GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10119	**Umoja WBS:**SB-019907
SMA IPMR ID:112093	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000767
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10119.SAICM MSP	
Project Title: Global best practices on emerging chemical policy issues of concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	19
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Global
Region:	
Countries:	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	$ 999,050.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 3,414,683.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-03-09
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-05-06
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2022-11-22
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2023-06-07
Date of First Disbursement:	2022-12-29
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	$ 531,740.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 360,727.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2024-12-31
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-04-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-04-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-04-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-09-30

1.2 Project Description

The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the GEF Implementing Agency, and World Health Organization (WHO) and UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit (K&R-Unit) as the Executing Agencies.

The project objective is to accelerate measures to regulate SAICM Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) contributing to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda. This objective will be achieved by following two components:

Component 1: This component addresses the lack of evidence and policy, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, on emerging pollutants.

Output 1.1: Global toolkit on pharmaceutical residues in the environment developed: This output addresses the limited policy development on environmental control and safe waste management of pharmaceuticals and antimicrobials, by developing and updating global guidance on improving the control of Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs) emissions during the key lifecycle stages of medicines, including during manufacture and disposal of medicines. The global toolkit will be developed by WHO and UNEP with consultation and input from countries that have developed a National Action Plan on AMR and are implementing projects funded by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and with relevant stakeholders e.g. the Global Leaders Group on AMR. The toolkit will be based around following four distinct modules that address the full lifecycle of medicines and pharmaceutical products:

(a) Disposal of Medicines (WHO): This module will address the lack of policy in developing and LMIC to control EPPP sources from unused pharmaceuticals, and develop a Guidance on Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities.

(b) Wastewater from Manufacturing (WHO): This module will provide a policy tool/Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics to drive improvements in wastewater treatment facilities. The focus will be on manufacturing effluents rather than municipal water since these are likely to be ‘hotspots’

resulting in high environmental concentrations; and also because regulators have an immediate potential mechanism in the form of maximum discharge levels via environmental permitting regimes, which are routinely applied for other pollutants but are less common for pharmaceutical residues.

(c) Life Cycle Assessment expert report (UNEP): This module will propose a systematic life cycle-based approach to assess the environmental impacts of medicines through their life cycle and prioritise risk reduction interventions accordingly.

(d) Disposal Options for Pharmaceutical Waste expert report (UNEP): This module will primarily address the lack of coordinated approaches between health and environment sectors in many countries.

Output 1.2 EPPP and EDC emissions pathways from manufacturing and wastewater are prioritized: This output addresses the lack of field data on concentrations of pharmaceuticals, including some EDCs, particularly for LMICs, and the lack of adequate wastewater treatments especially from manufacturing facilities. Existing data will be compiled and evidence will be provided to develop an action plan on addressing releases of these emerging pollutants. The following specific activities will be completed under this output:

Life cycle assessment to identify hotspots in the lifecycle of medicines/ EPPP/ antimicrobials. The manufacturing process will be assessed to identify key points where emissions may not be controlled and suggest priority intervention points to immediately reduce these. Working in conjunction with different stakeholders, including private sector initiatives on manufacturing processes, UNEP will provide tailored recommendations both to manufacturers and regulatory authorities on reducing emissions in pharmaceutical manufacturing wastewater.

Engagement of policy makers in LMIC to share data on pharmaceutical monitoring and disseminate results from project, including development of infographics and other media knowledge products. This activity will be coordinated between WHO and UNEP-KRU, and aims to integrate the project results into national national AMR plans, and other relevant national environmental, industrial and development strategies.

Component 2: his component will focus on Monitoring and Evaluation - to ensure the project progress is regularly reported and knowledge is shared with relevant stakeholders.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	World Health Organization (WHO)

names of Other Project Partners	UNEP K&R-Unit: Stéphanie Laruelle
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Neha Dharmshaktu
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Bruce Gordon
Project Manager	Kate Medlicott
Finance Manager	Ramatu Salahu
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	N/A
PoW Indicator(s):	• Pollution: (ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support • Pollution: (iii)Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	N/A
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 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

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value			
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste		5	5	WHO - guidance is being finalised of both outputs. Once guidance finalised and dissemination (second half of project cycle), targets will be worked towards.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		500	500	WHO - guidance is being finalised of both outputs. Once guidance finalised and dissemination (second half of project cycle), targets will be worked towards.

	Targets - Expected Value			
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**
9.5- Low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities	130	130	130	WHO - guidance is being finalised of both outputs. Once guidance finalised and dissemination (second half of project cycle), targets will be worked towards.

Implementation Status 2024: 1st PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

This is the first PIR since the inception and first project steering committee (PSC) meeting on 7 June 2023. The project has held 2 PSC meetings so far, first one in-person in June 2023 and the second one virtually in June 2024.

Under Component 1, for WHO's part, all progress on guidance documents for the Global Toolkit is ahead of schedule with the “Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics” due to be published in August 2024. In preparation of the document, three expert group meetings were run to review and

inform the document. A public consultation was run over December 2023-January 2024 to seek written comments from the public on the draft. Adaptations were made to the Guidance document and a public consultation meeting was held to report adaptations and response to public consultation. The expert group was provided written opportunity to provide final comment before internal WHO sign off and publication. The guidance document is likely to be referenced in the upcoming UNGA High Level Declaration on AMR. Widespread dissemination through a launch of this document and SAICM Secretariat is covered under this grant. The second part is the development of a document on the “Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities”. A scoping review of government policies and emergency processes was conducted October-December 2023. Technical group was established in March 2024. Zero draft document was shared with the technical group in April 2024. Coordination has continued with UNEP to align relevant components of the guidance with their complimentary efforts.

For UNEP K&R-Unit's part of the component, recruitment process of pharmaceutical waste expert has been conducted, and consultant onboarded. The expert supported the delivery of UNEP-led activities related to pharmaceutical waste management under the project and provided technical inputs to WHO-led outputs (including WHO “Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics” and “Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities”).

Further, desk review of literature/background information as well as of guidance/best practices in the management of wastes from pharmaceuticals has been carried out. Work on development of case studies on pharmaceutical waste management and supplemental guidance has been initiated including liaising with focal points and key stakeholders and development of concept note/survey for information collection. Draft outline has been developed for the written deliverable.

Recruitment process of pharmaceutical lifecycle expert has been conducted, and consultant onboarded. The expert supported the delivery of UNEP-led activities related to pharmaceutical lifecycles under the project and provided technical inputs to WHO-led outputs (including WHO “Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics”). The expert conducted desk review of relevant literature/background information on methodologies/hotspots analysis applicable to pharmaceutical pollutants.

Planning for online and in-person meetings of expert group on mapping of EPPPs hotspots and priority intervention points to be held in Q3/Q4 2024 has been initiated, including identification of possible experts to be part of the expert group. A draft outline of the guidance for the mapping of hotspots and priority intervention points along the lifecycle of pharmaceuticals with respect to pharmaceuticals residues in the environment has been prepared. Additionally, collection and desk review of relevant available data/information on monitoring and analysis of releases of pharmaceutical residues (including databases, scientific papers, IGOs reports and manufacturers reports) as well as country data has been carried out and draft outline of report on identified key hotspots/major pathways of pharmaceutical residues as well as priority intervention points, and recommendations to support action, tailored to manufacturers and regulatory authorities on reducing releases of pharmaceutical residues has been developed.

Under Component 2 on Monitoring and Evaluation, during the reporting period, the Executing Agencies timely submitted their quarterly progress and expenditure reports to the Implementing Agency (IA) as per approved templates. Overall, the EAs are coordinating with various stakeholders for effective execution of the components, which are on track.

Regarding the financial progress during reporting period, the project has reported expenditure of 68% ($236,677 out of available 347,211). The project will initiate mid-term review in Q3/Q4 of 2024.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 3,414,683
Actual to date:	1,159,682
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Reported actual co-financing for WHO is 1,036,926 USD and for UNEP K&R-Unit is 122,756 USD, which covers the reporting period till 30 June 2024. The contribution towards the co-financing is ongoing with funds mapped to support key personnel involved in the project to ensure optimal service delivery of project objectives. With a huge reliance on Voluntary Contributions (VC), the current global economic and political situation has somewhat impacted some donor interests, resulting in reduced funding capacity. Nevertheless, efforts remain ongoing to build new relationships for future funding that include strategic partnerships and collaboration to create more resource mobilization opportunities.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-06-12
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The inception and first project steering committee (PSC) meeting was convened in Geneva on 7 June 2023. Since then, one PSC meeting has been held virtually on 12 June 2024. The inception workshop and PSC meetings were attended by representatives of UNEP GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit, WHO, UNEP K&R-Unit, OECD, and project technical experts. The PSC meetings discussed the progress made in the past year, the annual work plan and budget, and recommendations for the next actions. The project outputs have engaged stakeholders in the development and consultation processes (e.g. in technical advisory groups and public consultation). UNEP K&R-Unit is planning for online and in-person meetings to be held in Q3/Q4 2024 including identification of

	possible experts to be part of the expert group. The Expert Advisory Group for the “Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics” included representatives from UN Agencies, academia, non-government organizations, regulators and auditors. The public consultation responders included representatives from industry, academia, UN agencies, auditors, country institutions and procurers. The Technical Group for “Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities” development includes representatives from WHO IPC, medicines, emergencies, UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, CDC, USAID, ISWA, MSF.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Within the formation and make-up of technical advisory and expert groups for the project, gender balance has been considered and applied. The Technical Group for "Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities" includes 14 men and 24 women currently. The Expert Advisory Group for "Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for manufacturing of antibiotics" included 11 women and 12 men. Furthermore, for Output 1.1 under Component 1, consideration has been given to gender-specific prescribing practices and the influence this may have on safe disposal practices. In addition, the frontline workforce is predominantly women and consideration of this is also being applied to the development of relevant guidance.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** No **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?**
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions**

	were taken? None during this reporting period.
Environmental and social safeguards management	As above - none during this reporting period.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Initial consideration of type of knowledge products to be developed. To raise awareness and engage policy makers in particular from environment authorities, a side event was organized in June 2024 in cooperation with the Geneva Environment Network in the context of the 14th meeting of the Basel Convention Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG-14) entitled “Pharmaceutical waste: practices and challenges in ensuring their environmentally sound management”. The event featured experiences from selected countries, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and other relevant stakeholders. As the guidance on the management of waste and wastewater for antibiotic manufacturing is finalised, a series of materials and webinars are being planned for initial launch and preliminary dissemination activities.
Main learning during the period	No specific knowledge products produced in this reporting period. Further learning will be shared in the next reporting period when guidance documents have been finalised and disseminated.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	No stories to be shared for this reporting period.

3 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	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: Measures to regulate SAICM Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) accelerated and contributing to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda	No. of countries reporting new legislation, policies or action plan concerning emerging priority chemicals (EDC and EPPP)	0	0	5	0	While the target hasn't progressed during this reporting period, development of relevant guidance documents for this project are occurring ahead of planned schedule. Dissemination of these products, including potential reference included in UN High-Level AMR Declaration, will contribute to this milestone.	S
Outcome 1. Global policy guidance on EPPP emissions available for Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs).	No. of beneficiaries using the published guidance to develop national actions.	0	130	130	0	As above - while no progress has been made on this milestone to date, outputs are likely to be completed ahead of schedule and progress made on this milestone during the next reporting period.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Emerging scientific issues (Environmentally	Output 1.1: Global toolkit on pharmaceutical residues (EPPPs) in the environment developed (managed by WHO)	2025-06-30	N/A	60%	Progress is ahead of schedule for this milestone. The “Guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants [EPPPs] and Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals [EDCs]					manufacturing of antibiotics" is due to be published in August 2024. In preparation of the document, three expert group meetings were held to review and inform the document. A public consultation was run over December 2023-January 2024 to seek written comments from the public on the draft. Adaptations were made to the Guidance document and a public consultation meeting was held to report adaptations and response to public consultation. The expert group were provided written opportunity for final comment before internal WHO sign off. The second part is the development of a document on the "Safe Management of Pharmaceutical Waste from Healthcare Facilities". A scoping review of government policies and emergency processes was conducted during October-December 2023. Technical group was established in March 2024. Zero draft document was shared with the technical group in April 2024. Coordination has continued with UNEP to align relevant components of the guidance with their complimentary efforts.	
1 Emerging scientific issues	Output 1.2: EPPP and EDC emissions pathways from manufacturing and wastewater are prioritized (managed by UNEP)	2025-12-31	NA	35	Conducted collection and desk review of relevant available data / information on	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
(Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants [EPPPs] and Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals [EDCs]					monitoring and analysis of releases of pharmaceutical residues (including databases, scientific papers, IGOs reports and manufacturers reports) as well as country data. Draft outline of report on identified key hotspots / major pathways of pharmaceutical residues as well as priority intervention points, and recommendations to support action, tailored to manufacturers and regulatory authorities on reducing releases of pharmaceutical residues prepared.	
2 Monitoring and Evaluation	Output 2.1 Quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports monitoring status of project execution	2025-11-30	N/A	50%	Reports have been submitted as planned to date.	S
2 Monitoring and Evaluation	Output 2.2 Midterm and Terminal evaluations of project impacts shared with SAICM stakeholders	2027-04-30	NA	0	The project is on schedule and the MTR and TE will be completed by December 2024 and April 2027, respectively.	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Governments supportive. but lack adequate resources to be engaged	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Lack of consensus on technical methodologies and definitions of EPIs	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	L					L	↓	Lower rating than previous as consensus thus far progressed well.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Technical assessments on EDCs and EPPPs cannot be completed within project timeframe	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	L					L	↓	Lower rating as progress currently ahead of schedule.
Evidence on concentrations of EPIs in the environment cannot be expressed as impacts on health and environment. and therefore support for policy action is limited	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	M					M	=	As previous
Technical capacity (staff and laboratories) do not exist in the project countries for EPI analysis or cannot be accessed within the available budget	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	M					M	=	As previous
Lack of coordinated actions by IOMC partners	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	M					M	=	As previous
Lack of stakeholder. community and NGO interest in the project	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Competing interests prevent countries in engaging in work on HHPs. EDCs. and EPPPs	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Shift in political priorities	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Increase in untreated wastewater and the reuse of wastewater due to extreme weather conditions	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Increased runoff of chemicals into surface water due to more extreme weather conditions	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Infrastructure damage due to more extreme weather events	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Increase in use of pharmaceuticals due to increase in vector-borne diseases	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Travel restrictions	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	L					L	↓	COVID-19 likely travel restrictions is

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										low.
Increased generation of emissions from pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities	Output 1.1 and 1.2	L	L					L	=	As previous
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities and impacts to countries' economies	Output 1.1 and 1.2	M	H					H	↑	Indirect risks and decreased resilience from the COVID-19 pandemic include decreased local support due to shifted priorities and impacts to countries' economies, which increases the risk of adoption of guidance documents by countries. Post-COVID-19 pandemic, Governments have had to prioritise strengthening their COVID-19 resilience over other management issues, including chemicals and waste management
		L	L					L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Evidence on concentrations of EPIs in the environment cannot be expressed as impacts on health and	NA	Expert group with relevant stakeholders convened and public consultation held where necessary to build	Expert group input. Public consultation. Multisector technical groups formed and used to build expert	Periodically throughout reporting period.	All groups and consultation led by WHO.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
environment. and therefore support for policy action is limited		consensus before finalizing guidance.	consensus on guidance documents.		
Technical capacity (staff and laboratories) do not exist in the project countries for EPI analysis or cannot be accessed within the available budget	NA	WHO guidance documents are global in development so this risk is not applicable in this reporting period.			
Lack of coordinated actions by IOMC partners	NA	Project steering group meetings held to involve relevant stakeholders and seek input.	Project steering group	June 2024	Led by WHO.
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities and impacts to countries' economies	NA	WHO guidance documents are global in development so this risks not applicable in this reporting period.			

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.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

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:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

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 or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
N/A					

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

Not relevant as this is a global project.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]