

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

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:	96
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Ethiopia,Gabon,Kenya,Madagascar,Mali,Senegal,Tanzania,Zambia,Zimbabwe
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 2024:	\$ 8,013,843.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 7,830,489.00
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:	2025-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-12-31

1.2 Project Description

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)	WHO\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)	Eloise Touni
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Bianca H. Dlamini, Guy Mbayo
Project Manager	Thabo Moraba, Cynthia Davis
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>
<p>Link to relevant SDG Goals</p>	<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
<p>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</p>	

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
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants	N/A	1,350 tonnes	1,350 tonnes	432

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
(POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)				
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste	N/A	9 countries	9 countries	9 Countries

Implementation Status 2024: 7th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	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

Summary of status

The project is operating in the extended timelines. The project has largely completed Components 1 and 2, with significant progress on Component 2 in the reporting period. Due to unforeseen circumstances in site specific measures to reduce POPs and other chemicals in Component 3, the activities are all underway with delays, and therefore would require extended timeline for the completion. The PSC will meet in July 2024 to identify the mitigation measures and approve the updated workplan and budget.

Under Component 1 of the project was largely completed in previous reporting cycles and therefore there is nothing to report during the current cycle.

Under Component 2, the project provided awareness raising and capacity building to approximately 75 thousand people within the 9 countries of the project, working at the intersection of health, the environment and other relevant institutions, to make use of data driven evidence to make better decisions, out of which, 70% were women. The University of Cape Town and national consultants have provided training in the project countries which seek to capacitate and raise awareness to the project countries, the trainings included amongst the others, training on BRS reporting and risk communication.

Under Component 3, Mali set-up of a collection and security centre, for items containing or contaminated with PBDE and PFOS particularly in the city of Bamako. Kenya developed a proposal intended to protect the health of vulnerable populations through remediation for POPs contaminated sites in Kenya. This intervention will protect approximately 40,000 people living near these contaminated sites from the exposure to POPs. Tanzania has decontaminated POPs contaminated sites using best available techniques and best environmental practices. Zimbabwe has embarked on the verification and safeguarding of POPs and other obsolete pesticides stockpiled around the country with no plan for disposal. These included verifying and updating inventory data in the Pesticide Stock Management System and safeguarding of the identified obsolete pesticides. Madagascar has worked on the reduction of POPs and mercury emissions into the environment in its health sector. This will result with the reduction of dioxin, furan, and mercury emissions in the environment. Furthermore, under Component 3, the project countries held meetings with national decision-makers and relevant stakeholders for the introduction of the project plans in the countries. The DDT disposal in Ethiopia, was initiated through the support of this project; safeguarding and disposal work is still underway, approximately 432 tons of DDT has already been exported for environmentally sound disposal by the contractor, Veolia.

Despite the huge successes and the milestones achieved by the project, there were some challenges encountered which included amongst the other things, countries experienced difficulties with regard to the access to data within their ministries and other institutions, which is restricted to seniority and legal agreements, sensitivities around data sharing and protection of information, language barriers (English consultants trying to work with Francophone countries), requiring broad skill sets of consultants when various specialized skills are required for different stages of the project (e.g. sourcing data, inputting data, data analysis, understanding economic aspects etc.) The Risk and Vulnerability Calculators were not user-friendly, with regards to pulling data from it. The Calculator was later automated which addressed the problem, for example, mercury use can be extremely locally concentrated and average levels over a site may mask significant variation and fail to take sufficient account of the extreme risk to individuals directly handling the mercury. Furthermore, the calculators do not include analysis of other attendant risks such as the of fire or flammability of materials. Based on feedback, the population or demographic information also caused some problems. Consequently, a guidance document was developed to ease the challenges posed by the countries.

During the implementation phase, the project experienced unforeseen issues which are amongst others, the escalation of the costs for safeguarding, transportation, and disposal of POPs. This has negatively affected the project as some of the original plans have to be revisited and reviewed to face the new reality. The escalation of costs is mainly attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the political instability in the Red Sea and Ukraine which affected the price of logistics. The overestimation of the quantity of the DDT in Ethiopia, during the PPG phase of the project affected planning with regard to the safeguarding and disposal activities. These challenges gave rise to the need for a contract amendment with the contractor, which was completed during this reporting period. Total forecast expenditure in the period was USD1.98m but actual expenditures were only USD 0.99m. This is mostly related to the delays in exporting of DDT from Ethiopia under Component 3, as well as the extension of the project till 2025 to allow C3 to be fully completed in all countries.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 20,332,000
Actual to date:	16,598,222
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>All the participating countries have demonstrated efforts in meeting their co-finance obligations. The co-finance efforts recorded in their respective co-finance reports clearly demonstrates that the actual targets were met. WHO AFRO co-financing has amounted to \$6,598,222 and Africa Institute has recorded \$13,500,00 from its respective countries. The overall planned cofinancing commitment has not been met on this reporting mainly because of the challenges encountered in Ethiopia for the DDT removal, as results of Red Sea shipping crisis which has negatively affected the project and this resulted in the work not proressing as envisaged.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-01-26
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	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. These stakeholders were identified and assembled at the early stage of the project, during the project inception stage. These stakeholders continue to be involved have been instrumental in the decision making of the project. These stakeholders were active in the countries and formed part of the National Project Steering Committees tasked with directing the project. The national project steering committes were held on a quartelry basis in the project countries.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>As part of the ChemObs Project, efforts were made to integrate gender in the different components 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 awareness 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, and half of the respondents appear</p>

	<p>to not be aware of some key international agreements in the area of gender equality such as the 1995 Beijing Declaration which could represent relevant entry points for gender mainstreaming in line with their national and regional efforts.</p> <p>When asked about “what does the notion of gender mainstreaming into project implementation in the area of chemicals and waste management” means to them, participants stated that it was about bringing “women and men to participate in equal numbers to project activities such as workshops, while others indicated “that projects should take into consideration gender aspects during their design and implementations processes”, only few of the participants referred to it in the broader context as a “strategy to achieve equality between women and men in a given development context”.</p> <p>While overall, it is clear that there are countries that are no strangers to the notion of gender mainstreaming, confusion does persist as to the linkages between gender mainstreaming and gender equality in a given development context. The overall strategy that transcends gender parity and good gender design to challenge the root causes of gender inequality is still not clear to most countries. We refer here to the overall strategy to enable women, men, youth, elderly, vulnerable social groups, and other population sub-categories within a given development context to equally benefit from its interventions, in order not to exacerbate the underlying drivers of gender inequality.</p> <p>95% of the participants confirmed that gender equality can contribute to delivering good results while implementing projects in the area of chemicals and waste management, this shows a relatively high level of gender awareness, hence the opportunity in Africa to build on such awareness and translate it into gender action to deliver gender transformative results as part of national and regional efforts to implement ChemObs project.</p> <p>This set of responses suggests that, while overall there are no strangers to the notion of gender mainstreaming, confusion does persist as to the linkages between gender mainstreaming and gender equality in a given development context. The overall strategy that transcends gender parity and good gender design to challenge the root causes of gender inequality is still not clear to most. We refer here to the overall strategy to enable women, men, youth, elderly, vulnerable social groups, and other population sub-categories within a given development context to equally benefit from its interventions, in order not to exacerbate the underlying drivers of gender inequality.</p> <p>Key challenges</p> <p>The survey pointed to several key persisting challenges faced by the respondents over the last 5 years, as a person or as part of the entity they represent, that hinder women and youth groups from playing active roles in POPs management in their countries.</p>
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	<p>The challenges encountered during the implementation of the chemObs project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness – Issues related to low awareness levels about the importance of gender mainstreaming in POPs management, associated with an “intensive affinity to utilize pesticides”, . • The fragmentation of gender-related knowledge in the absence of “comprehensive platforms” to bring together POPs practitioners and gender experts to think and act together. • Insufficient policy tools, institutional, scientific, and financial capacities – highlight the need to develop policy instruments that promote mainstreaming gender considerations in chemicals management, to encourage science-based decision-making, and the need to secure adequate financing for gender-responsive interventions including through the use of gender-sensitive budgeting. • Inadequate outreach to women and youth - Issues related to low levels of representativity of women and youth groups as part of the stakeholder’s engagement efforts made in the area of chemicals management. <p>The lessons learned with regards to the approaches and practices that were used to successfully engage women and youth groups in POPs management, the lessons collected from engagements during the information sessions with the participants highlighted some best practices and lessons learned which reportedly facilitated the achievement of better results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through awareness-raising platforms inclusive of women and proper media coverage to showcase the wide array of socioeconomic and health impacts resulting from exposure to POPs, especially on children and women of reproductive age. • By providing equal opportunities and equal access to decision-making without gender-based discrimination, including by establishing sound chemicals management processes that are inclusive of women and youth. • By unpacking broader capacity-building and awareness-raising interventions designed to benefit unspecified stakeholders, to target additional specific groups of stakeholders such as youth and women as agents of change, but also men and community influencers who could champion the gender equality agenda and trigger the intended pro-gender behavioral changes. • Despite all the challenges, lessons learned and best practices extracted from a growing body of knowledge in Africa could be codified and upscaled throughout the continent. Pathways to achieving the gender equality agenda in Africa in the area of POPs management could be through the establishment of gender-responsive awareness raising platforms, by providing equal opportunities and equal access to decision making without gender-based discriminations, by unpacking broader capacity building and awareness raising interventions to target specific groups of stakeholders including agents of change, community influencers and gender champions, and also by translating the technical jargon and codified technical terms used in NIPs into simplified and user-friendly language.
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	The ChemObs project exposed a wide array of challenges that persists in the project countries, including lack of awareness, insufficient policy tools, institutional, scientific, and financial capacities, and inadequate outreach to women and youth as part of the stakeholder's engagement efforts made in the area of chemicals management.
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2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>Yes</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>Environmental risks related to the safeguarding operations at Adama store in Ethiopia. \environmental risks associated with the hard interventions in Mali, Madagascar, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>Through this project, Gabon identified and is safeguarding stocks of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) amounting to 210,293 tons. Mali is safeguarding 4,474 kg of PFOS collected from various locations. Madagascar has worked on the reduction of uPOPs and mercury emissions into the environment through the installation of smokefree incinerators in two healthcare facilities. Ethiopia is safeguarding and disposing of approximately 1400 tons of the organochlorine pesticide stored all over the country, with no in country disposal options. During this process detailed assessment and environmental management planning was conducted resulting in development of an environmental management plan by the contractor and regular supervision of project activities by a national and international consultant. Zimbabwe has conducted verification and safeguarding of POPs and other obsolete pesticides of approximately 226 different pesticides weighing at least 80 tonnes. Tanzania is conducting the decontamination of POPs contaminated sites using best available</p>

	techniques and best environmental practices. Kenya is conducting the reduction of the health and environmental exposure effects of POPs to people living and working in near or around Kitengela obsolete POPs contaminated site in Kenya. This will safeguard about 40 000 people exposed to POPs.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>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 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 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 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. • MCRM 2023 programme consisted of first and second year students - 21 ChemObs bursaries in total.
Main learning during the period	Main learning under the Gender Mainstreaming,

	<p>With regards to the approaches and practices that were used to successfully engage women and youth groups in POPs management, the inputs collected from the participants highlighted the following best practices and lessons learned which reportedly facilitated the achievement of better results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through awareness-raising platforms inclusive of women and proper media coverage to showcase the wide array of socioeconomic and health impacts resulting from exposure to POPs, especially on children and women of reproductive age. • By providing equal opportunities and equal access to decision-making without gender-based discrimination, including by establishing sound chemicals management processes that are inclusive of women and youth. • By unpacking broader capacity-building and awareness-raising interventions designed to benefit unspecified stakeholders, to target additional specific groups of stakeholders such as youth and women as agents of change, but also men and community influencers who could champion the gender equality agenda and trigger the intended pro-gender behavioral changes. • By translating the technical jargon and codified technical terms used in the project which “makes it difficult for the majority of women and youth to understand the subject matter” into simplified and user-friendly language including through the use of local languages. <p>CHEMOBS Decision Making Tools (DMTs) learning to sustainability beyond the ChemObs project and the following were learned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning on calculators and DMT information • Learning on the situational analysis • learning on conducting intervention based on data collected <p>Great deal of learning on fundraising and proposal writing, a formal training in this respect was garanted by the UCT.</p> <p>The risk communication training was also learned and the training was provided by the UCT.</p> <p>The policy brief development, including how to prepare the policy brief, structure of the policy briefs etc. form part of the main learning during this reporting period.</p> <p>French onsite training on the chemical risk assessment forms part of the main learning for this period with all the freanch speaking countries attended.</p>
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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 Herold llanga, 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) was roped in to disseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and central fm. 8 facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe (https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHyzXPUm2kiFwCvLpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&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. There is a story on the graduation of the first set of 8 students from the UCT Masters in Chemical Risk Management. Please see an article released regarding the graduations.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
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 arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report 9 national action plans 40 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 and development planning costs of highly hazardous/high	Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report 9 national action plans 40 information sessions held Regional-level messages developed End of project Target Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9	All completed	All completed	All completed	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>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>countries. 9 countries BRS reports improved</p>				
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		Observatory hosting arrangements agreed and tor developed	Observatories established in 9 countries	0	All 9 countries have agreed on the observatory hosting arrangements. Five countries have developed draft Decrees or MoUs to formally establish observatories. These are awaiting funding to be fully adopted	MS
	Resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term		Potential donors/ funding identified in each country	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project countries 0 USD of investment mobilized and	0	Potential donors and partners have been identified and confirmed in the project countries, The process to mobilize the resources has commenced in the project countries. The countries are on the process of approaching those identified	MU

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
				used from all sources		donors and submitting requests.	
	9 national observatories established. 9 identification and prioritisation reports 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 of 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	All completed	Completed	HS
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		4 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9	All the 9 project countries have developed their National Action Plans which are linked to UNSDAF.	S
	No. of countries timely reporting to BRS			9 countries BRS reports	2	All the project countries conducted training on the BRS reporting and confirmed the timely reporting in this respect. However only two of the 9 submitted the 4th round of Stockholm National Reporting. Countries have also submitted national convention reports under Minamata, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions e.g. Rotterdam prior informed consent notifications, Basel	MU

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
						annual reports.	
	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 Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk	All completed	All completed	All completed	HS
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	6	Gabon has the total amount of PCBs 210,293 tons identified through the chemObs project. Madagascar has embarked on the reduction of POPs and mercury emissions. Mali identified a total of 1,107,835.43 tons and more than 80,000,000 doses of vaccines. The chemicals inventoried include POPs, in particular PBDEs and PFOS. Ethiopia approximately 1400 tons of DDT stored in the country, with Adami Tulu store, had a total of 500 tons of DDT and contaminated material, comprising 453	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
						<p>tons of DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard, have been repackaged. Out of this, 432 tons of DDT have already been exported for environmentally sound disposal. The remaining repackaged DDT, amounting to 68 tons, is expected to be disposed of within the next few months of repackaged. For Adama Store, the total quantity of safeguarded DDT at the Adama site is 7,914 drums, equivalent to approximately 90 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible Intermediate bulk containers (FIBCs), amounting to around 9 tons, which have been collected and stored in the bags. The combined weight of the safeguarded DDT and contaminated cardboard is 99 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible FIBCs, amounting to around 9 tons. Zimbabwe had concluded the inventory verification of POPs and other obsoleted pesticides of approximately 226 different pesticide weighing 80 tonnes. Tanzania is working on the decontamination of POPs contaminated</p>	

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
						site in Morogoro region using best available techniques and best environmental practices. Kenya is reducing the health and environmental exposure of POPs to people living and working near or around Kitengela obsolete POPs pesticide contaminated sites.	
	No. of experts with increased capacity for SCM		Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management Available	At least 30 bursaries awarded to Masters students	13	A total of 13 bursaries granted for the UCT Masters in Chemicals Risk Management and Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management for students who enrolled in 2023, of which two were given to women. This reflects a proportionally lower representation of females applying for the bursaries. Eight students from ChemObs countries (two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and four from Zimbabwe) graduated	MS
	No. of community reports to regulators			>30 community reports to regulators	30	The total of 30 community information sessions were conducted from the 9 project countries. Positive feedbacks were received from communities after the information sessions indicating the impact and the level of exposure these	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
						sessions had to the communities. countries are planning to take this sessions up beyond the project.	
	improved Vulnerable 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 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	Mid-Point Target: Stakeholders identified, including analysis of % men, women and children 40 information sessions held (with 50% participants women) Regional-level gender sensitive messages developed End of project Target: 60 information sessions held >30 community reports received by regulators 9 national message packs developed and disseminated	All completed	All completed	All completed	HS

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	2022-09-30	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S
	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%	Covid-19 pandemic and political instability	HS
	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	2022-09-30	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S
	Output 1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	2022-06-30	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update since 2022/23.	S
	Output 1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	2023-06-30	70%	100		MS
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative	Output 2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	2023-03-01	100%	100%	All the 9 project countries have been trained for better report to BRS . [Output target: 9 countries organizing training and consultant on BRS reporting. Status: 9]	S
	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%	The output was completed last year but 5 additional reports were finalized in the reporting year on social and human	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					rights impacts and benefits for vulnerable groups[Output target: 9 vulnerability assessments and gender data included; status: 14]	
	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	2024-05-31	100%	100%	"Two calculators were developed (the Risk and Vulnerability and the economic calculators) in all project countries. The calculators were developed by the NGOs PAN-UK and Pure Earth over the period 2017–2022 and utilized by national consultants in 8 different African countries (Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The calculator development was based on the findings of country visits and regional workshops. "	HS
	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%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update in 2022/23.	S
	Output 2.4: Countries develop national action plans including business case for investment	2022-09-01	100%	100%	9 countries have developed their national action plans including business cases that were completed in the reporting period for all countries. 6 of these business cases for investment were approved and currently under implementation (see Output 3.3).[Output target: 9 national action plans developed including business case with benefits to women. Status: 9]	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
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%	<p>The UCT Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management (MCRM) course was started in January 2022 with 34 students enrolled as either first year or second year Masters students. For 2023, a total of 29 students were enrolled into the UCT Masters program, of which 16 were from ChemObs countries (two from Ethiopia, one from Gabon, one from Kenya, two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and eight from Zimbabwe). Six proceeded to their second year in 2023, in addition to the 8 who graduated (two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and four from Zimbabwe). Unfortunately, three students from ChemObs countries failed a module and had to repeat these in 2023 (one from Kenya, one from Ethiopia and one from Zambia) and two students from ChemObs countries were excluded from the program (both from Zambia). In November 2022, UCT organised a virtual training for the Francophone countries on Chemicals Risk Communication (14 registered, 3 each from Mali & Gabon, 2 from Madagascar and 6 from Senegal). There were six sessions conducted over six days with a French lecturer delivering all the sessions and all necessary materials translated into</p>	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
					French. This training aimed at building capacity for countries to conduct effective chemicals risk communication in their countries, including how to develop infographics and risk communication strategies. Only three participants were awarded the certificate (one from Mali, one from Madagascar, and one from Senegal). [Output target: 57 people attending training and capacity building, 3 per country + 30 MSc students: Progress 115, ie 85 in 2022 plus 30 in 2023].	
	"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, 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	2024-05-31	100%	100%	Covid and political instability	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
	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]. "					
	Output 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally	2022-09-01	100%	100%	13 000 community members were informed about local level public health risks and about 65% of those members were women. For the purposes of raising awareness on chemObs project, a number of media programmes were conducted, comprising of media tours, radio programmes, newspaper articles and social media posts. Under print media, the media houses such as Herold Ilanga, the midland observer, chronicles, in Zimbabwe, were made to be actively involved in the awareness raising campaigns (https://www.themidlandsobserver.co.zw/handle-use-chemicals-correctly-communities-urged/). The following electronic media (Radio) was roped in to disseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and central fm. 8 Facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe(https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHyzXPUm2kiFwCvLTpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&id=100064785246658).	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
					<p>Approximately 35 media shows were held for the promotion of chemObs awareness raising programme. Mali hold GESTION DES PRODUITS CHIMIQUES : les risques de santé liée à ce fléaude https://www.handara.ml/actualites/gestion-des-produits-chimiques-les-risques-de-sante-liee-a-ce-fleau/</p>	
	Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including cleanup, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	2023-06-01	60%	70	<p>Gabon: The total amount of PCBs 210,293 tons identified. Madagascar: Reduction of POPs and mercury emissions. Mali: The total was 1,107,835.43 tons and more than 80,000,000 doses of vaccines. The chemicals inventoried include POPs, in particular PBDEs and PFOS. Ethiopia: For Adami Tulu store, A total of 500 tons of DDT and contaminated material, comprising 453 tons of DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard, have been repackaged. Out of this, 432 tons of DDT have already been exported for environmentally sound disposal. The remaining repackaged DDT, amounting to 68 tons, is expected to be disposed of within the next few months of repackaged. For Adama Store, the total quantity of safeguarded DDT at the Adama site is 7,914 drums, equivalent to approximately 90 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily</p>	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
					repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible Intermediate bulk containers (FIBCs), amounting to around 9 tons, which have been collected and stored in the bags. The combined weight of the safeguarded DDT and contaminated cardboard is 99 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible FIBCs, amounting to around 9 tons. Zimbabwe had conclude the inventory verification of POPs and other obsoleted pesticides of approximately 226 different pesticide weighing 80 tonnes. Tanzania is working on the decontamination of POPs contaminated site in Morogoro region using best available technigues and best environmental practices. Kenya is reducing the health and environmental exposure of POPs to people living and working near or arong Kitengela obsolete POPs pesticide contamminates sites.	
	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%	50 policymakers or enforcement officers were sensitized/trained in all project countries. 800 key stakeholders (Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Climate change, Ministry of health and child care, Ministry of agriculture and land, Environmental agencies, Ministry	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
					of Justices, Ministry of mining, Ministry of Energy and chemical industries) were trained to strengthen capacity for on the ground action to mitigate health risks	

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	L	M	L	L	L	=	The governments supported the project through means of co-financing contribution
Business case for sound chemicals	Outcomes 2 and 3: especially	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	=	Governments contributed to the

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)									overall initiatives of the project activities, by providing office and storage spaces and participating in meetings and workshops organized by the project implementing teams.
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	=	All project implementation and plan activities are within the project framework and document. All regional and national expenditures are within the project budget
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	During the project implementation period, there were no records of climate hazards and environmental risk factors
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	N/A	M	M	M	L	=	All risks were eliminated during the inception of the project
Political Instability	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	=	In Gabon, there were presidential elections and overthrowing of the president. In Mali, there was a coup d'etat of the president, and Senegal, there were political changes .
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	L	=	The global pandemic haunted project activities in different countries. There were no in-person meetings, tel-working was not efficient despite the availability of Internet services. No field mission was conducted.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO	Outcome 3 particularly Output	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	=	Stakeholder engagement and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
interest in the project	3.2 on community awareness									participation were adequate and supportive
Low expenditures for Ethiopia	Output 3.3 on situation specific							M	↑	The global pandemic as well as political instability in the Red Sea has affected logistics which has impacted the rate of export of DDT.
		L	L	M	M	M	L	L	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures Political Instability Implementation schedule - insufficient time for the project to complete remediation actions and achieve the GEBs"	Regular training offered to the teams to minimise the risks during the DDT repackaging or the other POPs handling during situation specific measures. Working closely with the project stakeholders Hire full time national consultants	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 2021-Jun 2024 Jun 2024- Jun 2024	Team leaders.
Political Instability	Working closely with the project stakeholders	The political instabilities affected implementation of	Countries with the potential instabilities were brought	June 2023-June 2024	Project Coordinator

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		work in Ethiopia this reporting period.	closely by the EA to ensure that they don't lose track of the work of the project.		
Implementation schedule - insufficient time for the project to complete remediation actions and achieve the GEBs	Hire full time national consultants	National consultants to oversee the work contracted	Working closely with the national consultants and frequent visits to the site by the Executing Agencies.	Jun 2023-Jun 2024	Executing Agencies
Low expenditures for Ethiopia	N/a	Regular project meetings and supervisory missions, special focus at PSC.	Direct contact with Basel Convention focal points in transit countries. Regular meetings with stakeholders. Budget revision to support repackaging activities	Jun 2024 - Dec 2024	Executing Agencies, Implementing Agency

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:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

A no cost extension for the DDT safeguarding and disposal contract with Veolia in Ethiopia was granted until 2025. Also the no cost extension for PCA with Africa institute was accorded due to the delays in hard interventions.

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

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	
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