

## 1- Identification

### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5532	Umoja No:	SB-001062.01.05
Project Title	Disposal of PCB Oils Contained in Transformers and Disposal of Capacitors Containing PCB in Southern Africa		
Duration months	60	GEF financing amount	USD 7,710,000
	30-Jun-2024	Co-financing amount	USD 34,661,319
Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	1-Jun-16
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Start of Implementation	31-Aug-16
Executing Agency(ies)	Africa Institute	Date of first disbursement	1-Nov-16
Names of Other Project Partners	UNEP K&R Unit, MAPx	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,887,311
Project Type	FSP	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,685,285
Project Scope	Regional	Expected Mid-Term Date	1-Mar-19
Region ( <i>delete as appropriate</i> )	Africa	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 31-Jul-222
Countries	Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe		<i>Revised</i> 30-Jun-24
Programme of Work	Chemicals and Pollution Action	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Jun-24
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Dec-24

**EA:** UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The objective of the UNDAF is to maximize individual and collective impact of all UN programmes of assistance in support of the national plans and priorities of recipient Governments. Chemicals and waste are integral to almost all sectors of society, and their sound management is essential for protecting human and environmental health. This is the case in the participating countries. The project also aims to enhance the collaboration and coordination of system wide operations in improving efficiency and effectiveness of UN development assistance to all participating countries, it brings together Environment, power supply and the general national governance in environmental management.

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG target(s) & indicator(s)

Environmentally sound management of "toxic chemicals" is the topic of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. A substantial use of chemicals is essential to meet the social and economic goals of the world community. Since chemicals are primarily source of pollution, climate change and disease burden, the project thus has direct links to SDGs through preventing or minimizing the generation and use of hazardous chemicals and wastes as part of an overall integrated cleaner production approach and eliminating or reducing to a minimum transboundary movements of hazardous waste; thus ensuring that targets 3- Good health and wellbeing; 6-Clean water and sanitation; 7- Affordable and clean energy; 11- Sustainable cities and communities; 12-Responsible consumption and production; 13-Climate action;14-Life below water; 15-Life on land and 17-Partnerships for the goals are all realized. Given that chemicals and waste affects all aspects of development, the sound management of PCBs and their waste is relevant and support the implementation of many other, if not all SDGs.

## 1.2 Project description

The Project Objective is to reduce environmental and human health risks from PCB releases through the demonstration of a regional approach to the introduction of cost-effective and socially acceptable environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCB oils, equipment and wastes held by electrical utilities and other PCB owners in participating countries. The project and its proposed activities are consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Results Frameworks' goal "to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimizations of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment." In particular, the project will contribute to Objective 1 "Phase Out POPs and Reduce POPs Releases"

The project is Implemented by UNEP chemicals and health branch, executed by Africa Institute in the 12 countries namely Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland (now Eswatini), Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in partnership with Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). It has been designed and executed under four components:

**Project component 1: Enhancement and harmonization of national regulatory infrastructure and sustainable Mechanisms**  
 In this component the National regulation and international requirements would be identified in the 12 participating countries including infrastructure and enforcement capacities resulting in a regionally harmonized approach for the environmentally sound management of PCB oils, equipment and wastes, such that National regulations in 12 countries on the ESM of PCB and PCB wastes in the context of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions would be updated and brought to a common standard.

**Project component 2: Enhanced capacity for ESM of PCB containing equipment in service**  
 Detailed inventories of PCB containing oils and equipment held by utility and private companies in 12 participating countries would be developed (in use and in waste) with the outcome that monitoring PCB containing equipment in service and tracking system be established to follow until final phase out of PCB in electrical equipment in the 12 participating countries

**Project component 3: Regional mechanism for ESM of decommissioned and phased out PCB liquids and equipment**  
 Training of utilities for collection, draining and transport of PCB contaminated transformers would be undertaken and two thousand metric tonnes (2000t) of PCB oil, PCB contaminated oil, and PCB equipment would be stored and decontaminated at national facilities and at least 1,000 capacitors containing PCB oil identified and collected for export, while 500t of Askeral transformers, capacitors, and PCB contaminated oil (concentrations >2000ppm) would be exported for destruction at a dedicated facility, all towards PCB and PCB containing equipment disposed of in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the Stockholm Convention from 12 countries, and verified through independent monitoring. Work plan for 2022 will be revised to reflect more ractical/realistic outcome for 2022 and presented to the PSC in August 2022, where it will be endorsed.

**Project component 4: Stakeholder engagement and information exchange to facilitate dissemination of lessons learned, and development of regional capacity to finalize phase out of PCB and model developed for replication.**  
 The planned outcome of this component is that Stakeholders are aware of the need to phase out PCBs in an environmentally sound manner and best practices developed for implementing ESM for ongoing management of in-use transformers in project countries, and for subsequent projects. To this end National and regional communications / outreach / awareness strategies would be developed and implemented; Lessons learnt framework would also be developed for replication and extension at national level following adoption by national authorities.

## 1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO )	1-Jun-19	
Rev1 (Agreement EA)	31-Aug-16	Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Africa Institute
Rev2 (Agreement IA)	7-Nov-19	Internal Agreement with UNEP Economy Dvision, Knowledge and Risk Unit

Rev2 (Amendment 1)	6-Jan-20	Budget and workplan revision following October 2019 Steering Committee decision
Rev3 (Amendment 2 EA)	20-Jan-22	PCA Extension - budget and workplan revision

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW

UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action

Specify the POW Outcomes(s), Outcome Indicator(s) and Direct Outcomes

PoW Outcomes: 3A, 3B and 3C  
PoW Outcome Indicators: i, ii, iii, iv, v and vi  
Direct outcomes to which project contributes: 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.13

**TM:** Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

The project has supported beneficiary countries in drafting legislations for PCB management, update the PCB inventory and have initiated the work safeguarding and disposal of 236 tonnes of PCBs. The project also initiated the trial of dechlorination technology for treatment of PCB contaminated transformers. The project also carried out cost benefit analysis for replacement of PCB contaminated transformers with highly energy efficient transformers. All these activities contributes in supporting countries in meeting their obligations towards Stockholm Convention.

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

N/ A (This is a GEF - 5 Project)

N/ A (This is a GEF - 5 Project)

Indicative expected Results

**TM:** GEF core indicators targeted by the

Indicators	Expected value at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project

Implementation Status

2022

Ongoing

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 3.3)
FY 2022	6th	MS	MS	M
FY 2021	5th	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	4th	MS	S	M
FY 2019	3rd	MU	MU	M
FY 2018	2nd	MU	MU	M
FY 2017	1st	MS	MS	L

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2016  
FY 2015

Not rated	Not rated	
Not rated	Not rated	

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

Following the 6th PSC meeting, through efforts of the PM and TM and targeted technical assistance, a satisfactory progress has been made thus far. Out of the 11 countries, 3 countries have drafted their PCB phase out regulations (Tanzania, Namibia and Lesotho), while 3 do not need to do so as determined by the legal review exercise (Zambia, Seychelles, Malawi); and 2 others were working on primary legislation whence new Bills were developed (Botswana and Eswatini) and 3 more have their regulations under development as reported. The developed regulations are yet to be approved by law departments and relevant authorities in the countries. All countries have confirmed their final inventories, with the exception of Eswatini, Zambia and Mozambique. Zambia and Mozambique had additional equipment to be sampled before they can confirm their final inventories, whereas Eswatini has not submitted an inventory. Eswatini also hasn't covered pole-mounted equipment. Tredi has held kick off meetings with all the countries, communicating the planned activities for the collection, as well as what is required from the countries prior to their equipment collection. Site visits have been held in Botswana, Lesotho and Tanzania, where Tredi (accompanied by the national consultants and utility representatives) ground truth the equipment and discussion matters around equipment consolidation for the collection. Some countries are not required to have site visits and pictures of equipment will suffice (i.e. Madagascar, Malawi and Seychelles). Zambia, Mozambique and Eswatini are the only countries yet to have their site visits. Tredi will soon be submitting the Basel Notification request for some of the countries. Three countries submitted drafts of their phase out plans (Lesotho, Zambia and Eswatini), which were reviewed by UNEP and AI, with provided comments. A chapter on cost-efficiency analysis is going to be added once available. A guidance document for the phaseout plan was developed and shared with countries to support the preparation of national phaseout plans. These plans will be finalised and used as templates shared with other countries. Ten countries have successfully completed their risk awareness and communication activity submitted reports with evidence of materials developed. SAPP signed contract (MoU) and work has been delayed due to staff turnover, however they are currently drafting terms of references for a consultant to undertake risk communication and awareness raising task. A gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan was drafted to support gender integration in disposal of PCB. A training was organised in 2021 with project countries to present this gender action plan and to raise awareness on gender integration in the region. An expert on ESM of PCB is being recruited to provide technical assistance to countries for environmentally sound temporary storage and disposal of PCB.

2.4 Co-finance

**EA:**Planned Co-finance

USD 34,661,319

**EA:** Actual to date:

USD 2, 624, 581

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

Co-financing still has not reached the satisfactory levels. This is mostly attributed to countries not reporting at all, as well as under reporting as they struggle to keep track of other finances contributed at national level and how to calculate the "soft" in kind contributions. Templates have been provided to assist focal persons in calculations. The EA will be working closely with countries that are struggling to account co-financing and help them understand the template, as well as guide on how to calculate co-finance. Some countries, will be investing into equipment replacement, before collection of contaminated equipment occurs.

2.5. Stakeholder

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

SAPP is the sub regional association of utility companies for SADC countries, identified as a key stakeholder in the project it is a member of the Steering Committee. In August 2019, the EA and IA presented the project to the Annual General Meeting of SAPP in Harare, to increase their engagement especially in bringing its members to provide technical support and infrastructure for safeguarding PCBs; and invited them to the Phase Out Plan initial meeting in Feb 2020. This was instrumental in obtaining support from the utilities management to provide requisite assistance. Subsequently SAPP has signed an MOU to undertake a capacity strengthening leg of risk communication and capacity building in the Utilities and to further assist in the provision of personnel and equipment for collection of contaminated oils and equipment. SAPP is currently drafting ToRs for a consultant to undertake regional risk communication and awareness raising activities, as well as develop guideline materials. Countries are continuing to engage wider stakeholders with regard to phase out plans and legal reforms to address ESM of PCBs as per compiled review. Monthly calls with SAPP, country focal points and utility representatives are held. Frequent communication with disposal contractor. An expert on ESM of PCB is being recruited to provide technical assistance to countries for environmentally sound temporary storage and disposal of PCB. A training was organized in 2021 with project countries to present this gender action plan and to raise awareness on gender integration in the region. The EA also engaged with the utilities in each project country on monthly basis to discuss the project progress and collaboration for efficient execution of project activities.

2.6. Gender

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

Gender mainstreaming has to a lesser degree been evaluated and only in so far as the vulnerable groups are assessed at country levels. The most vulnerable groups have been found to be workers/technicians in the utility companies and school children who may be exposed to leaking transformers in their own yards. Vulnerable groups such as children, women and workers in utility companies has been receiving targeted risk communication through schools, community based organization and SAPP for utilities. Continuing TV and radio program are focusing more on these groups. The management review had identified that the original project documentation did not include a gender and human-rights based approach. Development of a coordinated strategy is included in the scope of the Targeted Technical Assistance being provided by UNEP. As part of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan developed a basic-training workshop session was held on October 8th, 2021. This training aimed to help countries have a better understanding of the interplay between sex, gender and exposure to PCBs, and from another side to identify relevant entry points for mainstreaming gender considerations while planning and implementing PCB phase-out interventions. A gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan was drafted to support gender integration in disposal of PCB. Publication request of this document has been approved by the publication committee of UNEP. It is expected to be published in Q4 2022.

2.7. ESSM

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Environmental and social safeguards are undertaken under the preview of risk communication and restricting access to known sites containing PCB contaminated equipment. The EA has been given assurance that disposal of PCB wastes through auctioning of equipment has been stopped in all countries now that project is set to dispose available wastes. An identified concern is theft and vandalism of equipment. Countries have experienced theft of equipment, some of this equipment was confirmed to have been PCB contaminated. Safe storage of these equipment remains vital. The international tender for disposal of equipment is subject to rigorous environmental and health and safety standards that are part of UNEP's procurement service standard.

2.8. KM

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The database developed following the inventory verification is being mapped through the MapX program and good practices in the ESM of PCBs is being documented for sharing in various platforms. These shall be the main knowledge products for sustainability of PCB phase out. They can be accessed (after approval of account) at <https://app.mapx.org/?project=MX-U83-OSB-Y2T-A48-GFS&language=en> Press releases were done with interviews after the RSC meeting and at the BRS COPs in May 2019. These can be accessed at <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/dangers-modern-magic>. An expert on ESM of PCB is being recruited to provide technical assistance to countries for environmentally sound temporary storage and disposal of PCB.

2.9. Stories

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

Innovative ways of risk communications were developed during COVID restrictions using media more and more interactively to get also get target groups to participate thereby grasping the messages more and effectively. Countries seem to prefer physical interactions rather than virtual, with COVID 19 related restrictions easing out in most countries, participation in project activities seems to be increasing slowly. Countries were very demotivated during the COVID 19 pandemic, however they are slowly working themselves out of that slump and restrictions are being lifted. A report is being prepared to summarize the lessons learnt and to promote good practices. The publication proposal of this report has been approved by the UNEP publication review committee.



To Step 2

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>						
To reduce environmental and human health risks from PCB releases through the cost effective and socially acceptable environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCB oils, equipment and wastes held by electrical utilities and other PCB owners in participating countries	No. of participating countries with legislative framework for ESM of PCB in place	Lack of legal background, administrative and technical capacities for ESM of PCB at national level limiting from participating countries to fulfil their obligationsLegislative review completed	Legislation in 12 countries reviewed	12 countries legislation reviews and those found to be inadequate develop legislation;12 countries complete Inventory verification and documentation	All 12 countries have completed the legal review and set out to update the regulations to close the gaps identified in national legislation. 3 of the countries have to start at primary legislation and the Bills have been drawn for presentation to their parliaments. Three others have relatively adequate legislation and all they need is to establish are implementation modalities, of the remaining five, there have already drafted regulations which are being subject to public	MS
	No. of countries have strengthened administrative and technical capacities, as well as PCB disposal plans (to 2025) in line with the Stockholm Convention	to varying extent in each countries' NIPNo disposal of PCB contaminated equipment;Risks for human health and environment remain	All inventories verified and database populated in full	in databases;Regional disposal plan developed and approved;2000t of PCB Oils, equipment and wastes successfully disposed of;2300 t of in-use PCB oils and equipment scheduled for replacement and ESM disposal in national phase out plans	Final inventories are established in 8 countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Seychelles, Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar, Zimbabwe and Namibia). Mozambique, Eswatini and Zambia (3 countries) have additional sampling before they finalise their inventories. The regional disposal plan to be established before the end of 2022 and Phase out planned to 2025 being drafted. Mauritius has phased out PCBs.	MS
	No. of tons contaminated equipment disposed of from 12 countries.		All available items as per database declared for availability for disposal.		A contract for disposal of 236 tonnes of PCBs has been awarded to Tredi. The regional disposal plan is to be established in consultation with Tredi for countries with confirmed final inventories.	S
<b>Outcome 1</b>						
Outcome 1: National regulation and international requirements identified in 12 participating countries including infrastructure and enforcement capacities resulting in a Regionally harmonized approach for the environmentally sound management of PCB oils, equipment and wastes	No. of countries submit for adoption national regulation with minimum requirements of Stockholm and Basel Conventions supported by Guidance documents for different aspects of ESM of PCB	12 countries without proper legislative framework for management of PCB	Year 1: NCCs8 established Year 3: 12 countries submit legislation review and those inadequate regulations submit for adoption PCB regulation, which specifically prohibit resale of contaminated oil and units		3 countries have drafted PCB phase out regulations. These are set to be reviewed.	MS
	No. of regional action plan developed and adopted through appropriate means and processes at the regional level				National phase out plans drafted by 3 countries to date	MS
<b>Outcome 2</b>						

Outcome 2: 12 countries monitoring PCB containing equipment in service and tracking system established to follow until final phase out of PCB in electrical equipment	No. of regional template for inventory and tracking system development	Limited activities on PCB in the countries; No detailed inventories available; No phase out plan	12 countries complete Inventories	Year 5: 12 countries complete Inventories;12 countries with information included in national databases;12 countries' phase-out plans endorsed at national level by utility companies and other PCB containing equipment owners	A regional data base of contaminated equipment with locations for tracking at regional level has been displayed on MapX. 3 countries have additional samples to take before completing inventories. The rest have completed.	MS
	No. of countries to adopt and use template; No. of countries develop and adopt inventory verification plans				Will be undertaken towards end 2022	MS
	Regional phase out plan detailed until 2025 in accordance with the phasing out priorities of Stockholm convention and Code of practice for the safe use of fully enclosed askarel-filled electrical equipment		3 countries have drafted national phase out plans. The 3 draft phaseout plans have been reviewed with some comments provided. A chapter on cost-efficiency analysis is going to be added once available. A guidance document for the phaseout plan was developed and shared with countries to support the preparation of national phaseout plans. All the national phase out plans will be consolidated into a regional Phase out plan.		S	

**Outcome 3**

Outcome 3: PCB and PCB containing equipment disposed of in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the Stockholm Convention from 12 countries	500 tonnes exported for destruction in dedicated facility	No licensed PCB waste handling companies;PCB contaminated transformers and capacitors not managed and disposed in ESM;No independent monitoring PCB contaminated transformers and capacitors not managed according to ESM	Inventory of waste equipment for disposal confirmed; 1 agreed international transport and disposal contractor	Year 4: 500t of PCB oil and PCB equipment disposed of in licensed facility abroad.Year 6:Up to 3,800t contaminated oil dechlorinated locally	315 tons to be released in 9 countries for disposal. This includes non final inventories in Zambia and Mozambique. Eswatini is not included.	MS
	1500 Tonnes of waste equipment treated in the region				The decontamination pilot contract under development where all remaining contaminated equipment and oils will be dechlorinated. Tonnage to be confirmed after the pilot study.	S

**Outcome 4**



Outcome 4: Stakeholders are aware of the need to phase out PCBs in an environmentally sound manner and best practices developed for implementing ESM for ongoing management of in-use transformers in project countries, and for subsequent projects	Vulnerable groups identified across the region, and changing behavior to reduce risks of PCBs	No regional PCB ESM reports, some regional learning and advice through SAPP. Minimal communication of risks associated with PCBs to vulnerable people. Vulnerable communities remain unidentified. Utilities auction decommissioned equipment even if it may be contaminated by PCB		Year 4: vulnerable groups identified, and appropriate messages proposed by regional communications strategy endorsed for use at national level Year 5: national utilities sign declaration to gradually replace and prevent sale of contaminated equipment Year 6: owners of PCB in other sectors commit to replacing and preventing sale of contaminated equipment Year 6: Disseminated best practices for introduction of ESM taken up regionally and internationally;	10 countries have developed and rolled out their risk communication strategies where by in large, workers in utility, school children and women were identified as vulnerable groups. A gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan was drafted to support gender integration in disposal of PCB. A training was organized in 2021 with project countries to present this gender action plan and to raise awareness on gender integration in the region. Publication request of this document has been approved by the publication committee of UNEP. It is expected to be published in Q4 2022.	S
	Utilities change practices to prevent contamination by PCB				SAPP is undertaking a capacity building within Utilities and updating SOPs for ESM of contaminated oils and management of equipment. Energy efficiency analysis was conducted to measure the cost-benefit for replacing or refurbishing PCB contaminated equipment. National cost-efficiency reports are being prepared, which are expected to be included in the national phaseout plans.	MS
	Lessons and best practices generated by the project adopted by PCB owners, private sector, regional agencies and regional associations and other stakeholders					Three practices have been identified and recorded as lessons to be shared and learnt in the project. No additional work done in reporting period

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

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
--------	--------------------------	--	--	---	---------------------

Under Comp 1

1.1 National regulations in 12 countries on the ESM of PCB & PCB wastes in the context of the Stockholm & Basel Conventions reviewed & brought to a common standard.	Dec-22	National legal review reports completed and action plans developed for update of regulations in 8 countries with 3 having adequate regulatory regime.	100% progress as legal reviews are completed and 50% regulations are yet to be developed in 5 countries	The review has indicated the gaps that need to be filled in all countries and the process of filling the gaps also identified and has been started. All 12 countries have completed the legal review and set out to update the regulations to close the gaps identified in national legislation. 3 draft regulations have occurred, 1 to be shared in parliament in July 2022	MS
1.2 Improved administrative capacity for controlling PCB in 12 participating countries	Done	Completed in Sept 2018	N/A	N/A	S

**Under Comp 2**

2.1 - Detailed inventories of in-use PCB containing oils and equipment held by utility companies in 12 participating countries developed	Dec-22	Inventories have been completed to 95% level	95%	Current inventories indicating a total weight of contaminated equipment at 1 089 tons. Number of tins is less than previously recorded because previously all (decommissioned, in use and spare) equipment was considered, where as currently only in-use equipment was considered	S
2.2 - Stakeholder engagement plans for long term phase out of PCB containing oils & equipment held by other sectors in 12 countries developed & endorsed (in compliance with new regulations as per component 1)	Dec-22	3 draft phase out plans . 33% of all countries	33%	Three drafts have been received and are being evaluated by experts. A chapter on cost-efficiency analysis is going to be added once available. A guidance document for the phaseout plan was developed and shared with countries to support the preparation of national phaseout plans.	MS

**Under Comp 3**

3.1 - Detailed inventories of waste PCB containing oils and equipment held by utility companies in 12 participating countries developed	Aug-22	9 countries have comprehensive database of contaminated equipment. Only three remain a bit behind	95%	Eswatini, Mozambique and Zambia are doing further sampling before inventories can be considered complete All other 9 countries have completed.	MS
3.2 - Training of utilities for collection, draining & transport of PCB contaminated transformers	Oct-22	Training to be undertaken by disposal contractor closer to time of collection	0%	An expert on ESM of PCB is being recruited to provide technical assistance to countries for environmentally sound temporary storage and disposal of PCB.	U
3.3 - At least 500 tonnes of PCB contaminated equipment >2000ppm identified and collected for export/treatment(under Output 3.5)	Apr-23	Disposal contract under negotiation	30%	Disposal contractor has confirmed final inventories for disposal for 9 countries. Contractor undertaking country site visits to ensure readiness for collection	MS
3.4 - Up to 3,800t of PCB contaminated oil <2000ppm identified and where possible removed from units for treatment as part of the long term phase out plan (Component 2)	Apr-23	Tender process just started for decontamination pilot.	5%	Contractor identified for dechlorination trials and the pilot study initiated	MS
3.5 - PCB from transformers & full capacitors (expected 500t) exported for destruction at a dedicated facility	Jul-23	Disposal contract under negotiation	30%	Contractor undertaking country site visits to ensure readiness for collection	MS

**Under Comp 4**

4.1 National & regional communications / outreach / awareness strategies developed & implemented.	Dec-22	All countries started rolling/implementing the awareness strategies 2 years ago. three more are remaining to report on their completion.	95%	All countries have undertaken awareness strategies, however 9 countries have submitted materials. A project level communication strategy has been developed with presentations given and updates shared with countries in the monthly meetings. A number of communication materials including factsheet and videos are being developed to support awareness raising.	S
---	--------	--	-----	--	---

4.2. Lessons learnt framework developed for replication and extension at national level following adoption by national authorities.	Dec-22	developed. countries are reporting on further experiences for discussion during PSC for	70%	7 countries in attendance shared their lessons during 6th PSC meeting. A report is being prepared to summarize the lessons learnt and to promote good practices. The publication proposal of this report has been approved by the UNEP publication review committee.	MS
---	--------	---	-----	--	----

**Under Comp 5**

--	--	--	--	--	--

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



Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status <input type="text" value="PIR 6"/>											
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification	
Lack of national government engagement	All activities	M					S	S	=	Non responsiveness from focal points; focal points not submitting quarterly reports; focal points not attending monthly meetings	
In-service transformers identified as PCB contaminated equipment	Disposal and Phase out Plans	M					M	M	=	Utilities still not committed to replacement of contaminated equipment due to financial constraints/capacity	
Electrical utilities, major owners of PCB equipment, do not engage in project (due to high cost of transformer replacement)	Disposal and Phase out Plans	L					M	M	=	Utilities are involved and somewhat responsive. They have clear knowledge of equipment of concerns and aware tasks they need to undertake	
Private sector service provider not identified/interested	Disposal and Phase out Plans	L					L	L	=	International bidding limits the risk	
Handling, storage, transport and treatment of PCB wastes leads to environmental releases		L					L	L	=	An experienced international contractor has been appointed. This contractor will also provide relevant training.	
Impacts of climate change on the project		L					L	L	=	The possible impacts of climate change on participating countries are variable	
Co-financing		Not Applicable						H		New risk identified during PIR.	
<b>Consolidated project risk</b>								M	M	= This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.	

List  
H  
S  
M  
L  
Not  
Applicable

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Lack of national government engagement	N/A	Continued follow ups, not releasing funds to countries until reporting is submitted	Get governments to commit to responding to communications, and submitting reports on time		
In-service transformers identified as PCB contaminated equipment	Cost benefit analysis undertaken to justify replacement. Attempts to engage world bank PERIP programs to include PCB equipment have not been successful yet	General cost benefit analysis to be done and presented to countries to see cost saving.	Negotiate with governments to provide financial securities to utilities	2022/23	Africa Institute and UNEP
Electrical utilities, major owners of PCB equipment, do not engage in project (due to high cost of transformer replacement)	Cost benefit analysis undertaken to justify replacement. Attempts to engage utility and SAPP to rethink and plan on	General cost benefit analysis to be done and presented to countries to see cost saving.			
Co-financing	New risk identified.	Regular follow up with the countries is to be done and conducted. Countries are reminded during the coordination meetings and steering committee meetings.	Rigorous follow up with countries including utilities would be carried out to receive the co-finance contribution. The EA would organize dedicated session to brief countries on co-financing reporting. UNEP to follow up with the EA(AI) on quarterly basis on the progress in terms of realisation of co-financing and provide necessary support and guidance as and when required.	2022/23	Africa Institute and UNEP

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



**Project Minor Amendments**

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Yes
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments
New workplan based on the disposal contract has been prepared with extended timelines.

**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

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
Botswana	-23.168178	24.592874		Project country headquarter	
Eswatini	-26.562481	31.399132			
Lesotho	-29.603927	28.335019			
Madagascar	-18.92496	46.441642			
Malawi	-13.254308	34.301525			
Mauritius	-20.348404	57.552152			
Mozambique	-19.302233	34.914498			
Namibia	-22.95764	18.49041			
Seychelles	-4.657498	55.454015			
Tanzania	-6.369028	34.888822			
Zambia	-14.518624	27.559916			
Zimbabwe	-18.455496	29.746841			

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

