GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION 3
1.1 Project Details 3
1.2 Project Description 4
1.3 Project Contacts 5
2 Overview of Project Status 6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN 6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators 7
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks 9
2.4 Co Finance 11
2.5. Stakeholder 11
2.6. Gender 13
2.7. ESSM 13
2.8. KM/Learning 14
Reflows 15
2.9. Stories 15
3 Performance 16
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes 16
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress) 23
4 Risks 28
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk 28
4.2 Table B. Risk-log 28
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks 29
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial 31
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM) 31
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM) 32

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:	110
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Ethiopia,Gabon,Kenya,Madagascar,Mali,Senegal,Zimbabwe,Zambia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	$ 10,500,000.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 20,332,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2017-04-04
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2017-04-27
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2017-06-21
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2017-06-28
Date of First Disbursement:	2017-09-18

Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 9,548,033.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 9,304,505.00
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:	2027-03-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-03-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-03-30

1.2 Project Description

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

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

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

1.3 Project Contacts

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

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Chemicals and Pollution Action
PoW Indicator(s):	• 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	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 partipating 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. 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 (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.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination • 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)	N/A	1,350 tonnes	1,350 tonnes	559.4	By the end of the period 537 mt of DDT had been transported to Europe and disposed of from Ethiopia. The contractor estimates a 59 mt shortfall of the disposal contract. The project team is investigating if this shortfall can be practically made available in the time remaining under the contract. 25mt of

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					obsolete pesticides will be safeguarded in the next period in Zimbabwe. Mali safeguarded 17.9 mt of material contaminated with PBDE and 4.5mt of PFOS.
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste	N/A	9 countries	9 countries	9	All the 9 project countries have concluded this activity.

Implementation Status 2026: 9th 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 2026	9th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2025	8th PIR	MS	MS	M

FY 2024	7th PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2023	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	MU	S	M
FY 2021	4th PIR	MU	MS	M
FY 2020	3rd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2019	2nd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2018	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The ChemObs Project in Ethiopia includes a major component for the safeguarding and environmentally sound international disposal of obsolete DDT and DDT-contaminated materials, with significant progress achieved. At Adami Tulu (Phase One), the planned target of safeguarding and disposing of 471 tonnes of obsolete DDT and contaminated materials has been fully achieved. At Adama City (Phase Two), implementation is well advanced, with substantial quantities safeguarded and an initial volume already exported for environmentally sound disposal. By the end of the period, the project has managed to safeguard 703 tons of the DDT of which 537 tons has been disposed. All exported waste has been disposed of in Spain through an internationally licensed disposal company (Veolia), following environmentally sound management practices. Expenditure for this part of the project during the period was $743,616.The environmental monitoring was conducted in line with the approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Plan. The air quality monitoring focused on potential exposure risks associated with safeguarding and handling activities at both sites were done. The final air monitoring rounds will be conducted after the completion of the activities.In Zimbabwe, phase II hard interventions focus on obsolete chemicals and pesticides held in stores, farms, research stations, training institutions, warehouses and agro-industrial facilities. The obsolete pesticides chemical verification exercise undertaken by ChemObs project, confirmed a substantial stock of obsolete chemicals and pesticides, comprising 211 known products and 44 unknown substances, with recorded quantities exceeding 11,215 litres of liquids and 14,078 kilograms of solids. Safeguarding of this material is planned for early in the next period. The findings showed that many stocks were being kept under poor storage and security conditions, with some containers already leaking or deteriorating. These conditions created clear risks of worker exposure, community exposure, soil contamination and pollution of nearby water resources. Obsolete pesticides and related chemicals can remain hazardous long after expiry, withdrawal from use or loss of usefulness. Risk increases when containers deteriorate, labels are lost, products are mixed without segregation, stores lack ventilation, or there is no secondary containment. These conditions can expose workers and surrounding communities through skin contact, inhalation, accidental ingestion, contaminated surfaces, soil contamination and water pollution. The hard intervention phase in Zimbabwe seeks to structurally safeguard these obsolete pesticides. Through the ChemObs project, the obsolete chemicals are moved from dispersed and often poorly controlled conditions into a safer, documented and traceable system. This had involved technical planning, risk assessment, procurement of suitable equipment, training, field collection, repackaging, labelling, transport and temporary storage. All these activities were conducted during this reporting report. To date

Zimbabwe is at the 90% completion with regard to the safeguarding. Expenditure for Africa Institute for the period was $214,209 which relates to supporting DDT safeguarding activities and environmental monitoring in Ethiopia and supporting pesticide safeguarding activities in Zimbabwe.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Under Component 3, four out of six hard interventions have been completed (in Mali, Kenya, Gabon and Tanzania) and activities are still on-going in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. The Global Environmental Benefit for the project expected is 1350 mt of POPs under Core Indicator 9.1. However various challenges encountered during the project including insufficient budget and delayed implementation will mean that only 618 mt of POPS will be dealt with.More specifically challenges that affect the implementation of the DDT disposal component in Ethiopia are the following: Delays in securing Basel Notifications from competent authorities in the waste-generating, receiving, and transit countries. Global shipping disruptions, especially due to instability in the Middle East, affecting the availability and reliability of hazardous waste shipping services. Insufficient time and budget to deal with remaining stocks of DDT spread across Ethiopia (not in Adama City and Adami Tullu as part of phases I and II).

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 20,332,000
Actual to date:	22,398,222
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** The overall planned co-financing commitment for the project has been exceeded during this reporting period. Ethiopia has recorded a co-finance of $ 2,500,000 during this reporting period and the Government of Zimbabwe reported $300,000. The total co-finance of $ 2,800,000 was recorded during this reporting period.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-07-17
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	ChemObs Project continue to receive the support from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Child Cares, Environmental Management Agencies, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Climate Change and Tourism, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Deputy President and other different stakeholders involved in chemical management in all the project countries. In Ethiopia, Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Health were

	instrumental in terms of heading the disposal activities especially for having the country meet their co-financing obligation. These stakeholders play important role specifically on guiding the activities of the project. These stakeholders continue to play the critical role in the national Project Steering Committee, overseeing the project implementation. The project extended some of the stakeholders to form part of the Project Management Unit which meet biweekly to oversee the day-to-day implementation of the project activities.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The gender issues continued to be on the top of the agenda during the implementation of the project activities during this reporting period. The total number of 45% of women are taking part in the safeguarding of the obsolete pesticides in Zimbabwe. These women were extensively trained in preparation to the chemObs project activities. The project continued to cover the key areas and provided the participating countries with an interactive space to strengthen their understanding of the interplay between sex, gender, and exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) while highlighting potential entry points for gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the ChemObs project. The project was used to further assess capacities, lessons learned, and key challenges for gender mainstreaming in the area of chemicals and waste management faced by POPs practitioners and decision-makers working on the implementation of the project. The implementation of the ChemObs project continues to 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 hard intervention activities in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. The Executing Agency continue to advise project countries to ensure that a great amount of consideration should be given to gender mainstreaming in all the activities of the project and this included stakeholder engagements. This process significantly contributed to achieving gender equality and enhancing the overall effectiveness and sustainability of projects and programs. The gender mainstreaming that was developed under this project continued to be implemented.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** No **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?**
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**

Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	The safeguarding of DDT in Ethiopia and the safeguarding of obsolete pesticides in Zimbabwe were well managed through the rigorous Safety, Health and Environment plans developed for these activities. These plans were used during the safeguarding, transporting and disposing of organochlorine pesticide DDT and obsolete pesticide in these countries. These countries have no national disposal options available and therefore all waste is being exported. The safeguarding processes continue to follow environmental management planning and in line with the implementation of an HSE plan by the contractor.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The ChemObs project continues to support the University of Cape Town's Professional Master's in Chemicals Risk Management and Postgraduate Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management. During the reporting period, UCT had received an extra funding of about USD 100,000 from the ChemObs Project for the new bursaries for the year 2027. The bursaries will continue to strengthen national capacity in participating countries to implement the recommendations arising from their ChemObs national reports. These reports, developed through extensive risk-assessment processes, provide an important foundation for establishing effective systems for health and environmental surveillance, reporting and action. To date 16 bursaries were awarded for Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management and 29 for Masters in Chemicals Risk Management.
Main learning during the period	The findings in Zimbabwe showed that many stocks were being kept under poor storage and security conditions, with some containers already leaking or deteriorating. These conditions created clear risks of worker exposure, community exposure, soil contamination and pollution of nearby water resources in the absence of the project intervention. This situation is the same in the Africa Region. Obsolete pesticides and related chemicals can remain hazardous long after expiry, withdrawal from use or loss of usefulness. Risk increases when containers deteriorate, labels are lost, products are mixed without segregation, stores lack ventilation, or there is no secondary containment. These conditions can expose workers and surrounding communities through skin contact, inhalation, accidental ingestion, contaminated surfaces, soil contamination and water pollution.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	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 invonlved in the awareness raising campaings, below are the links to the articles related to the project. (https://www.themidlandsobserver.co.zw/handle-use-chemicals-correctly-communities-urged/). The following electronic media (Radio) used to desseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and Central fm. Eight facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe (https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHyZXPUm2kiFwCvLTpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&id=100064785246658).Gabon: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2_XFvs8IkU. https://www.faapa.info/en/le-gabon-determine-dans-la-gestion-des-produits-chimiques-et-dechets-dangereux/. https://www.brainforest-gabon.org/actualites/?id=348. https://www.brainforest-gabon.org/actualites/?id=348. Madagascar: https://www.afrik.com/madagascar-eclairage-sur-la-mise-en-place-de-chemobs-observatoire-des-produits-chimiques, https://www.environnement.mg/?p=8975, https://french.news.cn/20230126/25ca4b279940458c9c53ab6945f76faa/c.html Mali: https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2019-01/OMS%20MALI%20Rapport%20annuel%202018.pdf. https://mehari-consulting.com/2023/06/09/malirisques-de-sante-lies-aux-produits-chimiques-la-dnacpn-sensibilise-ses-partenaires/#:~:text=Le%20but%20du%20projet%20est,gestion%20saine%20des%20produits%20chimiques. Senegal: https://www.basel.org.ng/index.php/politics/115-saicm-african-regional-meeting.

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						
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 report9 national action plans40 information sessions held	No health and environment observatories in participating countries. No central repository for health and environment data. UNEP (2013) Cost of Inaction report identifies key gaps including the health, environmental	Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report 9 national action plans 40 information sessions held Regional-	Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries.9 countries BRS reports improved Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk 60 information	Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries. 9 countries BRS reports improved Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk 60 information sessions held >30 community reports received	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	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
	Regional-level messages developed End of project Target Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries.9 countries BRS reports	and development planning costs of highly hazardous/high volume commodity, household, pharmaceutical chemicals, minerals and metals in Africa. Chemical misuse, illness, impacts is unreported to regulators, therefore human exposure to chemicals and environment emissions from chemicals remains unmanaged.	level messages developed End of project Target Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries. 9 countries BRS reports improved	sessions held greater than 30 community reports received by regulators 9 national message packs developed and disseminated	by regulators 9 national message packs developed and disseminated (100%)		

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
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, NPIs agreed needs identified. Regional cost of inaction report in 9 project countries completed, 40 information sessions, held regionally, observatories established in all 9 project countries and capacity building activities executed in 9 project countries. 9 countries were capacitated in BRS reporting.	Observatory hosting arrangements agreed and tor developed	Observatories established in 9 countries	9	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	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
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	Resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term		Potential donors/ funding identified in each country	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project countries0 USD of investment mobilized and used from all sources	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project countries 0 USD of investment mobilized and used from all sources	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	S
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	9 national observatories established.9 identification and prioritisation 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 or health and environment data. None of the participating countries is currently using IRIS, nor UNEP Live	Mid-Point Target: observatory hosting arrangements NPIs agreed Needs identified. End of project Targe Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries.	All completed	Observatories established in 9 countries. Capacity building activities executed in 9 countries. (100%)	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	S
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national	No. of countries having explicitly linked an action		4 National Action Plans	9 National Actional Plans	9	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	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
planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	plan for SCM into national plans		linked to UNSDAF	linked to UNSDAF			
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	No. of countries timely reporting to BRS		4 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 countries BRS reports	9	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	S
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	BRS reports submitted. Vulnerable groups identified and ranked according to risk (gender analysis included). Regional costs of inaction estimated. National action plans in place	UNEP (2013) Cost of Inaction report identifies key gaps including the health, environmental and development planning costs of highly hazardous/high volume commodity, household, pharmaceutical chemicals, minerals and	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	9 countries BRS reports improved Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk	Target 9 countries BRS reports improved Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk (100%)	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	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
		metals in Africa.	according to risk				
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 6 countries	out of 6 countries, 2 countries are still continuing with this activity	Situation specific interventions have been completed in Mali, Gabon Kenya and Tanzania. Interventions are on-going in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.	S
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of experts with increased capacity for SCM		Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management Available	Students received qualifications	20	16 Students have passed Diploma in Risk Management (DPRM) and 20 have passed Masters in Chemical Risk Management (MCRM). The total of 43 students were granted bursaries under this project to date with 7 could not conclude the studies. A further 100,000 USD has been allocated for training more additional students under this project.	S
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of community reports to regulators			greater than 30 community reports to regulators	45	This is completed in last previous reporting period as per the last PIR.	S
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor	Improved Vulnerable groups in 9 countries ranked according to risk message packs, with gender specific	Chemical misuse, illness, impacts is unreported to	Mid-Point Target: Stakeholders identified,	All completed	60 information sessions held >30 community reports received	Completed in previous reporting periods as per last PIR	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
changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	message, developed and disseminated	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	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 greater than 30 community reports received by regulators 9 national message packs		by regulators 9 national message packs developed and disseminated (100%)		

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
			developed and disseminated				

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.1: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritised	2022-09-01	9/9 Observatories established (100%)	Completed as reported in previous PIR		MS
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	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	2024-05-31	9/9 countries concluded this activity (100%)	Completed as reported in previous PIR		

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
	to determine the situation of chemical pollution in countries.					
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.2: Data collection system developed and used by countries for identification and prioritization of major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action, and key progress indicators established	2022-09-01	1/1 integrated health and environment data collection system developed 9/9 countries with established NPIs (including gender specific indicators) and national priorities (100%)	Completed as reported in previous PIR		MS
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 1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	2022-06-01	9/9 capacity building plans endorsed (100%)	Completed as reported in previous PIR		MS
1 Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	Output 1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	2023-06-30	9/9 costed proposals for ongoing operation of observatories submitted to funders in each country (100%)	Completed as reported in previous PIR		MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	2023-03-01	9/9 countries		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	S
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.2: Chemical risk and vulnerability tool developed and used by countries in identification of population and vulnerable group needs exposed to chemicals	2023-03-01	4/4 vulnerable groups identified in 9 countries		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	S
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	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 theestimated costs of inaction	2022-09-01	1/1 regional cost of action/inaction report published		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	S
2 Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	Output 2.4: Countries develop national action plans including business case for investment	2022-09-01	9/9 national action plans complete		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	S
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks	2022-12-01	29/43 bursaries awarded.		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR, however additional funding has come available. It is intended that a further 6 MCRM bursaries will be awarded in the 26/27 period.	MS
3 National action plan implementation	"The total number of persons trained 93 from both Anglophone and francophone countries. The UCT organized and held the short courses and training programs	2024-05-31	100%	100%	Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	

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
	(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 “Master 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 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]. "					

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 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally	2022-09-01	1200 community members informed about local level public health risks, 10 community information products on pollution and hazardous chemicals disseminated		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including cleanup, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	2023-06-01	4/6 countries have concluded this activity.	4/6 countries have concluded this activity.	The Safeguarding activities in Zimbabwe have progressed well with the project at 90% completion. To date 642 tons of DDT from Ethiopia has been repackaged 543 tons been transported and disposed of. During this period, 170 tons of DDT has been repackaged and 144 tons disposed of. Gabon, Mali, Tanzania and Kenya have concluded this activity.	MS
3 National action plan implementation	Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes	2022-09-01	45/45 policy makers or enforcement officers sensitised/trained (100%)		Completed in previous reporting periods as per the last PIR	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
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)	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	=	The Government of Ethiopia continued to show the support for the project implementation.
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	=	All the expenditures are within the budget.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	No climate change impacts experienced during this reporting period.
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M	M	=	No accident experienced during this period
Political Instability	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	H	H	=	The Red Sea politics affects the transport of DDT material for disposal in Spain.
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities	All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	L	L	=	No covid 19 experienced during this reporting period.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Outcome 3 particularly Output 3.2 on community awareness	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	=	There is a huge support from stakeholders.
Low expenditures for Ethiopia	Output 3.3 on situation specific						M	M	=	Notable expenditure.
		L	L	M	M	L	L	M	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

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

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

Results framework:

The amendment does not revise the approved GEB target. However, the project is currently expected to fall short of the 1350 mt for the target, and the anticipated achievement, reasons for the shortfall and any corrective measures are described below.

Under the 5th amendment of the PCA for Africa Institute the budget was increased by $178,212 to $510,086 and agreement extended to support finalisation of activities including: (i) A final PSC.

(ii) Funding of additional bursaries for students to attend the UCT Masters Course on Chemicals Management .

(iii) To continue support interventions in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.
(iv) To reimburse expenditure made by Africa Institute on WHOs behalf for expenditure incurred at the extraordinary PSC held in July 2024

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Amendment 5 (Africa Institute)	Amendment & Extension	2025-04-18	2025-04-23	2027-03-30	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan

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 decommisioned storage site for obselete pesticide.
Kitengela Sub location	-1.4753	36.962	Tanzania	Contaminated site	
Ildamat Location	-0.9596600	36.0772300	Kenya	Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommisioned storage site for obselete pesticide.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kajiado	-1.321360	36.837155		Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommisioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Nairobi Kenya	-1.28333	36.81667		Contaminated site	Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.
Adama City	8.527534	39.281758		DDT store	Safeguarding of the DDT disposal in Adama City Store
Geopoma Waste Management site	-17.724835	31.077096		Obsolete pesticide store	Zimbabwe Hard Intervention

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]