386	-87.195419	Tegucigalpa		
Castries	13.952589	-60.987824	Castries		
Nairobi	-1.292066	36.821946	Nairobi		
Antananarivo	-18.910012	47.525581	Antananarivo		
Kiev	50.450107	30.52405	Kiev		
Chisinau	47.024471	28.832253	Chisinau		
Port Moresby	-9.47433	147.15995	Port Moresby		
Phnom Penh	11.568271	104.922443	Phnom Penh		

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

