

1- Identification
1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9080	SMA IPMR ID	94192
Project Short Title	ChemObs	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000612 / P1-33GFL-000
		Umoja WBS	SB-007742
Project Title	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 72
Parent Programme if child project	N/A		Age 72.9 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned - original PCA 30-Nov-22
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional		Revised - Current PCA 30-Nov-23
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	4-Apr-17
Countries	Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-Apr-17
GEF financing amount	USD 10,500,000	PCA entering into force	21-Jun-17
Co-financing amount	USD 20,332,000	Start of Implementation (Date of 1st Disbursement)*	18-Sep-17
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	28-30 June 2017
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 7,340,620	Midterm undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 6,525,087	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-Mar-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	/
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Nov-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-May-25

* As per Legal Agreement signed with the EA, project effectiveness is defined as "the date of receipt of first disbursement or sub-allotment".

1.2 EA: Project description

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

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Executing Agency(ies)	WHO Africa Institute
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	Pure Earth; UNEP Chemicals Branch, Pollution & Health Unit; University of Cape Town (UCT)
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps	EA: Manager/Representative	Thabo Moraba
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Eloise Touni	EA: Project Manager	Thabo Moraba
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy	EA: Finance Manager	Daphney Tshipepele
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Anna Blanpain	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Chemicals and Pollution Action
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	i) ii), iii) iv)		

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

Goal 3
 Goal 6
 Goal 12

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

Target 3.9
 Target 6.3
 Target 12.4

2.2. GEF Core or Su

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
9.1: Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (P)	N/A	1,350 tonnes	1,350 tonnes	432.109
9.4: Countries with legislation and policy implement	N/A	9 countries	9 countries	9 Countries

Implementation Status 2023 6th PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) 3.2) (section	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	MU	S	M

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

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

The project has largely completed Components 1 and 2, with significant progress on Component 2 in the reporting period. Despite some delays in site-specific measures to reduce POPs and other chemicals in Component 3, the activities are all well underway, and are due to be completed by the extended period of Nov 2023.

Component 1 was largely completed in 2022 but countries have continued to progress on the legal and financial basis to establish Chemical Observatories. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Kenya have drafted MOUs and other legal instruments (decrees, etc) for the long term hosting of observatories.

Component 2 saw good progress in the last year. The project has provided capacity assistance to 115 technical staff in total (30 additional in the last year) working at the intersection of health and the environment, to make use of data driven evidence to make better decisions, including training on BRS reporting and risk communication. Output 2.2 rolled out awareness raising programmes in chemicals high risk areas identified during the development of the National Prioritization Scoping Reports in the project countries. Programmes included features in radio talk programmes to unpack the project, weekly robust community information sharing programs, the nation-wide media blitz to reach out to other areas which could not be covered by the project funds. These programmes sensitized the target communities on the safe handling, use, storage, and disposal of chemicals. The sessions were able to assist the authorities in the determination of concerns of community members regarding hazardous substances. The total number of 13 000 people were reached during the information sessions across the 9 countries.

Under Component 3, situation-specific measures are implemented in 6 countries of the chemObs project, including PCB safeguarding in Gabon; new POPs in vehicles in Mali; POPs and other pesticide management, including contaminated sites, in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania. The inception meetings for the situation-specific measures to introduce the project in these countries were held. The national consultants to oversee the implementation of the project were appointed. The national teams to assist with the implementation of the national activities were assembled. The team is working on sourcing the PPEs and other required materials for the project.

The DDT disposal in Ethiopia, for Adami Tulu store, A total of 500 tons of DDT and contaminated material, comprising 453 tons of DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard, have been repackaged. Out of this, 432 tons of DDT have already been exported for environmentally sound disposal. The remaining repackaged DDT, amounting to 39 tons, is expected to be disposed of within the next few months Repackaged. For Adama Store, the total quantity of safeguarded DDT and contaminated cardboard at the Adama site is 99 tons. During the implementation, the project has experienced unforeseen issues with respect to significant increase in cost of safeguarding, transportation, and disposal of POPs. This is attributed to the inflation arising post-COVID coupled with instability in in some parts of the world. This has led to the reduction in tonnes of DDT to be disposed of under the project. Negotiations for potential contract amendment with the contractor is ongoing as per the UN rules to accommodate maximum quantity of DDT for disposal within the available budget. The IA in consultation with UN procurement is making efforts to finalize the contract amendment on priority and is expected to complete during early Q4 2023.

Total forecast expenditure in the period was USD4m but actual expenditures were only USD2.2m. This is mostly related to the delays in exporting of DDT from Ethiopia under Component 3, as well as the extension of the project to early 2024 to allow C3 to be fully completed in all countries.

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

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

7,050,000

EA: Actual to date:

5,644,926

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

All the countries have demonstrated efforts in meeting their co-finance obligations. The co-finance efforts they have put in confinance reports clearly demonstrates that the actual targets will be met.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

24-26 January 2023

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

ChemObs Project consists of Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Child Care, 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 and they were assembled during the project inception stage. These stakeholders continue to be involved and play a critical part in the decision making of the project. All the project countries continue to have functional National Project Steering Committees, which include key stakeholders from all the relevant sectors in the sound management of chemicals. Over the reporting period, the Regional Steering Committee Meeting was held in January 2023. These stakeholders took part and led the information sessions conducted by the countries which included women involved in farmings, rural women's, children and elderly people. The Ministry of Health and child care assisted in reaching out to the vulnerable groups such as children. Environmental Agencies and Ministry of health led the awareness raising campaigns. Ministry of Agriculture assist in organizing awareness campaigns targeting farmers etc.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

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

Progress continues to be made to integrate gender in the different components as per the Gender and Women Empowerment plan of the project. The focus of this reporting period was on community information sessions conducted. 70% of women attended the information sessions organized in the 9 project countries. In executing the information sessions women were specifically encouraged to partake in these events. The Executing Agency continues to advise project countries to ensure that a great amount of consideration is given to gender mainstreaming in all the activities of the project and this includes stakeholder engagements.

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 principals for chemicals management, including how to include gender mainstreaming into country legislation. In addition to this the course continues to endeavor to accept participants of different genders and aims to improve gender equity amongst the participants. Of the eight graduating students from 2022 from ChemObs countries, five were female and three were male. For the French short course hosted in Cape Town there will be 18 will be male and 16 will be female.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

N/A

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

Yes

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

Environmental risks related to the safeguarding operations at Adama store in Ethiopia.
Environmental risks associated with the hard interventions in Mali, Madagascar, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

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

The safeguarding and disposal of approximately 1400 tons of the organochlorine pesticide stored all over the country, with export due to the lack of in-country disposal options in Ethiopia is ongoing. The safeguarding in the biggest store (Adama Tulu store), is almost completed with approximately 432 tons of DDT safeguarded for disposal with only 39 tons remaining. The safeguarding had just begun in the second biggest store Adama City store. The safeguarding team led by the contractor Veolia are on site working. Recetox conducted the air monitoring samples before the actual safeguarding in the Adama store. Since the Adama site is in the middle of the city, the barrier has been built around the facility to arrest any possible emissions.

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

Project countries developed awareness raising materials to the different stakeholders in their respective countries and this had helped a great deal in promoting the project outcomes.

Two calculators - for Risk and Vulnerability, accepts site-specific information for contaminated areas and outputs a relative ranking of ecological and human health risks, and a second for economic, accepts chemical exposure data for different populations and outputs estimated attributable productivity losses - are available on the project website and are being used by countries to inform chemicals decision making. The Regional Communication Consultant assisted countries in developing promotional materials for DMTs calculators and their results.

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 and eight graduates of the first intake. UCT developed a promotional video for the Masters program, which contained some testimonials from past students and information on the course content and what prospective students can expect. This video was distributed to all the Division of Environmental Health networks and the ChemObs steering Committee members. It was also uploaded onto Youtube and can be found at the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnae6DI9I2M&t=12s> This has helped to promote the course and encourage people to apply.

In November 2022, UCT organised a training for the Francophone countries on Chemicals Risk Communication. This training was held online over Zoom. There were six sessions conducted over six days with a French lecturer delivering all the sessions and all necessary materials translated into French. This training aimed at building capacity for countries to conduct effective chemicals risk communication in their countries. They were taught how to develop infographics and risk communication strategies. In total, 15 participants signed up for the training. Mali had three participants, Gabon had three participants, Madagascar had two participants, and Senegal had seven participants.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

The UCT Masters has had great demand but has not been able to be fully taken advantage of by the Francophone countries. While the course materials are all translated and available in French, the teaching and particularly examining in French has posed difficulties for UCT to fully offer the course in French. As a response the project reverted to a short course format for the main modules of the MSC, inviting the four Francophone ChemObs countries, namely Senegal, Mali, Madagascar, and Gabon. This short course will take place from the 10th of July to the 14th of July and will be in-person in Cape Town and will host 34 participants. Madagascar will have 11 participants, Senegal will have nine participants, Gabon will have eight participants and Mali will have six participants. Attendees on this course were from different stakeholder groups including government, focal points for international agreements, sanitation engineers, and academia.

2.9. Stories

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

The UCT Professional Masters was proud to graduate eight students from ChemObs countries. These students now have a Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management, upskilling them for their line of work and giving them capacity to be able to engage with chemicals management in their countries and make an impact on the efforts to move toward sound management of chemicals in their countries. In July 2022, UCT also developed a promotional video for the Masters program, which contained some testimonials from past students and information on the course content and what prospective students can expect. This video was distributed to all the Division of Environmental Health networks and the ChemObs steering Committee members. It was also uploaded onto Youtube and can be found at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnae6Dl9l2M&t=12s> This has helped to promote the course and encourage people to apply. Please see an article released regarding the graduations: <https://health.uct.ac.za/school-public-health/articles/2023-04-13-first-cohort-professional-masters-chemical-risk-management-graduated>.

The media is a powerful tool in disseminating information to the general populace. For purposes of raising awareness on the chemobs project, a number of media programmes were conducted, comprising of a media tour, radio programmes, newspaper articles and social media posts. Under print media, the media houses such as Herald Ilanga, the midland observer, chronicles, in Zimbabwe, were actively involved in the awareness raising campaigns (<https://www.themidlandsobserver.co.zw/handle-use-chemicals-correctly-communities-urged/>). The following electronic media (Radio) was roped in to disseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and central fm. 8 facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe (https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHyzXPUm2kiFwCvLTpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&id=100064785246658).

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period	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	All 9 project countries have strengthened their national and regional institutions to implement priority chemicals and waste related interventions through the establishment of observatories.	
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 developed	Observatories established in 9 countries	0	All 9 countries have agreed on the observatory hosting arrangements. Five countries have developed draft Decrees or MoUs to formally establish observatories. These are awaiting funding to be fully adopted	MS
	Resources allocated by countries to support Observatory in long term		Potential donors/funding identified in each country	Donors/partners confirmed in 9 project countries 0 USD of investment mobilized and used from all sources	0	Potential donors and partners have been identified and confirmed in the project countries, The process to mobilize the resources has commenced in the project countries. The countries are on the process of approaching those identified donors and submitting requests.	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	All the 9 project countries have developed their National Action Plans which are linked to UNSDAF.	MS
	No. of countries timely reporting to BRS		N/A	9 countries BRS reports	2	All the project countries conducted training on the BRS reporting and confirmed the timely reporting in this respect. However only two of the 9 submitted the 4th round of Stockholm National Reporting. Countries have also submitted national convention reports under Minamata, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions e.g. Rotterdam prior informed consent notifications, Basel annual reports. https://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FourthRoundPartyReports/tabid/9026/Default.aspx	MU

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	Interventions initiated in 7 countries (Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Tanzania, Zimbabwe) 432 tonnes DDT exported from Ethiopia; 99 tonnes repackaged.	Situation specific intervention is currently executed in 6 countries. For Adami Tulu store, A total of 500 tons of DDT and contaminated material, comprising 453 tons of DDT and 47 tons of contaminated cardboard, have been repackaged. Out of this, 432 tons of DDT have already been exported for environmentally sound disposal. The remaining repackaged DDT, amounting to 39 tons, is expected to be disposed of within the next few months Repackaged. For Adama Store, the total quantity of safeguarded DDT at the Adama site is 7,914 drums, equivalent to approximately 90 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible Intermediate bulk containers (FIBCs), amounting to around 9 tons, have been collected and stored in the bags. The combined weight of the safeguarded DDT and contaminated cardboard is 99 tons. Cardboard and contaminated materials temporarily repackaged are approximately 260 Flexible FIBCs, amounting to around 9 tons.	MS
	No. of experts with increased capacity for SCM		Professional Masters on Chemical Risk Management Available	At least 30 bursaries awarded to Masters students	13 bursaries issued in 2023, total is 34. 8 graduates of the MSc course	A total of 13 bursaries granted for the UCT Masters in Chemicals Risk Management and Diploma in Pesticide Risk Management for students who enrolled in 2023, of which two were given to women. This reflects a proportionally lower representation of females applying for the bursaries. Eight students from ChemObs countries (two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and four from Zimbabwe) graduated	S
	No. of community reports to regulators		N/A	>30 community reports to regulators	30 community sessions finalized with over 13,000 participants	The total of 30 community information sessions were conducted from the 9 project countries. Positive feedbacks were received from communities after the information sessions indicating the impact and the level of exposure these sessions had to the communities. countries are planning to take this sessions up beyond the project.	MS

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	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%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update in 2022/23.	S

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	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update in 2022/23.	S
Output 1.3: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed	30-Jun-22	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update in 2022/23.	S
Output 1.4: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments	30-Jun-23	20%	70%	The UCT organized and held a fundraising training in February and March 2022, which greatly assisted countries in their respective countries. All the 9 project countries have identified and confirmed the potential donors in their respective countries, including Ministries of Health and Environment. About 13 investors approached for opportunities were sensitized. These countries are in the process to secure and commit the funds which are in line with costed proposals. <i>[Output target: 9 donors/ partners confirmed for the chemical observatories. Status: 13 approached, 0 confirmed]</i>	MS

Under Comp 2

Output 2.1: Countries trained to better report to BRS and for identification of new POPs	31-Mar-23	20%	100%	All the 9 project countries have been trained for better report to BRS . <i>[Output target: 9 countries organizing training and consultant on BRS reporting. Status: 9]</i>	S
Output 2.2: Chemical risk and vulnerability tool developed and used by countries in identification of population and vulnerable group needs exposed to chemicals	31-Mar-23	100%	100%	The output was completed last year but 5 additional reports were finalized in the reporting year on social and human rights impacts and benefits for vulnerable groups <i>[Output target: 9 vulnerability assessments and gender data included; status: 14]</i>	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	100%	100%	This output was completed in the previous reporting period. No further update in 2022/23.	S
Output 2.4: Countries develop national action plans including business case for investment	30-Sep-22	80%	100%	9 countries have developed their national action plans including business cases that were completed in the reporting period for all countries. 6 of these business cases for investment were approved and currently under implementation (see Output 3.3). <i>[Output target: 9 national action plans developed including business case with benefits to women. Status: 9]</i>	S

Under Comp 3

Output 3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks	30-Dec-22	80%	100%	The UCT Professional Masters in Chemicals Risk Management (MCRM) course was started in January 2022 with 34 students enrolled as either first year or second year Masters students. For 2023, a total of 29 students were enrolled into the UCT Masters program, of which 16 were from ChemObs countries (two from Ethiopia, one from Gabon, one from Kenya, two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and eight from Zimbabwe). Six proceeded to their second year in 2023, in addition to the 8 who graduated (two from Tanzania, two from Zambia, and four from Zimbabwe). Unfortunately, three students from ChemObs countries failed a module and had to repeat these in 2023 (one from Kenya, one from Ethiopia and one from Zambia) and two students from ChemObs countries were excluded from the program (both from Zambia). In November 2022, UCT organised a virtual training for the Francophone countries on Chemicals Risk Communication (14 registered, 3 each from Mali & Gabon, 2 from Madagascar and 6 from Senegal). There were six sessions conducted over six days with a French lecturer delivering all the sessions and all necessary materials translated into French. This training aimed at building capacity for countries to conduct effective chemicals risk communication in their countries, including how to develop infographics and risk communication strategies. Only three participants were awarded the certificate (one from Mali, one from Madagascar, and one from Senegal). [Output target: 57 people attending training and capacity building, 3 per country + 30 MSc students: Progress 115, ie 85 in 2022 plus 30 in 2023] .	S
Output 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally	30-Sep-22	40%	100%	13 000 community members informed about local level public health risks and about 65% were women. For purposes of raising awareness on the chemobs project, a number of media programmes were conducted, comprising of media tour, radio programmes, newspaper articles and social media posts. Under print media, the media houses such as Herold llanga, the midland observer, chronicles, in Zimbabwe, were actively involved in the awareness raising campaigns (https://www.themidlandsobserver.co.zw/handle-use-chemicals-correctly-communities-urged/). The following electronic media (Radio) was roped in to disseminate the information, Radio Zimbabwe, ZI FM, Khulumani FM, Nyami nyami FM and central fm. 8 Facebook social media sessions were held in Zimbabwe(https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fEQxjr2BuSnza4HwKHyzXPUM2kiFwCvLTpEZ7KLDzzNF4BswCv7o9MUzGsUf71p4l&id=100064785246658). Approximately 35 media shows were held for the promotion of chemObs awareness raising programme. Mali hold GESTION DES PRODUITS CHIMIQUES : les risques de santé liée à ce fléau https://www.handara.ml/actualites/gestion-des-produits-chimiques-les-risques-de-sante-liee-a-ce-fleau/	S
Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including cleanup, import control improvements, and pilot activities)	30-Jun-23	30%	60%	About 432 tonnes of DDT was repacked and reduced in Ethiopia. The total of 6 community-based risk reduction measures were initiated in Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, with procurement of PPE and site equipment such as fencing. Recruitment of technical consultants and environmental management plans prepared.	MS
Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes	30-Sep-22	40%	100%	50 policymakers or enforcement officers were sensitized/trained in all project countries. 800 key stakeholders (Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Climate change, Ministry of health and child care, Ministry of agriculture and land, Environmental agencies, Ministry of Justices, Ministry of mining, Ministry of Energy and chemical industries) were trained to strengthen capacity for on the ground action to mitigate health risks	MS
Under Comp 4					
Output 4.1. Monitoring of project execution	31-May-24	80%			
Output 4.2. Evaluation of project impacts.	31-May-24	0%			

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

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)

6th 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Governments supportive, but lack adequate resources to be engaged	All outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	=	
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	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	L	=	
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	=	
Impacts of climate change on the project	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	Output 3.3 on situation specific intervention	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	M	M	M	=	

Political Instability	All	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	M	=		
Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities	All	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	S	L	↓	Effects of COVID-19 have now eased	
Consolidated project risk			L	L	M	M	M	M	L	↓	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher 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	Regular training offered to the teams to minimise the risks during the DDT repackaging or the other POPd handling during situation specific measures.	Regular training was offered to the teams to minimise the risks during the DDT repackaging or the other POPd handling during situation specific measures.	Add the frequency of the trainings to have monthly informal trainings on safety issues.	Immediately	Team leaders.
Political Instability	Training of newly appointed employees that is handling the project	Efforts in Gabon made to assess level of risk at PCB storage sites. Delay in deployment of intentional consultant.	Emphasis on achieving safeguarding of stock at vulnerable sites.	Immediately	Executing Agency; WHO Gabon
Implementation schedule - insufficient time for the project to complete remediation actions and achieve the GEBs	Hire full time national consultants	National consultants to oversee the work contracted	Working closely with the national consultants and frequent visits to the sites by the Executing Agencies. International consultants also to be hired to provide further support. Planning to make considerations for continuing intervention by countries following project closure.	Immediately	Executing Agencies
Budget - low expenditures by Senegal	None last PIR	National consultant hired in 2023 after long delay	Weekly follow up by EA with the Senegal team	Immediately	Executing Agency; WHO Senegal Office
Accident or exposure during DDT repackaging or other POPs handling during situation-specific measures	None last PIR	Working according to the ESMP and HSE plan.	Regular supervisory visits to site	Immediately	Executing Agency; MEFCOC

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.

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	
Components and cost	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	
Financial management	
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor project objective change	
Safeguards	
Risk analysis	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	
Co-financing	
Location of project activity	
Other	

Minor amendments

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		15-Jun-17	21-Jun-17	31-May-23	Project Cooperation Agreement with Africa Institute of South Africa
Original Legal Instrument		8-Sep-17	8-Sep-17	31-May-23	LOA with WHO
Original Legal Instrument		3-Oct-17	10-Oct-17	30-Nov-18	SSFA with project partner Pure Earth
Amendment 1 (Africa Institute)	Revision	28-Aug-18	29-Aug-18	31-May-23	PCA - Revised budget and workplan
Extension 1	Extension/Revision	12-Dec-18	12-Dec-18	30-Sep-20	SSFA Extension - budget and workplan revision
Original Legal Instrument		17-Dec-18	9-Jan-19	30-Jun-23	PCA with Univeristy of Cape Town
Amendment 1 (UCT)	Revision	28-Apr-20	27-May-20	30-Jun-23	PCA Extension - Revised budget and workplan
Amendment 2 (Africa Institute)	Revision	1-Jul-20	21-Jul-20	31-May-23	PCA - Revised budegt and workplan
Amendment 1 (WHO)	Extension/Revision	25-May-23	2-Jun-22	31-Dec-23	LOA extension with WHO - Revised budegt and workplan
Amendment 3 (Africa Institute)	Extension/Revision	23-Jun-22	28-Jun-22	31-May-24	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 \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames \(http://www.geonames.org/\)](http://www.geonames.org/) 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 \(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]