

**1- Identification**

**1.1 Project details**

GEF ID	4881	SMA IPMR ID	127612
Project Short Title	GMP 2 GRULAC	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000600 / P1-33GFL-000650
		Umoja WBS	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		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	48
Parent Programme if child project			97.8 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	30-Mar-20
Project Scope	Regional		30-Jun-23
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	17-Dec-14
Countries	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27/04/2015
GEF financing amount	USD 3,636,000	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	2-Jun-15
Co-financing amount	USD 13,375,401	Date of First Disbursement	1-Sep-15
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	1-4 Dec 2015
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 3,579,370	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 3,441,382	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	31-Dec-18
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Jun-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Dec-24

**1.2 EA: Project description**

A GEF MSP project 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 project is a second phase of the first GMP in the Latin American and Caribbean region entitled "Continuing regional support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean region".

The projects include 5 components:

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

The UNEP Expert Laboratories are CSIC Barcelona, WHO/UNEP Reference laboratory in Freiburg, Germany, MTM University of Örebro and Free University Amsterdam (IVM VU Amsterdam).

Other partners involved are International Standards Organisation (ISO) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), as well as International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), ministries of environment (for component 2) and ministries of health (for component 3) in the project countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay).

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste

Executing Agency(ies)

BCCC/SCRC Latin America and the Caribbean

Name of co-implementing Agency

Names of Other Project Partners

UNEP - Knowledge and Risk Unit

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

Ludovic Bernaudat

EA: Manager/Representative

Alejandra Torre, Gabriela Medina

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

Jitendra Sharma

EA: Project Manager

Virginia Santana

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

Anuradha Shenoy

EA: Finance Manager

Vanessa Artus

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

EA: Communications/Support/Assistant

Natalia Maciel, Belen Correa

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Chemicals and Pollution Action

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

PoW 5: Chemicals, Waste and air quality

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

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

EA: 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 Goals

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages  
 Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all  
 Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production  
 Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

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 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  
 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.  
 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.

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				N/A (this is GEF 5 project)

Implementation Status      2023      Final PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating 4.2) (section
FY 2023	Final PIR	S	S	L
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				

**Summary**  
 In the final reporting 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. 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. The project has completed all the planned activities and is being closed. As the GMP projects in different regions are coordinated, the summary provides information as regional and global sections.

**Technical activities- Regional**

**Component1:** All the 11 countries signed legal agreements and POPs laboratory databank updated (100%).

**Component 2 and Component 3:** Results of POPs in the 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 (100%). POPs monitoring in matrices of national interest was completed. Results generated at the expert laboratories were shared with countries. Mirror sampling analysis were conducted in national laboratories where capability to do so exist. Results generated by national laboratories were included in the project national reports. In addition to the above-mentioned UNEP reports, project countries and partners also developed other types of publications/papers using the POPs monitoring data to widen the impacts of the project.

In February 2023 a webinar was held to present the additional activities to the countries, with the participation of representatives of the countries. To support the development of capacities of the countries in the analysis of POPs in plastic matrix, a training course on this subject has been prepared by the expert laboratory. The theoretical-practical course was performed in Spanish and English from May 15-19, 2023. In addition, all countries have sent plastic pellets samples from recycling enterprise to analyze surface or adsorbed POPs content. The final meeting of the project was held June 8-9, 2023, in Mexico DF, Mexico. POPs monitoring in core matrices was completed as planned. The regional report was prepared and distributed to the GRULAC countries for revision and completion of missing data if needed. All countries have submitted their national reports.

**Strategic and communication-Global**

**Component 4:** A number of sectorial and theme reports have been developed to summarize the project results and to support sustainable monitoring of POPs. These reports include: POPs monitoring in air, human milk and water; a report to summarize the capacity-building activities conducted under this project; a regional roadmap including a review of facts, experiences gained, and lessons learned as well as strategies for sustainability of POPs monitoring; 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. These reports were approved by UNEP (100%).

**Component 5:** The BCCC-SCRC, in coordination with UNEP, was working on communication strategies for the Final Results of the POPs UNEP/GEF GMP Projects. Based on the strategy, a series of communication materials were developed and will be distributed to target audience. Some of these materials were presented at the BRS COP in April-May 2023, as well as in other meetings (final workshop of the GMP 2 project in Asia, Pacific and GRULAC regions) (100%).

As the project was extended until June 2023, BCCC-SCRC has made amendments to agreements with some countries to extend the execution period. While the project has achieved the planned deliverables, the co-financing from countries and stakeholder remains lower than committed and it is encouraged that countries report their respective committed co-financing.

Regarding the financial progress, as this is the final PIR, the financial progress is reported for overall project. The project has reported expenditure of approx. 96% (\$3,477,441) against the planned execution budget. The unspent balance would be returned to the GEF after the terminal evaluation.

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

**EA:** Planned Co-finance

USD 13,375,401

**EA:** Actual to date:

USD 4,885,444

**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 reported co-financing was lower than planned. Efforts were made to coordinate with relevant stakeholders and countries for the co-finance reporting. 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 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.

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

April 3, 2023

2.5. Stakeholder

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

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

- The 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.
- 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 has assisted in matters related to this core matrix.
- Superior Council of Scientific Investigations (CSIC), from Barcelona, has provide trainings and has 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 including on creating conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs.
- A number of communication and outreach activities were organized 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.
- Participating countries from the GRULAC Region have provided 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 further they have contributed 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; they have received training and consumables/spares by the project execution; some have generated national data if applicable in a systematic and comparable way that have made possible to characterize their exposure to POPs."

2.6. Gender

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

▼

**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.

.ESSM

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

▼

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

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

▼

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

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

▼

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

2.7.

**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 throughout 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 has its final review and financial audit.

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/Learning

**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).

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

The importance of each country establishing the "mandatory" requirement for certain institutions to conduct regular POPs analysis. As reflected by interlaboratory assessment results, regular analysis of POPs often results in better data accuracy. To achieve long-term sustainability, involving more than one institution in sampling and analysis can be considered to contribute to data generation for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and for informed decision making at national level.

Since the database of laboratories at the UNEP level is already available, maintaining and continuously updating it with countries is valuable with regards to its maintenance and active utilization. This will facilitate communication and make it easier to promote training activities, synergies, and cooperation among different laboratories at the national and regional levels.

Expand and update existing information on the production, use and inventory of POPs at national level linking the monitoring data, the NIP updates and the national reports required under the Stockholm Convention.

The set of regional GMP projects all benefit strongly from the global component which includes among others the interlab assessment. However the design of these linked projects creates a risk of double counting of results in the global component. It would be recommended to advance GMP GEF projects in a more integrated manner, ie as a Programmatic approach.

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

To share the findings of the project with stakeholders for enhanced awareness and commitment, communication and outreach activities have been conducted. A communication strategy was developed to support conveying coordinated messages across diverse communication materials and advocating for joint efforts. Through close collaboration with the UNEP Communication Division, BCCC-SCRC and the GEF communication coordinators in UNEP, several communication products and activities were delivered. This includes the development of a campaign on "POPs-your worst friends forever" targeting the general public, which contains a series of videos and supporting factsheets and infographics, a social media posting strategy, a press release planned in September 2023, an interactive website, as well as an exhibition booth at the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS) in May 2023. The campaign and relevant communication materials were also shared during the regional final meetings of the four UNEP/GEF GMP2 projects, in April 2023 in Bangkok Thailand, and in June 2023 in Mexico City, Mexico. These communications materials are based on the POPs monitoring results of UNEP/GEF GMP project.

Is important to consider that:

1. The UNEP/GEF GMP project is almost the only source of data for developing countries, especially in the southern hemisphere. The human milk survey counted for over 90% of the data for the effectiveness evaluation. The air and water sampling results counted for more than 70% of data for 2016-2019 for developing countries.
2. Legacy POPs were still detected in all the project countries even in remote islands while the newly listed POPs were detected at concerning levels even in human milk. Results of PFOS in water from 22 developing countries shows that the Stockholm Convention goal of 50% reduction in ten years was achieved for PFOS by three countries (Kenya, Nigeria, and Antigua and Barbuda) and for PFOA by Antigua and Barbuda only. Continuous monitoring including potential sources of emissions is essential to measure the health risk and to advocate sustainable practices without introducing regrettable substitutes.
3. The usage of POPs monitoring results in national policy and decision-making is still weak in most developing countries. Through this project, some countries have taken the first step forward toward strengthening data interpretation and usage.



### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>							
National capacities for implementing the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) are strengthened, high quality data on the presence and transport of POPs are regenerated, 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	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	7	7 countries reported data on some POPs: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Uruguay	S
	# of regional roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring published.	0	NA	1	1	By 30 June 2023, 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. The regional roadmap was prepared, presented and discussed at the final regional meeting (Mexico – June 2023)	S
<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	11 national project implementation agreements signed (Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but these did not include breast milk activities)	S
	# of laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in the databank	0	NA	At least 8	10	The participant laboratories have submitted all the necessary information by answering a survey on training needs.	S
<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	10	11 of 11 countries have finished their monitoring POPs on air. 5 of 5 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on water.	S
	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	NA	At least 8	11	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). Face-to-face training in techniques for the analysis of complex POPs in plastic matrix was carried out for 11 project participants at the CSIC-Barcelona from May 15 to 19, 2023.	S



	# of sectoral reports developed in abiotic matrices	0	NA	2 (one on air; one on water)	2	MTM results on POPs in water. CSIC results on POPs in air. Sectoral reports are finished.	S
<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 LAC Region	# of countries that carried out sampling in biotic matrices	0	NA	At least 10	9	9 of 11 countries have finished the sampling for POPs monitoring on breast milk and they have sent their milk's pools to the reference laboratory. Brazil and Chile have signed the agreement but breast milk activities were not included.	S
	# of training report for analysis of biotic matrices	0	NA	At least 8	10	Training on breast milk analysis has been carried out in Antigua&Barbuda, Argentina, Colombia, Jamaica, Peru and Uruguay	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	NA	1	1	Report of the results of the 6th round of human milk survey with data from earlier rounds	S
<b>Outcome 4</b>							
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	0	NA	2	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.	0	NA		10	Standard Operation Procedures were developed and support was provided to all project countries to identify the list of matrices of national interest. Ten countries collected and submitted samples including dairy, egg, fish, meat, sediment, soil and others. Results generated in the expert laboratories were shared with countries. Mirror analyses were conducted in national laboratories where capacity exists (7 countries reported data on some POPs). Results generated by national laboratories were included at the project's 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 (Implementation Progress)

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
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**Under Comp 1**

<b>Output: Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the GRULAC Region</b>					
Activity 1: Key stakeholders sign legal documents to carry POPs monitoring activities for all 23 POPs in the region.	Jun-23	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 11 legal agreements signed Progress: Completed Agreements between the BCCC-SCRC and project's countries have been signed (11 countries). Brazil and Chile have signed the agreements but these Countries did not include breast milk activities. As the project was extended until June 2023, 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.	Dec-15	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Inception workshop organized Progress: Completed The inception workshop was held December 2nd to 4th, 2015. It was attended by 31 delegates from all members' countries, experts from Sweden, Spain and UN Environment Programme.	S
Activity 3: Update POPs laboratory databank with information on new laboratories, new POPs and new matrices.	Jun-23	80%	100%	Output indicator target: at least 8 laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in databank Progress: Completed Laboratory databank was updated in 2018. Up to now, a joint databank for labs analyzing POPs, mercury and lead was established. The capacity of the laboratories changes continuously and the responsibility lies in the country to update the information in the data bank.	S

**Under Comp 2**

<b>Output: Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the GRULAC 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.	May-20	100%	100%	Output indicator target: At least 10 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices Progress: Completed 11 countries have finished their POPs monitoring on air. The active air monitor was installed in Brazil, all countries were equipped with all needed materials.	S
Activity 5: Identify strategic sampling sites for water monitoring in the region and provide them sampling equipment and materials to make them operational.	Dec-18	100%	100%	Output indicator target: At least 10 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices Progress: Completed 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.	Jun-23	91%	100%	Output indicator target: Training provided to at least 8 laboratories Progress: Completed The SOP for analysis of POPs in abiotic matrices is ready in 3 languages (English, Spanish and French). Training for analyzing abiotic matrices have been done in 10 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). Face-to-face training in techniques for the analysis of complex POPs in plastic matrix was carried out for 11 project participants at the CSIC- Barcelona from May 15 to 19, 2023.	S

Activity 7: Analyses national samples for air and water and report high quality data for the region.	Jun-23	80%	100%	Output indicator target: Atleast 10 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices Progress: Completed Air and water samples collected have been sent to reference labs for analysis. The results of 23 POPs have been generated and shared with project countries. Data preparation was undertaken in order to report the results to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse. Sectoral reports were prepared and distributed to GRULAC countries. 7 countries reported data on some POPs with high quality: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Uruguay	S
Activity 8: Summarize results of analyses from the region in two distinctive sectoral reports, i.e. one for air and one for water.	Jun-23	60%	100%	Output indicator target: 2 technical report Progress: Completed Two sectoral reports were prepared one for air and one for water	S

#### Under Comp 3

<b>Output: Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in GRULAC 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.	Jun-17	100%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed 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.	Jun-23	91%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed All Countries have received their training in breast milk analysis, except Mexico because the laboratory was not operative to receive this training.	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.	Jun-23	82%	100%	Output indicator target: atleast 10 survey Progress: Completed 9 of 11 countries have finished their monitoring for POPs on breast milk. Brazil and Chile have signed an agreement with the BCCC-SCRC for GMP II execution but the agreement did not include 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.	Jun-23	50%	100%	Output indicator target: None Progress: Completed Analytical results of 23 mandatory POPs, as well as newly listed POPs and some candidate POPs, have been generated (from 9 countries, excluded Brazil and Chile), shared with project countries, and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse.	S

#### Under Comp 4

<b>Output 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 GRULAC Region</b>					
Activity 13: 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.	Jun-21	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 2 round of interlaboratory assessment Progress: Completed 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.	completed (June 2023 )	70%	100%	Output indicator target: upto 8 countris reported data for samples of major national interest Progress: Completed All countries have identified samples of major interest on POPs analysis. Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Barbados, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru 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. In 2023, all countries have sent plastic pellet samples to CSIC for POPs analysis. The execution of the GMP 2 project has detected POPs in all of the samples analyzed (breast milk, air, water and national samples). Many of the industrial POPs, like SCCP, PBDE, etc., were used in plastics as additives. With the increasing need to recycle and reuse plastics, the control of risks of cross-contamination and human and environmental exposure remains a challenge, so in the execution time of the GMP 2 project, additional sampling and analysis of POPs have been carried out focusing on plastics for recycling purpose (plastic pellets).	S
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**Under Comp 5**

<b>Output 5: Securing conditions for sustainable POPs monitoring</b>					
Activity 15: Develop conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations from GMP phase 2 for future monitoring plan.	Jun-22	100%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed Steering committee, expert and stakeholder meetings have been organized to discuss findings and key messages from the project, lessons learned and recommendations for future monitoring of POPs. These issues were presented and discussed at the final regional meeting (Mexico – June 2023). All countries have sent their national reports including conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations for future monitoring plan.	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.	Jun-23	40%	100%	Output indicator target: 1 regional report Progress: Ongoing The regional report was prepared and distributed to the GRULAC countries to check and complete the missing data.	S
Activity 17: Develop a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring in the Latin American and Caribbean region.	Jun-23	70%	100%	Output indicator target: 1 roadmap and inptus from countries: Progress: Ongoing By June 30, 2023, 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. The regional roadmap was prepared, presented and discussed at the final regional meeting (Mexico – June 2023). The document is pending UNEP publication review committee's approval for publication. The roadmap also included a guidance on the strategy, key elements and implementation for sustainable national POPs monitoring program, which was pilot tested in Ecuador and Mexico.	S

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



Consolidated project risk							M	L	L	L		
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**4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks**

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period		Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
				What	When	By whom

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.



## 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. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	
Components and cost	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Yes
Financial management	
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor project objective change	
Safeguards	
Risk analysis	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	
Co-financing	
Location of project activity	
Other	

Minor amendments
"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. The aforementioned amendment includes a budget revision to allocate more funds to strengthen analytical capacity and data management, reporting and communication capacity.  An extension of the agreements has been granted at no additional cost to the relevant countries to make up for the lost time."

### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/ Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument - BCCC/SCRC		2-Jun-15	2-Jun-15	31-Mar-20	Programme Cooperation Agreement with BCCC/SCRC Latin America and the Caribbean
Amendment 1	Extension	23-Jun-20	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-21	Extension at no additional cost
Amendment 2	Extension	26-Jul-21	26-Jul-21	30-Jun-22	Extension and reduction in budget
Amendment 3	Extension	16-May-22	24-May-22	30-Jun-23	Extension and budget/workplan revision
Original Legal Instrument - UNEP KRM		14-May-19	14-May-19	30-Jun-21	Internal Agreement with UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit
Additional Internal Agreement - UNEP KRM		29-Sep-21	29-Sep-21	30-Jun-22	New Internal Agreement with UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit
Amendment 1	Extension	25-May-22	25-May-22	30-Jun-23	Extension at no additional cost

## 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 as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames \(http://www.geonames.org/\)](http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the [Geocoding User Guide](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) by clicking [here \(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
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]