

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9080	Umoja No:	SB-007742
Project Title	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and legal and institutional strengthening for the Sound Management of chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)		
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 60 <i>Extension</i> -	GEF financing amount	USD 10,500,000
		Co-financing amount	USD 20,332,000
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	4-Apr-17
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Start of Implementation	1-Sep-17
Executing Agency(ies)	WHO; Africa Institute	Date of first disbursement	18-Sep-17
Names of Other Project Partners	Pure Earth; UNEP Chemicals Branch, Pollution & Health Unit; University of Cape Town (UCT)	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,845,517
Project Type	FSP	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,520,128
Project Scope	Regional	Expected Mid-Term Date	31-Mar-21
Region (<i>delete as appropriate</i>)	Africa	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 30-Jun-23
Names of Beneficiary Countries	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Gabon, Mali, Madagascar and Senegal		<i>Revised</i> -
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	1-Jun-23
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-23

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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

<p>Ethiopia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• strengthen capacity of region 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+• Ensure sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy is advanced and measured in Ethiopia• Enhance capacity of government institutions and national/regional actors to collect, analyse and utilize socioeconomic, gender, environmental, governance and other disaggregated data to formulate equity and evidence based development policies, strategies and program <p>Gabon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of national integrated observatory on chemicals will contribute to strengthen environmental norms and practices consistent with international best standards aligned with the expected UNDAF outcomes.• The strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for the sound management of chemicals is also contributing to the UNDAF outcome of ensuring access to health promotion and prevention services to women and children in rural and periurban population (UNDAF 2018-2023). <p>Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNDAF 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".• By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy.• Strengthen implementation of environment policies and strengthen the nature conservation• Strengthening government capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable basic drinking water and sanitation services, improve solid waste management, and promote hygiene and environmental public health <p>Madagascar: the implementation of the African ChemObs project is contributing in a systemic manner to strengthen the strategic and operation capacity for the management of the environment as envisage in the (UNDAF 2015-2020)</p> <p>Mali: Implementation of the African ChemObs will contribute to the UNDAF strategic priority of strengthening resilience of population to climate and other environmental disasters. It is also contributing to ensure access to clean and safe water by vulnerable populations (UNDAF 2015-2019)</p> <p>Senegal: Implementation of African ChemObs is contributing 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 (UNDAF 2018-2023).</p> <p>Tanzania: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance and disasters risks</p> <p>Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2021, the national statistical system generates and disseminates disaggregated data for evidence-based national development• Outcome 3.4: By 2021, all people in Zambia, including the large number of marginalized and vulnerable people, have 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communities are equipped 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.• Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Goal 3, Target 3.9: substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p> <p>Goal 6, Target 6.3: improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>Goal 12, Target 12.4: By 2020, to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>
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1.2 Project description

ChemObs Project seeks contribute to improved health and environment through strengthening national and regional institutions, and implementing priority chemicals and waste related interventions . The Africa Institute and WHO Afro are the executing agencies and with the relevant stakeholders such as University of Cape Town, PAN UK, Pure Earth, and Ecowas. The project constitute of the following 3 components. Component 1. 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.2. Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemical management and reduce negative impact on health and environment. 3. National action plan implementation.

1.3 History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
		TM to Provide
Rev1	02/08/2018	Revised budget for Africa Institute, increasing allocation for communications and additional support to disposal operation in Ethiopia
Rev2	01/04/2020	Revised budget for Africa Institute reducing allocation and re-budgeting lines for Ethiopia, to accommodate disposal contractor cost .

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW

UN Environment Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality

Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)

PoW 5: (a) (i) and (b) (i)

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

As at June 2021, the project is well on its way to disposing of DDT from Ethiopia, with 220 tonnes repackaged and ready for export. Under the Observatories components, national reports and assessments were all completed and business case justifications for chemicals management investments and policy interventions submitted by 5 countries.

2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern

Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks

Indicative expected Results

1350+ metric tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)

9 Countries

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by

Indicators	Expected value at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
9.1: Tonnes of POPs eliminated (DDT)		1,350 tonnes
9.4: No of countries with regulations for sound management of chemicals and waste		9 countries

TM

PIR #

Rating towards outcomes

Rating towards outputs

Risk rating

2.3 Impl status & risk*

FY 2021	4th	MU	MS	M
FY 2020	3rd	S	S	M
FY 2019	2nd	S	S	M
FY 2018	1st	S	S	L

Summary of status.

The phase 1 safeguarding work of the DDT disposal in Ethiopia is underway in Adama Tuli store and to date 220 tonnes of DDT have been repackaged. 10 tonnes of DDT contaminated cardboard boxes have been baled. 144.8 tonnes of DDT have already been exported out of Ethiopia for disposal, despite delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Observatories work has proceeded well in the last year, with most countries finalizing Decision Making Tools (DMTs) reports based on the social & economic calculators (Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Madagascar, Senegal). Business cases and proposals for situation-specific interventions (based on the DMT reports and calculators) were received from Tanzania, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Senegal and Mali, and initial outlines from Kenya and Gabon. While countries 2021 workplans included community and policy maker awareness activities, these have been delayed in most cases by COVID restrictions.

The Regional virtual Steering Committee meeting was successfully held on the 28th and 29th of October 2020 which also adopted the findings and report of the Mid Term Review. The overall rating was MU, which is reflected in the current PIR outcomes rating. Some rationalization of the outputs and indicators agreed after the MTR (and reflected in the following PIR Tables) have already improved delivery and reporting, contributing to the improved MS PIR rating at output level. The MTR also recommended considering a possible extension due to the continuing COVID restrictions in the project countries make it difficult to implement the activities with the anticipated pace.

*section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal

2.4 Co-finance

EA:Planned Co-finance (total only)

USD 20,332,000

EA: Actual to date:

5,499,100

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

The Co-financing reports cover the following; Human Resources, Office space and equipment, National Travel/Meeting at country level, Transportation, including maintenance, Training , Internet Connection and time spent working on the project activities.¶

Instruction to EA: Add additional text

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

The Mid Term Review concluded that there is strong evidence that the international consultants hired to develop tools, guidance documents and the project website are cooperating closely. At national level, the engagement of the stakeholders was moderate initially, but as the implementation progressed, their involvement became more active.

The mapping of key stakeholders has been properly done in all nine participating countries, including by the recently contracted communication international consultant, and the project document outlines their respective engagement in both the project preparatory phase, and their planned engagement during the implementation / execution phase. The stakeholders include different ministries (e.g. environment, health, agriculture, etc.), academia and research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector (e.g. importers chemicals and manufacturers). Where relevant, they are expected to be actively engaged in the project as members of the national project steering committees, as participants in training workshops, and as resource persons for awareness raising activities targeting local and grassroots communities, and populations at risk including women and children. During the reporting period, UCT has worked with a variety of stakeholders, i.e.. NGOs, IGOs and academics for input on the development of the materials for each course in the Professional Masters programme.

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

The gender equity was adequately addressed in all the project components, and gender disaggregated data, and indicators have been included in logical framework. The project conducted the national vulnerability need assessment for sound management of chemicals and waste in all the project countries. The vulnerability calculators developed for this project were used and generally discovered women and children as the most vulnerable to chemicals and waste in the countries e.g. In Ethiopia, it was discovered that patients with acute chemical poisoning were 50.3 % women.

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

The UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist has been duly filled and the adequate measures have been proposed whenever the project might have negative social or environment impacts. Environmental, social and economic safeguards is rated Satisfactory. The Health, Safety and Environmental Plan (HSE) was developed for the DDT safeguarding in Ethiopia. This HSE plan was approved by the Commission of Environment, Ethiopia. The plan is constantly reviewed to ensure its effectiveness. The recent review was made to accommodate covid-19 restrictions.

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

A spatial data infrastructure to ChemObs Project was created by MapX to support data management, carry out risk assessments, prioritize sites, and promote evidence-based policy making and help communicate the impact of interventions in a visually compelling way based on dynamic maps and dashboards. The MapX team worked jointly with the web development company Vividreal to build a beta version of the ChemObs platform website to host the preliminary results of the ChemObs guidance and create a common hub for Chemicals data. The MapX team also worked with the web company to create a new visual identity for the ChemObs portal, including a logo. The web portal is available here: www.chemobsafrica.org. The portal has been integrated into the UNEP World environment Situation Room WESR

EA: Stories to be shared (will be shared with UNEP & GEF communication division)

Disposal of DDT from Ethiopia, including clean-up of the site and best practices on health, safety and environmental protection, including dealing with disruptions from COVID restrictions.

*section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator - <i>NB Outcome Indicators below as per agreed MTR recommendation; duplicates in Objective indicators removed</i>	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	TM: Progress rating
Objective						
Strengthened national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions in project countries. Countries are soundly managing chemicals and associated wastes	No. of national observatories	9 national observatories	ongoing discussion on the hosting of the observatory	9 national observatories being set up	The process of setting up the observatory is underway and hosting arrangement has been agreed to be discussed on an ongoing basis. The project countries have started to engage with the authorities in their respective countries in this effort.	MS
	Regional costs of inaction estimated.	Regional cost of inaction.	Vulnerable groups identified with regional cost of inaction	Vulnerable groups with regional cost of inaction.	Contract extended for the regional cost of inaction report based on the 9 national reports	MU
Outcome 1						
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	No of countries where the established national observatory is providing decision makers with relevant and reliable information / data to support SCM	No national observatories	Observatory hosting arrangements agreed for each country and term of reference developed.	Observatories established in 9 countries	WGs established in all countries, Observatory arrangements and ToRs not yet finalized in all countries	MU
	Resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term	Countries are strongly committed to the co-financing aspect of the project, but this does not guarantee the aspect sustainability	Potential donors/ funding identified in each country	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project countries	To be done in the next reporting period	U
	No of experts with increased capacity for SCM	General group of key stakeholders identified, not currently mobilised.	Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management available	At least 30 bursaries awarded to Masters students	The expert capacity has increased over the year due to the rapid implementation of the project since Covid-19. The 12 Masters students confirmed recipients of UCT bursaries	MS
Outcome 2						
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 having explicitly linked an action plan for SCM into national plans	9 National Action Plans	4 National Action Plans	9 National Action Plans	Madagascar has completed their Business Case. Gabon, Mali, and Senegal Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Kenya are preparing their National Action Plans. Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, and Senegal have completed the DMT Report. Tanzania and Zambia will submit their action plan once completed their DMTs reports	MS
	No of countries timely reporting to BRS	5 countries BRS reports improved	Strengthening the processes and procedures for the submission of the BRS reports No countries	9 countries BRS reports	Project countries have started with trainings for BRS reporting in their respective countries that seek to improve their reporting.	MS
Outcome 3						
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	Africa Stockpile Programme FAO prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides report Blacksmith Institute report	1000+ metric tonnes of POPs waste sent for environmentally sound disposal Country specific risk plans completed and national priority interventions confirmed	Situation specific interventions executed in 4 countries in accordance with prioritised action plans	220 tonnes DDT repackaged in Ethiopia as at Jun 2021, and Other project countries are developing their situation -specific interventions that have been guided by their DMTs reports. These reports are still to be approved by PMU.	MS
	No. of community reports to regulators	Chemical misuse, illness, impacts is unreported to regulators.	40 community information sessions held (50% of participants women)	>30 community reports to regulators	Messages and content for community training being developed by Regional Communications Consultant.	MU

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output - NB Outputs presented below reflect the adopted changes recommended by the MTR	EA: Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	EA: Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritised	June, 30 2018	7 project countries have completed the compilation of their data survey table and data survey report in the exception of Zambia and Gabon.	100%	All project countries have completed and validated their data survey tables and data survey reports, including key progress indicators. The identification and prioritisation of these major chemicals, waste and pollution in these countries have provided a clear picture of the status of the chemicals and chemical management in the project countries.	S
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	June,30 2018	The key Progress Indicators have been identified during the national Inception workshops.	80%	<i>Pls note this output was changed in the MTR, from national progress indicators to include wider data systems & tools.</i> Progress on the data collection system was delayed by COVID but the DMT tools and calculators were piloted. Some final corrections remain on the economic calculator.	MU
1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	June,30 2018	7 project countries have submitted their Guide adaptation reports which seeks design standard overall institutional, legislative , regulatory framework for health and environment.	100%	All 9 project countries have concluded their Guide adaptation reports which aimed at designing the standard overall institutional, legislative , regulatory framework for health and environment.	S
1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	Dec,31 2022	The adapted standardised tools for data collection has been developed and shared with all the National Consultants	10%	<i>Pls note this output was changed in the MTR, as the data collection tools was moved to 1.2 and financial support for Observatories moved from original output 3.5.</i> Countries are encouraged to sustain the observatories when the project ends, therefore, countries have been requested to factor funds for the sustainability for the Observatory and to also conduct funds raising at different level	MU
Under Comp 2					
2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	Dec, 31 2021	The review of the national reporting systems for BRS convention system is ongoing	10%	The preparations for the trainings on BRS reporting is well underway in the project countries and this will really improve reporting in these project countries.	MS
2.2: Chemical risk and vulnerability tool developed and used by countries in identification of population and vulnerable group needs exposed to chemicals	Sept, 30 2020	The DMTs reports have been completed and training provided to the project countries.	78%	The DMTs reports for the identification of population sub/vulnerable group needs have been concluded in 7 of 9 countries (Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Kenya, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal). Zambia and Tanzania are yet to finalise this activity and they have mainly attributed the delay to covid-19 restrictions..	MU
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	Sept, 30 2020	The DMTs reports have been completed and training provided to the project countries.	65%	The DMTs reports for benefits and cost of action to mitigate risks and specific interventions (economic calculators) have been concluded in 7 of 9 countries (Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Kenya, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal) Zambia and Tanzania are yet to finalise this activity and they have mainly attributed the delay to covid-19 restrictions.. Some errors with the calculator were identified during piloting and are being corrected by extended support from the international partners	MU
2.4: No. of countries with national action plans developed, including business case for investment, and integrated into national development plans.	Dec, 31 2020	The development of the National Action Plans will commence in September when countries have completed their DMT reports.	70%	Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Kenya have started with the development of their national business cases and proposed actional plans which are informed by their DMTs reports. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania, Madagascar, Senegal and Mali have submitted their draft business cases which are currently still under review.	MU
Under Comp 3					
3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks	Sept, 30 2020	The training for the DMTs is currently underway with the first one commenced in Addis Ababa during the Steering committee meeting. There is also number of Webinars undergoing in an effort to capacitate the countries in implementation of the project.	70%	The key stakeholders in all the project countries have been trained and capacitated on the DMT tools remotely & via webinars and pre-recorded materials, to respond to covid restrictions. for capacity building, UCT runs a postgraduate training programme in pesticides risk management (DRPM) and a Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management (MCRM) (starting in 2022) . There are currently 12 students from ChemObs countries enrolled in the DRPM (specifically two from Kenya, one from Senegal, four from Zimbabwe, Three from Zambia and Two from Tanzania) working for Labour and Social security, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Environmental Management Agency and Town Council. Currently 12 applicants from ChemObs countries have applied for the MCRM, who if accepted will receive the DMTs training and practical experience in applying the DMTs	S
3.2: Communities informed about the local level public health risks of chemicals exposure, and communication for behavioural impact undertaken to support community-based responses and reporting to regulators	June, 30 2021	To be done in the next reporting period.	10%	The Regional Communication Consultant has been contracted and working on developing coherent messages regarding SMC. The preparations for community information sessions are underway and included in the country workplans for 2021. This activity has been delayed by COVID lockdowns.	MS
3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including clean-up, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	June, 30 2023	To be done in the next reporting period.	20%	Disposal of DDT in Ethiopia ongoing, contractor engaged for 977 tonnes, 220 tonnes repacked and 144 tonnes exported. Evaluation of the received business cases (see Output 2.4) was initiated and funding allocations agreed. The fund disbursement to EAs and countries is initiated.	MS

3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes	June, 30 2022	To be done in the next reporting period	15%	The Regional Communication Consultant has been contracted and working on developing a coherent policy-relevant messages regarding SMC. The authorities will benefit from these messages .	MS
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Under Comp 4

4.1. Monitoring of project execution;	2023	To be done in the next reporting period	75%	Periodic reporting and expenditure tracking ongoing by all EAs.	S
4.2. Evaluation of project impacts.	2021	To be done in the next reporting period	100%	MTR conducted in 2020 with an overall rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory. Recommendations for improvements adopted by Regional SC meetings in Dec and January 2022	S



Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status

4th

EA to complete the sheet

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	MTR*	PIR 4	Δ	Justification
Governments supportive, but lack adequate resources to be engaged	All outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2	Low	L	L	M		L	↓	Co-financing is secured and payments are received on time. Efforts under the 2020 PIR Risk Plan to simplify the project and communicate a detailed and measurable terms of reference with clear deliverables has helped mitigate this risk.
Business case for sound chemicals management (SCM) is not convincing to governments	Outcomes 2 and 3: especially Output 2.4 (business cases) and 3.2 (Situation specific measures)	Low	L	L	L		L	=	Countries have followed specific procedures using the guidance to develop the business case, therefore meeting governments expectations
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Outcome 3 particularly Output 3.2 on community awareness	Low	L	L	M		M	=	There exist external communication among relevant stakeholders but require strengthening. Evidence that stakeholders, practitioners and/or the general public understand the project and are regularly updated on progress.
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	Low	L	M	H		M	↓	Ethiopia disposal cost by the contractor was indeed higher than the budgeted amount. The MTR confirmed the project took appropriate steps as per the 2020 PIR Risk Plan including budget revision and reallocation of project funds, as well as seeking additional cofinance.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	Low	L	L	L		L	=	The project area is not affected by severe weather events or major environmental stress factors To mitigate climate risks the project will ensure that all repackaging activities are undertaken in the dry season, and that POPs ready for disposal are stored in secure, banded areas.
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention				M		M	=	Contractor for Ethiopia has submitted a Health, Safety and Environment plan which is regularly reviewed and updated by the Ministry, EA and IA. Ongoing monitoring is still required until the end of works.
Consolidated project risk		Low	L	M	M		M		This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

* Pls note the MTR did not include an explicit risk ranking assessment.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Ethiopia disposal cost by the contractor was indeed higher than the budgeted amount. The project has addressed this in the last year via a) budget revision approved by the PSC in Dec 2019 to allocate additional funds to Ethiopia and b) active efforts by the Gov of Ethiopia to secure additional bilateral funding for the remaining stocks.	There is a bilateral meeting with the Government of Ethiopia to try to raise more funds to cover the initial scope which is to dispose all the DDT in Ethiopia.	The Government of Ethiopia has embarked on the process of raising funds to cover the areas the project could not cover.	2022	Government of Ethiopia.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Accelerate the external communications work with a participatory approach bringing stakeholder, community and NGO partners in the early stages of the development.	Regional communications consultant has been recruited and is working on the strategy	Ensure the regional consultant clearly addresses grassroots and community audiences as well as policy makers	2021	Africa Institute, WHO and UNEP (supervising the consultant)
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	N/A	HSE plan developed by contractor and approved by Govt Ethiopia, EA and IA, and regular revisions as needed	Ongoing monitoring of HSE plan & approval of updates as needed.	2022	IA
			Ensure air quality monitoring & analysis	2021	Africa Institute

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.