

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	4881	Umoja No:	SB-001062.01.01
Project Title	Continuing regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region		
Duration months	48	GEF financing amount	USD 3,636,000
Planned		Co-financing amount	USD 13,375,401
Extension		Date of CEO Endorsement	17-Dec-14
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Start of Implementation	1-Sep-15
Name of co-implementing Agency		Date of first disbursement	1-Sep-15
Executing Agency(ies)		Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,960,283
Names of Other Project Partners	UNEP K&R Unit	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,440,534
Project Type	FSP	Expected Mid-Term Date	31-Dec-19
Project Scope	Regional	Completion Date	Planned: 30-Jun-21 Revised: 31-Dec-21
Region (delete as appropriate)	Latin America and Caribbean	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Jun-22
Names of Beneficiary Countries	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay	Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-22
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality		
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste		

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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

The UNDAFs of all the 11 countries involved in this project have been analyzed, in order for the project to be in line with them. The UNDAFs are closely linked to the MDGs and human development, with the aim to allow their achievement at the national level.

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;
Target 3.13: Strengthen the capacity of all countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks;

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
Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

1.2 Project description

A GEF MSP projects entitled "Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin American and Caribbean Region", was conducted in Latin American and the Caribbean by UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch and BCCC-SCRC with financial assistance from the GEF from 2009 to 2012. This project enabled the provision of quality data on human exposure and environmental concentration of the 12 POPs originally included for the effectiveness evaluation. In decision SC-6/23, the COP requested the Secretariat "to continue to support training and capacity-building activities to assist countries in implementing the global monitoring plan for subsequent effectiveness evaluations and to work with partners and other relevant organizations to undertake implementation activities", so this UNEP/GEF MSP project is a second phase of the first GMP in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The UNEP Expert Laboratories are CSIC Barcelona, WHO/UNEP Reference laboratory in Freiburg, Germany and IVM VU Amsterdam. The participants countries are Antigua&Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay

Expected Outcomes

Project component 1: Securing conditions for successful project implementation. Expected outcome: Relevant stakeholders for project implementation in the Latin American and Caribbean region are committed to carry out the agreed responsibilities.

Project component 2: Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core abiotic matrices (air and water).
Expected outcome: Regional network and national capacity to carry out air and water sampling is enhanced in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and high quality data is generated on the presence of initial and new POPs in the region.

Project component 3: Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core biotic matrices (human milk). Expected outcome: Regional network and national capacity to carry out human milk sampling is enhanced in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and high quality data is generated on the presence of initial and new POPs in the region.

Project component 4: Assessment of existing analytical capacities and reinforcement of national POPs monitoring. Expected outcome: Accuracy of POPs assessment in the Latin American and Caribbean region is consolidated by performance evaluation of national laboratories, as well as by analysis of additional matrices of major national interest.

Project component 5: Securing conditions for sustainable POPs monitoring. Expected outcome: Contribution to regional report for the GMP is performed, and a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring for the Latin American and Caribbean region in global context is developed.

1.3 History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO)	02/06/2015	TM to Provide
Amend 1	02/07/2020	The extension is needed to allow adequate time for the completion of analysis of collected samples and its reflection in national projects. It will also contribute to strengthen the basis of the discussions on sustainable monitoring of POPs.
Amend 2		

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)
TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW	Analysis of the samples is almost complete so the achievement towards the PoW indicators will be accounted in the next period		

2.2. GEF Core

GEF Core Indicators	N/A (This is a GEF - 5 Project)	N/A (This is a GEF - 5 Project)
Indicative expected Results	-	-

2.3 Impl status & risk*

TM		PIR #	Rating towards outcomes	Rating towards outputs	Risk rating
FY 2021	6th		S	S	L
FY 2020	5th		S	S	M
FY 2019	4th		MS	MS	L
FY 2018	3rd		MS	MS	M
FY 2017	2nd		MS	S	L
FY 2016	1st		MS	MS	L

Summary of status.

The conditions for successful project implementation have been established and measures are in place to strengthen the capacity of countries, including their national laboratories, where appropriate, to sample and analyze POPs in biotic and abiotic matrices. Results of levels of POPs in human milk, air, and water have been generated, including mandatory 23 POPs, as well as some newly listed POPs under the Stockholm Convention and candidate POPs; analysis of matrices of national interest is being conducted in expert and national laboratories with initial results generated. Data preparation is being conducted to submit the results to the Stockholm Convention GMP Data Warehouse (DWH). The data generated through the activities of the project will make an important contribution to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and thus allow future Conferences of the Parties (COP) to evaluate and adopt strategies, as necessary, for enhanced progress in achieving the Convention objectives." The COVID-19 pandemic is no doubt the biggest challenge that occurred during this reporting period. Major difficulties and changes it has caused include: Lockdown in all project countries and countries where project partners locate: delays occurred on analysis in national and expert labs, shipment of samples in some countries due to cancellation of flights, and on completion of other remaining activities such as preparation of national reports. UNEP has coordinated among partner countries and the expert labs to give some flexibility on the late submission of samples and on the generation of data. Nonadditional cost extension of agreements has been granted to relevant countries to compensate for the time lost. Due to the pandemic situation, training in Chile, Ecuador and Peru had to be online at Q1 2021. The other major risk identified in the Project Document is the ability to do the laboratory work. For quality assurance purposes, a number of samples are analyzed in the experienced partner laboratories. Some laboratories couldn't receive the training and postponed the analysis at national laboratories.

As the project will be extended until June 2022, BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period. GMP 2 Regional Virtual Meeting on POPs Analytical Results of Air and Water was held on 9 October 2020 at 13:00 UTC on Webex. The expert labs, implementing and executing agencies and representatives of the countries have participated in this meeting (see participant list attached). The BCCC SCRC has cooperated with UNEP on sending the invitations and participant's contact. The BCCC SCRC has been the moderator on this meeting and carried out a presentation (Follow-up Actions Taking into Consideration Midterm Review Recommendations and Requests from Countries). The BCCC-SCRC has participated as a panelist in the 2nd International Online Seminar on Persistent Organic Pollutants: Experiences in best available techniques and best environmental practices. "This event was held virtually from November 3 to 13, 2020. The title of the presentation was Progress and lessons learned in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean. Objectives and results of the project were presented.

The BCCC-SCRC attended the Webinar "Results of the monitoring of POPs in Mexico, as part of the program for evaluating the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention", April 22-23, 2021. Objectives and results of the project were presented.

The BCCC-SCRC has supported the compilation and verification of PCDD / Fs, PCBs, PBDEs, OCPs and PFAS levels in atmospheric samples for the different GRULAC participating countries, expressed in units of mass per unit of adsorbent, as well as the organization of the data according to the format required by DWH.

The BCCC-SCRC has supported the preparation of a brief guide for the conversion of data from POPs expressed in ng / PUF to ng / m3 according to the existing model and complying with the requirements demanded by DWH.

In order to support the technicians in charge of preparing the final reports of the project, which include the discussion of analytical results obtained in the different countries, a training course has been prepared on the interpretation and handling of POPs data in different matrices. The training in Spanish will be via zoom 3-12 August 2021 and in English at the end of August 2021.

The final meeting of the project was initially planned to be held in Q1/Q2 2021. Given the high risk and strict regulation on international travel under the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting has been postponed to Q1 2022.

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, and Uruguay (10 countries) have finished the air monitoring (8 campaigns in total since the beginning of the project) and these countries have sent their PUFs to the reference laboratories of the Project (CSIC-BARCELONA, Man-Technology-Environment Research Centre (MTM) Örebro, Sweden). Peru installed the PAS on May 2018 and finished the air monitoring in May 2020.

The active air sampler was purchased by the BCCC-SCRC from the project suggested supplier and coordinated the shipment to Brazil. The active sampler was installed on February 2018 at CETESB, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and they collected active samples and sent them to the reference laboratories. The CSIC, in collaboration with the BCCC-SCRC, developed a video on the management of the active sampler, summarizing the standard operating procedure (SOP), it has realized completed within the framework of the project. The reference laboratories delivered the air results to the countries, October 2020.

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay have finished the breast milk monitoring; Brazil and Chile have signed the agreements with the BCCC-SCRC but breast milk activities were not included.

The reference laboratory delivered all the results to the countries that carried out the sampling, June 2019 - July 2020.

Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Jamaica and Mexico have finished the water monitoring on December 2018 (8 campaign in total since the beginning of the project), these countries have sent their samples to the reference laboratory in Örebro.

During 2019 and 2020 the reference laboratory processed the countries data and delivered the results to the countries, October – November 2021.

The countries that have started the sampling of their national samples; Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Jamaica, and Uruguay have sent them to the reference laboratories.

During 2020 and 2021 the reference laboratories processed the countries data, the reference laboratories will deliver the results to the countries, October – November 2021.

The 4th round of the Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment was launched in April 2018. The invitations were sent to the countries and the registration was closed on April 30th. Samples were sent by either MTM Research Centre, Örebro University, and E&H VU University in September 2018. The participant's countries sent the result in January 2019 and they received from the organizers their performance results. The final result workshop of the 4th interlaboratory assessment was decided to be held online. The final meeting of the project has been postponed to 21-22, July 2021.

The analytical training made by CSIC have been developed in: Country Date: Colombia December 2017; Jamaica January 2018; Brazil February 2018; Uruguay April 2018; Barbados May 2018; Antigua & Barbuda March 2019; Argentina October 2019

Online training in: Perú: November 9-20, 2020; Chile: January 4 -15, 2021; Ecuador: January 18-29, 2021

*section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal

2.4 Co-finance

EA:Planned Co-finance (total only)

USD 13,375,401

EA: Actual to date:

USD 154,000

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

Given the delay in the completion of the remaining activities, the co-financing was lower than planned. In general the proposed contribution was in-kind, the use of offices and technical hours, the co-financing for staff to facilitate the continued coordination during the extended implementing period of the project were lower too. Analysis of samples in national labs were suspended due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Delays occurred on administrative work such as issuing financial reports in some countries as offices were closed. A few countries could not send some samples to reference laboratories and trainings on laboratories capabilities were on hold due to border closure and flights cancellation. Due to the high risk of pandemic situation and countries restrictions the national workshop, meetings and some trainings were held online, so the cost of these events was very low and the co-financing too.

Instruction to EA: text below is from last year's PIR. Please update and add

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 expert laboratories, namely MTM-Research Center School of Science and Technology, Oerebro University (MTM-Oerebro), Department of Environment and Health, Consejo Nacional de Investigación Español (CSIC) have organized training and mirror analysis of samples, and two rounds of inter-calibration studies. MTM Centre Örebro also serves as reference laboratory for PFOS in human milk.
- Chemisches und Veterinäruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA, UN Environment/WHO Reference Laboratory for Human Milk) has undertaken the analysis of lipophilic POPs in human milk and assists in matters related to this core matrix.
- Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) have provide trainings and assisted in matters related to air monitoring.
- The Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Capacity Building and Transfer of Technology hosted by Uruguay (BCCC-SCRC-LATU), the co-executing agency for the GMP GRULAC project, has provided support to the four GMP projects on the development of strategies for sustainable monitoring of POPs.
- Participating countries from the GRULAC Region have provide significant inputs to the project through the establishment and maintenance of the air and water networks; collect/organize the collection of human milk samples for the GMP through the mothers donating the breast milk; provide human milk donors with results of the analysis and the interpretation of it, and will further contribute to Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention by providing sub-regional data to the effectiveness evaluation and the Global Monitoring Plan for POPs. Besides, the project countries also provided staff support on operating the networks together with other countries in the region, such as maintaining the sampling network for ambient air; receive training and consumables/spares; generate national data if applicable in a systematic and comparable way that will characterize their exposure to POPs.

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

The project is of a scientific nature and does not directly impact people's productive activities. However, the gender aspects are indirectly addressed through different dimensions such as contribution to POPs emissions reductions. The vulnerability to POPs exposure of women in childbearing age is taken into account in the design of the monitoring activities, notably by the incorporation of mother's milk as one of the core matrices of the POPs GMP. The collection of human milk samples will be conducted on the basis of the ethical clearance as required by WHO, and after signature of the statement of interest by both, health and environment sector.

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

Environmental impacts:
- Analysis of samples (including biological samples and chemicals used in the analysis) are considered as wastes after analysis. As all laboratories, have established waste management standards and routines, the project is able to ensure that an appropriate waste treatment system is in place at the laboratories to avoid unintentional contamination of soil, water or air.

Social Impacts:
- The project has prepared a variety of communication materials including brochures, dashboard, etc. for stakeholders and the general public to raise awareness. Progress is being made on strategic branding and mainstreaming of POPs projects to further enhance information up taking.
- Analysis requires usage of chemicals. To ensure a safe working environment, all laboratories are following international safety standards and quality control while conducting lab analysis, which includes the laboratory management of human resources, data reporting and storage, operation of equipment, and disposal of waste.
- UN Rules and standard procedures are followed through out the implementation of the project to ensure that GEF resources are used for legitimate purposes, to the extent, feasible. The project received midterm review in 2018, and will have its final review and audit after completion of remaining activities.
In addition, the periodic analyses of POPs in the environment and biota to be undertaken during project execution and after will contribute to assessments of the presence of POPs, understanding their national and regional impacts and defining needed interventions. This will contribute to avoiding negative environmental and social impacts of POPs in the long run.

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

The main activities of the POPs GMP projects are to generate data on the presences of POPs at global level, and to strengthen capacity for the sampling and analysis of POPs. Sampling activities under the GMP GRULAC project include sampling of abiotic air and water, biotic human milk, and matrices of national interest. Samples collected are analyzed in expert laboratories and in national laboratories with existing capacity. Results generated will eventually contribute to the POPs GMP data warehouse and further support the Stockholm Convention Effectiveness Evaluation.

Besides, various capacity building activities have been delivered under the GMP project. Standard operating procedures and guidelines for the sampling and analysis of POPs are developed and published online at <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/persistent-organic-pollutants/guidance-and-standard>. A hands-on training has been provided to project countries. In addition, as a tool for quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC), two rounds of international inter-laboratory assessments of POPs laboratories have been conducted. A databank of POPs laboratories have been established and is publicly available online at <http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPsLabs/index.html>.

In addition, following the conclusions of the midterm workshop and stakeholder consultations, some countries expressed interest in using unutilized funds to facilitate consideration of the POPs monitoring results to guide national policy making prioritizing actions on sound management of POPs. Reallocation of budget and amendment of agreement have been granted to facilitate these activities and to allow further strengthening of national capacity.

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

Dra. María del Carmen Martínez Valenzuela. Universidad Autónoma de Occidente, Mexico.
Title: "The results obtained from the Global Monitoring Plan are key to awareness raising for decision makers" (it is attached in Spanish)

*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
Objective						
National capacities for implementing the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) are strengthened, high quality data on the presence and transport of POPs are generated, and conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs are in place in the LAC Region	# of countries capable to undertake sampling in the core and other matrices for POPs analysis	0	NA	11	11 of 11 countries finished monitoring POPs on air. 5 of 5 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on water. 9 of 11 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on breast milk (Brazil and Chile not sampled).	S
	# of countries with reported data on 23 POPs;	0	NA	11	5 countries reported data on some POPs: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay	MU
	# of regional roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring published.	0	NA	1	During the interim workshop (Medellin, Colombia June 11th - 13th, 2018) the countries started an awareness raising process on this issue.	S
Outcome 1						
Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the LAC Region	# of national project implementation agreements signed	0	NA	11	11 national project implementation agreements signed (Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but these do not include breast milk activities)	S
	# of laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in the databank	0	NA	At least 8	The participant laboratories have submitted all the necessary information by answering a survey on training needs.	S
Outcome 2						
Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the LAC Region	matrices	0	NA	At least 10	11 of 11 countries finished monitoring POPs on air. 5 of 5 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on water.	HS
	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	NA	At least 8	abiotic matrices: Colombia (December 2017), Jamaica (January 2018), Brazil (February 2018), Uruguay (April 2018), Barbados (May 2018), Antigua & Barbuda (March 2019), Argentina (October 2019), Perú (November 2020), Chile and Ecuador (January 2021)	HS
	# of sectoral reports developed in abiotic matrices	0	NA	2 (one on air; one on water)	MTM results on POPs in water. CSIC results on POPs in air.	MS
Outcome 3						
3. Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the Pacific Islands Region	# of countries that carried out sampling in biotic matrices	0	NA	At least 10	9 of 11 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on breast milk and they have sent the pools to the reference laboratory. Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but breast milk activities are not included.	S
	# of training report for analysis of biotic matrices	0	NA	At least 8	Training on breast milk analysis has been carried out in Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay	MS
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	NA	1	ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE READY	S
Outcome 4						

4. Assessment report of existing analytical capacities prepared and report on POPs analysis undertaken in samples of national priority (other than core matrices) in the LAC Region	# of rounds for interlaboratory assessments held					The workshop to share the results of the interlaboratory exercise was held in China, April 6th – 8th, 2017. The BCCC-SCRC Uruguay organized the workshop together with the BCRC-SCRC China. The participating countries were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay. 10 countries have signed up into the 3rd round of the Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment; just 9 countries have submitted their results. The 4th round of the Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment was launched in April, 2018. The invitations were sent to the countries and the registration was closed at April 30th. Samples were sent by either MTM Research Centre, Örebro University and E&H VU University in September 2018. The participant's countries sent the result on January 2019 and they received from the organizers their performance results. The final result workshop of the 4th interlaboratory assessment was decided to be held online. The final meeting of the project has been postponed to 21-22, July 2021.	S
	# of countries having high quality data reported for samples of major national interest.	0	NA	2			

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1 Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the LAC Region		85%	100%	The agreements between the BCCC-SCRC and the countries have been signed by 11 countries. Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but is not included breast milk activities. As the project will be extended until June 2022, BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period.	S
Organize a regional inception workshop to launch the project and detail the activities and responsibilities with a <u>workplan and budget</u>		100%	100%	Completed	S
Update POPs laboratory databank with information on new laboratories, new POPs and new matrices.		80%	80%	The participant laboratories have submitted all the necessary information by answering a survey on training needs. The database should be updated with the information provided by the labs.	S
Under Comp 2					
2.1 Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the LAC Region					
Identify the sampling sites for air monitoring in the region, and provide them sampling equipment and materials to <u>make them operational</u>		100%	100%	11 countries finished monitoring POPs on air. The active air monitor was installed in Brazil.	S
Identify strategic sampling sites for water monitoring in the region, and provide them sampling equipment and materials to make them operational		100%	100%	Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Jamaica and Mexico have finished the water monitoring December 2018 (8th campaign in total since the beginning of the project), these countries have sent their samples to the reference laboratory in Örebro.	S
Provide equipment, training and guidelines to make operational the national laboratories undertaking analysis of abiotic matrices in the region		70%	91%	The General procedure for analysis of POPs in abiotic matrices is ready in 3 languages (English, Spanish and French). Training for analysing abiotic matrices have been done in 7 countries: Colombia (December 2017), Jamaica (January 2018), Brazil (February 2018), Uruguay (April 2018), Barbados (May 2018), Antigua & Barbuda (March 2019), Argentina (October 2019), Peru (November 2020), Chile and Ecuador (January 2021).	S
Analyse national samples for air and water and report high quality data for the region			60%	Air and water samples collected have been sent to reference labs for analysis. Results of 23 POPs have been generated and shared with project countries. Data preparation is being undertaken in order to report the results to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse. Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay are starting to analyze the basic POPs in the different matrices (breast milk, national's samples, PUFs)	MS
Under Comp 3					

3.1 Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the Pacific Islands Region				N/A	
Provide materials and guidelines to countries in the region to undertake sampling of human milk for the 6th round of UNEP/WHO survey		100%	100%	The guideline on breast milk sampling is available in both languages (English and Spanish) and all countries have received the glass bottles to take breast milk samples. The video of guidelines on breast milk sampling is available in three languages (English, French and Spanish).	5
Provide materials, training and guidelines to national laboratories in the region to undertake analysis of human milk samples		50%	91%	The General procedure for analysis of POPs in human milk is ready in 3 languages (English, Spanish and French). Training on breast milk analysis has been carried out in Colombia,	5
Successfully implement the 6th round of human milk survey in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with high quality data reported by the UNEP/WHO reference laboratory		85%	85%	9 of 11 countries have finished the monitoring sampling for POPs on breast milk and have sent the pool to the reference laboratory. Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but is not included breast milk activities.	5

Under Comp 4

4.1 Assessment report of existing analytical capacities prepared and report on POPs analysis undertaken in samples of national priority (other than core matrices) in the LAC Region				N/A	
Organize two rounds of the "Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment for POPs Laboratories" implementing the 3rd and 4th round and prepare a report summarizing the test results		85%	100%	The workshop to share the results of the interlaboratory exercise was held in China, April 6th – 8th, 2017. The BCCC-SCRC Uruguay organized the workshop together with the BCRC-SCRC China. The participating countries were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay. 10 countries have signed up into the 3rd round of the Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment; just 9 countries have submitted their results. The 4th round of the Biennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment was launched in April, 2018. The invitations were sent to the countries and the registration was closed at April 30th. Samples were sent by either MTM Research Centre, Örebro University and E&H VU University in September 2018. The participant's countries sent the result on January 2019 and they received from the organizers their performance results. The final result workshop of the 4th interlaboratory assessment was decided to be held online. The final meeting of the project has been postponed to 21-22, July 2021.	5
At national level, each country identifies, collect and analyze samples of major interest for national chemicals management (such as fish or other foodstuffs but also sediments and soils), with high quality data being reported		20%	40%	5 countries reported data on some POPs: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay	MS

Under Comp 5

5.1 Assessment reports contributing to regional report for the GMP undertaken, and a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring developed for the LAC region				N/A	
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Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status: 6th												
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	MTR	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification	
1. Delays occurred on analysis of samples at expert laboratories due to the COVID-19 pandemic	2,3	N/A							M	M	=	Delays occurred due to COVID-19 pandemic situation and countries' lockdowns. A few countries could not send the last few samples due to cancellation of flights under the COVID-19 pandemic situation.
2. Budget	1,2,3,4,5	N/A							M	L		Given the delays on completion of remaining activities, budget revisions have been needed to reallocate funds.
3. Inability to conduct satisfactory laboratory work	2,3,4,5	N/A							M	M		Analysis of samples at national labs were suspended due to the COVID-19 lockdowns.
4. Co-financing	1,2,3,4,5	N/A							M	M		Due to the high risk of pandemic situation and countries restrictions the national workshop, meetings and some trainings were held online, so the cost of these events were very low and the co-financing too.
-	-	-										
-	-	-										
-	-	-										
-	-	-										
Consolidated project risk		-										This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
1. Significant delays have occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including total suspension of analysis at the expert laboratories, these, consequently caused delays on reporting data to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse and on the preparation of national, regional and global reports.	Extension executing period	<p>Extension executing period again. Laboratories have restarted analysis step by step since late October 2020. Extensions of agreements have been granted to relevant project partners to compensate the time loss.</p> <p>An additional 6 months will be necessary for the completion of the remaining activities, assuming the pandemic have been over by end of July 2021. This extension will allow finalization of analytical work in expert and national labs, completion of national, regional and sectorial reports, development of a roadmap for the sustainable monitoring of POPs, as well as completion of additional activities that countries proposed in order to use the POPs monitoring results to inform national decision makers. Besides, a project final meeting is expected to take place when the pandemic is over and international travels are safe again, which might be Q1/Q2 2022."</p>	EA to ensure all the activities are completed	30-Jun-22	Executing Agency
2. Budget	budget revision	Given the delays on completion of remaining activities, budget revisions have been needed to reallocate funds for staff and personnel costs to facilitate the continued coordination during the extended implementing period of the project. Reallocation of leftover funds from completed activities could be enough to compensate these additional costs.			
3. Inability to conduct satisfactory laboratory work.	To strengthen local capacity	<p>The participating laboratories and their hosting institutions have demonstrated a high degree of dedication to the monitoring issue, during the project execution the laboratories improved their capabilities as they received training and different samples.</p> <p>In order for the institutions to maintain the technical capacities acquired during the execution of the project, the incorporation of POP analysis into the national routine is recommended.</p> <p>To strengthen local capacity in the management and interpretation of data POPs at the different countries, a theoretical-practical course will be given by zoom on August and September, 2021 (Spanish and English).</p>			
4. Co-financing	Funds revision	Given the delay in the completion of the remaining activities, the co-financings were lower than planned. In general the proposed contributions were in-kind (use of offices and technical hours), the staff co-financing to continue with national coordination during the project extended implementing period was lower too. Due to the high risk of pandemic situation and countries restrictions national workshop, meetings and some trainings were held online, so the cost of these events was very low and the co-financing too. A co-financing funds revision has been done.	EA to continue contacting the co-financers	22-Jun	Executing 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.
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.