

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

2025-09-09 13:06:55

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description.....	4
1.3 Project Contacts	5
2 Overview of Project Status.....	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators	7
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks.....	10
2.4 Co Finance	11
2.5. Stakeholder	12
2.6. Gender.....	13
2.7. ESSM.....	13
2.8. KM/Learning.....	14
Reflows.....	15
2.9. Stories.....	15
3 Performance.....	17
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	17
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	23
4 Risks.....	31
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	31
4.2 Table B. Risk-log	31
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	32
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial.....	34
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	34
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	34

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9080	Umoja WBS: SB-007742
SMA IPMR ID: 94192	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000612 / P1-33GFL-001115/P1-33GFL-001161/P1-33GFL-001200/P1-33GFL-001634/P1-33GFL-001608/P1-33GFL-001609/P1-33GFL-001629
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.9080.ChemObs Africa	
Project Title: Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)	
Duration months planned:	72
Duration months age:	98
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Ethiopia,Gabon,Kenya,Madagascar,Mali,Senegal,Zimbabwe,Zambia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 10,500,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 20,332,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2017-04-04
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2017-04-27
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2017-06-21
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2017-06-28
Date of First Disbursement:	2017-09-18

Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 8,694,843.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 8,356,670.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2021-03-01
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2022-11-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The ChemObs project developed a prototype of national integrated health and environment observatory, including a core set of indicators enabling data aggregation, to provide timely and evidence based information to predict, prevent and reduce chemicals risk to human health and the environment. Its implementation by member states contributes to improving capacity for data collection through the chemical life-cycle, establishing an integrated health and environmental monitoring and surveillance system, reducing risks posed by chemicals and raising community awareness, a formal mechanism for intersectional coordination for health and environment, and improved understanding of the link between health and environment issues, to facilitate effective policymaking.

ChemObs involves nine pilot countries and has the potential to be scaled up across the African continent. The World Health Organization (WHO) regional office for Africa is the executing agency in four francophone countries (Gabon, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal) while the Africa Institute for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Africa Institute) is the executing agency for the five anglophone countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). The project has equipped and enabled its project countries to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and their commitments to intersectoral health and environment action agreed during the 'Third Interministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa held in Libreville, Gabon, in 2018'. The ChemObs Project contributed to the improved health and environment through strengthening national and regional institutions and implementing priority chemicals and waste related interventions. In the execution of the project, the executing agency joined forces with the University of Cape Town, PAN UK, Pure Earth, and ECOWAS as the stakeholders for the execution of the project. The project is constituted of the following three components, Component 1 is for the, strengthening capacity of relevant national government and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas of intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active

involvement of local communities. Component 2, is the development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemical management and reduce negative impact on health and environment and Component 3 deals with the National Action Plan implementation.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Africa Institute
names of Other Project Partners	Pure Earth; UNEP Chemicals Branch, Pollution & Health Unit; University of Cape Town (UCT)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Russell Cobban
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	Russell Cobban
Manager/Representative	Bianca H. Dlamini
Project Manager	Thabo Moraba
Finance Manager	Daphney Tshipepele
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Chemicals and Pollution Action
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste • Pollution: (ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean • Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>The ChemObs project helped the project countries to prioritize actions and policies based on the sound management of chemicals and their related disease burden based on locally available data and evidence. The ChemObs project has assisted the participating countries to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, mitigate the potential for exposure of people and the environment to toxic and hazardous chemicals. The ChemObs project carried out in-depth situation analyses on the implementation of the Multinational Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and other voluntary instruments to identify possible risks in the participating countries. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, through this project, has strengthened the capacity of their regions and city administration to plan, implement and monitor/ sustainably manage forests and other natural resources for their social, economic and ecosystem services including NFI in the context of REDD, it has ensured the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy. Furthermore, Ethiopia has enhanced the capacity of government institutions and national/regional actors to collect, analyse and utilize socio-economic, gender, environmental, governance and other disaggregated data to formulate equity and evidence based development policies, strategies and program.</p> <p>In Gabon, the establishment of national integrated observatory on chemicals has contributed to the strengthening of environmental norms and practices consistent with international best standards aligned with the expected UNDAF outcomes. Gabon has strengthened the the institutional and legal framework for the sound management of chemicals, the country has also contributed to the UNSDAF outcome of ensuring access to health promotion and prevention services to women and children in rural and periurban population</p>

	<p>(UNSDAF 2018-2024). In the Republic of Kenya, the UNSDAF aims to transform Kenya into “a newly industrialized, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”. Kenya continues to benefit from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy. The ChemObs project has since strengthened the implementation of the environmental policies and strengthen the nature conservation, strengthened government capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable basic drinking water and sanitation services, improve solid waste management, and promote hygiene and environmental public health. In Madagascar, the implementation of the African ChemObs project has contributed to a systemic manner to strengthen the strategic and operation capacity for the management of the environment as envisage in the (UNDAF 2015-2020). In Mali, the Implementation of the African ChemObs has contributed to the UNDAF strategic priority of strengthening resilience of population to climate and other environmental disasters. the project has also contributed to environmental awareness on the issues around clean and safe water by vulnerable populations. In Senegal, the implementation of African ChemObs has contributed to the UNDAF strategic objectives to strengthen the capacity of the ministry of health in preventing diseases as well reinforcing the capacity of vulnerable communities to deal with climate change and protect the integrity of ecosystems. The United Republic of Tanzania has recorded a huge Improvement on environment, natural resources, climate change governance and disasters risks. The Republic of Zambia has seen an improvement that the large number of marginalized and vulnerable people that have seen a greater understanding of their rights and are able to claim them, have greater human security, have access to justice and have equal opportunity under the law through the programmes undertaken by the project. Through the awareness raising work undertaken in Zambia, communities were equipped with information to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security. Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement, and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women’s rights. the Republic of Zimbabwe has strenghend key ministries and institutions to formulate, review, implement, and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women’s rights. communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination • 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value	
--	--------------------------	--

Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)	N/A	1,350 tonnes	1,350 tonnes	512	Approximately 90 tons of DDT and 9 tons of contaminated materials, have been safeguarded at the Adama City site. At the Adami Tulu site, 500 tons of material have been repackaged, including 453 tons of formulated DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard. In addition, 12.6 tons of technical DDT were safeguarded at Adami Tulu, and 6.1 tons of contaminated cardboard were bailed from both sites. In total, approximately 617 tons of technical and formulated DDT, along with contaminated

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date	Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target		
					<p>materials, have been safeguarded across both locations. Of this total, 432 tons of DDT from Adami Tulu have already been exported to Spain for environmentally sound disposal. Additionally, Safeguarding of 80 tonnes of POPs/HHP pesticides (mixed) in Zimbabwe. The inventory of pesticides has been concluded. More GEBs on safeguarding, including from the interventions previously reported in Mali, Madagascar and Kenya, is expected to be reported in next cycle as the project is in the process of</p>

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					consolidating the data with project countries.
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste	N/A	9 countries	9 countries	9	All the project countries were able to develop the legislation and policies on the management of chemicals and wastes.

Implementation Status 2025: 8th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	8th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2024	7th PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2023	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	MU	S	M
FY 2021	4th PIR	MU	MS	M
FY 2020	3rd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2019	2nd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2018	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The ChemObs Project in Ethiopia includes a significant component for the safeguarding and international disposal of approximately 1,245 tons of DDT, stored at various locations nationwide. The largest stockpile is at the Adami Tulu Pesticide Formulation Factory (471 tons), followed by the Adama City store (345 tons), with the remaining 500 tons distributed across several sites throughout the country. During the reporting period, safeguarding activities continued at Adami Tulu and Adama City stores but operations at the Adama City store were suspended in February 2024 due to export-related challenges and space constraints at the site. The Implementing and Executing Agencies, in collaboration with Ethiopian authorities, worked to resolve these space limitations while the contractor addressed outstanding Basel Notification and shipping requirements. As progress remained slow, the matter was elevated to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held in Kenya in July 2024. The PSC resolved that Ethiopia should arrange with Adami Tulu site management to temporarily store DDT from Adama City, thereby freeing up space for repackaging activities to continue. In line with this resolution, the Africa Institute contracted a service provider to procure shipping containers for temporary storage of wastes at Adami Tulu, facilitating the resumption of safeguarding and repackaging at Adama City. As of 30 June 2025, 112 tons of DDT have been safeguarded at the Adama City store. Preparations for Basel Notification applications and subsequent shipping are advancing under the leadership of the contractor. The development of decision-making tools (DMT), specifically the Economics Calculator and the Risk and Vulnerability Calculator, led to the design and implementation of tailored interventions in participating countries. Following the July 2024 PSC decision, it was agreed that all remaining funds allocated for country-level interventions would be consolidated for a single intervention. Proposals, including methodology, budget, and workplans, were received and evaluated by WHO, the Africa Institute, and UNEP. Subsequently, Zimbabwe’s proposal for safeguarding POPs and other pesticides was approved, with implementation commencing in May 2025. Zimbabwe presented a detailed workplan, budget, and Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) plan for this activity. Regarding financial performance the actual expenditure for the period was \$181,543 against the forecasted expenditure which was \$583,263. The variance is attributed to the slow progress made in Ethiopia and also the amount of time taken to refocus on the hard intervention in Zimbabwe.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Three principal challenges affected implementation of the DDT disposal component in Ethiopia: Delays in securing Basel Notifications from competent authorities in the waste-generating, receiving, and transit countries. Global shipping disruptions, especially due to instability in the Middle East, affecting the availability and reliability of hazardous waste shipping services. Waste accumulation at Adami Tulu, leading to congestion and operational delays in repackaging activities.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 20,332,000
Actual to date:	19,598,222
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:

	<p>The government of Ethiopia continues to demonstrated efforts in meeting their co-finance obligations. The co-finance efforts recorded in their respective cofinance reports clearly demonstrates that the actual targets were met. Ethiopia has recorded a co-finance of \$3,000,000 during this reporting period. The overall planned cofinancing commitment for the project has been met in this reporting period.</p>
--	---

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-07-17
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>ChemObs Project consists of amongst the other stakeholders, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Child Cares, Environmental Management Agencies, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Climate Change and Tourism, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Deputy President and other different stakeholders involved in chemical management in all the project countries. In Ethiopia, Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Health are instrumental interms of heading the disposal activities. These stakeholders play important role interms of guiding the activities of the project. These stakeholders were active in the countries and formed part of the National Project Steering Committees tasked with directing the project. These stakeholders form part of the Project Management Unit which meet biweekly to oversee the implementation of the project.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>The gender issues are integrated in the different components of the project as per the Gender and Women Empowerment plan of the project. The project covered key areas and provided the participating countries with an interactive space to strengthen their understanding of the interplay between sex, gender, and exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) while highlighting potential entry points for gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the ChemObs project. The project was used to further assess capacities, lessons learned, and key challenges for gender mainstreaming in the area of chemicals and waste management faced by POPs practitioners and decision-makers working on the implementation of the project. The implementation of the ChemObs project shed some light on the current knowledge, attitudes, and practices associated with the mainstreaming of gender consideration into the project under the Stockholm Convention, with a special focus on African countries. The focus of the reporting period was on the remaining community information sessions conducted. 70% of women attended the information sessions organized in the 9 project countries. In executing the information sessions women were specifically encouraged to partake in these events. The Executing Agency advised project countries to ensure that a great amount of consideration was given to gender mainstreaming in all the activities of the project and this included stakeholder engagements. This process significantly contributed to achieving gender equality and enhancing the overall effectiveness and sustainability of projects and programs. The gender mainstreaming was made and included within the awareness raising of the project. Through the awareness raising, all the participating countries confirmed that they have some knowledge about the concepts of “gender equality” and “gender analysis”. When inquiring about the concept of “Gender Mainstreaming”, about 95% of the participants have heard about it before, while the remaining 5% didn’t. Half of the participating countries knew about the 1995 Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action, which highlights the linkages between gender equality and sustainable development, and the importance to capture gender concerns in environment and development policies and assess their impact on women. These suggest that while the notion of gender equality and the necessity to analyze and understand the drivers of gender inequality may be relatively known to most countries, interactions during the awaneness raising suggest that participants appeared to be less familiar with the “How-to-do-so” through a gender mainstreaming strategy in the area of POPs management.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No
---	---

social safeguards)	If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	Through this period Ethiopia has been continuing with the safeguarding, transport and disposing of organochlorine pesticide DDT stored at the Adami Tullu Pesticide Formulation factory and at the Adama City site. The country has no national disposal options available and therefore all waste is being exported. The safeguarding process has been following environmental management planning which was conducted earlier in the project resulting in development and implementation of an HSE plan by the contractor. Project works are subject to regular supervisory visits by a national and international consultant, furthermore monitoring works are also continuing.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The University of Cape Town (UCT)'s Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management and PG Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management was ongoing during this reporting period and training was granted for about twelve students from Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In the period 9 students from the 12 enrolled students graduated. Participating countries have undertaken extensive risk assessment processes and produced comprehensive national reports which lay an important foundation for developing an effective system of health environment surveillance, reporting and action. The participating countries have developed a country specific ChemObs communications strategy, identifying the specific stakeholders, audiences, risks, priorities and plans of action for raising awareness of the risks of chemicals to human health and the environment. Some participating countries have begun to use the decision-making tools created through the ChemObs project to produce initial calculations of the Economic Cost of Inaction and of Risk and Vulnerability. This has allowed them to develop business cases and, for some countries, to receive funding for the implementation of hard interventions. Project countries developed awareness raising materials to the different stakeholders in their respective countries and this helped a
-----------------------------------	---

	<p>great deal in promoting the project outcomes. Two calculators were generated and completed as part of the ChemObs project. The first calculator, Risk and Vulnerability, accepts site-specific information for contaminated areas and outputs a relative ranking of ecological and human health risks. The second one is an economic calculator which accepts chemical exposure data for different populations and outputs estimated attributable productivity losses. Both calculators were developed in Microsoft Excel. The the Regional Communication Strategy developed for this project, was adapted by project countries to their situations and this helped with the roll out of the awareness raising campaigns. The University of Cape Town Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management (MCRM) was developed and training granted to the students in the project countries. The MCRM is a fully accredited programme by UCT and the South African government educational qualifications bodies. The following was completed during the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All courses were finalised, peer-reviewed. • 6 of 9 courses were translated into French (all MCRM). • MCRM officially started in February 2022 and proceeded to 2024. • 50 applicants for 25 places; 33 were from ChemObs countries. • UCT accepted 30 applicants – 18 from ChemObs countries. <p>MCRM 2023 programme consisted of first and second year students - 21 ChemObs bursaries in total.</p>
Main learning during the period	<p>The disruption in the Red Sea has impacted the implementation of the project. Driven largely by geopolitical tensions, attacks on commercial vessels, and heightened security concerns, this disruption has had far-reaching effects across the region. Despite the considerable efforts of all stakeholders, the project has faced specific challenges during this period, particularly difficulties in identifying shipping companies willing to export waste from Ethiopia to Europe. As a result, waste has accumulated at the Adama City site, leading to subsequent operational issues.</p>

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
--------------------------------	--

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>For the purposes of raising awareness on the Chemobs project, a number of media programmes were conducted, comprising of a media tour, radio programmes, newspaper articles and social media posts. Under print media, the media houses such as Herald Ilanga, the Midland Observer, Chronicles in Zimbabwe, were actively involved in the awareness raising campaigns, below are the links to the articles related to the project. (https://www.themidlandsobserver.co.zw/handle-use-chemicals-correctly-communities-urged/). The following electronic media (Radio) used to disseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and Central fm. Eight facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe (https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHYZXPUm2kiFwCvLTpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&id=100064785246658). Gabon: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2_XFvs8IkU. https://www.faapa.info/en/le-gabon-determine-dans-la-gestion-des-produits-chimiques-et-dechets-dangereux/. https://www.brainforest-gabon.org/actualites/?id=348. https://www.brainforest-gabon.org/actualites/?id=348. Madagascar: https://www.afrik.com/madagascar-eclairage-sur-la-mise-en-place-de-chemobs-observatoire-des-produits-chimiques, https://www.environnement.mg/?p=8975, https://french.news.cn/20230126/25ca4b279940458c9c53ab6945f76faa/c.html Mali: https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2019-01/OMS%20MALI%20Rapport%20annuel%202018.pdf. https://mehari-consulting.com/2023/06/09/malirisques-de-sante-lies-aux-produits-chimiques-la-dnacpn-sensibilise-ses-partenaires/#:~:text=Le%20but%20du%20projet%20est,gestion%20saine%20des%20produits%20chimiques. Senegal: https://www.basel.org.ng/index.php/politics/115-saicm-african-regional-meeting.</p>
-----------------------------	--

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Strengthened national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions in project countries. Countries are soundly managing chemicals and associated wastes	N/A					All 9 project countries have strengthened their national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions through the establishment of observatories.	S
Strengthened national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions in project countries. Countries are soundly managing chemicals and associated wastes	9 national observatories 9 identification and prioritisation reports 9 sets of NPIs (including gender indicators)9 needs assessments BRS reports submitted. Vulnerable groups identified and ranked (complete with gender analysis) Regional costs of inaction Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangementsNPIs agreedNeeds identified.Regional cost of inaction report9 national action plans40 information	No health and environment observatories in participating countries. No central repository for health and environment data. UNEP (2013) Cost of Inaction report identifies key gaps including the health, environmental	Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report 9 national action plans 40 information sessions held Regional-	All completed	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	<p>sessions held Regional-level messages developed End of project Target Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries. 9 countries BRS reports</p>	<p>and development planning costs of highly hazardous/high volume commodity, household, pharmaceutical chemicals, minerals and metals in Africa. Chemical misuse, illness, impacts is unreported to regulators, therefore human exposure to chemicals and environment emissions from chemicals remains unmanaged.</p>	<p>level messages developed End of project Target Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries. 9 countries BRS reports improved</p>				
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate	No of countries where the established national	Observatory hosting	Observatory hosting	Observatories established in 9	100%	This activity was completed during the past reporting period.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	observatory is providing decision makers with relevant and reliable information / data to support SCM	arrangements, NPIs agreed needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report in 9 project countries completed, 40 information sessions, held regionally, observatories established in all 9 project countries and capacity building activities executed in 9 project countries. 9 countries were capacitated in BRS reporting.	arrangements agreed and developed	countries			
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful	Resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term		Potential donors/ funding	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project	60%	Countries are continuing to source more funding for observatories	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.			identified in each country	countries0 USD of investment mobilized and used from all sources			
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	9 national observatories established.9 identification and prioritisation eports 9 sets of national progress indicators (NPIs) (including gender communications)9 needs and assessments completed	No health and environment observatories in participating countries. No central repository or health and environment data. None of the participating countries is currently using IRIS, nor UNEP Live	Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. End of project Target: Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries.	All completed	100%	Completed in the previous reporting	HS
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary	No. of countries having explicitly linked an action plan for SCM into national plans		4 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	100%	This activity has been concluded in the previous reporting period.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
instruments advanced							
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	No. of countries timely reporting to BRS		4 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 countries BRS reports	100%		S
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	BRS reports submitted. Vulnerable groups identified and ranked according to risk (gender analysis included). Regional costs of inaction estimated. National action plans in place	UNEP (2013) Cost of Inaction report identifies key gaps including the health, environmental and development planning costs of highly hazardous/high volume commodity, household, pharmaceutical chemicals, minerals and metals in Africa.	Mid-Point Target: Regional cost of inaction report 9 national action plans End of project Target 9 countries BRS reports improved	All completed	100%	Completed in the previous reporting	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of situation-specific interventions resulting in risk reduction		Country specific risk plans completed and national priority interventions confirmed	Situation specific interventions executed in 4 countries	80%	Situation specific was conducted in four countries and the activities are still underway in 2 countries (Zimbabwe and Ethiopia).	MS
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of experts with increased capacity for SCM		Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management Available	At least 30 bursaries awarded to Masters students	100%	Over 30 students received busaries	S
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of community reports to regulators			greater than 30 community reports to regulators	100%	Over 30 community sessions were held during the previous reporting period	S
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	ImprovedVulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk message packs, with gender specific message, developed and disseminated	Chemical misuse, illness, impacts is unreported to regulators, therefore human exposure to chemicals and environment emissions from	Mid-Point Target: Stakeholders identified, including analysis of % men, women and children 40 information sessions held	All completed	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		chemicals remains unmanaged. Kenya reported 57 pesticide-related poisonings Madagascar's baseline report noted a population of 30 people living near electrical transformers that have PCB concentrations in their urine	(with 50% participants women) Regional-level gender sensitive messages developed End of project Target: 60 information sessions held greater than 30 community reports received by regulators 9 national message packs developed and disseminated				

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.1: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritised	2022-09-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan	A chemical waste-management strategy was implemented to ensure safety, compliance, operational efficiency, environmental protection, and overall organizational effectiveness. Community information sessions were held, the structured ensure that chemical and waste management was informative, engaging, and effective in promoting safety and compliance. An instrument was developed to determine the situation of chemical pollution in countries.	2024-05-31	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities					
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.2: Data collection system developed and used by countries for identification and prioritization of major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action, and key progress indicators established	2022-09-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments	Output 1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	2022-06-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities						
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	2023-06-30	70%	100%	This activity has been concluded in all the project countries.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	2023-03-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	S
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.2: Chemical risk and vulnerability tool developed and used by countries in identification of population and vulnerable group needs exposed to chemicals	2023-03-01	100%	100%	Completed during previous reporting period.	S
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative	Output 2.3: Standard tools developed and used by countries to define benefits and cost action to mitigate risks and specific interventions and compare to the estimated costs of inaction	2022-09-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	impacts on health and the environment					
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.4: Countries develop national action plans including business case for investment	2022-09-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	S
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks	2022-12-01	100%	100%	This activity has been concluded in the previous reporting	S
3 National action plan implementation	"The total number of persons trained 93 from both Aglophone and francophone countries. The UCT organized and held the short courses and training programs (fundraising, policy brief, risk communication, and risk management) within the Chemobs project which have been completed. All the project countries benefited significantly. For the master course "Matser Chemical Risk Management" (MCRM) and Postgraduate Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management(DPRM). are as follows; MCRM Gabon – 1 enrolled in 2023 and is still in the programme (MCRM) expected to graduate in 2024.MasterprogramFundraisingCourse Madagascar – 2 enrolled in 2022 one graduated in 2023 and one is still in the program and expected to graduate in 2024. DPRM full course Senegal – 1 enrolled in 2021 and graduated in 2022 (Policy brief 12, Fund raising 12,	2024-05-31	100%	100%	This activity was concluded in the previous reporting period.	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Master course 4, chemical risk short course 35) (two from Ethiopia, one from Kenya, two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and eight from Zimbabwe). Six proceeded to their second year in 2023 (two from Ethiopia, one from Kenya, and one from Tanzania), in addition to the 8 who graduated (see Outcome 3). [Output target: 57 people attending training and capacity building, 3 per country + 30 MSc students: Progress 115, 85 in 2022 plus 30 in 2023]. "					
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally	2022-09-01	100%	100%	This activity was concluded in the previous reporting period.	S
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including cleanup, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	2023-06-01	70	80	Approximately 90 tons of DDT and 9 tons of contaminated materials, have been safeguarded at the Adama site. At the Adami Tulu site, 500 tons of material have been repackaged, including 453 tons of formulated DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard. In addition, 12.6 tons of technical DDT were safeguarded at Adami Tulu, and 6.1 tons of contaminated cardboard were bailed from both sites. In total, approximately 617 tons of technical and formulated DDT, along with contaminated materials, have been safeguarded across both locations. Of this total, 432 tons of DDT from Adami Tulu have already been exported to Spain for environmentally sound disposal. Three key challenges were identified during implementation. First, delays in DDT shipment by Veolia pose risks of storage overflow and operational disruption at Adama. It is recommended to urgently explore options to	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					expedite shipments. Second, the drums supplied in June 2025 by Veolia are likely insufficient for the remaining DDT stock at Adama; thus, immediate procurement and delivery of additional drums is necessary. Third, a damaged fence at the Adama site compromises storage security. To avoid further risks, this should be repaired without delay.3.Zimbabwe commences with the actual safeguarding of POPs and other obsolete pesticide of approximately 226 different pesticides weighing 80 tonnes. In coming year, more reporting of safeguarding is expected as the project team is consolidating the inputs from hard interventions.	
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes	2022-09-01	100%	100%	Completed during the previous reporting period.	MS

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Governments supportive, but lack adequate resources to be engaged	All outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	=	The Government of Ethiopia has provided a huge support to the project through co-financing.
Business case for sound chemicals	Outcomes 2 and 3: especially	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	=	The Government of Ethiopia

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
management (SCM) is not convincing to governments	Output 2.4 (business cases) and 3.2 (Situation specific measures)									continued to show the support for the project implementation.
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	=	All the expenditures are within the budget.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	No climate change impacts experienced during this reporting period.
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M	M	=	No accident experienced during this period
Political Instability	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	H	H	=	The Red Sea politics affects the transport of DDT material for disposal in Spain.
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	L	L	=	No covid 19 experienced during this reporting period.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Outcome 3 particularly Output 3.2 on community awareness	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	=	There is a huge support from stakeholders.
Low expenditures for Ethiopia	Output 3.3 on situation specific						M	M	=	Notable expenditure.
Budget								M		N/A
Implementation Schedule								M		N/A
		L	L	M	M	L	L	M	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Political Instability by Red Sea route politics.	Identifying routes options	Identifying optional routes for exportation of materials for disposal	Identifying optional routes for exportation of materials for disposal	July 2025-June 2026	Veolia (Disposal contractor)
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation specific measures.	Regular training offered to the teams to minimise the risks during the DDT repackaging or the other POPs handling during situation specific measures.	Regular training was offered to the teams to minimise the risks during the DDT repackaging or the other POPs handling during situation specific measures. National consultants to oversee the work contracted	Have weekly informal trainings on safety issues.	Jun 2024-Jun 2026	Team leaders
Low expenditures for Ethiopia	Regular calls with the EA, contractor and Ethiopian government.	Regular interactions with the stakeholders including monthly report from the contractor.	Work closely with the contractor and Ethiopian authorities	July 2025-Dec 2025	Veolia and UNEP with EA and Ethiopian officials
Budget and implementation Schedule	Project extension and budget revision recommended during 2024 PSC meeting.	Budget revision and no cost extension for the pending activities including disposal.	Work closely with EA and contractor along with the beneficiary country.	July 2025-Dec 2025	AI, UNEP, project countries and Veolia

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

No cost extension was processed in the last reporting period. The hard intervention work in Zimbabwe was approved and the activities are well underway.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2017-06-15	2017-06-21	2023-05-31	Project Cooperation Agreement with Africa Institute of South Africa
Original Legal Instrument		2017-09-08	2017-09-08	2023-05-31	LOA with WHO
Original Legal Instrument		2017-10-03	2017-10-10	2018-11-30	SSFA with project partner Pure Earth
Amendment 1 (Africa Institute)	Revision	2018-08-28	2018-08-29	2023-05-31	PCA - Revised budget and workplan
Extension 1	Extension/ Revision	2018-12-12	2018-12-12	2020-09-30	SSFA Extension - budget and workplan revision
Original Legal Instrument		2018-12-17	2019-01-09	2023-06-30	PCA with Univeristy of Cape Town
Amendment 1 (UCT)	Revision	2020-04-28	2020-05-27	2023-06-30	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan
Amendment 2 (Africa Institute)	Revision	2020-07-01	2020-07-21	2023-05-31	PCA - Revised budget and workplan
Amendment 1 (WHO)	Extension/ Revision	2023-05-25	2022-06-02	2023-12-31	LOA extension with WHO - Revised budget and workplan
Amendment 3 (Africa Institute)	Extension/ Revision	2022-06-23	2022-06-28	2024-05-31	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan
Amendment 4 (Africa Institute)	Extension	2024-05-30	2024-06-01	2025-12-31	PCA extension

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description

fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Adami Tullu Store	7.866664	38.699997		DDT store	Safeguarding of the DDT disposal in Adami Tuli Store
Gabon	0.4162	9.4673		PCBs and PoPs collection	Collection of POPs
Madagascar	-18.8792	47.5079		Reduction of mercury emissions	Reduction of mercury emissions
Mali	12.6392	-8.0029		PoPs collection (PFAS, PBDE)	PoPs collection
Tanzania	-3.386925	36.682993		Arusha Contaminated site	Decontamination of PoPs contaminated soil
Tanzania	-6.780610	38.862200		Vikuge-Kibaha Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Kitengela Sub location	-1.4753	36.962	Tanzania	Contaminated site	
Ildamat Location	-0.9596600	36.0772300	Kenya	Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Kajiado	-1.321360	36.837155		Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Nairobi Kenya	-1.28333	36.81667		Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Adama City	8.527534	39.281758		DDT store	Safeguarding of the DDT disposal in Adama City Store
Geopoma Waste Management site	17.724835	31.077096		Obsolete pesticide store	Zimbabwe Hard Invervention

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
9080 - Chemobs - Ethiopia Co-Finance.pdf	CW TM	2025-08-18 12:04:13	<u>Download</u>
2024 ChemObs bursaries.docx	Executing Agency	2025-07-30 19:42:38	<u>Download</u>