

# **GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)**

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At: 2024-09-09 06:12:39

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**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024**  
**Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 4894	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-000690.29
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 127768	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32GFL-000007
<b>Project Short Title:</b> GEF-CW.4894.GMP Asia	
<b>Project Title:</b> Implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan in the Asia Region	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	48
<b>Duration months age:</b>	107
<b>Project Type:</b>	Full Sized Project (FSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	Regional
<b>Region:</b>	
<b>Countries:</b>	Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Chemicals and Waste
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 3,936,000.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 13,164,900.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2014-12-15
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2015-03-18
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2015-03-18
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2016-01-25
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2015-07-05
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 3,890,897.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 3,864,866.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	Yes
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	2018-12-31
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2020-12-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2024-06-30
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2024-12-31
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2025-06-30

## 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 Asian 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-Orebro); Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit (Netherlands); Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA, UN Environment/WHO Reference Laboratory for Human Milk); Spanish National Research Council (CSIC); Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic); Japan Environmental Sanitation Center (JESC) and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) of Japan; 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 7 project countries in the Asia Region.

## 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Industry and Economy Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	
<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	Knowledge and Risk Unit, Industry and Economy Division of UNEP
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	Governments of Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam. 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); Spanish National Research Council (CSIC); Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic); Japan Environmental Sanitation Center (JESC) and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) of Japan; 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.
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Kevin Helps
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Jitendra Sharma
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	Edward Aput
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Ludovic Bernaudat
<b>Project Manager</b>	Haosong Jiao
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Gricha Zurita
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	Haosong Jiao

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste</li> <li>• Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean</li> <li>• Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	N/A as this is a global monitoring programme
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>• Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>• Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>• Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications</li> </ul>

	technology
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## 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2023: Final PIR

## 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	Final PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	8th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	7th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	5th PIR	HS	S	M
FY 2019	4th PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2018	3rd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2017	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2016	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2015				

### Summary of status

This is the final PIR of the project. Over the past year, the project has successfully completed all the 17 activities as per the workplan and delivered all the planned outputs and outcomes. Moreover, upon requests from project countries and following approval from the project steering committee, additional activities were conducted to further support achieving the goal of the project on strengthening regional capacities and creating conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the region. Key milestones include publishing twelve UNEP technical and project reports, conducting additional capacity building activities, organizing project final workshop, and publishing communication content for awareness raising, among others. It is important to note that 4 GMP projects (Asia, Africa, Pacific and GRULAC) have been implemented in coordination and have several common activities. Component wise progress is provided below:

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### Component 1

All of the seven project countries have conducted the planned activities as per the project requirements and their legal agreement with UNEP. POPs monitoring in abiotic samples (air and water), biotic samples (human milk) and matrices of national interest were conducted. Results generated were consolidated into UNEP reports and were shared with the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention. A laboratory databank was updated and published online <http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPLabs/index.html>.

Some project countries also conducted additional activities to use POPs monitoring results for informed policy and decision making. This includes for example, awareness raising, additional POPs monitoring in matrices of national interest, capacity building on data management and interpretation, among others.

### Component 2

The project has collected seasonal air and water samples for two years. Guidance and protocols were developed to support the sampling and analysis of POPs. Air samples were collected in seven countries and water samples were collected in two countries analyzed for 23 POPs as per the project requirement. Moreover, newly listed POPs and chemicals proposed for review by the Stockholm Convention such as Chlorinated Paraffins were also analyzed. Results generated were shared with project countries and reported to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse. Two sectoral reports and a regional report were developed summarizing the results generated. The reports are published on UNEP website. <https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops>

### Component 3

Human milk survey was conducted with guidance and protocols developed. 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. The results were used in the Stockholm Convention GMP reports for the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention. A sectoral report was developed to summarize the results, and was published on UNEP website <https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops>.

### Component 4

Two rounds of interlaboratory assessment were organized in 2016-2017 with 175 registrations and in 2018-2019 with 147 registrations. The reports for each of the interlaboratory assessments are available online. A report intitle "Organization and Outcomes of Four Interlaboratory Assessments on Persistent Organic Pollutants" presents a summary of the four interlaboratory assessments organized under the two rounds of UNEP/GEF GMP projects.



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While interlaboratory assessments involves comparing the performance of multiple laboratories by analyzing the same samples, accreditation is a formal recognition that a laboratory meets established standards and requirements. In order to explore sustainable options to further support continued monitoring of POPs in countries and regions, an assessment was comparing Interlaboratory assessments and accreditation to provide inputs on ensuring laboratory quality and competence.

To support strengthening capacities and creating conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs, the projects developed 16 protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in multiple UN languages to support POPs sampling, analysis, data management, and reporting, including video tutorials. An e-course was also developed to facilitate data management and interpretation. In addition, the project organized 5 training sessions on the analysis of abiotic and biotic core matrices for technical staff from 6 countries in the project. Gender aggregated data was collected to ensure equal participation and gender integration in these trainings.

Four countries collected and submitted 56 samples of national interest including dairy, egg, fish, meat, sediment, soil and others. Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam also collected samples of plastic pellets. 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.

Following the recommendations of project stakeholder meetings and the results of capacity assessments, pilot studies were conducted in collaboration with the Stockholm Convention regional centres in Africa, Asia-Pacific and GRULAC focusing on strengthening regional coordination in POPs monitoring to fill in data gaps and address regional needs. Besides, analysis of POPs in matrices of national interest such as plastics were conducted in three countries in Asia.

#### Component 5

Various reports were developed to capture the presence of POPs, the conclusions, lessons learned as well as recommendations from future monitoring activities. Asia regional report and three sectoral reports were developed on POPs in air, water and human milk. A training report was developed summarizing the capacity building activities and lessons learnt. Three assessment reports were developed, namely “Organization and Outcomes of Four Rounds of Interlaboratory Assessments on Persistent Organic Pollutants”, “Review of Facts, Experiences, Achievements and Challenges in relation to Persistent Organic Pollutant Monitoring Activities”, and “Assessing Regional and National Capacities for Monitoring and Research of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Air and Water”. A synthesis report on roadmap to secure conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs was developed. The findings are also highlighted in multiple scientific publications including a special issue in a scientific journal on analytical chemistry (Chemosphere, which contains 18 articles) and a book entitled “Persistent Organic Pollutants in Human Milk”. The project also developed information documents for the 10th and 11th Conferences of Parties to the Stockholm Convention to share the progress and results of the project with the Parties of the Convention.

To facilitate data and knowledge management, the project developed guidance documents, e-course, data dashboard, and organized workshops and training sessions.

To share the data and results generated under the UNEP/GEF GMP projects with stakeholders and a broader audience, various tools and communication content were developed. This includes a webpage that presents progress and reports of the project, and an interactive dashboard for results sharing and visualization.

Communication activities were conducted to raise public awareness. Side events and booth exhibitions were organized at the 10th and 11th Conferences of Parties to the Stockholm Convention. A set of communication content – including nine videos in English, French and Spanish, three infographics, three factsheets, a colorbook, an interactive website, and a set of social media content – were developed to disseminate the scientific messages among the general public in particular the youth. A Trello board (<https://trello.com/b/TEKcmkw0/worst-friends-forever-campaign>) was designed to allow downloading and reposting by partners and stakeholders. A UNEP press release was published on 17 June 2024 focusing on the results and significance of POPs monitoring in humans and in the environment. The press release attracted wide global attention, resulting in ten re-posts and five media interviews.

Overall, the project has successfully achieved its objectives. Project steering committee meetings and stakeholder consultation meetings were timely organized during the project implementation to share progress and deliverables. Project final workshop was organized in 2023. Results of the project provided significant contributions to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention by filling in the data gaps for the Global South and providing scientific facts for informed decision making at the regional and national levels. Experience gained from the project and collaboration established among global partners provide a solid foundation for continued monitoring of POPs towards sound management of these toxic chemicals.

Regarding the financial progress during reporting period, the project has reported expenditure of over 98.5% (\$3,879,512 out of available 3,936,000) while amounts of ~\$43,130 is committed for payments. The project will initiate management led terminal reviews in Q4 of 2024 which will use the evaluations budget.

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 13,164,900
<b>Actual to date:</b>	7,796,471
<b>Progress</b>	<b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b>  About two thirds of the partner countries and institutes have provided co-finance according to their commitments. Confirmations are to be received from the other partners. The project is expected to finalize remaining co-financing in next quarter and before the terminal reviews.

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2023-04-04
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	<p>For data generation, governments of project countries including both the environment and health departments were engaged in the collection of samples. Local communities in some countries were also involved in sample collection and awareness raising, in particular human milk and matrices of national interest. Project countries also proposed and participated in additional activities within the scope of the project and upon approval of the steering committee, including for example national awareness raising, analysis of POPs newly listed in the Stockholm Convention, and data interpretation to support national policy making. For example, awareness raising was conducted in local communities in Vanuatu based on the POPs monitoring results to promote sound management of waste.</p> <p>Guidance and protocols for POPs monitoring were developed based on ISO standards and WHO guidance on human milk survey, and were followed across all project countries. Samples collected were analyzed at expert laboratories, including at MTM-Research Center, Orebro University (MTM-Orebro), Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit (VU), Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic) and Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) for air and national matrices, at MTM-Orebro and Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA) for human milk, and at MTM-Orebro for water. Analysis was also conducted in national laboratories with existing capacities.</p> <p>Moreover, close collaboration and communication were further established with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention, the Global Monitoring Plan Global Coordination Group and Regional Organizational Groups, the Data Warehouse hosted by the Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX, Czech Republic) for data reporting, validation and inclusion to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention. The project also collaborated with regional monitoring networks including the POPs East Asia Programme (POPSEA) in Asia, the Monitoring Network for POPs (MONET) Programme in Africa, and the Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling (GAPS) Network in Latin America to share experience on capacity building and to jointly fill in global data gaps.</p> <p>Besides, stakeholder engagement was also strengthened through various capacity building activities conducted under the project. Twenty-six (26) trainings were delivered by MTM-Orebro, VU, CSIC, RECETOX and University of Queensland (UQ) to national laboratories in four regions, including 9 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 2 in Pacific Islands and 10 in GRULAC. These trainings equipped hundreds of technical staff in national laboratories with the essential skills for POPs monitoring. Series of webinars and workshops were organized targeting on regional and national technical staff and scientific researchers to share the monitoring results. Two rounds of interlaboratory</p>

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	<p>assessments were organized, the first from 2016-2017 and the second from 2018-2019. Each round received participation from over 100 laboratories from all UN regions, including a significant number of private sector participants. Close collaboration was also established with the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Capacity Building and Transfer of Technology hosted by Uruguay (BCCC-SCRC-LATU), China (BCCC-SCRC-China) and South Africa (BCCC-SCRC-SA) to conduct assessment and develop tools to support regional capacity building.</p> <p>The project also organized and participated in various communication activities and events to reach out to broader stakeholders. For example, in collaboration with UNEP World Environment Situation Room, digital tools were developed to share the data generated under the project. Three side events were organized at the 9th, 10th and 11th Conferences of Parties to the Stockholm Convention to present progress and results of the project, with various presentations given at relevant meetings including for example, academic conferences and meetings on Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans. A communication package was developed in collaboration with UNEP flagship campaigns, including a UNEP press release to present the key findings to policy makers and the scientific community, as well as content for awareness raising among the general public in particular the youth. This includes videos, social media stories, infographics, factsheets, interactive website, colorbook, among others.</p> <p>In conclusion, stakeholder engagement was integral to the project's implementation, ensuring that it was inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs and concerns. The continuous collaboration and communication with stakeholders enhanced their ownership of the project activities, identified and mitigated potential challenges, disseminated knowledge and information to amplify the impact of the project, and laid a strong foundation for achieving the project's objectives and promoting sustainability.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	No
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	<p>Throughout the project implementation, gender aspects are carefully considered to ensure inclusivity and equality. First, 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 was conducted on the basis of the ethical clearance obtained in project countries following WHO guidance.</p> <p>Besides, project activities were designed to promote equal participation, including targeted outreach and capacity-building initiatives. For example, gender balance was considered during the selection of drafters and reviewers of reports, and gender-sensitive language was used across all UNEP reports published under this project.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and evaluation processes incorporate gender indicators were undertaken to track progress and outcomes, ensuring that both men and women are equally represented and their contributions and needs are addressed. In particular, gender aggregated information recorded for trainings, workshops and webinars were collected and presented in the UNEP report titled “Training Report: Capacity building on analysis of POPs in biota and abiotic matrices in the Africa, Asia, Pacific and GRULAC regions”.</p> <p>In conclusion, the approaches taken under the project contributed to promoting a more inclusive and effective environment for gender balance and integration.</p>

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p> <p>No</p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p><b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b></p> <p>No</p>

	<p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>\n</p>
<p>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</p>	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>Analysis of samples requires usage of chemicals. The biotic and abiotic samples as well as the chemicals and consumables used are considered as wastes after analysis. To ensure a safe working environment, all laboratories should follow international safety standards and quality control while conducting lab analysis, which included laboratory management of human resources, data reporting and storage, operation of equipment, and disposal of waste. As all laboratories have waste management standards and routines, the project was able to ensure that an appropriate waste treatment system was in place at the laboratories to avoid unintentional contamination of soil, water or air. Regular follow-up and evaluation were conducted to track compliance. Stakeholder consultations were held to share progress and address concerns, ensuring that the international standards were followed, and the environmental and social impact were well considered. Additionally, workshops and capacity-building activities were organized to enhance stakeholders' understanding, promoting responsible project implementation. The project received midterm review in 2018, recommendations of which were taken into consideration and implementation where applicable.</p>

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>The results generated and experience gained have contributed to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and expanded the geographical diversity of data in the POPs data warehouse of the Convention. These findings are also captured in four regional reports, three sectoral reports, three assessment reports, a synthesis report and a training report. The findings are also highlighted in multiple scientific publications including a special issue in a scientific journal on analytical chemistry (Chemosphere, which contains 18 articles) and a book entitled "Persistent Organic Pollutants in Human Milk". These reports are shared in the UNEP webpage <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a>.</p> <p>During its implementation, the projects developed 16 protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in multiple UN languages to support POPs sampling, analysis, data management, and reporting, including video tutorials. An e-course was also developed to facilitate data management and interpretation. In addition, the project organized 26 training sessions on the analysis of abiotic and biotic core</p>
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matrices for technical staff from 37 countries. Upon request, trainings were provided to the Pacific and GRULAC countries on data handling and interpretation. Pilot studies were organized on the analysis of POPs in matrices of national interest such as plastics in nine countries and on strengthening regional coordination for sustainable monitoring of POPs. Furthermore, webinars and workshops were held to share knowledge and results of POPs monitoring in air, water, human milk, and matrices of national interest such as plastics, among others.

The projects also conducted two rounds of global biennial interlaboratory assessments in 2016-2017 and in 2018-2019 to facilitate cross validation and quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC). A databank of POPs laboratories have been established and is publicly available online at <http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPsLabs/index.html>. The reports for each of the four interlaboratory assessments are available online. A report intitle “Organization and Outcomes of Four Interlaboratory Assessments on Persistent Organic Pollutants” presents a summary of the four interlaboratory assessments organized under the two rounds of UNEP/GEF GMP projects.

To share the data and results generated under the UNEP/GEF GMP projects with stakeholders and a broader audience, various tools were developed. This includes a webpage that presents project related information, such as the guidance and reports prepared, activities conducted, and an interactive dashboard consolidating all the POPs monitoring results generated under the projects. This dashboard enables data visualization, retrieval and spatial-temporal comparison at national, regional and global scales, with the full dataset available for download for further research and interpretation by scientists and stakeholders. Moreover, the results generated under the UNEP/GEF GMP projects were also included in the World Environment Situation Room of UNEP (<https://staging7.unep.org/wesr/web/article/chemicals-and-waste>), which provides federated data system of the openly accessible environmental data, information and knowledge to support decision-making, policy and action for sustainable development and national planning needs.

With valuable scientific facts generated under the project, communication activities were conducted to raise public awareness. This includes organization of side events and booth exhibitions at the 10th and 11th Conferences of Parties to the Stockholm Convention, as well as development of a set of communication content – including nine videos in English, French and Spanish, three infographics, three factsheets, a colorbook, an interactive website, and a set of social media content – to disseminate the scientific messages among the general public in particular the youth. A Trello board (<https://trello.com/b/TEKcmkw0/worst-friends-forever-campaign>) was designed to allow downloading and reposting by partners and stakeholders.

Besides, a UNEP press release was published on 17 June 2024 focusing on the results and significance of POPs monitoring in humans and in the environment. With press release attracted wide attention globally, the Chemicals and Health Branch of UNEP was interviewed by

	<p>Politico EU, the Skimm USA, Radio France Internationale, and provided written inputs to Mail&amp;Guardian and Miljöreporter Sweden. Meanwhile, various international and national media reposted the UNEP press release..A more comprehensive report on the clippings of the press release is being prepared by the Media Team of UNEP Communication Division.</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>From 2016 to 2024, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) conducted the recent round of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) monitoring in 42 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. This included the collection and analysis of over 900 samples of air, water, human milk and other matrices such as sediment and food, and over 50,000 data points generated.</p> <p>Key messages on the monitoring reports prepared under the project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chemical Pollution: It is time to rethink the way we create, use and dispose chemicals for the health of people, environment and planet</li> <li>2. Declining trends of some legacy POPs were observed, indicating the positive impacts of global joint efforts</li> <li>3. Legacy POPs are still detected</li> <li>4. New POPs are detected at high levels</li> <li>5. POPs are detected in human milk</li> <li>6. The issue of PFAS is concerning</li> <li>7. Environmental monitoring is critical to provide evidence for informed policy and decision making</li> </ol>



## 2.9. Stories

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	<p>From 2016 to 2024, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) conducted the recent round of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) monitoring in 42 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. This included the collection and analysis of over 900 samples of air, water, human milk and other matrices such as sediment and food, and over 50,000 data points generated.</p> <p>This project significantly expanded the geographical and analytical scope of POPs monitoring in developing countries and generated a wealth of data on POPs in air, water, and human milk. The results were presented in four regional reports, three sectoral reports, three assessment reports and highlighted in multiple scientific publications including a book entitled “Persistent Organic Pollutants in Human Milk”. These reports are available at the UNEP webpage.</p> <p>A UNEP press release was published on 17 June 2024 focusing on the results and significance of POPs monitoring in humans and in the environment. With press release attracted wide attention globally, the Chemicals and Health Branch of UNEP was interviewed by Politico EU, the Skimm USA, Radio France Internationale, and provided written inputs to Mail&amp;Guardian and Miljöreporter Sweden. Meanwhile, various international and national media reposted the UNEP press release including the Guardian (<a href="https://mg.co.za/the-green-guardian/2024-06-19-un-report-shows-decline-in-some-chemical-pollutants-as-new-threats-emerge/">https://mg.co.za/the-green-guardian/2024-06-19-un-report-shows-decline-in-some-chemical-pollutants-as-new-threats-emerge/</a>), Our World on X (<a href="https://t.co/co9RCRRmaM">https://t.co/co9RCRRmaM</a> <a href="https://t.co/H6VBIMB99t">https://t.co/H6VBIMB99t</a> / X), Down to Earth Organization (<a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/pollution/ddt-levels-have-declined-in-humans-environment-since-2004-but-those-of-other-persistent-organic-pollutants-rising-un">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/pollution/ddt-levels-have-declined-in-humans-environment-since-2004-but-those-of-other-persistent-organic-pollutants-rising-un</a>), Environment News Nigeria (<a href="https://www.environmentnewsnigeria.com/while-some-chemical-pollutants-reducing-in-the-environment-new-ones-keep-popping-up-study/">https://www.environmentnewsnigeria.com/while-some-chemical-pollutants-reducing-in-the-environment-new-ones-keep-popping-up-study/</a>), Krishijagran.com (<a href="https://krishijagran.com/agriculture-world/global-study-confirms-persistence-of-harmful-pops-in-environment-and-humans-across-42-countries/">https://krishijagran.com/agriculture-world/global-study-confirms-persistence-of-harmful-pops-in-environment-and-humans-across-42-countries/</a>), Panapress.com (<a href="https://www.panapress.com/UNEP-Some-chemical-pollutants-re-a_630769437-lang2.html">https://www.panapress.com/UNEP-Some-chemical-pollutants-re-a_630769437-lang2.html</a>), Inter Press Service (a news agency that provides views from the Global South (<a href="https://ipsnoticias.net/2024/06/persiste-la-contaminacion-quimica-en-alimentos-aire-y-aguas/">https://ipsnoticias.net/2024/06/persiste-la-contaminacion-quimica-en-alimentos-aire-y-aguas/</a>)), Liberation (<a href="https://www.liberation.fr/environnement/pollution/pfas-lonu-alerte-sur-lomnipresence-des-polluants-eternels-dans-leau-potable-et-le-lait-maternel-20240617_DN6OFAFQUNAJBMQH2PW7QADV3U/">https://www.liberation.fr/environnement/pollution/pfas-lonu-alerte-sur-lomnipresence-des-polluants-eternels-dans-leau-potable-et-le-lait-maternel-20240617_DN6OFAFQUNAJBMQH2PW7QADV3U/</a>), and by the GEF Head of Communication (<a href="https://x.com/robbiebisset/status/1802705913154777464?s=48">https://x.com/robbiebisset/status/1802705913154777464?s=48</a>).</p>
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### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
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 Asian Region	# of countries capable to undertake sampling in the core and other matrices for POPs analysis	0	0	6	7	All the 7 project countries have completed the sampling activities.	S
	# of countries with reported data on 23 POPs;	0	0	5	7	Samples from 7 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	0	1	1	By 30 June 2024, experience gained and lessons learnt from the GMP2 project have been discussed in various meetings with multiple stakeholders including partner countries, experts, BRS Secretariat and other stakeholders. Project regional report and a synthesis report on roadmap on securing conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs were developed and were presented at the regional final workshop in April 2023.	S
Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the project and organization of process established in the Asian Region	# of national project implementation agreements signed	0	0	6	7	7 countries have signed legal agreements with UNEP	S
	# of laboratories submitted information to UNEP for updating information in the	0	0	At least 4	54	The global databank has been updated with 256 labs registered from all UN regions including 54 laboratories in the	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	databank					Asian region.	
Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the Asian Region	# of countries that carried out sampling in abiotic matrices	0	0	At least 5	7	7 countries have completed sampling of abiotic matrices	S
	# of training report for analysis of abiotic matrices	0	0	3	5	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Five trainings have been delivered with participants from 6 countries joined. A report was drafted summarizing all the training activities conducted under the project.	S
	# of sectoral reports developed in abiotic matrices	0		2	2	Two sectoral reports on air and water were developed and published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	S
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		5	4	4 countries have completed the sampling of biota matrices. Indonesia and LAO were unable to undertake human milk survey due to internal regulations. Philippines was unable to receive financial support due to national regulations and did not submit biotic samples.	MS
	# of training report for analysis of biotic matrices	0	0	2	5	The trainings were provided based on the existing capacities in national laboratories to analyze different	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						matrices e.g. biotic and/or abiotic. Five trainings have been delivered with participants from 6 countries joined. A report was drafted summarizing all the training activities conducted under the project.	
	# of sectoral reports developed in biotic matrices	0	0	1	1	A sectoral report on human milk survey was developed and published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	S
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 Asian 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	3	4	Standard Operating Procedures were developed and support were provided to all project countries to identify the list of matrices of national interest. Four countries collected and submitted 56 samples including diary, egg, fish, meat, sediment and others. Indonesia, Vietnam and Mongolia also collected samples of plastic pellets. 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	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						laboratories were included in the project national reports.	
	# of assessments on POPs presence in the region and its capacity to analyse them	0	0	2	3	A project regional report and three sectoral reports were developed to summarize the results on POPs presence in the region and in air, water and human milk. Additionally, three UNEP reports were developed on assessing regional and national capacities for POPs monitoring, including the report "Assessing Regional and National Capacities for Monitoring and Research of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Air and Water", "Review of facts, Experiences, Achievements and Challenges in relation to Persistent Organic Pollutant Monitoring Activities", and "Organization and Outcomes of Four Rounds of Interlaboratory Assessments on Persistent Organic Pollutants". All reports are published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	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 2024, experience gained and lessons learnt from the GMP2 project have been discussed in various meetings with multiple stakeholders including partner countries, experts, BRS Secretariat and other stakeholders. A	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						project regional report was developed summarizing the results of the project, and a synthesis report on roadmap to secure conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs was developed. The reports were developed and presented at the regional final workshop in April 2023.	
	# of countries providing inputs to develop conclusions and lessons learned on GMP phase 2, as well as recommendations and future plans	0	0	At least 5	7	All project country have drafted national reports including a chapter on future plans. Finalized reports were received from fourteen countries with one more national report pending finalization.	5

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Technical and administrative support provided for the implementation of the process established in the Asian Region	Activity 1.1: Key stakeholders sign legal documents to carry out	2023-12-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 6 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 and to complete the planned activities.	S
	Activity 1.2: Organise inception workshop, with project workplan and budget assigned	2016-05-31	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	2020-04-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: at least 4 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 <a href="http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPLabs/index.html">http://informea.pops.int/HgPOPLabs/index.html</a>	S
2 Training reports and sectoral reports on POPs analysis undertaken on	Activity 2.1: Identify sampling sites for air monitoring and make them operational.	2016-12-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: At least 5 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	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
two abiotic core matrices (i.e., air and water) in the Asian Region					project countries. Air monitoring has been undertaken in all of the seven project countries.	
	Activity 2.2: Identify sampling sites for water monitoring and make them operational.	2016-12-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: At least 5 countries carried out sampling in abiotic matrices (2 water sampling sites was planned).Progress: Completed with guidance document provided by UNEP, sampling sites for water monitoring have been identified in the two 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.	2019-08-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Training provided to at least 3 laboraotries 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. A report was drafted	S



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					summarizing all the training activities conducted under the project.	
	Activity 2.4: Analyse national samples for air and water, and report high quality data.	2021-03-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: at least 5 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. Sectoral reports and a regional report were developed summarizing the results generated. The reports are published on UNEP website. <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a>	S
	Activity 2.5: Summarize results of analysis in two distinctive sectoral reports.	2024-06-30	90%	100%	Two sectoral reports on air and water were developed summarizing the results generated under the project. The reports were published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	S
3 Training reports and sectoral report on POPs analysis undertaken on one biotic core	Activity 3.1: Make countries in the region capable to undertake sampling of human milk for the 6th round of UNEP/WHO survey	2017-11-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed 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	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
matrix (6th round of human milk survey) in the Asian Region					been provided to countries to obtain ethical clearance.	
	Activity 3.2: Make national laboratories operational for undertaking analysis of human milk samples	2018-02-28	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	2020-04-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: at least 5 survey Progress: Completed 4 countries have completed the sampling of biota matrices. Indonesia and LAO were unable to undertake human milk survey due to internal regulations. Philippines was unable to receive financial support due to national regulations and did not submit biotic samples.	S
	Activity 3.4: Compare results from earlier rounds, and report them to the GMP	2021-03-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Nonprogress: 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. The results were used in the Stockholm Convention GMP reports for the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention. A sectoral report was developed to summarize the results, and was published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-an">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-an</a>	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					d-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops.	
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 Asian Region	Activity 4.1: Undertake two rounds of the global interlaboratory assessment.	2020-08-31	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.	2021-06-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: up to 3 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. Four countries collected and submitted 56 samples including diary, egg, fish, meat, sediment, soil and others. Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam also collected samples of plastic pellets. 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
5 Assessment reports	Activity 5.1: Develop conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations from GMP2 for future monitoring plan.	2024-06-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: none Progress: Completed Steering committee meetings	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
contributing to regional report for the GMP undertaken, and a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring developed for the Asian region					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. A project regional report and three sectoral reports were developed to summarize the results on POPs presence in the region and in air, water and human milk. Additionally, three UNEP reports were developed on assessing regional and national capacities for POPs monitoring, including the report "Assessing Regional and National Capacities for Monitoring and Research of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Air and Water", "Review of facts, Experiences, Achievements and Challenges in relation to Persistent Organic Pollutant Monitoring Activities", and "Organization and Outcomes of Four Rounds of Interlaboratory Assessments on Persistent Organic Pollutants". All reports are published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	
	Activity 5.2: Prepare a stateoftheart report to picture the present situation of POPs in the region’s environment and humans.	2024-06-30	90%	100%	Based on the results and outputs of the project, a regional report was developed to present situation on POPs in the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					region in environment and in humans. The report has been published on UNEP website <a href="https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops">https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/pollution-and-health/persistent-organic-pollutants-pops/pops</a> .	
	Activity 5.3: Develop a roadmap for sustainable POPs monitoring.	2024-06-30	90%	100%	By 30 June 2024, experience gained and lessons learnt from the GMP2 project have been discussed in various meetings with multiple stakeholders including partner countries, experts, BRS Secretariat and other stakeholders. A synthesis report on roadmap to secure conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs was developed. The reports were developed and presented at the regional final workshop in April 2023.	S

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

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Logistical risks inherent to a programme involving fifteen countries.	All outcomes			M	L	L	L	L	=	Risk mitigated.
Delay in the collection of samples especially related to ethical issues in relation to human	Outcomes 2, 3, 4			M	L	L	L	L	=	Risk mitigated.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
milk samples at national level.										
Inability to conduct satisfactory laboratory work.	All outcomes			M	M	L	L	L	=	Risk mitigated.
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	L	=	Risk mitigated.
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	L	=	Risk mitigated with final workshop held.
Delay in review and approval by UNEP Publication board	Outcomes 2, 3, 5						L	L	=	Risk mitigated with reports approved
								L	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Implementation schedule	N/A (new risk identified)	Extension of project till June 2024 to complete pending activities. No further mitigation action needed	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.



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## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

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

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

#### Minor amendments

No cost extension agreed by UNEP management as the technical reports were pending UNEP publication committee approval which was beyond the control of EA or IA.

## 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		2015-03-18	2015-03-18	2019-03-31	Internal Agreement with UNEP Knowledge and Management Unit
Budget Revision 1	Revision	2017-06-24	2017-06-24	2019-03-30	Budget revision at no additional cost
Amendment 1	Extension	2019-06-24	2019-06-24	2021-06-30	Extension at no additional cost
Amendment 2	Extension	2021-06-30	2021-06-30	2022-06-30	Extension at no additional cost
Amendment 3	Extension	2022-05-10	2022-05-10	2023-06-30	Extension at no additional cost
Budget Revision 2	Revision	2023-06-16	2023-06-16	2023-06-30	Budget revision at no additional cost
Amendment 4	Extension	2023-06-30	2023-06-30	2023-12-31	Extension at no additional Cost
Amendment 5	Extension	2023-12-31	2023-12-31	2024-06-30	Extension at no additional Cost

**GEO Location Information:**

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Sinhanuk Cambodia	10.636111	103.518694			POPs air sampling
Kemayoran, Jakarta, Indonesia	-6.15583333333333	106.842222222222			POPs air sampling
Nalongkoun village, LAO PDR	18.493000000000002	102.448861111111			POPs air sampling
Bayanzurkh, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	47.9183333333333	106.969927536232			POPs air sampling
AGROMET, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines	14.164719	121.2500065			POPs air sampling
Vajiralongkorn dam, Thailand	14.78367	98.59985			POPs air sampling
Ba Vi, Hanoi, Vietnam	21.085408	105.374187			POPs air sampling
Mongolia Tuul River	47.890322	106.909858			POPs water sampling
Vietnam Do Quan Bridge	20.38584	106.158559			POPs water sampling

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

The information provided by default above has mistakes. There are 7 air sampling sites and 2 water sampling sites in Asia under the GMP project. The blank and surplus rows need to be deleted.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

**Additional Supporting Documents:**

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