

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID

4886

Umoja No:

SB-000690.32

Project Title

Continuing regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region

Duration months

Planned

Extension

48

30-Jun-23 (48)

GEF financing amount

USD 4,208,000

Co-financing amount

USD 10,190,200

Division(s) Implementing the project

Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch

Date of CEO Endorsement

15-Dec-14

Name of co-implementing Agency

-

Start of Implementation

18-Mar-15

Executing Agency(ies)

UNEP Chemicals Branch, Knowledge & Risk Unit

Date of first disbursement

1-Jul-15

Names of Other Project Partners

MTM-Research Center School of Science and Technology, Oerebro University (MTM-Orebro), Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit (Netherlands), Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA, UN Environment/WHO Reference Laboratory for Human Milk), Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Capacity Building and Transfer of Technology hosted by Uruguay (BCCC-SCRC-LATU), Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, World Health Organization (WHO)

Total disbursement as of 30 June

USD 4,138,000

Project Type

FSP

Total expenditure as of 30 June

USD 3,291,584.10

Project Scope

Regional

Expected Mid-Term Date

31-Dec-18

Region (delete as appropriate)

Africa

Completion Date

Planned

31-Dec-21

Countries

Regional (DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia)

Revised

31-Dec-22

Programme of Work

Chemicals and Pollution Action

Expected Terminal Evaluation Date

30-Jun-23

GEF Focal Area(s)

Chemicals and Waste

Expected Financial Closure Date

30-Jun-23

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

N/A

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

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the African Region

The project has five components: 1. Securing conditions for successful project implementation; 2. Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core abiotic matrices (air and water); 3. Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core biotic matrices (human milk); 4. Assessment of existing analytical capacities and reinforcement of national POPs monitoring; 5. Securing conditions for sustainable POPs monitoring.

The executing agency is UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch. Partners of this project include MTM-Research Center School of Science and Technology, Oerebro University (MTM-Oerebro), Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit (Netherlands), Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA, UN Environment/WHO Reference Laboratory for Human Milk), Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Capacity Building and Transfer of Technology hosted by Uruguay (BCCC-SCRC-LATU), World Health Organization (WHO), Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and 15 project countries in the Africa Region.

1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO Agreement)	15-Dec-14	
Amendment 1	18-Mar-15	
Amendment 2	20-Jun-19	Revised budget and project workplan
Amendment 3	30-Jun-21	Revised budget and project workplan
	22-Apr-22	Revised budget and project workplan

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW

UNEP Subprogramme(s)

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

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

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 a GEF - 5 Project)

N/A (This is a 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	S	S	L
FY 2021	6th	S	S	L
FY 2020	5th	S	S	M
FY 2019	4th	MS	MS	L
FY 2018	3rd	MS	MS	L
FY 2017	2nd	S	MS	L
FY 2016	1st	S	MS	M
FY 2015				

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

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:

1. POPs monitoring in core matrices was completed as planned. Results of POPs in air and human milk have been generated for 15 project countries in the Africa 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 6 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.
2. POPs monitoring in matrices of national interest was completed. Eleven project countries collected and submitted 105 samples including dairy, 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.
3. National, regional and sectoral reports are being drafted to summarize the outputs and outcomes of the project. 12 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.
4. 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. The special issue includes over 15 articles from project countries and partner institutes.
5. To strengthen analytical capacity, the project scheduled 11 trainings in national laboratories with certain existing capacity. 10 out of the 11 planned trainings were conducted with participants from 11 project countries attend the trainings. This has exceeded the project targets. Due to the COVID-19 lockdown and the suspension of international travels, the training for Egypt could not be delivered.
6. Five countries that have leftover funds from completed activities have proposed additional activities to further strengthen national POPs monitoring capacity, enhance awareness among key stakeholders and use POPs monitoring results in national context. UNEP has been in close communication with the partner countries to provide substantive support.
7. The 4th interlaboratory assessment has concluded with 147 laboratories from all UN regions registered and 117 laboratories reported results. The final report of the 4th interlaboratory assessment has been published online <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/persistent-organic-pollutants/pops-interlaboratory>. The final workshop was held virtually on 21-22 July 2021.
8. To present and explain the analytical results generated under the project, following the regional workshops organized in 2021 on POPs monitoring results in air and water, virtual regional workshops for Analytical Results of POPs in Human Milk and National Samples and Preparation of Project Final Reports were organized on 23-25 November 2021.
9. Administrative support has been continuously provided to partners and countries for the smooth and successful 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. Project steering committee meeting was organized virtually on 26 October 2021 to share the project progress and plan for next steps towards successful completion of the project. Following the conclusions of the Brisbane stakeholder consultation meeting (December 2019) as well as the remaining fundings, a project extension was processed in March 2022 to revise the project duration and budget allocation to facilitate completion of remaining activities as well as delivery of additional activities to further strengthen national and regional capacities for sustainable monitoring of POPs, including for example capacity building to use POPs monitoring results for national decision making, and holistic data and knowledge sharing via digital tools such as dashboards and UNEP's World Environment Situation Room.
10. Following the project extension, discussions were held with partners and stakeholders and progress was made to advance the additional activities. To support sustainable monitoring of POPs, an expert consultation meeting on Final Results of the UNEP/GEF GMP POPs Projects in the Africa, Asia, Pacific and GRULAC Regions was held on 5-6 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland, back-to-back with the BRS COP10. The meeting identified key findings and gaps in data generation and capacities based on the outcomes of the projects, which provided fundamental facts for communication campaigns and for the implementation of activities that further strengthening sustainable monitoring of POPs.
11. To share the findings of the project with stakeholders for enhanced awareness and commitment, a communication strategy was drafted to guide the development and dissemination of communication materials. Conversations have been held UNEP Communication Division and the GEF communication coordinators in UNEP with workplans developed to integrate POPs monitoring key findings into UNEP's flagship campaigns namely BeatPollution, CleanSea and Clean Air Blue Sky.

The first set of social media content developed for CleanSea was posted at <https://www.instagram.com/p/CgFu4yUMD19/> which attracted more than 10,000 likes on social media, far above the average results of UNEP's posts. A number of videos, infographics and factsheets are being prepared for targeted audience groups. UNEP also presented in the virtual media training hosted by the BRS Secretariat on 27-28 April 2022—which aimed to raise awareness for the upcoming BRS COP10—and used the findings of the UNEP/GEF POPs GMP project as examples to show the importance of sound management and sustainable monitoring of POPs. With the media training received good feedbacks from participants, UNEP was invited by the UNDP project Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Industrial and Hazardous Waste Sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina to virtually give presentations in their media and stakeholder trainings on 27-28 June 2022.

12. To strengthen collaboration and linkages with broader stakeholders and networks, a number of workshops, events and outreach activities were organized or attended during this fiscal year. A presentation was given at the side event “Virtual Side Event SC COP10: Tracing POPs in the environment strategic partnerships, knowledge management and capacity building at the global scale” on Outcome of the UNEP/GEF POPs GMPII Projects in the Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands and Latin America and the Caribbean Regions on 28 July 2021 during the Stockholm Convention COP10 online section. UNEP also virtually participated in the 14th Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in East Asian Countries hosted by POPsEA Japan and gave a presentation on the present status of the UNEP/GEF GMP projects on 3 March 2022. In addition, UNEP participated as observer in the 1st Effectiveness Evaluation meeting on 12-14 April 2022 and will participate in the Stockholm Convention GMP Global Coordination Group meeting on 30-31 October 2022, back-to-back with the 2nd Effectiveness Evaluation Committee meeting on 1-4 November 2022. To strengthen data usage for national policy making such as NIPs updating and reporting, collaborations were established and a side event “From data to action: informed decision-making for Stockholm Convention implementation” organized on 7 June 2022 during the BRS COP 10 in Geneva, Switzerland.

13. Taking into consideration the lifting of COVID-19 concerns globally and the possibility of relaxing restrictions on international travels, the final meeting of the project is tentatively planned to be held in Q1 2023.

Overall, project countries and partners are in good collaboration on the implementation of the remaining activities of the project. UNEP is in close cooperation with the African countries and other partners towards the successful completion of the project.

EA need to work closely with the project partners/countries to achieve the required co-financing.

2.4 Co-finance

EA:Planned Co-finance

USD 10,190,200

EA: Actual to date:

USD 6,311,888

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

Countries and partner institutes have contributed significant amount of co-finance towards implementation of the project, including investment in lab equipment and consumables, and personnel support such as technical staff and administrative support. Some countries such as Morocco and Nigeria also mobilized further investment on obtaining lab analytical instruments to improve national capacity for data generation. However, a lack of regular financial support is reported frequently by partner countries and institutes, which may impact the sustainability of POPs monitoring.

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 assists in matters related to this core matrix.
- 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.
- 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.
- Participating countries from the Africa Region have provide significant inputs to the project through the establishment and maintenance of the air and water monitoring networks; collecting human milk samples and matrices of national interest; conducting analysis in national laboratories; conducting additional activities to communicate and use POPs monitoring results for national decision making; preparing national reports. This will further contribute to Stockholm Convention and its effectiveness evaluation.
- 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 flagship campaigns such as BeatPollution and CleanSea, and the participation and organization of workshops and side events around the BRS COPs.

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 uptaking.
- 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 UNEP/GEF POPs GMP project 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 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. 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. A dashboard was developed to present and visualize the POPs monitoring results in a user-oriented manner. Progress was also made to integrate the POPs monitoring results in UNEP's World Environment Situation Room to facilitate broader usage of the results.

Besides, various capacity building activities have been delivered under the 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>. 10 training has been provided to national laboratories in project countries on the analysis of POPs. 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>.

2.9. Stories

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

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 data for the effectiveness evaluation. The water PFAS monitoring generated baseline information in 22 countries. Air monitoring collaborated with regional monitoring networks and filled in the data gap for many developing countries.
2. In addition to analyzing the requested 23 POPs listed as of Stockholm Convention COP6, the project also extended the analysis to the seven new POPs added since COP6-9, which provided the first set of data on these POPs in the environment and in humans for developing countries. With new POPs detected in remote areas and in developing countries which do not produce or use these chemicals, reconsideration is needed regarding the production and usage of chemicals with potential characteristics of POPs.
3. Some pesticides banned since 2004 are still detected at elevated levels in air in several countries.
4. Globally declining trends were detected for all POPs. However, it is still far from enough to tell that human and the environment are safe from POPs. 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. Extrapolation to ten years may imply that 12 more countries could achieve for PFOS but only seven countries for PFOA (Baabish et al. 2021: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2021.129612>).
5. About 60% of total load of POPs analyzed in human milk in Africa comes from pesticides and 40% from industrial POPs.
6. These findings of the project indicate that:
 - a) High quality data, information and knowledge remain a key pillar for assessment and decision making.
 - b) It is essential to continue investing in generation of critical data to support The Stockholm Convention Effectiveness Evaluation.
 - c) Prevention of regrettable substitutions is essential to avoid continuous additions of new POPs.
 - d) Understanding of data is key for effective actions to implement the Stockholm Convention at national level.
 - e) Knowledge generated on POPs is critical to address other global challenges/agendas such as plastics, air pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss.

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
Objective						
National capacities for implementing the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) are strengthened, high quality data on the presence and transport of POPs are regenerated, and conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs are in place in the African Region	# of countries capable to undertake sampling in the core and other matrices for POPs analysis	0	15	15	All the 15 project countries have completed the sampling of core matrices and matrices of national interest as planned.	S
	# of countries with reported data on 23 POPs;	0	12	12	Samples from 15 countries have been analyzed with results on 23 POPs as well as newly listed or voluntary POPs generated by the expert labs.	S
	# of regional roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring published.	0	1	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.	S
Outcome 1						
Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the African	# of national project implementation agreements signed	0	15	15	15 countries have signed legal agreements with UNEP	S
	# of laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in the databank	0	8	8	The databank has been updated with 116 labs registered from all UN regions including those from the project countries.	S
Outcome 2						
Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the African Region	# of countries that carried out sampling in abiotic matrices	0	12	12	15 countries have completed sampling of abiotic matrices	S
	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	8	8	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Ten trainings have been delivered with participants from 11 countries joined.	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in abiotic matrices	0	0	2	Sectoral reports are being prepared	S
Outcome 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	12	12	15 countries have completed the sampling of biota matrices	S
	# of training report for analysis of biotic matrices	0	8	8	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Ten trainings have been delivered with participants from 11 countries joined.	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	0	1	A report is being developed to summarize the results and outcomes of analysis of biotic matrices	S
Outcome 4						
Assessment report of existing analytical capacities prepared and report on POPs analysis undertaken in sam-ples of national priority (other than core	# of rounds for interlaboratory assessments held	0	0	2	Two rounds of interlaboratory assessments have been held with final reports published online	S
	# of countries having high quality data reported for samples of major national interest.	0	0	up to 10	Standard Operation Procedures were developed and support were provided to all project countries to identify	S
Outcome 5						
Assessment reports contributing to regional report for the GMP undertaken, and a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring developed for the African region	# of assessments on POPs presence in the region and its capacity to analyse them	0	0	2	Progress has been made to develop the reports.	S
	# of regional roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring in the region, with strategy for implementation, milestones and timetable in a regional roadmap	0	0	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.	S

# of countries providing inputs to develop conclusions and lessons learned on GMP phase 2, as well as recommendations and future plans	0	0	15	Twelve countries have submitted draft national reports including a chapter on future plans. Reports are being prepared by the other 3 project countries.	MS
--	---	---	----	--	----

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
Under Comp 1 Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the African Region					
Activity 1.1: Key stakeholders sign legal documents to carry out activities	30.04.2020	100%	100%	All partners have signed legal agreements with UNEP. Extension of Agreement has been granted to partner countries to compensate the time loss due to COVID-19.	S
Activity 1.2: Organise inception workshop, with project workplan and budget assigned.	31.05.2016	100%	100%	Inception workshop took place in 2016, with project launched and workplan and budget assigned.	S
Activity 1.3: Update POPs laboratory databank.	30.04.2020	100%	100%	included. It is available online at	S
Under Comp 2 Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the African Region					
Activity 2.1: Identify sampling sites for air monitoring and make them operational.	30.11.2017	100%	100%	With guidance document provided by UNEP, sampling sites for air monitoring have been identified in all project countries. Air monitoring has been undertaken in all project countries	S
Activity 2.2: Identify sampling sites for water monitoring and make them operational.	30.11.2018	100%	100%	With guidance document provided by UNEP, sampling sites for water monitoring have been identified in the countries assigned to undertake water monitoring. Monitoring activities have been undertaken in those project countries	S
Activity 2.3: Make national laboratories operational for undertaking analysis of abiotic matrices.	30.08.2018	100%	100%	National analytical capacity screening has been conducted at the beginning of the project. National labs with existing capacity have been assigned to analyse	S
Activity 2.4: Analyse national samples for air and water, and report high quality data.	30.08.2019	100%	100%	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 2.5: Summarize results of analysis in two distinctive sectoral reports.	30.06.2023	30%	60%	Sectoral reports are being prepared	MS
Under Comp 3 Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the African Region					
Activity 3.1: Make countries in the region capable to undertake sampling of human milk for the 6th round of UNEP/WHO survey.	30.11.2017	100%	100%	Standard Operating Procedures and video tutorials have been provided to guide the implantation of human milk survey. National coordinator for human milk survey were nominated by each project country. Additional support have been provided to countries to obtain ethical clearance	S
Activity 3.2: Make national laboratories operational for undertaking analysis of human milk samples.	28.02.2018	100%	100%	National laboratory capacity screening have been conducted to identify labs that can analyse human milk samples.	S
Activity 3.3: Implement the 6th round of human milk survey.	28.02.2018	100%	100%	All project countries have received sampling materials. All fifteen countries have completed the human milk survey.	S
Activity 3.4: Compare results from earlier rounds, and report them to the GMP.	31.03.2021	100%	100%	Analytical results of 23 mandatory POPs, as well as newly listed POPs and some candidate POPs, have been generated, shared with project countries, and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse.	S
Under Comp 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 African Region					
Activity 4.1: Undertake two rounds of the global interlaboratory assessment	31.08.2020	100%	100%	Two rounds of interlaboratory assessment were held in 2016-2017 with 175 registrations and in 2018-2019 with 147 registrations. Final reports were prepared and published online.	S
Activity 4.2: Identify and analyse samples of major national interest.	30.06.2021	100%	100%	Standard Operation Procedures were developed and support were provided to all project countries to identify the list of matrices of national interest. Eleven countries collected and submitted 105 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
Under Comp 5 Assessment reports contributing to regional report for the GMP undertaken, and a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring developed for the African region					

Activity 5.1: Develop conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations from GMP2 for future monitoring plan.	30.06.2022	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 5.2: Prepare a state of the art report to picture the present situation of POPs in the region's environment and humans.	30.06.2023	50%	80%	Twelve countries have submitted draft national reports including a chapter on future plans. Reports are being prepared by the other 3 project countries. A regional report was drafted with comments collected from project countries.	MS
Activity 5.3: Develop a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring.	30.06.2023	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).

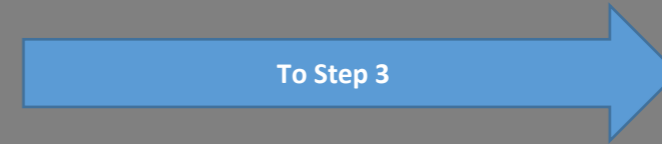


Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status: PIR 6											
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	Justification
1. Logistical risks inherent to a programme involving fifteen countries.		N/A					M	L	L	↓	Most of the planned activities have been completed. Some delays occurred in countries due to COVID-19. UNEP is in close contact with the countries to compensate the time loss.
2. Delay in the collection of samples especially related to ethical issues in relation to human milk samples at national level							M	L	L	↓	Sampling activities have been completed
3. Inability to conduct satisfactory laboratory work.		N/A					M	M	L	↓	Analysis of POPs has finished.
4. COVID-19 pandemic impacts: Significant delays have occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as analysis of samples in the expert and national laboratories, which consequently caused delays on reporting data to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse, and on the preparation of national, regional and sectoral reports. Delays also occurred on administrative work including issuing financial report and shipment of samples. In addition, due to the high risk and strict regulations on international travels, planned meetings, namely the final result workshop of the 4th interlaboratory assessment and the project final meeting, cannot be held face-to-face.							M	M	M	=	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. UNEP is working closely with project partners to compensate the time loss. However, with cases increasing again, it is difficult to foresee no further difficulties would occur in the near future.
5. Due to uncertainty for international travel, the final meeting of the project may not be able to be held in person								M	L	↓	Some meetings successfully organized in person this year (e.g. BRS COP) have provided positive signal. However, restrictions for international travel still exist. The final meeting of the project is tentatively scheduled to be February 2023 under the assumption that COVID-19 would probably end soon and restrictions for international travel can be lifted.
6. Difficulties in achieving planned co-financing targets.									M	NA	This is identified as new risk during the PIR. Countries find it difficult to understand the aspects of co-financing and it leads to lack of co-finance reporting.
Consolidated project risk		-					M	L	L	=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

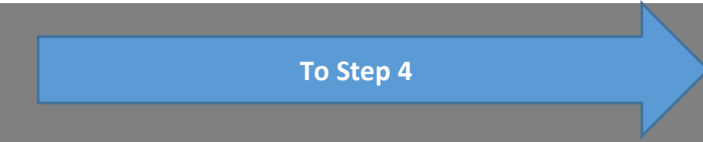
List
H
S
M
L
Not
Applicable

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 (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
COVID-19 pandemic impacts: Significant delays have occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as analysis of samples in the expert and national laboratories, which consequently caused delays on reporting data to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse, and on the preparation of national, regional and sectoral reports. Delays also occurred on administrative work including issuing financial report and shipment of samples. In addition, due to the high risk and strict regulations on international travels, planned meetings, namely the final result workshop of the 4th interlaboratory assessment and the project final meeting, cannot be held face-to-face.	UNEP was in close contact with partners on the feasible deadlines for the submission of results and final reports, and to grant extensions to legal agreements to compensate the time loss.	Extension of legal agreements have been granted to related partners. Final meeting of the 4th interlaboratory assessment was held virtually.	Extension of legal agreement as needed. Close collaboration with projects and partners to provide timely support.	2022-2023	UNEP-KRU
Difficulties in achieving planned co-financing targets.	New risk identified during PIR. EA to work closely with the co-financing partners and countries to achieve the required cofinancing.	EA is in close coordination with the project partners and countries.	EA to work closely and rigorously with co-financing partners and countries to achieve the expected co-finance for the project. Necessary support will be provided to the co-financing partners who face difficulties in reporting.	2022-23	UNEP-KRU

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



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	No
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
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.

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

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
Kinshasa, DRC	-4.35	15.28333333		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Kinshasa, DRC	POPs air sampling
New CDA building, Eastern Cairo, Egypt	29.99343889	31.58525833		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Eastern Cairo, Egypt	POPs air sampling
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	9.018423694	38.81854014		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	POPs air sampling
Accra, Ghana	5.65	-0.16666667		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Accra, Ghana	POPs air sampling
Nairobi, Kabete, Kenya	-1.24944444	36.7425		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Nairobi, Kenya	POPs air sampling
Bamako, Mali	12.6589	-7.9422		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Bamako, Mali	POPs air sampling
Vacoas-Phoenix, Mauritius	-20.29717	57.4983		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Vacoas-Phoenix, Mauritius	POPs air sampling
Pachalik d'Ifrane, Morocco	33.526783	-5.107577		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Pachalik d'Ifrane, Morocco	POPs air sampling
FME, Nigeria	9.038667	7.46725		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	POPs air sampling
Dakar, Ngoye, Senegal	14.635	-16.42972222		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Dakar, Ngoye, Senegal	POPs air sampling
Vikuge, Kibaha district, Tanzania	-6.788333333	38.86333333		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Vikuge, Kibaha district, Tanzania	POPs air sampling
Kouma-Konda, Togo	6.95	0.583333		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Kouma-Konda, Togo	POPs air sampling
Tunis, Tunisia	36.83663889	10.21138889		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Tunis, Tunisia	POPs air sampling
Soroti Flying School, Uganda	1.720833	33.61666667		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Soroti Flying School, Uganda	POPs air sampling
Kenneth Kanuda Airport, Lusaka, Zambia	-15.32585	28.44723		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Kenneth Kanuda Airport, Lusaka, Zambia	POPs air sampling
Egypt River Nile	30.136667	31.294167		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Egypt River Nile	POPs water sampling
Ghana Volta River	6.125092	0.123497		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Ghana Volta River	POPs water sampling

Kenya Sabaki	-3.161389	40.134356	UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Kenya Sabaki	POPs water sampling
Tunisia Qued Medjerda	37.022788	10.140758	UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Tunisia Qued Medjerda	POPs water sampling
Zambia Kafue/Zambezi Confluence	-15.9500556	28.92377778	UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Zambia Kafue/Zambezi Confluence	POPs water sampling
Senegal River Senegal	15.98611111	-16.515278	UNEP/GEF POPs GMP water sampling site, Senegal River Senegal	POPs water sampling

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

[https://app.powerbi.com/groups/ed7be96b-91bf-42f0-aa1e-6ab2db1161b2/reports/f23431e1-cbf1-4d83-af56-ad008df0e634/ReportSection0df0b4f372382b8789e9;](https://app.powerbi.com/groups/ed7be96b-91bf-42f0-aa1e-6ab2db1161b2/reports/f23431e1-cbf1-4d83-af56-ad008df0e634/ReportSection0df0b4f372382b8789e9)
<https://data.pops-gmp.org/2020/all/#/gmp3/spatial-distribution>

[Annex any linked geospatial file]