

**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
	30 - Jun-23 (42)	Co-financing amount	USD 13,375,401
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	17-Dec-14
Name of co-implementing Agency		Start of Implementation	2-Jun-15
Executing Agency(ies)	BCCC/SCRC Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of first disbursement	1-Sep-15
Names of Other Project Partners	UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 3,220,985
Project Type	FSP	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,924,209
Project Scope	Regional	Expected Mid-Term Date	31-Dec-19
Region (delete as appropriate)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Completion Date	Planned: 31-Dec-21
Countries	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay		Revised: 31-Dec-22
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, Waste and air quality	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Jun-23
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-23
<b>EA:</b> UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	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.		

**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;  
 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 (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	17-Dec-14	
Rev1 - Agreement (EA)	2-Jun-15	Initial Agreement with EA
Rev2 - Agreement (IA)	14-May-19	Internal Arrangement
Rev3 - Amendment 1 (EA)	2-Jul-20	Revised budget and project workplan
Rev4 - Amendment 2 (EA)	26-Jul-21	Revised budget and project workplan
Rev5 - Amendment 1 (IA)	29-Sep-21	Revised budget and project workplan
Rev6 - Amendment 3 (EA)	24-May-22	Revised budget and project workplan
Rev7 - Amendment 2 (IA)	25-May-22	Revised budget and project workplan

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW

UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action

Specify the relevant POW Outcome(s), Indicator(s) and Direct Outcomes

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

**TM:** Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

The project is supporting countries in meeting their obligations towards Stockholm Convention and also contributing to the effectiveness evaluation process of the convention.

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

N/A (this is GEF 5 project)

N/A (this is GEF 5 project)

Indicative expected Results

**TM:** GEF core indicators targeted by the

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

Implementation Status

2022

Ongoing

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 3.3)
FY 2022	7th	MS	MS	L
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
FY 2015				

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

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.

In this fiscal year, the project has advanced with the planned activities to deliver the remaining outputs and to compensate the delays caused by COVID-19. Besides, efforts were spent to strengthen conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the region to further contribute to achieving the objective of the project. Most notable are the following activities:

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 theoretical-practical course of "Management and Interpretation of POPs Data" in Spanish was via zoom 3-12 August 2021 and in English August 31st - September and 16th, 2021. Additionally, a POPs Data Handling Guidance Latin America and the Caribbean (Spanish and English).

The BCCC-SCRC made a presentation and attended the Final national workshop – GMP2 project in Colombia", October 26-28, 2021. Objectives and results of the project were presented.

In November 2021 a webinar was held to present the breast milk and national interest samples results to the countries, with the participation of the expert labs, implementing and executing agencies and representatives of the countries. The BCCC-SCRC hired simultaneous translation to Spanish and shear zoom platform. The BCCC-SCRC hired expert to develop training, videos and guidelines to strengthen the national capacity.

The BCCC-SCRC in coordination with UNEP were working in the communication strategies of Final Results of the UNEP/GEF GMP POPs Projects.

The BCCC-SCRC participated in the "Expert Consultation Meeting on Final Results of the UNEP/GEF GMP POPs Projects in the Africa, Asia, Pacific and GRULAC Regions" which took place from 5-6 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland.

The BCCC-SCRC developed activity repots, PIR, financial reports. and external financial audit.

As the project extended until June 2023, BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period.

The final meeting of the project has been postponed to February 2023.

POPs monitoring in core matrices was completed as planned. Results of POPs in air (11 countries) and human milk (9 countries) have been generated for project countries in the GRULAC Region, including the 23 POPs mandatory under this project as well as those newly listed or being considered by the Stockholm Convention. Results of PFOS in water were generated for the 5 selected countries. All of the data generated were validated, shared with project countries, and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse to be used for the Convention's Global Monitoring Plan reports and for the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.

The project scheduled 10 trainings in national laboratories with certain existing capacity to strengthen analytical capacity. 7 out of the 10 planned trainings were conducted before 2020. Due to the COVID-19 lockdown and the suspension of international travels, the training for 3 countries were conducted online in Q1 2021.

POPs monitoring in matrices of national interest was completed. Results generated in the expert laboratories were shared with relevant countries. Mirror analysis were conducted in national laboratories where capacity exists. Results generated by national laboratories were included in the project national reports.

National, regional and sectoral reports are being drafted to summarize the outputs and outcomes of the project. 4 countries have submitted project national reports for review. The draft regional report has been prepared and shared with project countries for comments and inputs, and is being finalized for publication. A number of sectoral and theme reports are being developed to summarize the project results and to support sustainable monitoring of POPs. These include reports on POPs monitoring in air, human milk and water; a report to summarize the capacity building activities conducted under this project; a regional roadmap including review of facts, experienced gained and lessons learnt as well as strategies for sustainability; and a report reviewing the outputs and outcomes of four rounds of global interlaboratory assessments conducted under the UNEP/GEF GMP1 and GMP2 projects since 2008. The publication plan for these reports were shared with GEF task managers and had been approved by UNEP's publication review committee for publication in Q4 2022.

In addition to the above-mentioned UNEP reports, project countries and partners also developed other types of publications using the POPs monitoring results to widen the impacts of the project. For example, a handbook summarizing the 6 rounds of UNEP/WHO POPs human milk survey is being drafted. A special issue in a scientific journal on analytical chemistry—Chemosphere—is being developed focusing on the messages of the project as well as findings in national laboratories.

To support smooth and successful implementation of the project, administrative support has been continuously provided to partners and countries for the implementation of the project. Extension of agreements has been granted to relevant partners and project countries to compensate the time loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The EA is recommended to work with the countries on achieving the desired co-financing.

**EA:**Planned Co-finance

13375401

**EA:** Actual to date:

230000

2.4 Co-finance

**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 technicals 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 cancelation. 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.

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:

- a. The expert laboratories, namely MTM-Research Center School of Science and Technology, Orebro University (MTM-Orebro), Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit (Netherlands) conducted trainings in national labs, analysis of air and matrices of national interest, and organized the two rounds of interlaboratory assessments. MTM Örebro also conducted analysis of PFOS in water and in human milk.
- b. Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA, UN Environment/WHO Reference Laboratory for Human Milk) has undertaken the analysis of 23 POPs under the Stockholm Convention and 5 voluntary POPs in human milk and assists in matters related to this core matrix.
- c. Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic) and Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) have provide trainings and assisted in matters related to air monitoring.
- d. 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 including on creating conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs.
- e. A number of communication and outreach activities were organied to further strengthen stakeholder engagement, including development of communication materials to share the key findings of the project, collaboration with UNEP's key flagship campaigns such as BeatPollution and CleanSea, and the participation and organization of workshops and side events around the BRS COPs.
- f. 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.

2.6. Gender

**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.

2.7. ESSM

**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.

2.8. KM

**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/HgPOPLabs/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.

4 graphic documents (in video format) are development that describe the standardized processing for the analysis of POPs (one video for each of the following POPs: Dioxins, OCPs, PBDEs and PCBs). The documents will be recorded in Spanish, English and French. POPs Data Handling Guidance Latin America and the Caribbean (Spanish and English).

2.9. Stories

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

Short publication: "Monitoring is the key to knowing ecosystems' state and making decisions opportunely" by Boris Santiago Avila Taborda  
Universidad de Antioquia  
Grupo GDCON

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>						
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).	<b>S</b>
	# of countries with reported data on 23 POPs;	0	NA	11	5 countries reported data on some POPs: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay	<b>MU</b>
	# of regional roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring published.	0	NA	1	By 30 June 2022, experience gained and lessons learnt from the GMP2 project have been discussed in various meetings with multiple stakeholders including partner countries, experts, and BRS Secretariat. Draft regional roadmap is being developed with the concept note for publication being approved by the UNEP publication review committee.	<b>S</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b>						
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)	<b>S</b>
	# 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.	<b>S</b>
<b>Outcome 2</b>						
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.	<b>S</b>
	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	NA	At least 8	10 of 11 countries were trained for analysing 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)	<b>S</b>
	# 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. Sectoral reports are being prepared.	<b>S</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b>						
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.	<b>MS</b>
	# 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	<b>U</b>
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	NA	1	ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE READY (by expert lab)	<b>S</b>
<b>Outcome 4</b>						

4. Assessment report of existing analytical capacities prepared and report on POPs analysis undertaken in sam-ples of national priority (other than core matrices) in the LAC Region	# of rounds for interlaboratory assessments held	0	NA	2	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 held on 21-22 July 2021 (online).	S
	# of countries having high quality data reported for samples of major national interest.				Standard Operation Procedures were developed and support were provided to all project countries to identify the list of matrices of national interest. Ten countries collected and submitted samples including diary, egg, fish, meat, sediment, soil and others. Results generated in the expert laboratories were shared with relevant countries. Mirror analysis were conducted in national laboratories where capacity exists. Results generated by national laboratories were included in the project national reports.	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>					
<b>Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the African Region</b>					
Activity 1: Key stakeholders sign legal documents to carry POPs monitoring activities for all 23 POPs in the region.	The agreements between the BCCC-SCRC and the countries have been signed by 11 countries. As the project extended until June 2023, BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period.	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
Activity 2: Organize a regional inception workshop to launch the project and detail the activities and responsibilities with a work plan and budget.	December, 2015.	100%	100%	The inception workshop was held December 2nd to 4th, 2015. It was attended by 31 delegates from all members' countries, experts from Sweden and Spain and UN Environment.	S
Activity 3: Update POPs laboratory databank with information on new laboratories, new POPs and new matrices.	December 2022	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
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
<b>Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the LAC Region</b>					
Activity 4: Identify the sampling sites for air monitoring in the region and provide them sampling equipment and materials to make them operational.	completed	100%	100%	11 countries finished monitoring POPs on air. The active air monitor was installed in Brazil.	S
Activity 5: Identify strategic sampling sites for water monitoring in the region and provide them sampling equipment and materials to make them operational.	completed	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



Activity 6: Provide equipment, training and guidelines to make operational the national laboratories undertaking analysis of abiotic matrices in the region.	December 2022	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). Air and water samples have been analyzed and results have been validated, shared with project countries and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse.	S
Activity 7: Analyses national samples for air and water and report high quality data for the region.	December 2022	60%	80%	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)- Sectoral reports are being prepared.	S
Activity 8: Summarize results of analyses from the region in two distinctive sectoral reports, i.e. one for air and one for water.	December 2022	60%	60%	The regional draft report was prepared and distribute to the GRULAC countries to check and complete the data missing. Barbados, Argentina and Chile sent the national report.	MU

#### Under Comp 3

<b>Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the Pa-cific Islands Region</b>					
Activity 9: Provide materials and guidelines to countries in the region to undertake sampling of human milk for the 6th round of UNEP/WHO survey.	completed	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).	S
Activity 10: Provide materials, training and guidelines to national laboratories in the region to undertake analysis of human milk samples.	December 2022	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, Jamaica and Uruguay. The countries are processing the singles samples in their own laboratories	S
Activity 11: 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.	December 2022	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.	MS
Activity 12: Compare results of the 6th round of human milk survey with data from earlier rounds and report them to the Global Monitoring Plan.	December 2022	20%	50%	The report is in progress.	MU

#### Under Comp 4

<b>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</b>					
Activity 13: Organize two rounds of the "Bi-ennial Global Interlaboratory Assessment for POPs Laboratories" implementing the 3rd and 4th round and prepare a report summarizing the test results.	completed	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 held on 21-22 July 2021 (online).	S
Activity 14: At national level, each country identifies, collect and analyse samples of major interest for national chemicals management (such as fish or others foodstuffs but also sediments and soils), with high quality data being reported.	April 2023	40%	70%	All countries have identified samples of major interest on POPs analysis and some countries have started with the samples collection. Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Barbados, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Uruguay have sent them to the reference laboratories. The reference laboratory delivered the results of POPs in national samples to the countries, November 2021.	S

#### Under Comp 5

<b>Securing conditions for sustainable POPs monitoring.</b>					
Activity 15: Develop conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations from GMP phase 2 for future monitoring plan.	completed	80%	100%	Steering committee meetings and expert and stakeholder consultation meetings have been organized to discuss findings and messages of the project, lessons learned and recommendations for future monitoring of POPs.	S
Activity 16: Prepare a state-of-the-art report to picture the present situation of POPs in the Latin American and Caribbean region's environment and humans.	April 2023	40%	40%	4 countries have submitted draft national reports including a chapter on future plans. Reports are being prepared by the other 7 project countries. A regional report was drafted with comments collected from project countries.	MU

Activity 17: Develop a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

April 2023

55%

70%

By 30 June 2022, experience gained and lessons learnt from the GMP2 project have been discussed in various meetings with multiple stakeholders including partner countries, experts, and BRS Secretariat. Draft regional roadmap is being developed with the concept note for publication being approved by the UNEP publication review committee.

MS

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 6												
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating			
	Outcome / outputs	C/O	E/D	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	Justification
1. Delays occurred on analysis of samples at expert laboratories due to the COVID-19 pandemic	2,3	N/A						M	M	L	↓	Most of the planned activities have been completed. Some delays occurred in countries due to COVID-19. BCCC-SCRC is in close contact with the countries to compensate the time loss. Some analysis of samples at national labs were suspended due to the COVID-19 lockdowns.
2. Budget	1,2,3,4,5	N/A						M	L	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	L	↓	Analysis of samples at national labs were suspended due to the COVID-19 lockdowns. Though COVID-19 measures have been lifted in most countries, significant delays have occurred in the past two years for the implementation of the project activities.
4. Co-financing	1,2,3,4,5	N/A						M	M	H	↑	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. EA need to work with countries in realization of the co-financing.
<b>Consolidated project risk</b>		#N/A						M	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
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.	BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period. BCCC-SCRC need to organize dedicated sessions with the project partners and countries to support them in reporting the co-financing. UNEP to provide guidance as and when required.	2022-23	BCCC-SCRC and the organization of the country involved in the execution of the project

**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	yes
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	yes
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments
<p>Taken into consideration the delays caused by COVID, the availability of remaining funds as well as the emerging needs for data interpretation and capacity building, an amendment was processed to extend the duration of the project to 30 June 2023.</p> <p>The aforementioned amendment includes a budget revision to allocate more funds to strengthen analytical capacity and data management, reporting and communication capacity.</p> <p>An extension of the agreements has been granted at no additional cost to the relevant countries to make up for the lost time.</p>

**GEO Location Information:**

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

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
Parroquia de Saint Peter, Antigua y Barbuda	17.07701667	-61.76023333			POPs air sampling
INTI. Colectora Norte de, Av. Gral. Paz 5445, B1650 San Martín, Buenos Aires, Argentina	-34.5075	-58.51486111			POPs air sampling
Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, Barbados	13.14891667	-59.62472222			POPs air sampling
CETESB. Av. Prof. Frederico Hermann Jr., 345 - São Paulo - SP	-23.55355556	-46.67275			POPs air sampling
Tomé, Región Bio Bio, Chile (Tome pueblo costero a 23km de distancia de Concepción)	-36.66333333	-72.96366667			POPs air sampling
Universidad de Antioquia. Cl. 62 #52-59, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia	6.26	-75.56771014			POPs air sampling
José Joaquín Olmedo & Juan José Flores, Quito 170401, Ecuador	-0.419066667	-78.54237269			POPs air sampling
25 Dominica Dr, Kingston, Jamaica	18.0077	-76.7913			POPs air sampling
Loma Dorada, 81217 Los Mochis, México (proximo a la Universidad de Occidente)	25.81440278	-108.9622861			POPs air sampling
R1, Comas 15316, Lima, Perú	-11.91241087	-77.05535			POPs air sampling
FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA. Av. Garzon 780, Montevideo, Uruguay	-34.83697222	-56.22244444			POPs air sampling
Ecuador Daule and Babahoyo River Junction	-2.186	-79.8678		Surface water - river	POPs water sampling
Jamaica Hunts Bay River	17.977134	-76.841244		Surface seawater - costal	POPs water sampling
Mexico Ohuira Bay	25.656917	-109.035556		Surface seawater - costal	POPs water sampling
Argentina Rio de la Plata	-34.705	-58.21433		Atlantic Ocean	POPs water sampling
Brazil Amazon River	-3.15008333	-58.487111		Surface water - river	POPs water sampling
Brazil São Paulo São Vicente channel	-23.93566667	-46.39116667		Surface water - river	POPs water sampling

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

