

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	4886	SMA IPMR ID	127863
Project Short Title	GMP Africa	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000009 / P1-33GFL-000
		Umoja WBS	SB-000690.32
Project Title	Continuing regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 48
Parent Programme if child project		Age	100 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 31-Mar-19
Project Scope	Regional		Revised - Current PCA 31-Dec-23
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	15-Jan-15
Countries	Regional (DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia)	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	18-Mar-15
GEF financing amount	USD 4,208,000	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	18-Mar-15
Co-financing amount	USD 10,190,200	Date of First Disbursement	1-Jul-15
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	6-8-Jul 2016
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 4,170,370	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 3,482,887	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	31-Dec-18
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	/
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Dec-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-25

* As per Legal Agreement signed with the EA, project effectiveness is defined as "the date of receipt of first disbursement or sub-allotment".

1.2 EA: Project description

The GMP phase 2 project (hereinafter "GMP2 project") intends to build on the results of phase 1 (2009-2012) and continue in assisting countries of the African region that are Parties to Stockholm Convention to respect their obligations under Article 16 on Effectiveness Evaluation.

The project "Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region" will strengthen the countries' capacity for implementation of the revised POPs Global Monitoring Plan, generate sufficient high quality data on the presence and transport of POP in the region, and create the conditions for sustainability of the networks. Hence, the staff in participating laboratories will receive further training to consolidate and extend their performance in sampling and analysis of the initial as well as the new POPs and matrices (i.e., water and matrices of core national interest). The project will also allow national laboratories to improve their ability to analyse POPs according to international standards consistent with GMP Guidelines, will develop detailed guidelines, protocols and manuals, and will facilitate reporting under the GMP.

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 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit	Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP Knowledge & Risk Unit
Name of co-implementing Agency		Names of Other Project Partners	

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)
 TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)
 TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer
 TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Ludovic Bernaudat
Jitendra Sharma
Anuradha Shenoy

EA: Manager/Representative
 EA: Project Manager
 EA: Finance Manager
 EA: Communications lead, if relevant

Sandra Averous-Montery
Haosong Jiao
Gricha Zurita
Haosong Jiao

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Chemicals and Pollution Action	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	n/a
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	N/A		
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 3.13: Strengthen the capacity of all countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks; 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.

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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 a GEF - 5 Project)

Implementation Status 2023 8th PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	8th PIR	S	S	L
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

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2016
FY 2015

1st	S	MS	M

Summary

In the previous reporting years, 13 out of 17 activities of the project were completed. During the reporting period, the project mainly focused on the pending activities including sectoral reports, finalization of national and regional reports, and report on sustainable roadmap for POPs monitoring along with some additional activities on communication, additional technical analysis of sample etc. All these reports were selected by UNEP's Publication Committee and have been subsequently submitted to for review. The publication committee is reviewing the reports and EA is following up on the status on regular basis. As the GMP projects in different regions are coordinated, the summary provides information as regional and global sections.

Technical activities at regional level

Component 1: All the 15 countries signed legal agreements and POPs laboratory databank updated (100%).

Component 2 and Component 3: All the 15 project countries completed abiotic (air and water) and biotic monitoring (95%- the reports are being finalized by UNEP publication board).

With the support of project funds, regional project countries also conducted additional activities to manage and interpret POPs monitoring results for national priority setting, awareness raising, policy briefing and stakeholder engagement. A self-paced e-course was developed to further assist national technical staff with long term storage and wider usage of the monitoring results. With industrial POPs widely detected in environmental matrices and considering the increasing awareness on plastic pollution and recycling, as agreed in the steering committee meeting, following-up sampling of national plastic pellet samples were collected in selected countries for the analysis of POPs.

Strategic and communication at Global level

Component 4 and Component 5: From a more strategic consideration, an information document was submitted to the Eleventh Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention summarizing the contributions of the project to the Stockholm Convention in 2023 (UNEP/POPS/COP.11/INF/9). The same has been presented during the COP-11 Side event. 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 18 articles from project countries and partner institutes. 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 (95%- some reports are being finalized by UNEP publication board).

Project steering committee meetings and stakeholder consultation meetings were timely organized during the project implementation to share progress and plan for next steps. The project steering committee meeting was organized on 3 April 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand, back-to-back with the final meeting of the sister project in the Asia-Pacific Region. Extension of agreements has been granted to relevant partners and project countries to compensate the time loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The recent project extension granted the deadline of 31 Dec 2023 for completion of remaining activities.

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 Africa countries and other partners towards the successful completion of the project. However, there is a small risk of delay in UNEP publication committee's timely review of the reports, in case of delay, the project outputs will be finalized without the review for UNEP publication.

Regarding the financial progress during reporting period, the project has reported expenditure significantly lower (~\$191k) than the forecast (~\$536k). The IA and EA coordinated for the lower expenditure against the forecast and identified areas of improvement including additional analysis and planning of final project meeting. The project was extended till December 2023 to complete the pending activities including finalization of technical reports and organization of final regional meeting.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

USD 10,190,200

EA: Actual to date:

USD 7,676,733

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

Most partner countries and institutes have provided co-finance according to their commitments. Confirmations are to be received from a few other partners in particular those whom have confused in-kind and in-cash contribution and only reported the in-cash co-finance for the collection of national samples. The accumulative co-finance is expected to meet the commitment by the end of the project.

2.5 Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

2023 PSC meeting: 3 April 2023

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.
- To support data interpretation and usage by broader stakeholders, a dashboard was developed and connected with relevant databases under the UNEP World Environment Situation Room for wider access. An e-course was developed with virtual training provided to assist countries with the handling and usage of data generated from POPs monitoring in their countries. Technical reports, infographics, factsheets and other communication materials were developed to support dissemination of the findings of POPs monitoring to policy makers, regular stakeholders as well as the general public.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

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

1. 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 particular 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. During the conduction of trainings and the preparation of project reports, the gender dimension was considered during the selection of drafters and reviewers of reports. Genders of the participants attending workshops and trainings were also calculated, where applicable, to support gender empowerment.

2.7. ESSM

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

No

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

No

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

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?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail

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. 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/Learning

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 such as sediment, egg, fish, meat, soil and plastics. The data generated contributed to the Stockholm Convention effectiveness evaluation, and were shared with countries to support national policy making. 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>. Numbers of trainings and series of webinars were conducted to strengthen local capacities, with an e-course developed and data dashboard and knowledge webpage constructed to support knowledge and information sharing. Communication campaign was planned, including the development of content targeting on various audience groups as well as a press release, to raise broader awareness. 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>. To support disseminating the technical findings with stakeholders and policy makers, a number of UNEP reports were developed. A regional report has been drafted and submitted for UNEP publication board review. Three sectoral reports on POPs monitoring in air, water and human milk have been developed, pending approval for publication by the review board of UNEP. A report was developed summarizing the trainings conducted under the project. To support the discussion on sustainable monitoring of POPs, a few other reports have also been developed and submitted for UNEP publication review. First, a set of facts review reports were developed to consolidate information gained on different aspects of sustainable monitoring of POPs. This includes for example a summary report on POPs monitoring in air under GMP1 project; a report on review of facts, experience, achievements, and challenges in relation to POPs monitoring activities; and a report on factors of sustainability and case studies of good practice. To discuss future approaches to enhance sustainability and impact of POPs monitoring, two assessment reports on regional initiatives and national capacities for sustainable monitoring of POPs were developed discussing opportunities to engage regional and national labs and researchers in long-term global monitoring of POPs, and a regional roadmap on sustainable monitoring of POPs including a guidance for the development of national monitoring program. A launching event is planned for the above-mentioned reports in Q3 2023 with a communication campaign on GMP planned during the same time. In addition, 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 18 articles from project countries and partner institutes.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

Countries are highly interested in POPs monitoring, which indicated the increasing awareness of the importance of evidence-based decision making. Future activities is essential to respond to this need as many countries still have very basic or even no capacity. Besides, some countries in the Africa region have quite good laboratories which are able to analyze a number of POPs. A few countries still have too optimistic expectations in generating high quality and credible data in national laboratories immediately, after obtaining a basic analytical instrument or attending a short training. The difficulties involved in enabling a national laboratory to build up its regular routine, to train and maintain technical staff, and to continuously improve their analytical capacities to accurately analyzing the increasing list of POPs were somehow underestimated. In addition, the gap between POPs monitoring and national policy making such as NIPs updating and reporting still exist, which is a barrier for POPs monitoring to bring environmental benefits to the countries. 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)

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 air and water sampling results count for more than 70% of data for 2016-2019 for the 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. Extrapolation to ten years may imply that 12 more countries could achieve for PFOS but only seven countries for PFOA. About 60% of total load of POPs analyzed in human milk in Pacific comes from Industrial POPs and 40% from pesticides. Continuous monitoring including at 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 towards strengthening data interpretation and usage. For example, Zambia conducted national interpretation of results. Morocco and Mauritius conducted follow-up analysis of national samples to provide more information on environmental existence of POPs.

3. RA1

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
Objective							
National capacities for implementing the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) are strengthened, high quality data on the presence and transport of POPs are generated, and conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs are in place in the African Region	# of countries capable to undertake sampling in the core and other matrices for POPs analysis	0	15	15	15	All the 15 project countries have completed the sampling activities.	S
	# of countries with reported data on 23 POPs;	0	12	12	15	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	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. Draft regional roadmap has been developed. The report is pending UNEP publication review committee's approval for publication.	S
Outcome 1							
Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the African Region	# of national project implementation agreements signed	0	15	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	44	The global databank has been updated with 256 labs registered from all UN regions including those from the Africa Region which comprise of 44 laboratories.	S
Outcome 2							
	# of countries that carried out sampling in abiotic matrices	0	12	12	15	15 countries have completed sampling of abiotic matrices	S

Training reports and sec-toral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the African Region	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	8	8	9	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Nine trainings have been delivered with participants from 10 countries joined. Reports of each training were developed and an overview report was drafted to summarize the trainings conducted under the project.	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in abiotic matrices	0	0	2	2	Two sectoral reports on air and water have been developed, pending UNEP publication review committee's approval.	S

Outcome 3

Training reports and sec-toral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the African Region	# of countries that carried out sampling in biotic matrices	0	12	12	15	15 countries have completed the sampling of biota matrices	S
	# of training report for analysis of biotic matrices	0	8	8	9	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Nine trainings have been delivered with participants from 10 countries joined. Reports of each training were developed and an overview report was drafted to summarize the trainings conducted under the project.	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	0	1	1	A report was developed to summarize the results and outcomes of analysis of biotic matrices. The report is pending approval by the UNEP publication review committee.	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 matrices) in the African Region	# of rounds for interlaboratory assessments held	0	0	2	2	Two rounds of interlaboratory assessments have been held with final result workshops organized and final reports published online.	S
	# of countries having high quality data reported for samples of major national interest.	0	0	up to 10	11	Standard Operating 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 over 100 samples including diary, egg, fish, meat, sediment 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

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	2	Two assessment reports on POPs monitoring in air and water were developed, pending UNEP publication review committee's approval.	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	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. Draft regional roadmap has been developed. The report 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.	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	13	Thirteen out of the fifteen project country have submitted national reports including a chapter on future plans. Reports are being prepared in the other 2 countries.	S

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

0

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of ou

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
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	30.04.2020	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 15 legal agreements signed Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: Inception workshop organized Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: atleast 8 laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in databank Progress: Completed The POPs laboratory databank has been updated, with new registered labs included. It is available online at http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPLabs/index.html	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%	Output indicator target: Atleast 12 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: At least 12 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: Training provided to at least 8 laboratories Progress: Completed National analytical capacity screening has been conducted at the beginning of the project. National labs with existing capacity have been assigned to analyse certain POPs according to their capacity. Mirror analysis was conducted in reference labs to ensure the generation of high quality international comparable data. Trainings have been provided to selected national laboratories, and two rounds of interlaboratory assessment have been organized for quality assurance/quality control.	S
Activity 2.4: Analyse national samples for air and water, and report high quality data.	30.08.2019	100%	100%	Output indicator target: at least 12 countries analyze abiotic samples Progress: Completed 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	60%	90%	Output indicator target: 2 technical report Progress: Ongoing Two sectoral reports on air and water have been developed, pending UNEP publication review committee's approval.	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%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed Standard Operating Procedures and video tutorials have been provided to guide the implementation 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%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: at least 9 survey Progress: Completed All project countries have received sampling materials. All fifteen countries have completed the human milk survey samples	S
Activity 3.4: Compare results from earlier rounds, and report them to the GMP	31.03.2021	100%	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, shared with project countries, and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse	S

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 4.1: Undertake two rounds of the global interlaboratory assessment.	31.08.2020	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 2 round of interlaboratory assessment Progress: Completed 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%	Output indicator target: upto 10 countries reported data for samples of major national interest Progress: Completed 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 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.	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	100%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed 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 stateofheart report to picture the present situation of POPs in the region's environment and humans.	30.06.2023	80%	90%	Output indicator target: 1 regional report Progress: Ongoing A regional report was developed summarzing the outputs and outcomes of the project in the region. The report is pending approval by the UNEP publication review committee.	MS
Activity 5.3: Develop a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring.	30.06.2023	70%	90%	Output indicator target: 1 roadmap and inptus from countries: Progress: Ongoing 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. Draft regioanl roadmap has been developed. The report 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.	MS

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	L	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	L	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low
3 Implementation schedule	L	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	L	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	L	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the
6 Reporting	L	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of
7 Capacity to deliver	L	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of

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)

8th 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.

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	PIR 8	Δ	Justification
Logistical risks inherent to a programme involving seven countries	All Outcomes	N/A					M	L	L	L	=	
Inability to conduct laboratory work	Outcomes 2 - 3 - 4	N/A					M	M	L	L	=	
Delays on the approval of ethical clearance for the human milk survey	All Outcomes						M	L	L	L	=	
"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 in 2020. "	All Outcomes						M	M	M	L	↓	With mitigation actions taken in the past and with most project countries recovering from the impact of COVID-19, the risk of further impact on the implementation of the project is lower than the past.
Due to uncertainty for international travel, the final meeting of the project may not be able to be held in person	Outcome 5							M	L	L	=	
Delay in review and approval by UNEP Publication board	Outcome 2-3-5									L		New Risk. While the reports are being reviewed by the publication board, there is a possibility of it taking more time than expected. In this case, the project outputs will be finalized within the deadline.

Consolidated project risk

M

L

L

This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

Delay in review and approval by UNEP Publication board		New Risk

In case of delay by the publication board approval, the project will finalize the reports before end of Q4 2023.	Q4 2023	UNEP-EA

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	Minor amendments
Results framework		
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation arrangements		
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		

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		18-Mar-15	18-Mar-15	31-Mar-19	Internal Agreement with UNEP Knowledge and Management Unit
Amendment 1	Extension	20-Jun-19	20-Jun-19	30-Jun-21	Extension at no additional cost
Amendment 2	Extension	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-22	Extension at no additional cost / budget and workplan revision
Amendment 3	Extension	10-May-22	10-May-22	30-Jun-23	Extension at no additional cost / budget and workplan revision
Amendment 4	Extension	23-Jun-23	23-Jun-23	31-Dec-23	Extension at no additional cost / budget and workplan 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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames(<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 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
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	-0.166666667		UNEP/GEF POPs GMP Air sampling site, Accra, Ghana	POPs air sampling
Nairobi, Kabete, Kenya	-1.249444444	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]