

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9080	Umoja No:	SB-007742
Project Title	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)		
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 72	GEF financing amount	USD 10,500,000
	<i>Extension</i> 5/30/2024 (12)	Co-financing amount	USD 20,332,000
Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	4-Apr-17
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Start of Implementation	21-Jun-17
Executing Agency(ies)	WHO; Africa Institute	Date of first disbursement	7-Jul-17
Names of Other Project Partners	Pure Earth; UNEP Chemicals Branch, Pollution & Health Unit; University of Cape Town (UCT)	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 5,373,537
Project Type	FSP	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 4,192,963
Project Scope	Regional	Expected Mid-Term Date	30-Sep-20
Region (<i>delete as appropriate</i>)	Africa	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 30-Nov-22
Countries	Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe		<i>Revised</i> 30-Nov-23
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Nov-23
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	30-May-24

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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

Ethiopia: • strengthen capacity of region and city administration to plan, implement and monitor/ sustainably manage forests and other natural resources for their social, economic and ecosystem services including NFI in the context of REDD+
• Ensure sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy is advanced and measured in Ethiopia
• Enhance capacity of government institutions and national/regional actors to collect, analyse and utilize socioeconomic, gender, environmental, governance and other disaggregated data to formulate equity and evidence based development policies, strategies and program

Gabon: • The establishment of national integrated observatory on chemicals will contribute to strengthen environmental norms and practices consistent with international best standards aligned with the expected UNDAF outcomes.
• The strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for the sound management of chemicals is also contributing to the UNDAF outcome of ensuring access to health promotion and prevention services to women and children in rural and periurban population (UNDAF 2018-2023).

Kenya: • UNDAF aims to transform Kenya into “a newly industrialized, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”.
• By 2022, people in Kenya benefitted from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy.
• Strengthen implementation of environment policies and strengthen the nature conservation
• Strengthening government capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable basic drinking water and sanitation services, improve solid waste management, and promote hygiene and environmental public health

Madagascar: the implementation of the African ChemObs project is contributing in a systemic manner to strengthen the strategic and operation capacity for the management of the environment as envisage in the (UNDAF 2015-2020)

Mali: Implementation of the African ChemObs will contribute to the UNDAF strategic priority of strengthening resilience of population to climate and other environmental disasters. It is also contributing to ensure access to clean and safe water by vulnerable populations.

Senegal: Implementation of African ChemObs is contributing to the UNDAF strategic objectives to strengthen the capacity of the ministry of health in preventing diseases as well reinforcing the capacity of vulnerable communities to deal with climate change and protect the integrity of ecosystems .

Tanzania: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance and disasters risks

Zambia: • By 2022, the national statistical system generates and disseminates disaggregated data for evidence-based national development
• Outcome 3.4: By 2022, all people in Zambia, including the large number of marginalized and vulnerable people, have greater understanding of their rights and are able to claim them, have greater human security, have access to justice and have equal opportunity under the law
• Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.
• Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement, and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights.

Zimbabwe: • Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement, and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights.
• Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.

Goal 3, Target 3.9: substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Goal 6, Target 6.3: improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Goal 12, Target 12.4: By 2020, to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

1.2 Project description

ChemObs Project seeks contribute to improved health and environment through strengthening national and regional institutions, and implementing priority chemicals and waste related interventions . The Africa Institute and WHO Afro are the executing agencies and with the relevant stakeholders such as University of Cape Town, PAN UK, Pure Earth, and Ecovas. The project constitute of the following 3 components: Component 1: Strengthening capacity of relevant national government and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas of intervention as well as

constitute of the following components: Component 1. Strengthening capacity of relevant national government and institutions to monitor, prioritize areas of intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities. 2. Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemical management and reduce negative impact on health and environment. 3. National action plan implementation.

1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	04/04/2017	
Rev1 (Agreement EA)	21/06/2017	Project Cooperation Agreement with Africa Institute of South Africa
Rev2 (Agreement UN)	08/09/2017	LOA with WHO
Rev3 (Agreement Partner1)	10/10/2017	SSFA with project partner Pure Earth
Rev4 (Amendment 1 EA)	29/08/2018	PCA - Revised budget and workplan
Rev5 (Amendment 1 Partner1)	12/12/2018	SSFA Extension - budget and workplan revision
Rev6 (Agreement Partner2)	09/01/2019	PCA with Univeristy of Cape Town
Rev7 (Amendment 1 Partner2)	27/05/2020	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan
Rev8 (Amendment 2 EA)	21/07/2020	PCA - Revised budgeg and workplan
Rev9 (Amendment 1 UN)	02/05/2022	LOA extension with WHO - Revised budegt and workplan
Rev10 (Amendmnt 3 EA)	28/06/2022	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Chemicals and Pollution Action

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

Outcomes: 3A and 3C
Ouputs: 3.5 and 3.13
Indicators: i) ii), iii) iv)

TM: Progress towards delivering the stated PoW

Indicator i): The project aims to support 9 governments in implementing BRS reporting requirements. This is due in 2022-2023 according to the Stockholm Convention schedule.

Indicator ii): The projects target is to support 5 govemments to develop mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sounds waste treatment or disposal. The project is well underway in supporting Ethiopia with DDT waste mangement; and has confirmed waste management 'hard interventions' in a further 6 countries.

Indicator iii): The project will establish 9 chemical observatories (technical measures); produce 9 action plans for SCM; and produce 3 technical tools (2 calculators & 1 online tool). In the last year, the 9 action plans wre completed based on the 2 calculators and presented on the online tool produced by the project .

Indicator vi) The project has a target of managing 1,350 tonnes of POPs waste. To date 400 tonnes of DDT from Ethiopia has been disposed of.

2.1 UNEP PoW

2.2. GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators

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

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

Indicative expected Results

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

9 Countries

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by the

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

Implementation Status

2022

PIR 5

Risk

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 3.3)
FY 2022	5th	MU	S	M
FY 2021	4th	MU	MS	M
FY 2020	3rd	S	S	M
FY 2019	2nd	S	S	M
FY 2018	1st	S	S	L

2.3 Implementation status &

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The Observatories & calculators to quantify the costs of chemicals mis-management have made very good progress in the last year. Country data is analysed through the decision making tools that were developed in earlier years, and reported including quantitative estimates of exposure to chemicals and the impacts on health and economic outcomes. Six business cases were received and funding disbursed to implement site-specific interventions. These interventions target the protection of 2.2 Million people from the exposure of POPs and Mercury emission. However these interventions are delayed compared to the original timing and a project extension has been agreed to allow them to complete, until the end of 2023. The safeguard work for DDT in Ethiopia has been underway in Adami Tuli store led by the contractor Veolia and to date, 414 tons of DDT and 43 tons of contaminated cardboard in total 457 tons of DDT and contaminated material have been repacked. The total number of 144.8 tones of DDT have been exported for disposal in an environmentally sound manner in Spain. Repackaging activities on the remaining DDT and contaminated materials is at the final stage (471 - 457 = 14 tons) but expected more approximately it will be reached 46 tonnes. Delays and additional costs have been incurred due to availability of shipping capacity beyond the control of the contractor or project. Work is being planned on the second site. The project has trained 52 people including 27 bursaries awarded for post graduate study, and 25 participants in national training to strengthen institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments and community awareness raising. Key stakeholder groups and local communities are being trained and this will continue in the coming months until end 2022. Nine countries have been trained on BRS reporting and further support on drafting of national Stockholm Convention reports is being rolled out. The Regional Communication Consultant has developed the Regional Communication Strategy which is consequently adapted by project countries to their situations. The Regional Communication Consultant assisted countries in developing promotional materials for DDT calculators and their results.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

USD 20,332,000

EA: Actual to date:

USD 13,610,459

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

The countries are contributing to the co-finance as per their contractual obligations and no challenges experienced thus far.

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

Over the reporting period, the National Steering Committee Meetings were held in the project countries and the regional steering committee meetings, which continue to provide opportunities to convene key stakeholders from health and environment sectors. The project countries have concluded a theory of change activity which is aimed at, amongst other things, to further support stakeholder engagement. Broad-based ownership of the project across all relevant ministries and institutions, including sharing of data, has played an essential role in delivering the credible results of the calculators and decision-making tools in these project countries. The project countries having completed their decision-making tools (DMTs) are actively engaging with different stakeholders to promote the outcomes of the DMTs and these include the authorities in their respective countries. All the Decision Making Tools reports were reviewed and validated by the National Steering Committee, this exercise is very important to ensure countries' ownership of the work conducted by the National Consultants. Most of the engagements were however conducted virtually due to the covid-19 restrictions and this arrangement delayed the implementation of the project as some of the stakeholders were delayed in providing feedback.

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. This course will continue to be taught with applications for the new intake in 2023 already open and receiving applications. During the reporting period, UCT continued to work with a variety of stakeholders, i.e., NGOs, IGOs, and academics for input on the development of the materials for each course in the Professional Masters programme. The course materials were finalised and reviewed and the Professional Masters programme began being taught in January 2022. This teaching will continue throughout 2022, with a variety of stakeholders teaching various aspects of the courses based in their profession and expertise.

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

Progress continues to be made to integrate gender in the different components. The focus has been on the Decision Making Tools deliverables that the countries have to deliver and the disposal operation in Ethiopia, which were the main focus over the reporting period. In executing the work of the project activities, the issue of gender is always encouraged and it has taken a center stage. All the DMTs reports completed have considered the issue of gender mainstreaming and these included identifying gender gaps in the data on chemical products. The gender distribution for the National Consultants in the project countries from the English speaking countries are as follows, 5 Males and 1 Female. With National Coordinators, two countries are led by female national coordinator. For the french speaking countries, this project has achieved 50% countries participation of women as the coordinators from Madagascar, Senegal and Zambia are females.

All of the project countries have the inclusion of 50% women involvement in the implementation of activities. The UCT professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management continues to teach gender mainstreaming in chemicals management. All ChemObs students enrolled in the course are taught gender mainstreaming principles for chemicals management, including how to include gender mainstreaming into country legislation. The gender distribution of the bursaries are as follows: 21 males, 6 females.

2.7. ESSM

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

Ethiopia has another component which is the safeguarding and disposal of approximately 1400 tons of organochlorine pesticide stored all over the country, with no in-country disposal options. The biggest store is the Adama Tulu store, and the second biggest is the Adama City store there are also 500 tones of DDT from the total 1400 tons in the rest of Ethiopia. In the implementation of the DDT disposal in Ethiopia, the Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study for Adama and Adami Tulu stores has been prepared during this reporting period. A total number of 14 safeguarding team was appointed and well trained. The safeguard work for DDT is at the final stage in the Adami Tuli store led by the contractor Veolia. The safeguarding work includes repackaging contaminated materials and exportation for safe disposal. The air monitoring was conducted by Recetox and the samples were taken before, during and after the safeguarding in Adama Tuli Store. The Safeguarding work in Adama Store has just begun with Recetox conducting the air monitoring samples before the actual safeguarding. The government of Ethiopia and Africa Institute have just begun negotiations with the family staying at Adama Site for relocation during the safeguarding for health purposes.

2.8. KM

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

The Decision-Making Tools and calculators developed by the project countries are assisting a great deal in planning processes for governments in these project countries, to prioritize interventions based on economic, health and environmental performance indicators. Project countries are developing awareness-raising materials for the different stakeholders in their respective countries and this will help a great deal in promoting the project outcomes. 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. This course will continue to be taught with applications for the new intake in 2023 already open and receiving applications.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

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, economic, accepts chemical exposure data for different populations and outputs estimated attributable productivity losses. Both calculators were developed in Microsoft Excel. Through these calculators 185 sites of the risk calculator were identified in 6 project countries. There were about 387 exposure scenarios from 6 countries, affecting about 4.7 million people, estimated almost 500m in lost lifetime earnings and 50m lost earnings annually. Approved action plans cover POPs and mercury wastes including 172 tonnes of PCB in Gabon; 2,418 tonnes of medical waste per year and 53.46 g-TEQ/year in Madagascar, 80 tonnes of pesticides in Zimbabwe, remediation of contaminated soil on two sites in Tanzania and one site in Kenya, and 17 tonnes of PDBE and PFOS in Mali.

3. RATING PROJECT 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	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective						
Strengthened national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions in project countries. Countries are soundly managing chemicals and associated wastes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome 1						
Evidence-based barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes removed providing decision makers with access to objective data to support SCM.	No of countries where the established national observatory is providing decision makers with relevant and reliable information / data to support SCM		Observatory hosting arrangements agreed and tor developed	Observatories established in 9 countries	1 country Gabon is finalizing the decree for the establishment of the observatories.	MU
	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 used from all sources	No donors confirmed in 9 project countries and there is no resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term yet.	MU
Outcome 2						
Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	No. of countries having explicitly linked an action plan for SCM into national plans		4 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 National Action Plans linked to UNSDAF	9 quantitative cost of inaction reports were finalized based on the calculators. All of the project countries have explicitly linked an action plan for SCM into national plans	MS
	No. of countries timely reporting to BRS		N/A	9 countries BRS reports	0 BRS reports have been submitted, the deadline is August 2022. Project countries are preparing training for reporting on BRS	MS
Outcome 3						
Government are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes.	No. of situation-specific interventions resulting in risk reduction		Country specific risk plans completed and national priority interventions confirmed	Situation specific interventions executed in 4 countries	6 situation-specific interventions were selected, and planning for the hard intervention awaiting the transfer of funding. An extension to end 2023 is agreed to allow them to be completed.	MU
	No. of experts with increased capacity for SCM		Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management Available	At least 30 bursaries awarded to Masters students	27 bursaries awarded to date. Fewer francophone countries have benefited from the full Masters so 2 short courses were delivered in French (15 participants on policy briefs 2021, 18 on proposal writing and fundraising 2022. 25 participants have increased capacity for SCM.	S

	No. of community reports to regulators		N/A	>30 community reports to regulators	9 community information sessions were held during this reporting period. 9 community reports to regulators developed	MS
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3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
Output 1.1: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritised	30-Sep-22	100%	100%	Gabon and Zambia were able to complete their reports in this reporting time, completing all the project countries documentation	MS
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	30-Sep-22	80%	100%	9 integrated health and environment data collection systems developed 9 countries with established indicators for the calculators (including gender specific indicators) and national priorities, including validation by national SC groups.	S
Output 1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	30-Jun-22	100%	100%	This activity has been completed in all project countries. 9 capacity building plans endorsed.	S
Output 1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	30-Sep-22	10%	20%	Gabon has prepared a draft MOU for an observatory. 9 produced draft fundraising proposals after the training by UCT.	MU
Under Comp 2					
Output 2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	30-Sep-22	10%	20%	Two countries (Kenya and Zimbabwe) have undertaken training on BRS reporting. the capacity building in other project countries are on going. Madagascar is working with BRS convention to complete the training on the compilation of the report. The Regional Consultant has been recommended to the remaining Project Countries to assist in capacity building and completion of the BRS reports.	MU
Output 2.2: Chemical risk and vulnerability tool developed and used by countries in identification of population and vulnerable group needs exposed to chemicals	30-Sep-22	78%	100%	The Vulnerability and risk assessment calculator have been completed in 9 countries with 3 vulnerable groups of women, children and disable people being identified	S
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	30-Sep-22	65%	100%	Benefits and cost of inaction to mitigate risks and specific interventions are done in the project countries. The Decision Making Tools to determine the regional cost of inaction has been developed and rolled out. The process for the development of the National Action Plan in 9 project countries is completed. 100% of the cost of inaction completed	S
Output 2.4: Countries develop national action plans including business case for investment	30-Sep-22	70%	80%	9 National Action Plan developed and completed. The training on the business case for investment has been done by UCT and countries are further working on the development of the business case	MS
Under Comp 3					

Output 3.1: National capacity and awareness programmes developed and implemented to increase ability of textile sector and policy makers to control POPs and CoCs	30-Dec-22	70%	80%	The Regional training on the application of the calculators and DMTs has been ongoing during this reporting period. The key stakeholders in all the project countries have been trained and capacitated on the DMT tools remotely & via webinars and pre-recorded materials, to respond to covid restrictions. For capacity building, UCT has finalized development and now offers a postgraduate training programme in pesticides risk management (DPRM) and a Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management (MCRM) (starting in 2022). In addition to this UCT offered two short courses during this reporting period. The first training was a course on how to design and produce a policy brief.	S
Output 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally	30-Sep-22	10%	40%	The countries have commenced with the development of message packs through the guidance of the Regional Communication Consultant (27 people in total attended). Five community information sessions were held. About 500 information sessions were held in Mali, Madagascar, Gabon and Kenya.	S
Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including cleanup, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	30-Jun-23	20%	30%	Six hard interventions proposal were received and evaluated and approved (Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania). These countries have been contracted and the EAs are on the process of disbursing funds. The disposal of 1300 tonnes of DDT in is 50% completed with the biggest store being Adama Tuli being 95% completed. The Health Safety and Environmental Plan for the safeguarding work in Adama store was developed and implemented .	MU
Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes	30-Sep-22	15%	40%	The total of 40% policy makers were sensitised on the project in a view to get the future buy in from the countries. 9 National message packs were developed. Presentation was made at the BRS COPs in June 2022.	MS
Under Comp 4					
Output 4.1. Monitoring of project execution	To be done in the next reporting period	75%	80%	The project reports are up to date and complete and the annual PSC was held in January 2022.	MS
Output 4.2. Evaluation of project impacts.	To be done in the next reporting period	100%	0%	Terminal Evaluation will be done after project completion	MS
<i>The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).</i>					

Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status <input type="text"/>									
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Governments supportive, but lack adequate resources to be engaged	All outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2	L	L	L	M	L	L	=	
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	L	L	L	L	=	
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Outcome 3 particularly Output 3.2 on community awareness	L	L	L	M	M	L	↓	
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	M	H	M	L	↓	Six measures have been agreed compared to minimum three that were in the project design.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention				M	M	M	=	
Political Instability	All	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	↑	The conflict in Mali has posed the serious risk on the implementation of the project.
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities	All						S	=	Covid 19 has impacted the implementation of the project as most of the activities were done virtually and there was no enough resources for virtual arrangements.
Consolidated project risk		L	L	M	M	M	M	M	

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
ESERN Risks - accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	The training had to be done to all the safeguarding team before the actual safe guarding work.	The training of safeguarding team was implemented before the safe guarding work in Adami Tuli and no incident reported.	Refresher training will be conducted for the safe guarding team before the commencement of phase11 activities in Adama store.	Before the commencement of phase 11 work.	By the Contractor Veolia
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities,,	More emphasise was put on conducting work virtually and Africa Institute assisted countries to adapt to this new normal by providing guidance in this respect.	Guidance were provided to the project countries to adapt to the virtual arrangement of implementation of project activities.	More resoucers were directed to virtual implementaion of the project activities.	The next reporting period.	Africa Institute.
Political Instability	Awareness raising	Training of newly appointed employees that is handling the project	Continuous capacity building	beginning of the project year	Chemobs implementing team

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

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.

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	Yes
Components and cost	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Yes
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments
<p>Changes to the results framework were agreed and reported last year as a result of the MTR. The total hard intervention cost was 1.3M for the countries implementing the site specific interventions. This budget was revised in Year 2 of the project based on higher costs for the international contractor for the Ethiopia disposal and reported previously.</p> <p>In the current reporting period, a no-cost extension to the project was processed. This was a recommendation of the MTR and will be limited to two outputs only, namely delivery of the site-specific/ hard interventions; and award of bursaries for the new UCT Masters course. The extension is required to allow countries to complete the work and for the full project budget to be spent.</p>

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 Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Adami Tuli Store	7.866664	38.699997	Adami Tuli, Ethiopia, Oromia	DDT store	Safeguarding of the DDT disposal in Adami Tuli Store
Gabon	0.4162	9.4673	Libreville	collection of POPs	Collection of POPs
Madagascar	-18.8792	47.5079	Antanaribo	reduction of mercury emission	reduction of mercury emission
Mali	12.6392	-8.0029	Bamako	PCBs and PoPs collecton	PCBs and PoPs collecton
Tanzania, Arusha	-6.372825	34.892483	Tanzania	Arusha, Pwani, PHS Tengeru and Vikuge-Kibaha	Decontamination of PoPs contaminated soil
Kitengela Sub location, Ildamat Location, Kajiado Central Sub-County, Kajiado, Nairobi Kenya	-1.452411	36.956019	Kenya, Nairobi		Remediation of the decommissioned storage site for obsolete pesticide.

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]