UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Project Implementation Report

(1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

Project Title:	*Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Caribbean*
GEF ID:	*5558*
UNIDO ID:	*150049*
GEF Replenishment Cycle:	*GEF-5*
Country(ies):	*Regional - Antigua and Barbuda (ANU), Barbados (BDOS), Belize (BZE), Saint Kitts and Nevis (SKN), Saint Lucia (SLU), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG), Suriname(SUR), Trinidad and Tobago (TT)*
Region:	*LAC - Latin America and Caribbean*
GEF Focal Area:	*Chemicals and Waste (CW); Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs[1]:	*N/A*
Stand-alone / Child Project:	*Stand-alone*
Implementing Department/Division:	*TCS/CEP/CCM*
Co-Implementing Agency:	
Executing Agency(ies):	*Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer in the Caribbean*
Project Type:	*Full-Sized Project (FSP)*
Project Duration:	*60*
Extension(s):	*4*
GEF Project Financing:	*USD 8,839,000*
Agency Fee:	*USD 839,706*
Co-financing Amount:	*USD 21,124,103*
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	*5/27/2015*
UNIDO Approval Date:	*8/10/2015*
Actual Implementation Start:	*12/1/2015*

[1] Only for **GEF-6 projects**, if applicable

Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2023:	*USD 8,600,802.19*
Mid-term Review (MTR) Date:	*8/13/2019*
Original Project Completion Date:	*11/30/2020*
Project Completion Date as reported in FY22:	*11/30/2022*
Current SAP Completion Date:	*7/31/2023*
Expected Project Completion Date:	*7/31/2023*
Expected Terminal Evaluation (TE) Date:	*03/31/2023*
Expected Financial Closure Date:	*7/31/2024*
UNIDO Project Manager[2]:	*Lamia Benabbas*

I. Brief description of project and status overview

Project Objective

The project objective is to enable the Caribbean Region to reduce and or eliminate the threat of POPs through the following four (4) components:

- Creating the enabling regional mechanisms for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- Reducing UPOPs emissions by improving poor waste management practices at landfills;
- Assessing the potentially contaminated sites to determine the level of soil and groundwater contamination by POPs and developing appropriate remediation strategies; and,
- Developing management and disposal plans for PCBs.

The project also includes monitoring and evaluation. The main targeted results under the four main components of this project include:

1. Updated NIPs for eight countries, drafted legislation to guide national chemical management in eight (8) countries, a regional database on chemicals established, training of trainers conducted on the management of POPs and the implementation of the SC on five (5) thematic areas in eight countries and a communications strategy implemented in eight (8) countries.
2. Improved waste management practices at landfills through training in five (5) countries and hazardous waste storage facilities designed for three (3) countries. Additionally, waste management strategies demonstrated in Belize and Suriname.
3. Contaminated sites (1-5) prioritised in eight (8) countries and remediation plan developed for demonstration at one site; and
4. PCB managed and disposed in four (4) project countries.

[2] Person responsible for report content

Baseline
The sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes is a recognised challenge in the Caribbean region, due to its social, economic and environmental implications. Several of the highlighted limitations to participating countries meeting their obligations to Stockholm Convention are the need to Update their NIPs (current NIPs only address the original 'dirty dozen'), lack of domestic legislation to enforce POPs management measures, lack of ESM and disposal capacity, lack of public awareness, inefficient landfill management associated with poor separation and hazardous storage. Additionally, there is a lack of resources to adequately manage and dispose of obsolete POPs containing material and equipment. There are few initiatives to address sound chemical and waste management regionally, led by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (Technical Assistance for Pesticides Management to Caribbean Countries) and funded by the European Commission funded, and national activities executed under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) across the region. Also, several regional capacity-building workshops on the sound management of chemicals and wastes have been executed. In particular, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States has been modernizing waste management systems since 1997, when its six countries invested in modern engineered sanitary landfills which now require upgrade and/or expansion. Finally, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda are considering waste segregation to improve recycling and conduct waste to energy conversion. These initiatives would help reduce UPOPs generation due to landfill fires and the overall carbon footprint by reducing dependence on fossil fuels for energy.

Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and select corresponding ratings for the current reporting period, i.e. FY23. Please also provide a short justification for the selected ratings for FY23.

In view of the GEF Secretariat's intent to start following the ability of projects to adopt the concept of adaptive management[3], Agencies are expected to closely monitor changes that occur from year to year and demonstrate that they are not simply implementing plans but modifying them in response to developments and circumstances or understanding. In order to facilitate with this assessment, please introduce the ratings as reported in the previous reporting cycle, i.e. FY22, in the last column.

Overall Ratings[4]	**FY23**	**FY22**
Global Environmental Objectives **(GEOs)** / Development Objectives **(DOs)** Rating	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Satisfactory (S)

The Terminal Evaluation conducted during this reporting period rated the project as highly satisfactory. The project received a rating of 5 in each category:

PROJECT EVALUATION RATINGS[3]		
#	**Evaluation criteria**	**Rating**
A	**Impact (progress toward impact)**	**5**
B	**Project design**	
	• Overall design	5
	• Logframe	5

[3] Adaptive management in the context of an intentional approach to decision-making and adjustments in response to new available information, evidence gathered from monitoring, evaluation or research, and experience acquired from implementation, to ensure that the goals of the activity are being reached efficiently

[4] Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and assure that the indicated ratings correspond to the narrative of the report

C	**Project performance**	
1	• Relevance	5
2	• Effectiveness	5
3	• Efficiency	5
4	• Sustainability of benefits	5
D	**Cross-cutting performance criteria**	
1	• Gender mainstreaming	5

2	• M&E:
	  • M&E design
	  • M&E implementation
		5

3	• Results-based Management (RBM)	5
E	**Performance of partners**	
1	• UNIDO	5
2	• National counterparts	5
3	• Donor	5
F	**Overall assessment**	5

The project has achieved all of the global environmental objectives, and yielded satisfactory global environmental benefits with only minor shortcomings. This is partly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as national social and political changes and priorities in the beneficiary countries, which would have impacted the progress of some project activities. For instance, while the Guanapo Dump Site was identified as the location for the demonstration project for the remediation of a contaminated site, during the project execution, it was determined that there was a change in priorities and the site was no longer destined to be closed within the project execution period. The project activity was reassessed and the UNIDO demonstration project was able to provide an environmental risk management plan and leachate treatment plan to extend the life of the landfill/dumpsite, in addition to the remediation plan.

Similarly, during the project preparation phase, a feasibility study and engineering designs for the upgrade of the Ornamibo Landfill was completed, there was a shift in the priorities and political will of the government to pursue the construction of the landfill, which also required additional financial resources.

Implementation Progress **(IP)** Rating	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Satisfactory (S)

Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that were subject to remedial action – Following recommendations of the mid-term report, actions were taken for remedial or adaptive action where necessary. Additional project activities were developed and implement to ensure that project outputs become tangible outcomes within the beneficiary countries. For example – (i) the mainstreaming of sound management of POPs chemicals, through the harmonization of the model Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Act developed under Component 1 with local legislation for Belize and Saint Kitts and Nevis; and (ii) the transfer knowledge and best available technologies for reducing UPOPs emissions through the development of source separation strategies for the landfill and provision of autoclaves to replace precarious medical incinerators in four project countries – ANU, BZE, SKN and TTO.

All project activities were finalised by 31 December 2022 – project was extended until 31 July 2023 to process pending payments.

Overall **Risk** Rating	Low Risk (L)	Moderate Risk (M)
Project is completed; no activities pending.		

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

Please describe the progress made in achieving the outputs against key performance indicator's targets in the project's **M&E Plan/Log-Frame at the time of CEO Endorsement/Approval**. Please expand the table as needed.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicators	Baseline	Target level	Progress in FY23
Component 1 – CREATE THE ENABLING MECHANISMS IN THE CARIBBEAN FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS.				
Outcome 1:				
Output 1.1: National Implementation Plans (NIPs) updated.	Updated NIPs submitted to Cabinets of the participating countries.	Most of the NIPs require updating including the inventories for new POPs	Eight (8) updated NIPs to reflect the needs of the countries.	• Updated NIPs for eight (8) countries completed. Of the eight (8) completed NIPs, five (5) countries – BZE, SKN, SLU, SUR and TT – have endorsed and submitted to the BRS Secretariat to date. ANU, BDOS and SVG are still to complete national endorsement of the update NIP and submit to the SC Secretariat.
Output 1.2: Sound chemicals management mainstreamed into national policies and plans.	Technical regulations, standards and norms are developed and adopted.	No country in the Caribbean Region has a comprehensive regulatory system in place for chemicals	POPs related legislations are fully in-line with the requirements of the SC.	Target reached in previous reporting periods. Total Project achievement: A Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Model Act was drafted in October 2018 and provided to the eight countries for their determined customization or wholesale adoption. A few of the project countries expressed interest in harmonisation of existing legislation for chemicals management with the Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Model Act.
			Legal infrastructure for hazardous waste management is drafted and submitted for cabinet approval.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Total Project achievement: National Roadmaps developed (October 2018) for implementation of legislative reform in all countries. Implementation is Government dependent. Through the hire of a legal consultant, the project assisted SKN to conduct a review of existing local legislation for chemicals management for harmonisation with the Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Model Act. A draft Pesticides and Chemicals Management Bill, as well as national policy brief and road map has been developed for cabinet submission and approval. Since the completion of this

				exercise, a national government election has taken place and therefore there is a delay in consideration of the prepared documents. BZE has made strides to develop a draft Integrated Chemicals Management Bill (ICM) and subsidiary draft regulation that have yet to be passed in cabinet. In the interim, BZE has sought to address and develop an empty pesticide container management plan, based on recommendation in the NIP as one of the key aspect of chemicals and waste management for BZE. The GEF 5558 project has assisted in the hire of a national consultant to conduct a situational analysis of the agriculture sector, assess the management option and develop a comprehensive national plan based on recommended international/regional guidelines. Through the Pesticides Control Board and the Department of Environment, BZE is currently actioning the local execution of the Empty Pesticides Container Management Plan.
	Number of trained trainers (women/men).	Staff has not been Trained on the obligations of the Stockholm Convention in the region. There is a lack of appropriate legal infrastructure and enforcement for environmentally sound hazardous waste management in the participating countries.	At least eight (8) trainers trained.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: Training targets across eight (8) countries: were met with at least sixteen (16) persons being involved throughout the gap analysis and legislation development working hand in hand with the consultants
	Number of trainings conducted.		At least five (5) trainings conducted. Number of training participants/trainees (male/female).	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: Five (5) regional training sessions based on the Training Needs Assessment conducted: • One (1) train-the-trainer session conducted in May 2018 on ESM and Disposal of POPs (10 male/7 female) • One (1) train-the-trainer session conducted in March 2019 on Analytical Methods/Sampling Screening and Testing (BAT/BEP) (13 male/19 female). *A refresher of this module was re-delivered via virtual platform on September 7, 8, 15 and 16, 2021.* • One (1) train-the-trainer session conducted in March 2019 on Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment of POPs (11 male/21 female). *A refresher of this module was re-delivered via virtual platform on November 22, 24, 29 and December 01, 2021.* • One (1) training activity conducted in January 2020 on The Reporting Requirements of the Stockholm Convention Article 15 requirements (23 females 8 males) • One (1) training activity conducted in November/ December 2020 on Detection, Identification, and Classification of POPs to Border Control Agencies (93 females 86 males over the four (4) training days)

				At least 2 professionals from each project country were trained during each session thus far.
	Number of trained Inspectors in the countries.		At least two (2) inspectors at enforcement authorities are trained in each country for efficient implementation of the hazardous waste related legislations.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Inspectors of Chemicals and Sampling developed (November 2018) and provided in cohesion with the Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Act. • SOPs considered in the development of 2 (two) thematic areas (Analytical Methods/Sampling Screening and Testing (BAT/BEP) of POPs and Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment of POPs). • SOPs presented in the training on Detection, Identification, and Classification of POPs to Border Control Agencies (November/ December 2020). At least two (2) professionals from each project country were trained during each session thus far.
	Number of tool kit for site inspection procedures for hazardous waste management enterprises		One (1) tool kit for site inspection procedures for hazardous waste management enterprises.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • SOPs developed (November 2018) for inspectors of chemicals for inspection of facilities and sampling. SOPs were developed for three (3) countries (SLU, SVG and TTO) for transition to PFAS-free firefighting foams. Training materials were developed and delivered for firefighters' capacity building in terms of the use and management of AFFF foams as waste.
	Number of trained environmental specialists in POPs inventories		Eight (8) trained environmental specialists in POPs inventories.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: Accomplished through the Regional (November 2016) and National (1Q 2017) POPs Inventory training and use of local representatives to conduct the Inventories under the guidance of the International POPs expert. At least sixteen (16) persons were trained.
	Number of men/women trained.		At least 40% of the trained specialists are female.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: Based on NIP Update/POPs Inventories and 5 Regional training workshops on thematic the average participation by women was 60%.
	Number of laboratories strengthened.		One regional laboratory for POPs analysis strengthened.	• Regional laboratory needs were identified as part of the Training Needs Assessment (1Q and 2Q 2018). The labs were identified. • Laboratory personnel trained as part of Thematic Area 4 – Sampling & Analytical Methods (March 2019 and redelivered virtually in September 2021). • Analytical Capabilities Assessment reports (ANU, SLU, BZE, SUR) under Component 4 were developed and submitted to UNIDO on March 31, 2021.

				• Laboratory Capacity has been enhanced through the assessment and repair of GC/MS in ANU and SUR, as well as the procurement, installation and commission of a GCMS in BZE.. Laboratory Technicians for the three (3) countries have also benefitted from hands-on capacity building through the "Analytical Training on the extraction of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in selected matrices" which took place from January 09 – 13, 2023 in ANU.
	Gender sensitive media products developed.	Whilst there is general awareness of pesticides there has been no focus on other POPs.	POPs, UPOPs are integrated into general, gender sensitive public awareness campaigns.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • Documentation developed. Gender considerations are included in the Regional POPs Communications Strategy. PA/PE products developed for regional and national use. Referred to Gender Policies from UNDP, GEF, UNIDO. .
	No of pesticides/POPs week activities per country.		At least one (1) public awareness workshop are conducted in each country.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: National workshops on the communications strategy for public awareness conducted in October/November 2019 for each country, following the circulation of the final draft of the PA/PE products development. • Annually, the communications materials related to pesticides management have been used for Pesticides Awareness Week which happens in September/ October.
	Result of KAP survey		30 % improvement on POPs awareness (based on KAP survey).	National pre-KAP surveys completed for all countries and a summary report was prepared. Public Awareness campaigns have been completed in ANU, BDOS, BZE, SKN, SLU, SVG, and TTO. Post-KAP Survey has been executed for these countries and a post KAP Report has been prepared to reflect the performance and increase in awareness on POPs. SUR is the only country that has yet to action the national rollout of public awareness activities but have committed to use the materials provided in the StopthePOPs Toolkit in upcoming awareness activities in 2023.
	No of men/women participants at the workshops		At least 45% of the participants at the public awareness workshops are female.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • A total of one hundred and fifty-four (154) persons participated in the eight (8) national workshops. Approximately 58% (89 participants) were female and 42% (65 participants) were male.
Output 1.3: Regional information system available for all countries	Online database developed and housed at the BCRC-Caribbean	POPs and contaminated sites related information is	One regional POPs database and data presentation and analysis platform is	Consultant team engaged in December 2020 and the development of the information system was completed by end of contract in December 2021.

		scattered, Data collection, presentation is not undertaken in a standardized, redundant manner. Informed decisions are hard to make as data and data analysis are incomprehensive or missing.	developed and in place.	Based on the feedback from the user acceptance training and the virtual regional training workshop that took place on November 25, 2021, the consultant team has been re-engaged to facilitate the upload of POPs data in preparation for the website launch, as well as to support further training to the BCRC-Caribbean and country stakeholders on the use of the POPs-RIS database. The Consultant team is to also provide support for the maintenance of the website and support the official public launch.
Component 2 – REDUCE UPOPS EMISSIONS BY IMPROVING POOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT LANDFILLS				
Outcome 2: UPOPs emissions reduced by improving poor waste management practices at landfills.				
Output 2.1: Systems for the collection and disposal of POPs wastes resulting in better waste management practices implemented at a national level.	Number of Trained landfill operators (male/female)	Hazardous wastes generally end up mixed Open burning of waste still exists at many landfills and dumpsites. SLU and ANU have had facilities built but these have been used for other activities.	Training records Site inspection reports.	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • Trainings completed in ANU, BDOS, SKN and SLU (Feb to March 2020) and for SVG virtually October 06, 07, 11, 12 and 13, 2021) • In Antigua and Barbuda, approximately one hundred and fifteen (115) persons participated in the five (5) training sessions. Approximately 52.2% of the participants were male and 47.8% were female. • In Barbados, approximately forty-nine (49) persons participated in the four (4) training sessions. Approximately 34.6% of the participants were male and 65.4% were female. • In Saint Kitts & Nevis, approximately one hundred and ten (110) persons in total participated in the five (5) training sessions. Approximately 33% of the participants were male and 67% were female. • In Saint Lucia, approximately sixty-three (63) persons participated in the four (4) training sessions. Approximately 47.6% of the participants were male and 52.4 % were female. • In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, approximately thirty-five (35) persons participated in the five (5) training sessions. Approximately 37.2% of the participants were male and 62.8% were female. Complementary Activities involving the eight participating countries: o Development of a TOOLKIT for the design of Waste Management Plans and training workshop by the Technical University of Vienne in 2022 (22 participants from 8 countries).
	Tons of hazardous wastes separated at source		Source separation programmes in place in each demonstration site (ANU, BDOS, SLU).	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • Source segregation strategies completed for ANU, BDOS and SLU.

				• Design of pilot project(s) completed for ANU, BDOS and SLU. • Training for the pilot projects completed for ANU and SLU; Baseline data collection ongoing. • Pilot projects kicked off for ANU and SLU in Q4, 202. BDOS has indicated inability to implement the pilot project at this time. For SLU – the green waste source segregation project is ongoing and successful. The SLUSWMA is now able to produce and sell compost.
	Number of storage facility built		One hazardous waste storage facility per participating country (ANU, SLU and BDOS).	Target completed in previous reporting periods. Project achievement: • Design report and Tender specifications for the HWS facilities in ANU, BDOS and SLU completed. • Operations and Maintenance Manuals for the HWS Facilities in ANU BDOS and SLU completed. • ANU Construction commenced in Q2 2022
Output 2.2: BAT/BEP demonstrated in a pilot (existing) landfill facility	Tons of hazardous wastes separated at source.	Medical waste management practices at the demonstration area is generally substandard. Environmental contaminants such as POPs are released and deteriorating human health and environmental quality. Penalties for open burning of waste are generally low and regulatory inspections for adherence to the law is scarce. There are seven medical waste incinerators in Belize. Out of them only one is operational. None of them meet environmental performance standard. Solid waste management strategy and plan is silent on medical wastes consequently a country wide feasibility study for its disposal is missing.	80% of healthcare facilities in Belize comply with sound medical waste management practices (moved from to 2.1).	• Assessment and Recommendations on the Current Licensing and Accreditation System completed. • Training manual on medical waste management + 8 Workshops completed. • Draft of Medical Waste Regulation + 2 Stakeholder awareness workshops + awareness materials completed. • Medical Waste Disposal Plan, including the selection of the medical waste treatment technology + Stakeholder's validation workshop completed. • Medical Waste Regulation approved in Nov 2021. • **Complementary Activities in SKN, ANU and SUR:** o National Medical Waste Management Plans focused on reduce UPOPs emissions and validation workshops completed in 2022.
			One medical waste disposal demonstration technology, which adopts BAT/BEP principles, is transferred to Belize.	• Purchase of autoclave for medical waste treatment, installation, commissioning and training in Belize (2021), completed and fully operative, under responsibly of the Department of Environment. • **Complementary Activities in BELIZE (2022):** o Strengthening of a local technical service for routine autoclave maintenance. o Purchased of complementary autoclave spare parts and consumables. • **Complementary Activities in SKN, ANU and TT (2022):** o Similar autoclaves were installed in SKN, ANU and TT.

	Number of generators of metal rich, WEEE and potentially PBDE containing wastes adhere to improved waste management practices. Tons of materials recycled Value of materials recycled	In Suriname Penalties for open burning of WEEE and potentially PBDE containing waste streams are generally low, non-discouraging and regulatory inspections for adherence to the law is scarce. Burning is used at Ornamibo to recover metals from waste. There are several small scale recycling facilities in Suriname that collect metals, PET bottles, paper and electronic wastes. Plastic is not analysed for PBDE content, thus the likelihood of recycling of potential POPs containing waste into sensitive products is existing.	80% of the enterprises (assume to be entities who bring waste to the landfills) comply with improved waste management practices (Suriname).	The project strategy was changed in the initial stage: the new approach was to turn the Ornamibo dump site on a BAT/BET sanitary landfill and the implementation of a demonstration project on household waste separation. The BAT/BET sanitary landfill prevents the WEEE open burning and the household waste separation reduces the amount of WEEE disposed in the landfill.
	Number of new businesses established		One technology for dismantling, crashing, cleaning, sorting, compacting and documenting metal rich, WEEE and PBDE containing wastes streams is operational. (Suriname).	According with the new project strategy, the following outputs were achieved: **First Stage** (Consortium ILACO - Suriname / Royal Haskoning DHV - The Netherlands): • Feasibility study and environmental social analysis of the Ornamibo sanitary landfill. • Business plan, detailed design for the sanitary landfill and tender documents. • Waste Separation Pilot Project to be implemented in Greater Paramaribo. **Second stage** (ILACO – Suriname): • Waste separation pilot project in Greater Paramaribo fully executed in 2022. ✓ 6 monthly collection campaigns ✓ Collected waste processed at the recycling facility **Complementary Activities in the eight participant countries:** o Purchase of XRF (X-Ray Fluores-cence) equipment and training for the eight participant countries, completed in 2023. XRF equipment will help the participant countries by enhancing the effective assessment of PBDEs in WEEEs.
Component 3 – ASSESS POTENTIAL CONTAMINATED SITES TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF CONTAMINATION BY POPS AND DEVELOP APPROPRIATE REMEDIATION STRATEGIES				
Outcome 3: Identification and remediation of contaminated sites.				

Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identified, assessed and prioritized for treatment	Risk assessments and site evaluations and classification conducted for candidate sites	The preliminary contaminated sites inventories of the first NIP development process in the Caribbean have not provided appropriate information on potential POPs contaminated sites that would have allowed the selection of a priority site for demonstration activities.	1-5 priority sites are identified for detailed site assessment and evaluation. Conceptual site modelling is developed for the locations including the determination of POPs and co-contaminant levels.	In previous reporting periods: Inventory of POPs contaminated sites completed for all countries in 2018. The top five (5) priority sites for each country have been completed. In this reporting period: The completion of preliminary site and risk assessments for eight (8) project countries completed. Three (3) reports are under review for PWC acceptance.
			One contaminated site is selected for remediation.	Target achieved in previous reporting periods. Total project achievement: Guanapo landfill site in Trinidad was selected in consultation with Government agencies and the PSC during the project preparation phase (2015).
Output 3.2: Remediation demonstrated in a prioritized contaminated site		Lack of capacity in the region for remediation of contaminated sites.	Remediation plan including technology selections and cost and benefit assessment is developed.	Closure and remediation of Guanapo landfill site is not possible because the site won't be closed during the project lifetime, however, the following support was provided to better assess the situation: o EMGRISA (Contaminated site assessment, focusing on POPs analysis). o TAUW (develop of a Remediation plan for the Guanapo Landfill and design of a demonstrative remediation project). o TAUW (implementation of an Environmental Risk Management Programme as demonstrative project).
			One site remediated.	• Guanapo Landfill lifespan was extended beyond the deadline of the project so closure actions are not viable at this time. Therefore, the remediation plan was consequently adapted including actions to be develop during landfill operation (within the project framework) and defining actions to be implemented during landfill closure and post-closure. • Remediation plan for the Guanapo Landfill was completed and all remediation measures were designed. Tender documents for Leachate Treatment Plan were completed and tender process are ongoing. • An Environmental Risk Management Program was fully developed and implemented in 2021.
Component 4 – COMPONENT 4 - PCB MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL (ANU. BZE, SLU, SUR)				
Outcome 4: PCBs managed and disposed of				
Output 4.1: ESM of PCBs implemented	Number of labelled oil containing equipment. Number of PCB-containing equipment prioritized and selected for Phase-out.	The Caribbean does not have appropriate hazardous waste disposal facilities for POPs and PCBs. Export disposal operations are costly, which has hindered phasing out of PCB containing	30% of potentially PCBs containing equipment and wastes are identified and labelled in the electrical and private sectors. Disposal of 70 tons of PCB or PCB	**In previous reporting periods:** Four (4) PCB Inventory reports for ANU, BZE, SLU, SUR along with the Analytical Capabilities Assessment report completed. Four (4) Reports on PCBs Management and Disposal Plans for ANU, BZE, SLU, SUR, along with the summary report on disposal requirements completed.

	Tons of PCB-contaminated oil and carcasses. Value of materials recycled and reused	equipment in the past. There is no accurate information within the Governments on PCB Amounts. Some inventories were done by the FAO.	contaminated oil; representing approximately 210 tons of PCB-contaminated equipment	**In this reporting period:** UNIDO issued a contract to Booy-Greenway Consultancy B.V. for the safeguarding and disposal of the PCB contaminated oils and equipment in ANU and BZE. This activity was successfully actioned and completed in February - March 2023 for ANU and in April – June 2023 for BZE.

III. Project Risk Management

1. Please indicate the overall project-level risks and the related risk management measures: (i) as identified in the CEO Endorsement document, and (ii) progress to-date. Please expand the table as needed.

	(i) Risks at CEO stage	(i) Risk level FY 22	(i) Risk level FY 23	(i) Mitigation measures	(ii) Progress to-date	New defined risk[5]
1	Participating countries lack the political will for establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework.	M	L	High-level awareness raising activities are planned to be undertaken in partnership with the BCRC-Caribbean to increase high level understanding and political support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the region. The BCRC-Caribbean has a track record of consulting member countries on legislation, having used the same process with waste legislation. The involvement of the BCRC-Caribbean in this activity ensures that activities are complimentary to, and build on, activities already undertaken in the Region.	Most activities were completed *before* this reporting period. Risk was low for activities undertaken in this reporting period.	☐
2	Technology transfer will be successful, but the maintenance of the disposal facility may be substandard.	L	L	Training program is planned for operating the transferred technology according to BEP. Staff will also be trained on appropriate service and maintenance of the technology.	In 2021, a medical waste autoclave unit has been procured by the UNIDO procurement office and installed in Belize was. Local training was included on the use and operation of the facility. Further to this implementation, three (3) additional autoclaves were procured and installed in ANU, SKN and TTO to replace precarious incinerators, based on additional available funds and the recommendations in the National Implementation Plans for improvements in UPOPs reduction in these project countries.	☐

[5] New risk added in reporting period. Check only if applicable.

3	The cost of remediation of potentially contaminated sites would be too high to cover by project budget.	M	M	Characterization of potentially contaminated sites will be undertaken gradually. First a historical review will be undertaken to identify potential contaminants including non-POPs pollutants, then an initial testing program will follow to confirm contamination, then if necessary a detailed testing program will characterize the sites. This will allow the control of the cost of contaminated sites assessment and allow for maximizing the impacts of the actions.	Closure and remediation of Guanapo landfill site is not possible because the site won't be closed during the project lifetime	☐
4	The disposal cost of PCB containing wastes may vary Significantly within project life. This could have negative impact on project efficiency in PCB disposal.	L	L	If export disposal costs will be high and thus joint disposal with the waste collected in the FAO-GEF project #5407 could not be undertaken, the project intends to lease a mobile technology for draining PCB-containing equipment and cleaning the carcasses. This mostly applies for low and medium PCB content (PCB concentration < 2000 ppm). With this the weight of the wastes sent for export disposal could be significantly reduced and by selling the scrap metals some of the costs could be recovered.	Yes, PCB disposal and shipping costs varied. The total amount of PCB-containing equipment disposed of based on this project inventory was 68.17 tonnes; of which 55.19 tonnes was safeguarded and disposed of under the FAO-GEF 5407 project and 12.98 was under the UNIDO-GEF 5558 project.	☐
5	The Caribbean SIDS are located in an area that is prone to tropical storms/hurricanes and flooding.	L	L	Field activities will be planned outside the storm/hurricane seasons. POPs wastes will be stored in areas not prone to hurricane or flooding.		☐

2. If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks and improve the related risk rating. Please also elaborate on reasons that may have impeded any of the sub-optimal risk ratings from improving in the current reporting cycle; please indicate actions planned for the next reporting cycle to remediate this.

Not applicable

3. Please indicate any implication of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the progress of the project.

The main consequence of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the GEF 5558 project was to the travel related missions to countries for completion of project activities, and conduct of regional and/or national workshops and communication campaigns (during the period of April 2020 – December 2021). The BCRC-Caribbean monitored the various COVID-19 protocols implemented by each project country, held discussions with the project country focal points and the consultants and concluded the following implications to the project schedule:

1. The uncertainty on how the COVID-19 pandemic will evolve means the project activities will need to be conservatively scheduled at the moment.

2. The greatest impact to travel related activity (missions and workshops) occurred up to Q4 2021.
3. Non-related travel tasks can proceed however some additional time had to be considered to account for the social and financial global impacts from COVID-19 (such as impacts to global supply chain and shipping).
4. Non-related travel tasks such as the national implementation of the POPs communications strategy for public awareness and education can proceed, but with a more virtual approach. However, this was delayed in several instances due to conflict national priorities.
5. The BCRC-Caribbean has reviewed and revised the project schedule on a monthly basis to take into account the fluidity of the situation.

In the absence of face-to-face workshops for the launch of pilot projects and training activities, provisions for virtual meetings were put in place as a mitigation measure.

The immediate effects and responses are summarised below:

1. Component 1
   - For the rollout of the POPs communication strategy, a national implementation plan was developed for each project country which included the use of all the materials developed in the POPs tools. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic however, most countries took a different approach to the national campaign rollouts, opting for use of mainly the animated videos, radio and social media ads. The increased online presence of the general public influenced this approach given that interaction with the general public was limited during this time.
   - In addition to training Module 3 (Detection, Identification, and Classification of POPs by Border Control Agencies) which was executed remotely in November 2020, by the hired Consultants via virtual platform, the following training workshops occurred for this reporting period: refresher training workshops occurred online for thematic area module 4 (Analytical Methods/Sampling Screening and Testing (BAT/BEP) of POPs) in September 2021 and module 5 (Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment of POPs) in November to December 2021; as well as the regional training workshop on the POPs-Regional Information System in November 2021.
2. Component 2 – RWA travel related activities (fundamentals training and national roadmap workshop in SVG and SKN; source separation pilot kick-offs in ANU, BDOS and SLU) was not able to be initiated as scheduled in 2020. As the RWA team were still unable travel and start the activities in 2021. As such, virtual training modality was designed and executed for SKN in March to April 2021. SVG was also held virtually over five (5) days on October 2021, after further delays due to the national situation after the volcanic activity in April 2021. To close the project consultancy, a virtual 3-day Regional Results and Capacity Building Workshop was hosted to shared lessons learned with all the project countries that were not beneficiaries to this component.
3. Component 3 – the conduct of the preliminary assessment prioritisation of prioritised potentially contaminated sites (task 4) which involves missions to the countries by the BCRC-Caribbean and the UNIDO technical advisor could not take place as planned within the original schedule as the team were unable to travel to the countries and perform the tasks. National Project Assistants were engaged within the project countries to undertake the preliminary site and risk assessment work, under the training and supervision of the BCRC-Caribbean and from the respective PWC's (except for Trinidad and Tobago. This activity is ongoing; site visits and assessments have been completed and all reports are expected to be completed by end Q3-2022.
4. Component 4 – the country missions to conduct sampling to support the development of the PCBs inventory were converted to activities for the country personnel to do on their own. In three (3) countries (ANU, SLU and SUR) the country personnel were trained on how to obtain samples from the equipment. For Belize, the Department of Environment routinely collects environmental samples. Sampling equipment and material were shipped by the BCRC-Caribbean to the countries, and the samples themselves were shipped to Canada for analysis. Four (4) PCB Inventory reports for ANU, BZE, SLU, SUR along with the Analytical Capabilities Assessment report were submitted to UNIDO on March 31, 2021 and subsequently approved. For contaminated equipment identified in ANU and BZE, the safeguarding and disposal activity has been delayed but currently ongoing.

The impacts of the COVID-19 virus on the project implementation were first discussed at the fifth (5th) annual PSC meeting on June 24, 2020. Further to the findings of the Project Mid-term Review and Evaluation and the decisions moved at the 5th PSC Meeting, the BCRC-Caribbean submitted a request to the Chief and GEF Coordinator at UNIDO to extend the project's end date by eighteen (18) months on December 16, 2020. The project was granted a no-cost extension until the end of April 2022.

Further to this, recognising further delay to UNIDO-led activities (such as shipping and procurement implications that has delayed the disposal of PCBs, and shipment of autoclave units to three (3) project countries), a request was made for a second project extension of six (6) months. This was endorsed at an extraordinary PSC meeting on December 10, 2021. The project was granted a no-cost extension until November 20, 2022. **A further extension was also granted to accommodate for administrative closure of the project in December 2022.**

4. Please clarify if the project is facing delays and is expected to request an **extension**.

No further extensions are expected. Project activities are finalised and project was operationally closed on 31.7.2023

5. Please provide the **main findings and recommendations of completed MTR**, and elaborate on any actions taken towards the recommendations included in the report.

The recommendations were fully incorporated and thus no further action was required in this reporting period.

IV. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

1. As part of the requirements for **projects from GEF-6 onwards**, and based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

☐ Category A project

☐ Category B project

☐ Category C project

(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not escalated to Category A or B).

Please expand the table as needed.

	E&S risk	Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period	Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period
(i) Risks identified in ESMP at time of CEO Endorsement			
(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)			

V. Stakeholder Engagement

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes** regarding engagement of stakeholders in the project (based on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent document submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval).

Stakeholder meetings and consultations between 01 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 included (supporting attachments provided):

- Theoretical and Practical Training to support the installation and commission of the autoclaves in ANU, SKN and TTO (August – November 2022) (Output 2.2 – UNIDO led)
- Regional Terminal Workshop in Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago. Attendance and participation from all project countries, GEF, UNIDO and other regional partners such as UNEP and UNEP-LAC. (October 03, 2022)
- Analytical Training Workshop on the extraction of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in selected matrices under Activity 4.1.2. Participants from ANU, BZE and SUR (January 09-13, 2023)

2. Please provide any feedback submitted by national counterparts, GEF OFP, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

Please summarize relevant feedback received on the project.

- Establishment of Project Steering Committee (PWC) as well as Project Working Committees (PWCs) in each of the eight countries to serve as a functional network to support the project implementation, build local capacity, share information and bring together key government agencies;
- Increased awareness, knowledge and capacity on POPs and uPOPs in the eight countries participating in the Project;
- Strengthened capacity and expanded team of the BCRC-Caribbean;
- Updated POPs and PCB inventories and country-level National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs;
- Detailed technical studies undertaken for the three demonstration projects (e.g. design for the sanitary landfill at Ornamibo in Suriname, remediation site assessment for Guanapo Landfill in Trinidad and Tobago, and a review of medical waste disposal options for Belize. These studies were undertaken to support government decision making on dealing with their landfill sites and addressing current challenges and opportunities with regards to waste management practices in their countries;
- Regional Integrated Chemical Management Model Act that provides a solid basis for the eight countries to either fully adopt the model act (after adjustment to country specificities) or extract relevant sections for integration into already existing legislations.

3. Please provide any **relevant stakeholder consultation** documents.

- GEF 5558 Regional Terminal Workshop Report
- GEF 5558 Annual Progress Report 7, and
- Terminal Evaluation Report (External)

VI. Gender Mainstreaming

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please report on the **progress** achieved **on implementing gender-responsive measures** and **using gender-sensitive indicators,** as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval (in the project results framework, gender action plan or equivalent),.

No new action progress achieved in this reporting period.

Overall project actions:

The Project aims to mainstream gender in its activities, e.g. through monitoring of women's participation in the Project Teams, Project Steering Committee, training events, and Public Awareness events on POPs. Implementation of the three demonstrations/pilots will also pay special attention to women's participation due to their specific role during waste management, separation and disposal.

Gender equality is internationally recognized as a goal of development and is fundamental to sustainable growth and poverty reduction. The UNIDO Policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women and its addendum, issued respectively in April 2009 and May 2010 (UNIDO/DGB(M).110 and UNIDO/DGB(M).110/Add.1), provides the overall guidelines for establishing a gender mainstreaming strategy and action plans to guide the process of addressing gender issues in the Organization's industrial development interventions.

According to the UNIDO Policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women:

- Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not suggest that women and men become 'the same' but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. It is therefore not a 'women's issues'. On the contrary, it concerns and should fully engage both men and women and is a precondition for, and an indicator of sustainable people-centred development.
- Empowerment of women signifies women gaining power and control over their own lives. It involves awareness-raising, building of self-confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources and actions to transform the structures and institutions which reinforce and perpetuate gender discriminations and inequality.
- Gender parity signifies equal numbers of men and women at all levels of an institution or organization, particularly at senior and decision-making levels.

Some gender issues were identified at the design stage to ensure inclusivity of women. For example, the project document (GEF CEO Endorsement) identified gender balance, gender rights in training opportunities, equal participation of women from participation will be considered. Based on the findings of the MTR report:

- Most of the stakeholders interviewed stated that gender issues were not a major concern since women and men had an equal opportunity to participate in project activities and in some departments, women were in the majority among the senior technical personnel.
- The Project Management Team at the BCRC is comprised mainly of women; the Steering Committee was comprised of 13 men and 17 women at its last meeting; experts and consultants were comprised of men and women, but there is no documentation to specifically identify the gender of the all project beneficiaries.
- Project activities did not appear to discriminate between men and women; however, it was too early in the project implementation to determine if any socio-economic benefits have been realised.
- There were no other project activities that specifically promoted the empowerment of women or gender equality, except for "Activity 1.2.6: Develop gender sensitive PA/PE materials on POPs" which has been completed as the Communications Toolkit by Q1 2021. Gender issues during public awareness programmes, the development of gender sensitive public awareness materials, as well as the gender ratio among trainers and trainees were identified for monitoring in the GEF CEO Endorsement project document.

Disaggregated data as provided in the MTR report and Section II. above on Targeted results and progress to-date indicate that the project consultations, trainings and meetings maintained an attendance of over 40% female participants.

VII. Knowledge Management

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please elaborate on any **knowledge management activities / products**, as documented at CEO Endorsement / Approval.

Knowledge management among key stakeholders is approached through:

- Reporting - monthly, quarterly and annual reporting. Monthly, quarterly project reports and annual reports are prepared by the BCRC-Caribbean and progress reviewed by the PSC and UNIDO. Technical outputs for each project activity are shared with all project stakeholders with the quarterly project reports and annual reports (*see attached Annual Report 6 including technical reports - submitted January 2022*)

Project documents are also uploaded to the BCRC-Caribbean website for public access.

2. Please list any **relevant knowledge management mechanisms / tools** that the project has generated.

- BCRC-Caribbean Projects on the organisation website - POPs Projects in the Caribbean
- The Regional POPs Communications toolkit included the recently launched StopthePOPs campaign site (www.stopthepops.com)
- National Implementation of the POPs Communication Toolkit through local campaign rollouts in the project countries (television, radio and social media)
- Online compendium of materials and report developed under Component 2 of the project 'UPOPs reduction by improving waste management practices at landfills' recently launched via website - https://upops.bcrc-caribbean.org/
- POPs-Regional Information System (https://pops-ris-version-2-bcrc-c.hub.arcgis.com/)

VIII. Implementation progress

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes achieved/observed** with regards to project implementation.

Component 1: Enabling mechanism for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants created

- **National Implementation Plans**
  - BZE, SKN, SLU, SUR, and TT NIPs completed, endorsed and submitted to the SC Secretariat.
  - SVG has draft Cabinet notes for endorsement, pending review and submission to SC Secretariat.
  - ANU and BDOS - National customisation before endorsement and submission to the Secretariat is ongoing.
- **Model Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Act - Legislation drafted, national customisation pending.**

- ANU to pursue, awaiting appointment of PTCC Board to progress the development of the Act.
- BDOS indicated intention to use the information within the model Act, legislative review first required.
- BZE – Cabinet paper submitted.
- SKN – draft Pesticides and Chemicals Act and policy brief developed with the PTCCB for submission and endorsement at cabinet level.
- SLU – Legal consultant was recruited to review and make recommendations; however this activity will not be completed under this project due to unforeseen circumstances.
- SVG drafted a Cabinet note, however there is no further progress to date.
- SUR passed the overarching environmental framework with elements from the Act incorporated.
- TT – PWC reported that progress was slow, however a draft Pesticides Management Policy is being developed and reviewed.

- **POPs Regional Information System**
  - GIS4C bv and TAUW bv hired as the consultant to develop the system in December 2020; the POPs-RIS has been developed and tested by October 2021.
  - A regional training workshop was conducted with all project countries in November 2021.
  - GIS4C providing ongoing technical support and knowledge transfer to the BCRC-Caribbean and project beneficiaries until Q3 2023. Additional Training sessions and the official launch of the POPs-RIS to be concluded by October 2023.
- **Public Awareness and Education Strategy**
  - Communications toolkit completed and communications materials distributed to all project countries for national implementation of public awareness campaigns.
  - National rollout of media campaigns and competitions completed for ANU, BDOS, BZE, SKN, SLU SVG and TT. Ongoing rollout in, SUR.
  - Communications Website launched (www.stopthepops.com). New organisation website launched (https://www.bcrc-caribbean.org).
  - National pre-KAP surveys completed for all countries with supporting report. Post-KAP surveys completed for seven (7) countries following national PA/PE rollout campaigns.
- **Technical Training Activities**
  - Five (5) training activities completed - 1: ESM Manual, 2: Stockholm Convention Article 15 reporting, 3: Detection, Identification, and Classification of POPs by Border Control Agencies, 4: Sampling and analytical methods for POPs and Human Health and 5: Ecological Risk Assessments for POPs.
  - Countries requested refreshers on Thematic areas four (4) and five (5). Redelivery completed in Q4, 2021 through virtual workshops.

Component 2: UPOPs Reduction through improvement of landfill operations ANU, BDOS, SLU, SKN, SVG

- Training Needs and Baseline Assessments - Completed in all countries
- Training of landfill operators - Training completed in ANU, BDOS, SKN, SLU and SVG.
- Development of source segregation strategies and pilot projects - Source segregation strategies completed for ANU, BDOS and SLU.
- Design of pilot project(s) completed for ANU, BDOS and SLU Training for the pilot projects completed for ANU and SLU; Baseline data collection ongoing. Pilot projects kicked off for ANU and SLU proposed for Q4, 2021. BDOS – implementation of pilot project not feasible due to current national situation and lack of commitment.
- Design of Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities - Design report and Tender specifications for the HWS facilities in ANU, BDOS and SLU completed. Operations and Maintenance Manuals for the HWS Facilities in ANU BDOS and SLU completed. ANU Construction commenced in Q2 2022.
- A results and capacity building 3-day workshop was conducted to share the lessons learned and

available resources with all project countries.

- Development of an online compendium for all the materials developed under Output 2.1 - completed

Component 3: Identification and remediation

- Develop an inventory of all potential contaminated sites in each country - Completed for all countries.
- Select 1-5 priority sites for preliminary site and risk assessments - Completed for all countries
- Conduct preliminary site assessments for each of the 1.5 priority sites and preparation of final report – Reports completed for all project countries; follow up and reviews by country PWCs ongoing for finalisation of two (2) country reports – SKN and TTO

Component 4: PCB Management and Disposal in ANU, BZE, SLU, SUR

- Assess inventories and upgrade laboratory capacities- Four (4) PCB Inventory reports for ANU, BZE, SLU, SUR along with the Analytical Capabilities Assessment report were submitted to UNIDO on March 31, 2021.
- Develop PCB Phase-Out plan- completed
- Consolidate, package and label PCBs wastes - Safeguarding and shipping of PCB wastes completed in February – March 2023 for ANU and in April – June 2023 for BZE by Booy Greenway Consultancy.

Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation

- Annual progress reports 1 to 6 completed and technically approved
- Quarterly and Monthly Reporting - completed.
- Project Steering Committee (PWC) meetings 1 to 6 completed; in addition to an extraordinary PSC meeting in December 2021.
- Eight (8) National Lessons Learnt Workshops completed during the period of February 23 – April 22, 2022
- Terminal Workshop Report Completed and shared with all stakeholders on 10 November 2022.
- Annual Progress Report 7 to be finalised by July 30, 2023 for approval and project closure.

Challenges:

- Outstanding co financing/ In-kind contributions reporting from a few countries.

2. Please briefly elaborate on any **minor amendments**[6] to the approved project that may have been introduced during the implementation period or indicate as not applicable (NA).

Please tick each category for which a change has occurred and provide a description of the change in the related textbox. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

☐	Results Framework	
☐	Components and Cost	Additional project activities undertaken by BCRC-Caribbean to support the countries and translate project outputs to outcomes.

[6] As described in Annex 9 of the *GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines*, **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%.

☐	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	Additional project activities undertaken by UNIDO to translate project outputs to outcomes.
☐	Financial Management	
☐	Implementation Schedule	Project extended until 31 July 2023 to process final payments
☐	Executing Entity	Contract amended for BCRC-Caribbean to execute activities 4.1.1 – 4.1.3 under component 4.
☐	Executing Entity Category	
☐	Minor Project Objective Change	
☐	Safeguards	
☐	Risk Analysis	
☐	Increase of GEF Project Financing Up to 5%	
☐	Co-Financing	
☐	Location of Project Activities	
☐	Others	

3. Please provide progress related to the **financial implementation** of the project.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- Total to date: **USD 8,600,802.19** Please see table below - Grant delivery report – for details.
- In this reporting period: USD **388,665.87**

1. **International and National Consultants.** To carry out the coordination, execution and monitoring of the activities (BL11+BL17).
    - Total to date: USD 922,660.36
    - This reporting period: USD 154,198.27

2. **Travel** (BL 15).
    - Total to date: USD 124,071.96
    - This reporting period: USD 52,953.64

3. **Subcontract** (BL21): (please see below for BCRC-Caribbean financial implementation)
    - Total to date: USD 6,448,952.75
    - This reporting period: USD -1,608.74

4. **Train / fellowship / study** (BL 30)
    - Total to date: USD 4,211.18
    - Total reporting period: USD -996.48

5. **International Meetings** (BL 35).
    - Total to date: USD 19,357.48
    - Total reporting period: USD 0

6. **Premises** (BL 43)
   - Total to date: USD 5,173.43
   - Total reporting period: USD 0

7. **Equipment** (BL45).
   - Total to date: USD 1,043,015.56.
   - This reporting period: USD 174,309.84

8. **Other Direct Costs** were incurred for payments for specific project services (BL51).
   - Total to date: USD 33,359.47
   - This reporting period: USD 9,809.34

REGARDING BCRC-Caribbean

(for details, please see table 2 below Expenditure to date for the GEF 5558 Project BCRC-Caribbean Budget and Authorised Commitments at project closure):

As of 30 June 2023, a total of USD $4,647,327.02 has been disbursed to the BCRC-Caribbean. The BCRC-Caribbean project expenditure to date is USD $4,410,435. The breakdown is provided in the table below and reflected in financial reports: Annual Progress Report 7 as well as the unreported period of December 2022 – June 30,2023.

For Co-financing realised for the mobilisation of activities see here - GEF 5558 Cofinancing_TE BCRC-Caribbean and PWC rev 07.132023.pdf

Table 1: Grant delivery report (full duration of project 01.08.2015 – 30.06.2023)

GRANT DELIVERY REPORT

Grant:	2000003154	Grant Status:	Authority to implement	Grant Validity:	10.08.2015 - 31.07.2023
Sponsor:	400150 - GEF - Global Environment Facility	Currency:	USD	Reporting Period:	10.08.2015 - 30.06.2023
Other Reference:	5558-U3-PJ-FS-GR-01	Fund:	GF	Prepared on:	17.07.2023

Project	Project Description	Country	Region	Project Manager	Project Validity
150049	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM FOR POPS IN THE CARIBBEAN	Inter-Regional	Inter-Regional	Alfredo Hernan Cueva Jacome	01.08.2015 - 31.07.2023

	Description	Released Budget Current Year (a)	Obligations Current Year (b)	Disbursements Current Year (c)	Expenditures Current Year (d=b+c)	Total Agreement Budget (e)	Released Budget (f)	Obligations + Disbursements (g)	Funds Available* (h=f-g)	Support Cost (i)	Total Expenditures (j=g+i)
150049											
150049-1-01-01	Enabling Mechanisms Participant Country	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,015.99	2,000,015.99	2,000,015.99	0.00	0.00	2,000,015.99
5100	Other Direct Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,966.77	3,966.77	3,966.77	0.00	0.00	3,966.77
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	190,378.35	190,378.35
150049-1-01-01	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,003,982.76	2,003,982.76	2,003,982.76	0.00	190,378.35	2,194,361.11
150049-1-01-02	Reduce U-POPs Emissions	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	21,285.33	0.00	18,242.34	18,242.34	142,072.83	142,072.83	139,029.84	3,042.99	0.00	139,029.84
1500	Local Travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,652.67	8,652.67	8,652.67	0.00	0.00	8,652.67
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.82	4.82	4.82	0.00	0.00	4.82
2100	Contractual Services	7,124.17	(100,592.58)	105,669.54	5,076.96	2,423,535.99	2,423,535.99	2,421,488.78	2,047.21	0.00	2,421,488.78
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,411.42	1,411.42	1,311.42	100.00	0.00	1,311.42
3500	International Meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,357.48	19,357.48	19,357.48	0.00	0.00	19,357.48
4300	Premises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,173.43	5,173.43	5,173.43	0.00	0.00	5,173.43
4500	Equipment	167,643.36	0.00	62.89	62.89	1,206,329.06	1,206,329.06	1,038,748.59	167,580.47	0.00	1,038,748.59
5100	Other Direct Costs	851.96	0.00	145.36	145.36	10,195.65	10,195.65	9,489.05	706.60	0.00	9,489.05
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	346,109.36	346,109.36
150049-1-01-02	Total	197,004.82	(100,592.58)	124,120.13	23,527.55	3,816,733.35	3,816,733.35	3,643,256.08	173,477.27	346,109.36	3,989,365.44
150049-1-01-03	Assess Potential Contaminated Sites	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	346.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	280,479.79	280,479.79	280,133.76	346.03	0.00	280,133.76
1500	Local Travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,837.04	16,837.04	16,837.04	0.00	0.00	16,837.04
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.00	0.00	10.62
2100	Contractual Services	197.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	798,811.88	798,811.88	798,614.11	197.77	0.00	798,614.11
4500	Equipment	9.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,688.64	2,688.64	2,679.58	9.06	0.00	2,679.58
5100	Other Direct Costs	76.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,868.02	3,868.02	3,791.66	76.36	0.00	3,791.66
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	104,696.25	104,696.25
150049-1-01-03	Total	629.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,102,695.99	1,102,695.99	1,102,066.77	629.22	104,696.25	1,206,763.02
150049-1-01-04	Managing and Disposing of PCB	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	2,489.86	(8,853.14)	8,949.85	96.71	125,008.65	125,008.65	122,615.50	2,393.15	0.00	122,615.50
1500	Local Travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	467.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	351,043.62	351,043.62	350,575.73	467.89	0.00	350,575.73
5100	Other Direct Costs	786.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	999.41	999.41	213.28	786.13	0.00	213.28
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,973.43	44,973.43
150049-1-01-04	Total	3,743.88	(8,853.14)	8,949.85	96.71	477,051.68	477,051.68	473,404.51	3,647.17	44,973.43	518,377.94
150049-1-51-01	Project Management	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	1,002.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	190,318.46	190,318.46	189,316.21	1,002.25	0.00	189,316.21
1500	Local Travel	5,015.80	(243.00)	243.00	0.00	63,633.38	63,633.38	58,617.58	5,015.80	0.00	58,617.58
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	8,324.45	0.00	44,815.29	44,815.29	80,635.72	80,635.72	117,126.56	(36,490.84)	0.00	117,126.56
2100	Contractual Services	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	447,923.95	447,923.95	447,923.81	0.14	0.00	447,923.81
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	37.74	(2,000.00)	2,000.00	0.00	2,937.50	2,937.50	2,899.76	37.74	0.00	2,899.76
4500	Equipment	846.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,434.38	2,434.38	1,587.39	846.99	0.00	1,587.39
5100	Other Direct Costs	985.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,381.86	15,381.86	14,396.47	985.39	0.00	14,396.47
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79,027.67	79,027.67
150049-1-51-01	Total	16,212.76	(2,243.00)	47,058.29	44,815.29	803,265.25	803,265.25	831,867.78	(28,602.53)	79,027.67	910,895.45
150049-1-53-01	Evaluation and Monitoring	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	22,570.03	(16,652.44)	16,857.91	205.47	96,787.61	96,787.61	74,423.05	22,364.56	0.00	74,423.05
1500	Local Travel	16,230.82	(11,160.65)	11,235.91	75.26	56,120.23	56,120.23	39,964.67	16,155.56	0.00	39,964.67
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	10,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	440,734.33	440,734.33	430,334.33	10,400.00	0.00	430,334.33
3500	International Meetings	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	126.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,628.80	1,628.80	1,502.24	126.56	0.00	1,502.24
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,891.33	51,891.33
150049-1-53-01	Total	89,327.41	(27,813.09)	28,093.82	280.73	635,270.97	635,270.97	546,224.29	89,046.68	51,891.33	598,115.62
150049	Total	306,918.09	(139,501.81)	208,222.09	68,720.28	8,839,000.00	8,839,000.00	8,600,802.19	238,197.81	817,076.39	9,417,878.58
2000003154	USD Total	306,918.09	(139,501.81)	208,222.09	68,720.28	8,839,000.00	8,839,000.00	8,600,802.19	238,197.81	817,076.39	9,417,878.58

Table 2. Expenditure to date for the GEF 5558 Project BCRC-Caribbean Budget and Authorised Commitments at project closure

Project Component	BCRC Budget	Expenditure (USD) to date (June 2023)								SUB-TOTAL	BCRC BALANCE	Authorised Commitments
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8			
1: Enabling mechanism for effective implementation of the Stockholm convention on POPS created	**$2,000,000**	$120,087	$274,634	$684,551	$253,947	$150,031	$129,683	$225,608	$35,058	$1,873,599	**$126,401**	*Final Communication Products/Prints *Implementation of action plan and public awareness activities under the StopthePOPs Campaign *Development of project final output videos *Design, development, and implementation of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on the Stockholm Convention and Caribbean POPs management *Finalisation and maintenance of the POPs-RIS database 2023 - 2024
2: UPOPs emissions reduced by improving poor waste management practices at landfills resulting in improved human health	**$1,345,000**	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$163,264	$262,920	$224,631	$211,737	$327,643	$1,190,195	**$154,805**	*Support and Maintenance - Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on the Stockholm Convention and Caribbean POPs management
3: Identification and remediation of contaminated sites	**$300,000**	$0.00	$0.00	$6,998	$1,196	$0.00	$48,021	$99,637	$74,349	$230,201	**$69,799**	*BCRC Professional Fees- Contaminated Sites (Activity 3.1.1)
4. Managing and disposing of PCB	**350,517**	NA	NA	NA	$0.00	$12,524	$64,904	$111,577	$88,410	$277,414	**$73,103**	(i) Completion of the Installation and Commissiong of the GCMS for Belize (INANBIO) - includes training and Installation of supporting gases (US 12,557) (ii) BCRC Project Management Fees - Support for PCBs Waste Disposal (US 40,424) & (iii) Final Awareness Video on the PCBs Disposal for ANU & BZE (US $925.28)
5: Adherence to project document and attainment of project objectives	**$430,000**	$53,109	$43,612	$8,691	$80,318	$39,196	$27,245	$128,684	$10,170	$391,026	**$38,974**	BCRC Project Management Fees & Final Audit
Project Management	**$448,000**	$116,708	$93,848	$83,141	$64,207	$76,084	$14,012	$0	$0	$448,000	**$0**	
TOTAL	**$4,873,517**	**$289,905**	**$412,094**	**$783,381**	**$562,932**	**$540,755**	**$508,496**	**$777,243**	**$535,630**	**$4,410,435**	**$463,082**	

IX. Work Plan and Budget

1. Please provide **an updated project work plan and budget** for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

No work plan and budget for *remaining duration* of the project, as all activities have finished and project is operationally closed.

X. Synergies

1. **Synergies** achieved:

The GEF 5558 project has successfully synergized with the FAO GEF 5407 project on the removal of obsolete pesticides. The 2016 PCB inventory of obsolete PCB oils and equipment conducted under the GEF 5558 identified 14.76 t of PCB contaminated oil and 43.58 t of PCB contaminated equipment. Efforts for the safeguarding, packaging and transboundary movement of the identified wastes were completed by the FAO contracted Polyeco S.A. during the period of February to June 2021.

BCRC-Caribbean supported the FAO / Polyeco team with coordination and logistics with the local producers and stakeholders in the project countries (ANU, BDOS, SUR and TTO).

3. Stories to be shared (Optional)

- Notable Capacity building initiatives include the Training conducted on (i) Analytical Techniques on POPs, (ii) Environmental Risk Assessments, (iii) Environmentally Sound Management of POPs and related wastes, (iv) Reporting requirements under Article 15 of the SC and (v) Detection, Identification, and Classification of POPs by Border Control Agencies.
- The project embarked on the development of the POPs Regional Information system which will serve as an online database for capturing, maintaining and analysing POPs related information for the Caribbean region. Based on the new standards this RIS will set for the Caribbean region, the Centre was nominated for and selected as a winner of a Special Achievement in GIS (SAG) Award at the 2022 ESRI User Conference.
- The BCRC-Caribbean has hosted a “Stopping the POPs in the Caribbean” side event at the recent face-to-face segment of BRS COPs in Geneva Switzerland on June 06, 2022, where the impactful project results and lessons learnt were shared with the audience.
- The BCRC-Caribbean has also participated in the PCBs Fair during the BRS COPS from May 03 - 05, 2023, and hosted a side event entitled "Targeting PCBs Management in the Caribbean” where the national Caribbean perspectives for developing PCBs inventories, monitoring PCBs use, ensuring their environmentally sound disposal and implementing awareness raising campaigns were highlighted.
- Over the years of project execution and implementation, where institutional capacity for the management of the Stockholm Convention on POPs has been strengthened, there has been an increase of Caribbean representation at the Meetings for the Conference of Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention. Most notably Ms. Keima Gardiner of Trinidad and Tobago, presided over the 2023 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention. At the 2023 BRS COPs, four (4) Caribbean delegates have been elected to represent the GRULAC Region on the subsidiary bodies under the Conventions for
    - Bureau of the 17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention
    - Implementation and Compliance Committee under the Basel Convention
    - Chemicals Review Committee under the Rotterdam Convention.

○ Bureau of the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention. • The BCRC-Caribbean has been notably endorsed during the 2023 Stockholm Convention COP-11 to become a Stockholm Convention Regional Centre (SCRC) for the Caribbean.

XI. 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 and Activity Description
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	10.67228	-61.50872	10106756	Hilton Trinidad and Conference Center - Regional Terminal Workshop – October 03, 2022 (Activity 5.2.3)
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	17.10794	-61.86797		Autoclave Installation and Training at the Cooks Landfill – ANU (September – October 2022) (Output 2.2 – UNIDO implemented)
Conaree Village, Saint Kitts and Nevis	17.32091	-62.70378		Autoclave Installation and Training at the Conaree Sanitary Landfill – SKN (September – October 2022) (Output 2.2 – UNIDO implemented)
San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago	10.28071	-61.46868		Autoclave Installation and Training at the San Fernando General Hospital – TTO (October – November 2022) (Output 2.2 – UNIDO implemented)
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	17.14885	-61.83129		Analytical Training on the extraction of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in selected matrices – January 09-13, 2023 (Activity 4.1.2)
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	17.12838	-61.81352		Support to the Antigua Public Utilities Authority and Government of Antigua and Barbuda for *Safeguarding of PCB contaminated stockpiles for Disposal*, Booy-Greenway Consultancy BV – February 21-23, 2023 (Activity 4.1.4)
Spanish Lookout, (Cayo District), Belize	17.25056	-89.00303		Support to the Farmers' Light Plant Corporation and the Government of Belize for *Safeguarding of PCB contaminated*

				stockpiles for Disposal, Booy-Greenway Consultancy BV – April 10-14, 2023 (Activity 4.1.4)

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. **Timing & duration:** Each report covers a twelve-month period, i.e. 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023.

2. **Responsibility:** The responsibility for preparing the report lies with the project manager in consultation with the Division Chief and Director.

3. **Evaluation:** For the report to be used effectively as a tool for annual self-evaluation, project counterparts need to be fully involved. The (main) counterpart can provide any additional information considered essential, including a simple rating of project progress.

4. **Results-based management**: The annual project/programme progress reports are required by the RBM programme component focal points to obtain information on outcomes observed.

Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) ratings	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modes overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress (IP)	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components in not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings	
Risk ratings will access the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
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.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, 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 moderate risk.
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 low risks.