

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10368
Project Name:	Environmentally sound destruction of PCBs in Brazil
Countr(ies):	Brazil
Implementing Agency:	UNDP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. OVERVIEW	3
A. Description	3
B. Ratings and Disbursements	3
C. Key Dates	3
II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES	4
A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities	4
B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities	6
C. Stakeholder Engagement	6
D. Gender Equality	8
E. Knowledge Management	9
III: MINOR AMENDMENTS	11
IV: GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES	13
V. ANNEX	13

I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Environmentally sound destruction of PCBs in Brazil

Country

Brazil

GEF ID

10368

Implementing Agency

UNDP

Executing Entity

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/5/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 3rd PIR

Objective

To minimize risk to Persistent Organic Pollutants (PCBs) exposure of human beings and environment in compliance of Stockholm Convention, in an environmentally sustainable market approach, in Brazil.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Unsatisfactory

Development Objective

Moderately Unsatisfactory

Overall risk

Substantial

Project Financing

10,577,700.00

Cumulative Disbursement

1,046,369.14

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

12/18/2021

Agency Approval

4/26/2022

Implementation Start

4/26/2022

First Disbursement

8/30/2022

Expected MTR 10/26/2024	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 4/26/2027	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

The project's objective is to minimize risk to Persistent Organic Pollutants – PCBs – exposure of human beings and environment, in Brazil, with an environmentally sustainable market approach, in compliance with Stockholm Convention. This is the project's third PIR. DO RATING: (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory The rating for this report's progress toward the project's Development Objective is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), the same rating provided last year. This rating is based on the fact that the project is off track at the level of main outcomes and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. It is worth to mention that project results might still be achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately and the recommendation of this PIR and the upcoming MTR are applied and followed. PROGRAMMATIC PROGRESS (INCLUDING OPPORTUNITIES) The OBJECTIVE of the project has two indicators. Indicator 1 – core indicator 9 on reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced),. According to what is indicated by PMU, the final target has been achieved and surpassed with 236,099 tons of PCB contaminated materials and wastes disposed and/or destroyed since April, 2022. An important remark is done here, as this amount is not attributed directly to the project, but, to the Brazilian PCB inventory system data. The inventory was completed in Nov. 2024, but it is not possible to provide a disaggregation by sector, as defined in the mid-term and final targets of this project. Hence, in spite the results are not directly attributed to the project, the activities carried out by the project in awareness raising on the PCB inventory and deadlines of the Stockholm convention, it is presumed to have contributed to PCB holders to proceed with disposal and destruction processes. In this awareness raising process, 9,187 PCB holder companies from the electricity sector were contacted. On the other hand, for the disposal of 15,000 tons of PCB expected to be treated by the project, it will be done with disposal companies for chemical treatment, and for this, four Long-Term Agreements are in process to be finalized, and two thermal destruction companies will be directly hired. But the lack of interest from PCB owner companies in treating the contaminated materials will be overcome with a monitoring system, as well as with a communication strategy. The indicator 2 – core indicator 11 on number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment reached 77,306 people (Female: 4,481, Male: 7,749, Non-binary: 2 and not identified (social media+newsletters): 65,074) from which 45,998 people (3,342F; 5,715M; 36,931 NI) was reached during the reporting period. These numbers come from representatives of PCB holder companies, social media and newsletters. Here it is remarked by PMU that the prodoc signed by the government differs from the GEF Approved prodoc in the mid-term and final targets, whose values should be reviewed by MTR. The Outcome A of Technical, Financial and Operational outputs, aiming to strengthen the government institutions and project stakeholders developed has two indicators. Indicator 3 for reducing PCBs disposal costs nationwide has no progress to report yet. However, it is indicated that activities for this indicator will start, once the LTAs for PCB disposal will start operation, but from a study done in 2024, indicates a cost of USD 2,089/ton. Indicator 4 of number of destruction authorizations/ services under the FSP's scope has no progress to report yet. However, the PMU has progressed with the LTAs and all the associated requirements at sub-national level, and it is expected to start the use of LTAs soon. And, at the same time have created capacities and made information

available for States Environmental Agencies. Complementarily, it is reported that the Ministry of Environment requested to the State of Minas Gerais to authorize the transboundary movement of PCB-containing equipment, considering the installed incineration facilities of this State, and successfully this request was approved. Outcome B of Environmentally sound management of PCBs improved has three indicators. Indicator 5 on Number of pilot projects for PCBs decontamination facilities in sensitive sites has no progress to show yet. The main reason related to this lack of progress is because regulatory constraints, hence the PMU prepared an alternative proposal which should be reviewed by the RTA and approved by PSC consistent on a business model to treat equipment contaminated with PCB with levels of above 500 ppm, using mobile decontamination units in remote locations. Indicator 6 on Number of pilot projects for PCBs decontamination/recycling facilities with scrap recyclers with no progress to show yet, due to challenges related to the recycling market. Therefore, the PMU has worked in an alternative proposal to be reviewed by RTA and approved by PSC, consisting of a business model for recycling contaminated transformers and adapting them to use vegetable-based oil. Indicator 7 on number of professionals - public and private sectors - trained to support PCBs enforcement regulations that reached 1,076 (605F; 469M, 2NB) professionals from public and private sectors, have been trained to support PCBs enforcement regulations. Outcome C of Environmentally sound disposal of large stock of PCBs achieved has one indicator. Indicator 8 of Innovative pilot project (BAT/BEP) for a first-time destruction process implemented has not progress to show yet, but the PMU has identified innovative research for PCB destruction using biodegradable methods with the University of Sao Paulo (USP). Currently, the USP is being assessed by HACT and after this an agreement will be signed to start activities. Outcome D of Lessons learned identified, monitored, and assessed. Lessons learned and knowledge managed has two indicators. Indicator 9 of number of people fully aware on the sound management, elimination and final disposal of PCBs and wastes, according to the PMU, has reached the end of project target and surpassed it with 77,306 (4,481F; 7,749M; 2NB; 65,074NI) people, of which 45,988 (3,342F; 5,715M; 36,931NI) correspond to the reporting period. This number of people has been achieved by participation in meetings, the recipients of the newsletter, interactions through the help desk service, publications and media. Indicator 10 of Percentage of project expenditure spent on the FSP planned activities shows 10.83% (20 July 2025). In general, the project in its 10 indicators presents indicators 1 and 9 with final targets completed and surpassed, indicators 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 with no progress, and indicators 2, 7 and 10 with some progress. This is traduced in outcomes A and B off – track. But, some particularities should be considered in what is reported, for instance, indicator 1 is reported as completed and surpassed, but the reported numbers are in process to be assessed by the project, considering that various errors by PCB holders have been identified, hence, the numbers of this indicator could change, and of course they were not a direct attribution to the activities done by the project. On the other hand, the indicators 2 and 9 are including direct beneficiaries of the project, the people that have visited the social media of the project, as well as the people to which the bulletins by the project have been distributed, which are not exactly what a direct beneficiary means. In terms of opportunities, the PMU has the possibility to learn from the work that have been done in other countries such as Colombia, which has done an excellent job for PCBs destruction in direct coordination with the private sector, hence the opportunity to gain of the experience of private sector can help accelerate the implementation of the project. On the other hand, the recommendations that will be provided by the MTR are an excellent opportunity to turn the rudder in the right direction. EVIDENCE For this PIR exercise, all evidence provided and included in the DO progress (per objective and outcome) permit to verify the results reported so far. The evidence uploaded have been reviewed, which substantiates the progress made so far. For example, for the OBJECTIVE, the inventory carried out by the government is included in screenshots and excel documents, but from this data is not possible to do a disaggregation by sector, as was defined in the mid-term and final targets. It s not possible either to attribute the final destruction without doing a cross-check with certification of destruction (at least with a representative sample). Additionally, the evidence related to awareness raising processes is well documented, the same is applicable for the long processes related to the LTAs definition with chemical treatment and thermal destruction companies. For indicator 2, the direct beneficiaries are included. For outcome A, the enabling activities done by the project are evidenced with the LTAs, memoirs of capacity building events, and documents for the authorization and normative by Minas Gerais for transboundary movement of PCBs. The outcome B includes evidence on the proposals prepared by

PMU for changes in indicators 5 and 6. Indicator 7 includes the memoirs of webinars and the list of meetings held by PMU. Outcome C evidence the agreement to be signed with the University of Sao Paulo for the innovative pilot for PCBs destruction. And outcome D include all the details related to meeting, webinars, documents, etc. For future reports, all this evidence should be cross-referenced in the other outcomes.

FINANCE/CO-FINANCE The project has faced constraints in terms of delivery since its commencement in 2022. The trend of delivery since 2022 has been behind what was planned in the design through the multi-year work plan. It is worth to mention that most resources of this project, for its nature, is centralized in the PCBs destruction, but as it has been described in this report, the LTAs completion has taken more time of what was originally planned. Hence, the remanent time will be focused on achieving this PCBs destruction target. In terms of co-financing, the project's stakeholders committed originally in the prodoc USD 62,169,993, and during the reporting period, the project is reporting USD 0.8 of extra co-financing.

PROJECT GOVERNANCE During the reporting period, the project held one project steering committee (PSC) meeting on 12 Dec. 2024. In this meeting, the following points were reviewed: i) presentation of the PIR 2024 results, and ii) presentation of the planning to provide continuity to the project. From the attached minute, the only written agreement was a request of information from a PSC member, to upload in country platforms, but not agreements related to improve the performance of the project have been included. Based on the previous, the roles of the PSC on high level oversight of the execution of the project and the approval of strategic project execution decisions, as well as consensus decision making, overseeing project execution, risk management, and coordination were not accomplished. It can be seen from the attached minutes that the PSC meetings have not a defined agenda for reviewing AWP, risks and budget, and there is not a discussion on how to improve the performance of the project, therefore, no written agreements or recommendations to be applied by the PMU.

RISK MANAGEMENT A joint discussion about risk management was carried out by the RTA with the PMU with the aim to review the risks status, as well as the management measures. More details about this discussion, including the assessment of the risk management in the PIR and the key management measures for the coming year are included in the correspondent section of this PIR. Regarding the risk management for this project, more emphasis and follow up should be given to the application of the UNDP SES during the project implementation, hence recommendations from this are included.

PROCUREMENT Possible support is expected from Regional Procurement Office to finalize and make operative the LTAs with chemical treatment and thermal destruction companies.

IP RATING: (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory The implementation progress for this reporting period is Moderately Unsatisfactory, the same rating as provided last year. This rating is given because the project implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces implementation challenges. The implementation of outcomes is off track; however, the implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Numbers around the IP have been included by the RTA in the correspondent section of this PIR, including measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

MINOR AMENDMENTS During this reporting period, the project has indicated some minor changes to what was approved in the prodoc, in the following points: - Results framework: the proposal to change indicators 5 and 6 with the correspondent outputs is detailed. These changes will be presented to the RTA for review and approval by PSC. - Financial management: details of budget reviews are included. - Implementation schedule: the delayed MTR is mentioned. - Cofinancing: extra co-financing reported, is detailed.

GENDER The project has updated the Gender Action Plan in early 2025 and the general cross-cutting actions are listed, without providing more details.

KM & COMMUNICATION The project counts with a Communication Strategy since 2024, and during the reporting period, PMU has updated this strategy including a list of activities, products and actions to implement it. In terms of main results, the launch of the PCB Responsible virtual platform is mentioned, as well as all the communication material and publications in social media.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The main challenges faced by the project are listed below: **PROGRAMMATIC CHALLENGES:** - The PCBs inventory available presents very high amounts of PCBs destructed in the country, and with the evidence provided, it cannot be confirmed that effectively this amount has been achieved. This high amounts of the

inventory can be contrasted with the numbers provided in the 2023 highlights from the effectiveness evaluation of Stockholm Convention in the following link (<https://www.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-PUB-factsheet-EEE-PCB-2023.English.pdf>) in which the global production of PCBs is around 1 to 1.5 tons, with a global elimination of 596,385 tons and with a global stock to be eliminated of 639,057 ton of PCBs. - Lack of time to reach all the end-of-project targets, particularly the ones related to PCBs elimination. - Lack of a strategy and planning process to comply with the amount of PCBs to be destructed, attributed to the project. - Lack of M&E protocols in general, and in particular for UNDP SES considerations (Gender Action Plan implementation, ESMF implementation, Stakeholders Engagement Plan Implementation, etc). - Lack of definitions of what is considered direct beneficiaries from the project. FINANCE/CO-FINANCE CHALLENGE: - Lack of delivery based on what was originally planned. PROJECT GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES: - Lack of a defined agenda for discussing during the PSC meetings, including among others high level oversight of the execution of the project and the approval of strategic project execution decisions (AWP, budget revisions, MTR or TE, etc), as well as consensus decision making, overseeing project execution, risk management, and coordination. - Lack of written agreements in the PSC minutes. RISK MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES: - Lack of understanding of the need to apply the UNDP SES during implementation to avoid any possible socio-environmental impact generated by the project. - The PSC is not reviewing the substantial and high risks that could affect the project implementation. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS CHALLENGE: - Lack of pragmatism when planning activities and budget in AWP and procurement processes, having high budgets for implementation with very low delivery. GENDER CHALLENGE: - The implementation of the Gender Action Plan is not included as part of the M&E protocols of the project. PIR RECOMMENDATIONS TO OVERCOME MAIN CHALLENGES: As this is the first PIR for the current PMU under the oversight of the RTA, it is recommended to track the implementation of each of the following recommendations in a specific document, which will be reviewed in the next PIR. Based on the findings above, for the current PIR, the PMU and the CO are requested to consider the following recommendations for the next reporting period: PROGRAMMATIC: - Guarantee that the consultancy that will review the national inventory will prepare a field visit, including a representative sample of the main PCB holder's companies to request the destruction certificates to validate the final numbers reported by the country. - Define a PCBs destruction strategy using the LTAs signed with the chemical treatment and thermal destruction companies, guaranteeing the participation of main PCB holder companies in this process. - Consider hiring an international expert to provide technical advisory for the previous two points. - Update the M&E protocol of the project including the implementation of the UNDP SES instruments, such as the Gender Action Plan, the ESMF, and others applicable. - Clearly define what is considered as direct beneficiary from the project, as currently the visitors of social media channels of the project and recipients of the newsletters are included. This RTA considers that these numbers should be revised. FINANCE/CO-FINANCE: - Prepare AWP that can be achievable during the reporting period, guaranteeing that delivery rates are coherent and not ideal. PROJECT GOVERNANCE: - Include in the next PSC meeting, at least the following topics: AWP review and approval, budget review, risks review, PIR 2024 recommendations and MTR approval. - Prepare minutes for the PSC meetings, including an agenda to discuss, a list of agreements and the signatures of the PSC members. RISKS MANAGEMENT: - Prepare the SES monitoring template, including the updates needed for SESP, ESMF, Stakeholders Engagement Plan, and any other document necessary. In particular for the SESP update, use the provided template and send for RTA and Regional SES Specialist for final clearance. For the Stakeholders Engagement Plan, please update the document prepared during the PPG and include new stakeholders mapped in the Communications Strategy and complement with the level of involvement/engagement in each case. For the ESMF, an update is needed to define any other assessment or plan that can be necessary during the project implementation to be aligned with UNDP SES. - Apply a process of risks follow up at least every six months

in QUANTUM, including the update of the SES monitoring template. Send the updated SES monitoring template to the RTA for uploading it in PIMS+, each semester or when it is updated. - Respond and include the changes/amendments/updates in the project risks (QUANTUM) requested by the RTA in the quarterly oversight reports (e-mail sent to the CO and to the Project Coordinator). - Review the project's risks during the PSC meetings, giving particular attention to substantial and high risks. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS: - Complete the MTR as soon as possible, presenting the final report and management responses for RTA review and validation, and for PSC approval. Send the following documentation to the RTA: PSC approval of the MTR report and management responses, final MTR report, management responses, audit trail, co-financing table, and core-indicators updated to MTR (with RTA clearance). - Once the MTR has been completed, track activities included in the management responses for their completion. This document will be reviewed in the next PIR to see the progress of implementation of the MTR recommendations. - Complete the signature of LTAs and make them available to start project activities on PCBs destruction. - Start the preparation of a sustainability strategy of the project with participation of main stakeholders to link the project activities even beyond its closure. - Carry out continuous meetings with the RTA and the CO to track the AWP implementation. These meetings can be carried out after the RTA has sent the quarterly monitoring e-mail to the CO and to the project coordinator. GENDER: - Prepare the M&E protocols of the project, including the Gender Action Plan. KM & COMMUNICATIONS: - Include the implementation of the Communications strategy as part of the M&E protocol to be prepared for the project. Finally, it is important to remark the involvement, interest and support of the government of Brazil (at national, provincial/municipal and local level), as well as other partners directly involved in the project activities, all of them pushing forward the project's activities with a great involvement and collaboration. In that sense, from UNDP Regional Hub, we acknowledge and encourage to main stakeholders to maintain their interest and involvement to achieve the project ends; and at the same time, we encourage to the project team, in coordination with the CO, to finalize the MTR as soon as possible, and apply the recommendations provided for continuing with the implementation applying an adaptive approach.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The updated communication plan (Doc. 28) incorporates the stakeholder engagement strategy. It maps out the necessary engagement actions, identifies new stakeholders, and proposes targeted activities to ensure their involvement throughout the project.

D. Gender Equality

The project contributes to gender equality through cross-cutting actions that address unequal exposure to PCBs, strengthen institutional capacities, and promote female participation in the electrical and environmental sectors. It ensures the protection of vulnerable groups and integrates gender-sensitive approaches throughout implementation. During the reporting period, the Gender Action Plan was updated and finalized by January, 2025. The project develops of gender sensitive communication materials and and tracks gender-sensitive monitoring indicators. These efforts support equitable health protection, inclusive governance, and the empowerment of women in technical and decision-making spaces. ---- Gender mainstreaming has laid the foundation for improved environmental and resilience outcomes by recognizing women's heightened vulnerability to PCBs and ensuring that risk mitigation strategies are inclusive and evidence-based. Although these outcomes are still in progress, the integration of gender considerations across project planning has supported more informed decision-making and equitable stakeholder engagement. This approach is expected to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of future interventions as implementation advances.

E. Knowledge Management

The project's Knowledge Management (KM) approach, as approved at CEO Endorsement, has made initial progress during the reporting period. A key milestone was the development and launch of the PCB Responsável virtual platform, which serves as the central repository for knowledge products and communication materials related to PCB management in Brazil and best practices. Hosted within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's digital environment, the platform includes: - project concepts and frameworks, - the national strategy for disposal of large PCB stockpiles, - regulatory references, - frequently asked questions, - key documents, - news and events, and - multimedia content such as videos. This platform supports the project's KM objectives by facilitating access to information, promoting transparency, and enabling the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned. In addition, the project's Communication Plan—aligned with the PRODOC's KM strategy—has guided the production of inclusive and accessible materials, including newsletters, social media content, and gender-sensitive communication pieces. These efforts aim to engage a broad range of stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors, and civil society. More than 70,000 professionals have already been reached. Numbers and evidences are detailed at Indicator #9 of DO Progress. While the project is still in early stages of implementation, these foundational KM actions are expected to support future learning, replication, and scaling of environmentally sound PCB management practices across Brazil. Official website of MMA - PCB Project Platform:

https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-estocolmo/pcb/projeto_pcb-responsavel/home National PCB Inventory System: <https://pcb.sinir.gov.br/> Knowledge management content produced: 1. Instagram do PNUD Brasil, 05 de julho de 2024, “Última chamada: 8º Webinar sobre o Inventário Nacional de PCB” <https://www.instagram.com/p/C9DHHOVP0ZT/> 2. Website do PNUD Brasil, 29 de julho de 2024, MMA e PNUD promovem nova rodada de capacitação para orientar setor elétrico e indústria sobre o Inventário de PCBs <https://www.undp.org/pt/brazil/news/mma-e-pnud-promovem-nova-rodada-de-capitacao-para-orientar-setor-eletrico-e-industria-sobre-o-inventario-de-pcb> 3. Instagram do PNUD Brasil, 31 de julho de 2024, “Falta uma semana para o 8º Webinar sobre o Inventário Nacional de PCB!” <https://www.instagram.com/p/C-FoT47Pnkv/> 4. LinkedIn do PNUD Brasil, 07 de agosto de 2024, “É amanhã: 8º Webinar sobre o Inventário Nacional de PCB” https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pnudbrasil_pcbresponsavel-meioambiente-conscientizaacao-activity-7226995707965001728-pK7c?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop 5. LinkedIn do PNUD Brasil, 8 de agosto de 2024, “PNUD e MMA fortalecem conhecimento técnico sobre bifenilas policloradas com setor elétrico, indústria e grandes consumidores de energia” https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pnudbrasil_pnudbrasil-pcbresponsavel-pnud-activity-7227388261357256704-gH1o?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop 6. Instagram do PNUD Brasil, 12 de agosto de 2024, “Como a gestão adequada de poluentes pode aproximar organizações dos ODS?” <https://www.instagram.com/p/C-k9VEctkCb/> 7. LinkedIn do PNUD Brasil, 12 de agosto de 2024, “Como a gestão adequada de poluentes pode aproximar organizações dos ODS?” https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pnudbrasil_pnudbrasil-pcbresponsavel-ods-activity-7228807644419919872-uFdv?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop 8. LinkedIn do PNUD Brasil, 14 de agosto de 2024, “Verifique a presença de PCB e preencha o Inventário Nacional até 26 de novembro” https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pnudbrasil_pnud-pcb-ascarel-activity-7265431651948580864-2uFr?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop 9. Newsletter 8 do Projeto PCB Responsável, 21 de agosto de 2024, “Prazo se aproximando, formações sobre PCBs no Brasil e ODS” [https://mailchi.mp/271ebd744008/edio-8-prazo-se-aproximando-formaes-sobre-pcb-no-brasil-e-ods?e=\[UNIQID\]](https://mailchi.mp/271ebd744008/edio-8-prazo-se-aproximando-formaes-sobre-pcb-no-brasil-e-ods?e=[UNIQID]) 10. Site do MMA, 21 de outubro de 2024, “MMA realiza capacitação gratuita para a indústria sobre o Inventário Nacional de PCB/SINIR” https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-estocolmo/pcb/projeto_pcb-responsavel/pcb-noticias/mma-realiza-capitacao-gratuita-para-a-industria-sobre-o-inventario-nacional-de-pcb-sinir 11. Site do MMA, 21 de outubro de 2024, “Empresas terão apoio

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III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	The project will submit change proposal for Outcome B (Output B.1 and B.2) for PSC approval. The output B.1. as it is, suggests that regular maintenance workshops should treat PCB contaminated equipment, which is totally forbidden by law in Brazil. The new proposal (Doc. 16a and 16b) intends to boost PCB disposal with Mobile Decontamination Units to overcome large distance transportation challenges. The output B.2 intends to involve the scraprecyclers on the PCB disposal chain - which already happens. The new proposal (Docs 17a and 17b) seeks to recycle PCB cleaned equipments into green transformers, that will also use vegetable oil.
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	General Budget Revisions # 6, in September, 2024 (Doc. 48).
Implementation Schedule	The project has a delay on MTR of, approximately 1 year. It should have been finalized by October, 2024, but MTR mission finished by August, 2025 (Doc. 35 and 49).

Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	USD 0,8 millions of co-finance reported by a institution that has not committed co-finance (Doc. 50).
Location of Project Activity	
others	
CONTEXT	
Result Framework	The project will submit change proposal for Outcome B (Output B.1 and B.2) for PSC approval. The output B.1. as it is, suggests that regular maintenance workshops should treat PCB contaminated equipment, which is totally forbidden by law in Brazil. The new proposal (Doc. 16a and 16b) intends to boost PCB disposal with Mobile Decontamination Units to overcome large distance transportation challenges. The output B.2 intends to involve the scraprecyclers on the PCB disposal chain - which already happens. The new proposal (Docs 17a and 17b) seeks to recycle PCB cleaned equipments into green transformers, that will also use vegetable oil.
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	General Budget Revisions # 6, in September, 2024 (Doc. 48).
Implementation Schedule	The project has a delay on MTR of, approximately 1 year. It should have been finalized by October, 2024, but MTR mission finished by August, 2025 (Doc. 35 and 49).
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	

Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	USD 0,8 millions of co-finance reported by a institution that has not committed co-finance (Doc. 50).
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Brasília	-15.77972	-47.92972	3469058

Location Description:

capital of a political entity

Activity Description:

Brazil

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document	
Document Category M and E Document	Title 2025-GEF-PIR-PIMS6476-GEFID10368