

**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	Planned	36	GEF financing amount	USD 2,000,000	
	Extension	-	Co-financing amount	USD 7,232,340	
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch		Date of CEO Endorsement	9-Nov-17	
Name of co-implementing Agency	-		Start of Implementation	9-Feb-18	
Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP Chemicals Branch, Knowledge & Risk Unit		Date of first disbursement	10-Feb-18	
Names of Other Project Partners	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat; Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for English speaking countries in Africa; Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Uruguay		Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,950,000	
	Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for the Asia and the Pacific Region in China				
Project Type	MSP		Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 613,021	
Project Scope	Global		Expected Mid-Term Date		
Region (delete as appropriate)	Global		Completion Date	Planned	31-Jul-21
Names of Beneficiary Countries	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine			Revised	31-Jul-22
	Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Dec-22
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Dec-22	

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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

<p>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.</p> <p>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"</p> <p>Madagascar (Plan-cadre des Nations Unies pour l'aide au développement 2015-2019 ) None identified.</p> <p>Republic of Moldova (Cadre de Partenariat 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>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".</p> <p>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".</p> <p>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".</p>

## 1.2 Project description

The project facilitates to Parties the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15) for complying with the Stockholm Convention obligations. 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 such data at the national level contributes to the periodical effectiveness evaluation process conducted under the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

### 1.3 History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
		NA

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW

UN Environment Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality

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

PoW 5: (a) (i)

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

The integrated electronic toolkit developed under the project supports participating countries in reporting for their obligations under the Stockholm Convention including submission of NIPs. This is work in progress and will be finished in coming year.

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks

-
-

Indicative expected Results

8 Countries

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by

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

TM

PIR #

Rating towards outcomes

Rating towards outputs

Risk rating

2.3 Impl status & risk\*

FY 2021	2nd	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	1st	MS	MS	M

Summary of status.

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. To date, the toolkit interface to access the toolkit modules and the NIP Submission Module is finalized. The interlinkages between the NIP Module and the Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS) are being established. The work on the development of the other three modules (POPs Inventory Module, Guidance Module and Queries Module) of the toolkit is done in parallel as well (75%).  
 Output 1.3: Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit was initiated by training the pilot countries on the structure and functionalities of the toolkit and by testing the NIP Submission Module which is currently on-going at countries level (30%).  
 Output 1.4: An initial version of the Replication Strategy has been developed at end of May 2020 (85%). This is foreseen to be finalized after the demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit takes place.  
 Output 1.5: Six half-yearly progress reports and three annual Project Implementation Review Reports (2018, 2019 and 2020) were prepared (80%).

There have been challenges in carrying out certain activities such as demonstration and training of the electronic interactive toolkit owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project would consider seeking no cost extension based on the revised workplan (to be developed in consultation with EA). However, the executing agency needs to improve regularity and accuracy of reporting.

\*section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal

2.4 Co-finance

EA:Planned Co-finance (total only)

USD 7,232,340

EA: Actual to date:

2,541,740

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 3,250,000 from Kenya and Ukraine whose political contexts did not allow them to participate in the project (see co-finance report attached).

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;  
 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;  
 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.

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

(will

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.

**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 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.

**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).

To support the execution of the national activities under the SSFAs, the UN Environment Programme developed the following support materials:

- Correspondence table between NIP chapters and Art. 15 reporting;
- Correspondence table among the source categories, activity rates and potential sources of information for POPs, mercury and greenhouse gases releases estimates;
- Summary of relevant information for POPs data collection process out of the POPs inventories guidance documents;
- Excel sheet compiling information on existent specific exemptions/acceptable purposes;
- Excel sheet compiling Harmonized System (HS) codes per POPs/articles containing POPs (where available);
- Excel sheet compiling the Basel Convention waste codes per POPs.

A dedicated project webpage was developed and is permanently updated on the UN Environment Programme website available at the following link: <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/persistent-organic-pollutants/national-implementation-1>.

**EA: Stories to be shared**  
(will be shared with UNEP & GEF communication division)

Not the case.

\*section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target	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)	-	-	-	-	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 national reports	NA	06 demonstration Countries	50%- NIPs updates are under development (Saint Lucia, Papua New Guinea, and Republic of Moldova) 40%(2 project countries submitted the report: Cambodia and Saint Lucia; Honduras, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova and Papua New Guinea are under preparation)	MS
	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	83%(5 project countries finalized their national gap analysis; 1 project country is about to finalize its national gap analysis)	S
	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output	EA: Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	EA: Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	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	Jul-22	60%	75%	Integrated electronic toolkit entry page is developed. NIP Submission Module is developed and currently an optimization process to reduce the time for loading data is on-going. POPs Inventory Module detailed description is developed and currently is included into the toolkit. Linkages between NIP Submission Module and Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS) are established by development of ODATA feed for SC-ERS. Guidance Module detailed description is developed and Queries Module structure determined to take the form of a dashboard allowing users to query the database behind the toolkit.	S
1.3 Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	Mar-22	0%	30%	Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit was initiated by training the pilot countries on the structure and functionalities of the toolkit and by testing the NIP Submission Module which is currently on-going at countries level.	MU
1.4 Development of Replication Strategy	Jul-22	85%	85%	An initial version of the Replication Strategy was developed at end of May 2020. This is foreseen to be finalized after the demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit takes place.	MS
1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	Dec-22	75%	80%	6 half-yearly progress reports and 3 annual Project Implementation Review (2018, 2019 and 2020) were prepared.	MS

Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status 2nd

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating			Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	Δ	Justification
The Executing Agency selected for this project does not have enough human resources to deliver the project outputs timely		Low	M	M	=	
The project time frame is too tight and therefore a project extension is needed		Medium	M	S	↑	COVID-19 pandemic heavily impacted on performing the in-country activities which lead to delays in achieving the project outputs, in particular Output 1.3 Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects. Achieving this output relies on POPs data collection activities in the countries to enable the toolkit testing.
The BRS Secretariat does not have the necessary IT resources allocated to continue supporting countries with the integrated electronic toolkit		Medium	L	L	=	
Demonstration countries have different levels of capacity and supporting needs and they progress in the project implementation at a different pace		Medium	M	L	↓	Targeted support is provided to project countries addressing specific needs.
Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time		Medium	M	M	=	
Internet access in some countries does not permit the use of the integrated electronic toolkit		High	M	L	↓	The integrated electronic toolkit allows working offline as to mitigate the risk of poor internet connectivity.
Need to balance diverse needs and expectations from the NIP and national reports		Medium	M	L	↓	Within Output 1.1 Gap analysis, interlinkages and gaps between NIP data generated and Art. 15 reporting data requested were determined to balance the diverse needs.
Different working cultures result in Parties preferring other knowledge management mechanisms and reporting strategies;		Medium	M	L		Awareness was raised and project countries acknowledged the structure and functionalities of the integrated electronic toolkit and its use benefits.
Changes in national priorities lead to lack of support to the project implementation		Low	L	L	=	
Consolidated project risk		-	M	M	=	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 (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
The Executing Agency selected for this project does not have enough human resources to deliver the project outputs timely	NA	NA	The on-boarding process of additional support staff (P3) for this project is on-going.	Expecting report for duty date Sep/Oct 2021	UNEP/CHB/KRU
The project time frame is too tight and therefore a project extension is needed	NA	NA	A project revision is under preparation and will be submitted for approval by TM/GEF.	End of July 2021	UNEP/CHB/KRU
Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time	NA	NA	Technical support and advice is provided to project countries to reach political support and consensus to deliver NIPs and National Reports in time.	Ongoing	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.