

# GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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## General Project Information

### Project Title

Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme to support implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (GCMP)

### Country(ies)

Global

Africa

Latin America and Caribbean

Asia/Pacific

### GEF Program ID

11534

### GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

### GEF Agency ID

N/A

### Other GEF Agenc(ies):

### Submission Date

3/20/2024

### Type of Trust Fund

GET

### Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):

UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch

Basel and Stockholm conventions Regional Centre in the Caribbean

Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Africa

Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in China

Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Indonesia

Basel and Stockholm conventions Regional Centre in Uruguay

### Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):

GEF Agency

Others

CSO

CSO

CSO

CSO

### Sector (Only for Programs on CC):

### Project Duration (Months):

60

### GEF Focal Area (s)

Chemicals and Waste

### Program Commitment Deadline:

12/13/2025

### Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Influencing models, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Emissions, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Coal Fired Power Plants, Coal Fired Industrial Boilers, Non Ferrous Metals Production, Cement, Disposal, Pesticides, DDT - Other, DDT - Vector Management, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management,

Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Large corporations, Communications, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Academia, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Enabling Activities

GEF Program Financing (a) 23,500,000.00	PPG Amount: (c) 800,000.00
Agency Fee(s): (b) 2,115,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 72,000.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d) 26,487,000.00	Total Co-financing 65,475,500.00

#### Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

#### Program:

Other Program

## Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? (iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme (GCMP) is designed to contribute to Article 16 on effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and provide essential data to support the effectiveness evaluation mechanism under Article 22 of the Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury. The programme mainly responds to the requests of decisions SC-4/31 of SC COP 4 and SC-10/16 of SC COP 10. These request the GEF to consider providing financial support for global monitoring plan (GMP) and capacity-building to sustain the new monitoring initiatives linked to newly added POPs that provide data and information for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the continued evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. The programme also responds to decision MC-2/10 of the Minamata Convention COP 2 which invited the GEF to support eligible Parties in the collection of essential data and facilitating the sustainable input of monitoring information at the local, subregional, regional, and global levels to contribute towards the effectiveness evaluation.

The GCMP as a global programme consists of a global coordination project and five regional child projects covering the Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands, Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The GCMP will build on the activities started in 42 countries under the GEF-5 GMP projects (GEF IDs- 4881, 4894, 4886 and 6978) and other similar initiatives and make use of various institutional and laboratory networks already established. The previous GEF-GMP projects provided most of the data points for the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Effectiveness Evaluation reports for developing countries (all of the data in the case of African milk monitoring), showing the need

for continued investment to ensure globally distributed data. The monitoring exercise becomes more critical due to the addition of new and more complex chemicals under the Stockholm Convention with limited availability of monitoring data. The programme marks the first consolidated effort to carry out global monitoring of POPs and mercury in various regions simultaneously. The aim of the programme is to utilize universal expertise on POPs, mercury, and mercury compounds to support the effectiveness evaluation of both Conventions in their work to end chemical pollution.

To achieve this, the programme seeks to a) create conditions for sustainable global monitoring of POPs and mercury; b) generate high quality, comparable global monitoring data; and c) consolidate information from across the globe to facilitate broader communication and collaboration, aligning with best practice.

Key benefits of GCMP include: a) significant contribution towards Global Monitoring Plan on POPs, the associated Global Monitoring Report and improving the availability of science-based information; b) improved coordination between global, regional and national laboratories, expert institutions and other stakeholders for long-term sustainable monitoring of POPs and mercury; c) strengthened global and regional capacities on POPs and mercury monitoring to support the effectiveness evaluation processes under the Stockholm Convention and provide data inputs to the Minamata Conventions. This will be achieved through close collaboration with the Convention secretariats and associated expert committees/groups<sup>[1]</sup> set up by virtue of relevant COP decisions for each Convention.

[1] Global coordination group for Stockholm Convention and Open-ended scientific group (or equivalent) for Minamata Convention

## Indicative Program Overview

### Program Objective

Global monitoring of POPs and mercury to contribute to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and provide data to support the effectiveness evaluation mechanism of the Minamata Convention.

### Program Components

#### Component 1: Sustainable capacity for global monitoring of chemicals under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
6,680,000.00	18,955,000.00

Program Outcome:

Mechanisms developed for sustainable and globally representative monitoring of POPs and mercury for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention, aligned with relevant work under the Minamata Convention

## Component 2: Generation of high quality, comparable global data

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
11,287,500.00	30,740,000.00

Program Outcome:

A high quality comparative data fulfills the needs for scientific evidence to support the effectiveness evaluation of the conventions

## Component 3: Knowledge management, information dissemination and communication to strengthen broader collaboration and stakeholder engagement

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,160,000.00	9,340,000.00

Program Outcome:

Enhanced dissemination and use of knowledge to inform effectiveness evaluation, raise awareness and ensure accessibility to scientific information

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,212,500.00	3,200,500.00

Program Outcome:

Accountability and adaptive management ensured to track and maximize programme results

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Sustainable capacity for global monitoring of chemicals under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions	6,680,000.00	18,955,000.00
Component 2: Generation of high quality, comparable global data	11,287,500.00	30,740,000.00

Component 3: Knowledge management, information dissemination and communication to strengthen broader collaboration and stakeholder engagement	3,160,000.00	9,340,000.00
M&E	1,212,500.00	3,200,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22,340,000.00</b>	<b>62,235,500.00</b>
Project Management Cost	1,160,000.00	3,240,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>23,500,000.00</b>	<b>65,475,500.00</b>

Please provide Justification

N/A

## PROGRAM OUTLINE

### A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

#### System Description of Global Mandates and Monitoring Efforts

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and toxic elements such as mercury are substances of major concern for human health and the environment. Widely used in industrial processes and products, they remain in circulation due to their advantageous qualities (e.g. pest control, waterproofing, heat resistance, additives in metallurgical and chemical production, etc.). However, these substances persist for decades, even centuries in the environment; contaminate air, water, and soil; travel far from their point of dispersal; and accumulate in living organisms, including humans, causing cancer, reproductive disorders and damage to the central and peripheral nervous systems, even at low levels of exposure. While legacy POPs may be phased out in many developing countries, new POPs or compounds with POPs characters are continuously identified. Until 2023 (SC COP-11), 22 new POPs have been listed under the Stockholm Convention, in addition to the initial 12 POPs. Additional 3 chemicals are under consideration at various stages of review.

UNEP detected high levels of POPs pesticides (DDTs, endosulfan, dieldrin etc.) in air across many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>[1]</sup>. The Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling (GAPS) Network conducted a trend analysis based on air sampling in 55 global sites from 2005 to 2014. The results indicated decline in the concentrations of organochlorine POPs pesticides in air at majority of sites<sup>[2]</sup>. However, concentrations of certain PFAS are increasing. UNEP's GMP project detected elevated levels in human milk in Kiribati and in water in Vanuatu<sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup>. A collaboration of journalists and media from across Europe unveiled over 17,000 sites in Europe in 2023 where PFAS were detected in organisms, water, and soil, and 21,000 presumed contamination sites<sup>[5]</sup>. Moreover, several studies demonstrate that microplastics (MPs) adsorb organic pollutants, concentrating in several orders of magnitude higher than levels found in the surrounding

environment, indicating the risk of being potential vectors/carriers of these contaminants to biota<sup>[6]</sup>. Killer whale screenings in the Northeastern Pacific conducted from 2006 to 2018 found that certain PFAS were one of the most prevalent compounds affecting the species, raising concerns regarding the potential impacts the chemicals have on fetal development, as well as critical habitat and other marine ecosystems<sup>[7]</sup>. Mercury has similarly been detected in various environmental and biological samples including air, soil, sediment, water, and tissues, amongst others<sup>[8]</sup>. The LUCAS Topsoil Survey, conducted by the European Union (EU), collected over 23,000 topsoil samples from land in all EU countries, bar Croatia. Average Hg concentrations were 0.04 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, with a range of 0–159 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Further studies have identified highly polluted, isolated sites, with historical, industrial and mercury mining areas showing elevated concentrations of Hg<sup>[9]</sup>.

To mitigate the adverse effects presented by POPs and mercury, the Stockholm and Minamata conventions provide comprehensive frameworks. These conventions aim to address the challenges posed by these substances throughout their lifecycle, with a focus on reducing and eliminating their production, use and release, controlling trade, managing waste, minimizing unintentional releases in the case of POPs and minimizing mining and emissions in the case of mercury.

Still, a total phase out is unlikely in the foreseeable future. Each substances' persistence means that living with them is an unavoidable reality. Therefore, environmental monitoring becomes pivotal in understanding the effectiveness of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in addressing the substantial risks posed by POPs and mercury. The Stockholm Convention established the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) on POPs for effectiveness evaluation as a framework to systematically collect data on the presence of POPs globally and identify changes in POPs concentrations over time, mapping geographical distribution. This is structured of five Regional Organization Groups (ROG) for data collection and the development of regional monitoring reports, as well as a Global Coordination Group (GCG) which oversees the implementation of the GMP globally, including the GMP global report. The Minamata Convention Open-Ended Scientific Group (OESG) collects monitoring data from Parties and existing monitoring initiatives and studies. This is aligned with Article 19 of the Convention which encourages Parties to cooperate on the development of improved modelling and geographically representative monitoring, particularly amongst vulnerable populations and in the environment. Further, Article 22 of the Minamata Convention requires comparable monitoring data on the presence and movement of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment as well as trends in levels of mercury and mercury compounds observed in biotic media and vulnerable populations for the effectiveness evaluation.

Decisions SC-4/31, SC-10/16 and MC-2/10 of the respective COP meetings of two conventions, focus on enhancing the financial mechanisms of the Conventions to support the global monitoring plan and capacity-building efforts. More specifically, SC-10/16 *“Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2022–2026, the implementation of the activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity-building to sustain the new monitoring initiatives that provide data and information for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the continued evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention.”* <sup>[10]</sup> Furthermore, expanding on ongoing initiatives aimed at understanding human and environmental exposure, this programme represents a significant step forward responding to decision SC-10/19. It seeks to sustain existing capacity and promote wider participation from countries to address gaps in time-series and representative data, especially concerning newly listed POPs.



SC-10/19 also notes in the conclusions and recommendations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report that *“...some regions entirely lack monitoring capacity for some of the newly listed POPs and still face serious challenges in obtaining time series data, including for the initial 12 POPs...GEF projects conducted to date have been extremely useful in enabling developing regions to participate in the global monitoring plan and the effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention. It is important that the capacity that has been built to date remains sustainable; there will be a need for further support to continue the work.”* [\[11\]](#) The Decision also requests the Secretariat *“to continue to support...training and capacity-building activities which are essential to assist countries in implementing the global monitoring plan for subsequent effectiveness evaluations and to work with partners and other relevant organizations to undertake implementation activities.”* [\[12\]](#)

Similarly, MC-2/10 notes *“...that there are significant data gaps in various regions of the world, and that filling them through existing or new monitoring programmes would contribute to the effectiveness evaluation”*. The same Decision also *“invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to consider, within the guidance given by the Conference of the Parties, supporting eligible parties in the collection of essential data and facilitating the sustainable input of monitoring information at the local, subregional, regional and global levels to contribute towards the effectiveness evaluation...”*. [\[13\]](#)

While the mandates of Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention and Article 19 and 22 of the Minamata Convention justify the necessity of global monitoring activities, decisions SC-10/20, MC-3/11 and MC-4/9 on enhanced cooperation between the secretariat of the Minamata Convention and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention provide justifications for synergies between POPs and mercury. Global monitoring efforts share commonality across the two Conventions. Through the GMP, the Stockholm Convention monitors *“environmental background levels of the POPs listed in Annexes A, B, and C...in order to provide comparable information for the Conference of the Parties as required in paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Convention* [\[14\]](#).” At SC COP2, Parties identified ambient air, human milk and blood as core matrices and at SC COP6, water was added as a core matrix for monitoring perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) [\[15\]](#). In comparison, as mentioned above, Article 22 of the Minamata Convention requires comparable monitoring data on the presence and movement of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment, as well as trends on the levels of mercury and mercury compounds observed in biotic media (e.g fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds) and vulnerable populations.

To support each convention, UNEP backed by GEF, has conducted three monitoring assessments: two on POPs and one on mercury. Between 2008 and 2023, the UNEP-GEF POPs GMP projects generated data in 42 countries across Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and GRULAC, including a 20-year survey with the World Health Organization (WHO) which generated data on POPs in human milk in over 80 countries. 22 out of the 42 countries now have at least one national laboratory and have conducted POPs analysis—concerning findings reveal the extent of human and environmental exposure. Under these GEF GMP projects, over 900 samples of air, water, human milk were collected with over 50,000 data points generated, which contributed to about 60 percent of the available data on air and 75 percent of data on water, and major source of data in human milk in developing countries for the period of 2016 – 2023 for the Stockholm Convention GMP [\[16\]](#).

The projects were closely coordinated with the Stockholm Convention effectiveness evaluation process, as data has been traditionally collected through the Regional Organization Groups (ROG) and contributed to the Stockholm Convention Data Warehouse for the development of GMP global report by the Global Coordination Group. This followed the Stockholm Convention GMP guidance which describes a harmonized regime to ensure standardized approach is applied across all initiatives to ensure consistency in sample collection, analysis, statistical treatment and reporting.<sup>[17]</sup> Meanwhile, Minamata Convention open-ended expert group conducts literature reviews and gather data from monitoring initiatives. Still, traditional manual data collection has a downside: not all available data is considered, leading to the potential oversight of valuable information. Manual approaches also limit the involvement of diverse data generators, hindering the utilization of crucial scientific insights to fill data gaps.

Other initiatives across the globe have been conducted on POPs and mercury monitoring over the years. Strategic partners of the Stockholm Convention, including among others, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling Network (GAPS), POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian countries Project (POPsEA), European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP), Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (IADN), Great Lakes Basin Monitoring programme, and the Monitoring Network for POPs in Europe, Africa and Asia (MONET) and global AquaMONET significantly contributed to ensure data coverage for the Western European and Others Group (WEOG) and the Central and Eastern European (CEE) group regions, at the same time filled in the data blank for a large number of developing countries in Africa, Asia and GRULAC. Some of these networks will be collaborators for GCMP and provide co-finance (to be confirmed during PPG).

Several initiatives have been supporting monitoring activities under the Minamata Convention. These include the Global Mercury Observation System (GMOS)<sup>[18]</sup>, which provides comparable monitoring data on mercury levels in air and marine ecosystems across the Southern and Northern Hemispheres. UNEP has developed a databank of laboratories analysing and assessing mercury in biotic and abiotic matrices, with the first round of inter-laboratory assessments conducted in 2018 through GEF ID 5409.

While elevated background levels of legacy POPs and mercury are by now confirmed to be widespread in the global environment, there are significant gaps in the availability of monitoring data for new POPs. This challenge is attributed to the limited regional/national capacities and associated analytical difficulties of complex industrial listed POPs.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report on POPs developed by the GCG under the effectiveness evaluation of convention<sup>[19]</sup>, concluded that although data availability and coverage has significantly increased at the global scale compared to the first two phases of the GMP, continuity in data generation for detection of trends in concentrations over time and, to various degrees, limited spatial coverage in certain sub-regions, remain important areas of work, particularly as the analytical scope of the GMP continues to increase by addition of new POPs. Therefore, there is a need to intensify and diversify efforts as required to address remaining gaps in data coverage and to monitor new POPs as they are added to the Convention.

It also stated that, through sustained monitoring since the first phase of the GMP, information on temporal trends has become more available globally, for the initial POPs. Still, there is a need to ensure sustainability of ongoing monitoring activities in the long-term in developed and developing countries to provide important information required to support the effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention. Not least, the report mentioned that while partnerships with advanced infrastructures and strategic partners performing monitoring activities have so far allowed us to compensate for the gaps in data coverage, national efforts are needed to re-establish POPs monitoring in core media as priority. Technical assistance will continue to be needed to increase expert capacities. There is a need to encourage, and where appropriate, support continued participation of countries in relevant monitoring activities conducted at the national level, such as the human milk survey, in order to further strengthen the evidence and identification of trends.

Third GMP report also notes that *“for most regions, monitoring activities have been put in place and have produced data for the development of the third monitoring reports. Nevertheless, some regions entirely lack monitoring capacity for some of the newly listed POPs and still face serious challenges in obtaining time series data, including for the initial 12 POPs. These regions will require further support and assistance in the development of monitoring programmes, keeping in mind sustainability considerations for the global monitoring plan, and in continued collaboration with strategic partners. GEF projects conducted to date have been extremely useful in enabling developing regions to participate in the global monitoring plan and the effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention. It is important that the capacity that has been built to date remains sustainable; there will be a need for further support to continue the work. Other regions that include countries that are eligible for GEF funding should be provided with equal opportunities to participate in such projects. Future GEF global monitoring plan projects should be informed by the work of the regional organization groups for the global monitoring plan”*.

Given the existing data gaps in developing countries and for the newly listed POPs and considering the importance of continuous data generation to support trend analysis, the 3<sup>rd</sup> GMP report acknowledged that the UNEP/GEF GMP projects provided a useful platform to increase the level of monitoring activities in developing countries; the need for continued capacity assistance remains critically important. It also detailed that UNEP/GEF GMP project should be repeated prior to the next global assessment, ideally in a larger number of sites, but at a minimum at the same sites as those used in 2016–2019.

### **Justification for a Programme**

The Programme builds on the lessons learnt and experience gained through the previous phases of regional stand-alone projects and the recommendations of the second effectiveness evaluation and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report of the Stockholm Convention<sup>[20]</sup><sup>[21]</sup>. While single projects have their place, especially for smaller, isolated initiatives, programs are advantageous when dealing with larger, more complex

endeavours that require strategic alignment, efficient resource management, and a focus on long-term value creation like is the case of global monitoring of POPs and mercury.

The new Programme provides a framework for coordinated and integrated project delivery, ultimately contributing to the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions' objectives and aligning with the timelines of the effectiveness evaluation processes under the two conventions, wherever applicable. Having such a programme instead of a single project can offer several advantages in terms of efficiency, resource management, strategic alignment, and long-term value, namely:

- **Strategic alignment:** The programme is aligned with GEF, and UNEP's strategic objectives and it encompasses several related projects that collectively contribute to achieving broader goals of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This alignment ensures that resources are invested in activities that have an extended and more significant impact on the ground. In addition, the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances and accommodate necessary changes and regional characteristics is provided by the programme. Further, close coordination with the BRS Secretariat for identifying linkages with co-benefits or synergies and cooperation with respect to the other MEAs including CBD, UNFCCC etc., intergovernmental bodies such as IPBES and IPCC will be ensured through global coordination approach. Through the coordinated approach under the programme, it will generate scientific guidance and best practices for background level monitoring, as well as potential contributions to the enhancement of science-policy interface including within the framework of the future Science-Policy Panel.
- **Global steering and regional ownership:** The programme crosscutting activities will be run under a global coordination child project, ensuring consistent understanding, uptake and application of the knowledge generated at the regional child projects level. Ownership of the regional delivery of child projects will pertain to Stockholm Convention regional offices serving multiple Parties to the Stockholm Convention, and in some instances to Minamata Convention too. The regional projects will also reinforce the network of BCRCs/SCRCs.
- **Resource optimization:** With a programme, the allocation of resources, including human resources, budget, and time could be better optimized based on priority, criticality, and project interdependencies. Monitoring capacities in different regions are varying and a coordinated programme through global support will help in bringing scientific institutions across the regions together for exchange of knowledge, expertise and support analysis of complicated POPs for different regions.
- **Risk management:** The programme provides a framework for better risk management. It allows to assess and manage risks at a higher level, addressing common risks that affect multiple projects within the program. This can lead to more effective risk mitigation strategies.
- **Efficient governance:** The programme proposes a more streamlined governance structure which can lead to quicker decision-making and more efficient progress tracking and reporting and a built-in mechanism for reporting experience from one region to another.
- **Stakeholder management:** Managing stakeholders becomes more manageable in a program. The coordination of communication and engagement strategies across projects is done in a more streamlined manner, ensuring that stakeholders are adequately informed and involved in the overarching initiative and regional networks are created and maintained.
- **Long-term value:** The programme focuses on delivering long-term value when it comes to strengthening the global background level monitoring of POPs and mercury. This can lead to more sustainable solutions and a more holistic approach to addressing complex challenges

related to chemicals monitoring, identifying regional laboratory capacity which will ultimately reduce the reliance on reference laboratories in developed countries.

- **Knowledge transfer and communication:** Knowledge gained from one project within a programme can be transferred more effectively to others via the global coordination project. Lessons learned, best practices, and technical expertise can be shared and applied across the program, improving overall program and project performance. Global coordination will unify knowledge and information into a cohesive voice. This integration will not only amplify the program's impact but also facilitate potential connections with related initiatives, such as climate change and biodiversity loss.
- **Consistency and Synergies:** A global programme has significant advantage in ensuring consistency and synchronization of sampling activities and harmonization of methods, which are critical for global data comparability.
- **Policy Coherence:** While the programme is directly responding to the needs of the two conventions, its main contribution is to generate essential data for evaluating effectiveness of the conventions. At the same time, the monitoring data also provides essential information to the participating regional countries about the effectiveness of measures taken by countries under the obligations of the convention and thus, encourages them to further act on the critical issue of chemicals and waste issues. As mentioned in various parts of this document, the coordination with regional organization groups, global coordination group, global networks, future science-policy panel will promote the prioritization of monitoring activities within the capacities of parties.
- **Gender integration:** The impact of POPs often disproportionately affects marginalized and vulnerable communities, including men, women and children. Gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis should be integral to the monitoring and mitigation strategies. A global programme will promote wide application of gender-sensitive language and equal access and involvement of different genders into project activities and decision-making process.

**Sustainability:** A global programme enables long-term commitment and continuous efforts on enhancing national and regional capacities for supporting high quality data generation for the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs and essential monitoring data under the Minamata Convention. This will not only contribute to relentless generation of data but also create conditions for national and regional monitoring capacities to sustain and continuously improve. The programme's global component interventions and communication may trigger more sustainable partnerships between research communities in developing and developed regions, for long-term investment in self-sufficient and sustainable mechanisms for the monitoring of toxic chemicals globally.

In cooperation with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, the results of the Programme will contribute to the development of scientific regional and global reports, including those developed by the Global Coordination Group (GCG) and Regional Organization Group (ROG) of the Stockholm Convention and by the Open-ended Scientific Group (or its equivalent in future evaluation cycles) of the Minamata Convention, as well as publication of scientific articles and technical reports to enhance data sharing and use.

Through the planned components and activities, the ultimate aspiration of the Programme is to encourage a sustainable modality for global and regional analytical capacities to generate scientifically sound

evidence to support effectiveness evaluation processes under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The Programme is also contributing towards achieving the targets of the recently adopted Global Framework on Chemicals, in particular Target B7: By 2030, stakeholders generate and share monitoring data on chemical concentrations and exposure in humans, biota and the environment, disaggregated by relevant health determinants.

As described in the section above, the GEF GMP projects has contributed over 70% of data for developing regions in the Stockholm Convention GMP report, therefore in the absence of the continuing GEF support it is impossible to imagine sufficient data availability for the GMP for effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.

Both Conventions have highlighted the need for greater monitoring, which may lead to better coordinated action from regions/Parties; however, this relies upon financial support, for which there is little directed towards strengthening regional/national capacities. The current trajectory is one that is unlikely to result in enhanced global monitoring efforts on POPs and mercury, and by extension the effective evaluation of either the Stockholm Convention or Minamata Convention. As such, the GCMP provides a valuable opportunity to correct course, strengthening surveillance to fill information gaps, facilitate knowledge transfer and create viable networks for sustainable monitoring.

The programme will complement the existing arrangements, network, infrastructure, and capacity built during the previous monitoring related GEF-financed projects and other initiatives mentioned above. This will strengthen the existing linkages and creating new ones with relevant partners to improve the mainstreaming of background monitoring into regional and national contexts and informing decision making as to support the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions obligations.

### **Barriers to be addressed**

The Programme aims to address the following remaining barriers identified from the experience of previous projects:

***Lack of established framework for enhancing collaboration with existing regional and national data:*** There are number of studies conducted in developing regions through various initiatives, which may not be included for the effectiveness evaluation of the Conventions. As mentioned in the section above, existing analytical capacities in regions and countries could be strengthened with data quality control to fill in data gaps in the future for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

***Limited coordination to ensure data credibility, consistency, and comparability:*** Both the monitoring of POPs and mercury have complex and fragmented procedures that involve sequential processes of monitoring design, definition of targets, sampling and lab analysis, quality assurance and quality control, as well as statistical treatment and data interpretation<sup>[22]</sup>. Taking into consideration the disparity in analytical capacities between regions, global coordination is essential to ensure internationally acceptable standards are widely applied for data quality control. Meanwhile, it also encourages generating of credible and geographically representative data in a cost-effective manner to secure global minimum coverage for the effectiveness evaluation of the



Conventions. Consequently, global coordination will contribute to enhancing collaboration among governments, academia, private sectors, international organizations, and broader stakeholders, and encourage using monitoring capacities and results to support global policy enforcement and effective actions to address the issues of POPs and mercury, pollution and health, climate change and biodiversity loss.

**Fragmented data and knowledge flow to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions:** Global coordination of the Programme will facilitate knowledge and data flow mainly from two perspectives: 1) knowledge sharing and capacity building among regions/project countries and broader researchers and data generators to promote the adoption of globally comparable methods and standards; and 2) contributing high quality data via the ROG/GCG and open-ended scientific group to the implementation and effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (see Figure 1).

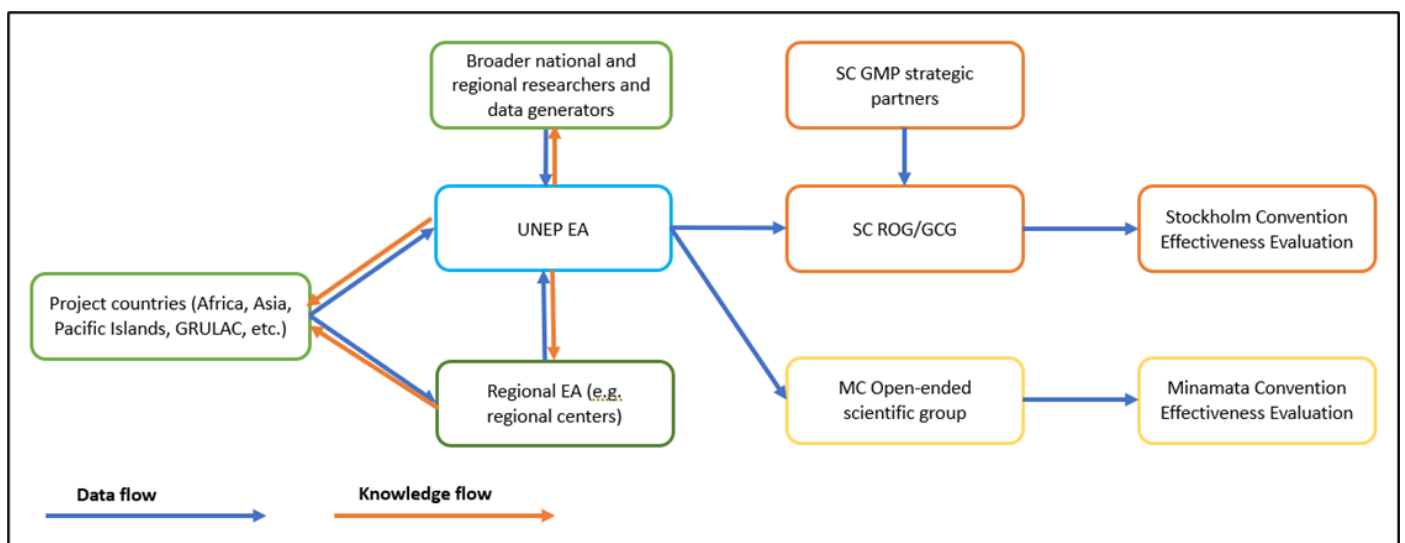


Figure 1 Data and knowledge flow

**Limited accommodation of regional circumstances and of regional ownership for data generation:** The child projects, conscious of the varying circumstances and strengthens and expertise in each geography, will encourage intensifying and diversifying efforts as required to address remaining gaps in data coverage, particularly for new POPs added to the Convention, as well as to generate essential mercury monitoring data.

Regional child projects will foster collaboration among regions/project countries, leveraging existing capacities and strengths to maximize data generation through regional and/or national laboratories. This coordinated regional effort also aids in generating data for geographically significant sites and matrices ensuring comprehensive regional coverage of critical data.

Through global coordination and region-driven implementation, the GCMP encourages the exchange of knowledge, replication, the scale up of best practices and successful innovations within a coherent global approach.

**Limited knowledge sharing to facilitate data accessibility and use of monitoring data:** Monitoring of chemicals like POPs and mercury is required to have a coordinated approach for data generation on emissions and transboundary movement of pollutants, spatial and temporal trends, and their impact on different regions. Two approaches are planned under the Programme to facilitate inclusive knowledge management. Building on the experience gained through rounds of UNEP/GEF GMP projects, the Programme will continue contributing high quality data for the 6-year cycle of the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention. Besides, a platform will be established to enable timely and wide accessibility of science and knowledge among stakeholders to encourage follow-up research, emission and release control, international collaborations and awareness raising, among others.

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[2] <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.est.1c01705>

[3] Sectoral Report: Results of the 2016- 2019 human milk survey on Persistent Organic Pollutants UNEP 2023

[4] Sectoral Report: Persistent Organic Pollutants - Summary of Monitoring in Water, UNEP 2023

[5] Forever Pollution (February 2023). "[The Forever Pollution Project.](https://www.foodpackagingforum.org/news/forever-pollution-project-maps-europes-pfas-contamination#:~:text=The%20project%20identified%2017%2C000%20sites,10%20ng%2FL%20or%20higher.)" <https://www.foodpackagingforum.org/news/forever-pollution-project-maps-europes-pfas-contamination#:~:text=The%20project%20identified%2017%2C000%20sites,10%20ng%2FL%20or%20higher.>

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[13] UNEP-MC-COP.2-MC-2/10

[14] UNEP-POPS-COP.10/INF/42.English

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[16] UNEP/POPS/COP.11/INF/9

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[18] <https://www.gmos.eu/>

[19] UNEP/POPS/COP.11/INF/38

[20] UNEP/POPS/COP.11/INF/36

[21] UNEP/POPS/COP.11/INF/38

[22] UNEP 2021, Guidance on the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants. UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/42.



## B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of “good project design” in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

### Programme Objective

The objective of the programme on global monitoring of POPs and mercury is to contribute to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and provide data to support the effectiveness evaluation mechanism of the Minamata Convention.

### Programme Description

The programme is developed as per the priorities and programmatic directions set up for GEF-8. The Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme (GCMP) aims to monitor POPs and mercury on a global scale, improving the availability of accurate, science-based information to evaluate the Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention effectively.

The initiative's structure consists of five Regional Child Projects, supported by a Global Project designed to coordinate the programme, establish commonality and comparability in data generation and capacity building across regions, consolidate information, while intensifying and diversifying efforts as required to address remaining gaps in data coverage and to monitor new POPs as they are added to the Convention, as well as to address essential monitoring data needs under the Minamata Convention.

An initial list of countries to be included in at regional level is provided below, with the confirmation from each region to be done during the PPG. The 3<sup>rd</sup> GMP report suggested that in future evaluations, all the regions should continue monitoring and reporting POPs levels in those core media, and at the same sampling sites to the extent possible, as the most appropriate and cost-effective option. Accordingly, 42 countries of the recent GEF POPs monitoring projects (GEF 4886, 4894, 4881, 6978) will continue participating in the new programme. Other countries are also added to address the COP decision, for which one of the selection criteria used is the recommendation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report which concluded that limited spatial coverage in certain sub-regions, remain important areas of work, particularly as the analytical scope of the GMP continues to increase by addition of new POPs. Countries with significant data blanks or regional representatives are prioritized, like for example Nepal, which has no data recorded in the Data Warehouse to date and has representative mountain areas to indicate background levels of POPs pollution. In the present proposal, Latin America and the Caribbean regions are covered in separate child projects as the number of Caribbean countries is increased in order to fill regional gaps observed in POPs monitoring networks.

- **Latin America:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica\*, Dominican Republic\*, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay
- **Caribbean:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize\*, Suriname\*, Barbados, Dominica\*, Grenada\*, Guyana\*, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago\*

- **Asia:** Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka\*, Pakistan\*, Nepal\*
- **Africa:** DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia
- **Pacific Islands:** Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

*Note: Countries with \* have never participated in past GEF POPs monitoring projects.*

The country identification approach is important for three reasons: a) preserving the required capacity (built in previous phase and through other initiatives<sup>[1]</sup>) to apply and address highly diverse local knowledge and needs is central to establish commonality, due to the disparity between regions regarding their analytical capacity, synergizing policy, legislation, investment, transparency, standards and norms across regions; b) generate credible, geographically representative data, cost-effectively, to ensure global minimum coverage, given the complex, fragmented procedures required to monitor POPs and mercury, including monitoring design, defining targets, sampling and lab analysis, quality assurance and control, as well as statistical treatment and data interpretation<sup>[2]</sup>, ensuring that standards are in line with international best practice; and c) enhancing collaboration among governments, academia, the private sector, international organizations and others to build a successful strategy to address the challenges of getting globally representative POPs and mercury monitoring data.

In terms of coordinating with other key stakeholders the Programme will contribute to the work of the ROG/GCG for the development of GMP reports and OESG work, improving data available to global policy makers, scientists, and the broader public sector. Additionally, the programme will coordinate with other networks as mentioned in the previous section (LPAN, GAPS, AMAP, IADN, MONET, GMOS etc.).

The programme would also help in generating communication for local scientific community, facilitate ethical clearances for required sampling and analysis etc. A long-term, publicly available data repository envisaged under the Programme will not only enhance collaboration and partnership among stakeholders, but it will also strengthen linkages within relevant processes. For example, the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) responsible for establishing the future Science Policy Panel (SPP) emphasizes scientific quality, sound data and knowledge management as a focus for capacity-building, including translating scientific data into policy-relevant documents and testing infrastructures. This kind of repository would also assist local scientists with gap analyses, improve their own data literacy and share regional and national policy briefs, providing solutions to those hardest hits by the adverse effects of chemicals, waste, and pollution<sup>[3]</sup>.

The program is designed to promote gender integration and uphold the right to a clean and sustainable environment. Particularly insightful, the human milk survey highlights the exposure of women and children to POPs, underscoring the specific impacts on these vulnerable groups. Historical data from capacity building activities shows a significant level of participation across genders, reflecting our commitment to gender inclusivity. Building on this foundation, the activities of the GCMP will continue to excel in promoting gender equality and integration. This includes the adoption of gender-sensitive language in guidance documents, ensuring equal representation in capacity-building initiatives and decision-making processes, and fostering collaboration with female scientists and groups of diverse gender identities to enhance gender integration.

The Programme will work in addressing one of the key messages of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report, supporting the Stockholm Convention ability to determine on-the-ground effectiveness of actions to reduce global burden of POPs critically by the continuation of international and national monitoring programmes. .

## Programme Components

The Components of the Programme are designed to support strengthening and/or building monitoring capacities for generating high quality data to support effectiveness evaluation processes of the Stockholm Convention and support collection of essential monitoring data for Minamata Convention. The programme also aims to cater the issues identified under 3<sup>rd</sup> GMP report that “*global, regional, and national monitoring programmes should continue to evaluate temporal trends of both POPs and other environmental pollutants in blood and/or milk. This would allow following the effectiveness of the Convention and to evaluate whether regulations and other actions taken to reduce the exposure to POPs were purposive and efficient*”.

Accordingly, GCMP is mainly covering following three components tackling various aspects of strengthening POPs and mercury monitoring to support the implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions:

1. Sustainable capacity for global monitoring of chemicals under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions
2. Generation of high quality and comparable global data
3. Knowledge management, information dissemination and communication to strengthen broader collaboration and stakeholder engagement.

In cooperation with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, the results of the Programme will contribute to the development of global and regional reports of the global monitoring plan by the Global Coordination Group and Regional Organization Group of the Stockholm Convention, respectively, as well as publication of scientific articles and technical reports to enhance data sharing and use.

Through the planned components and activities, the ultimate aspiration of the Programme is to encourage a sustainable modality for regional and global analytical capacities to generate scientifically sound evidence to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

The programme’s theory of change (Figure 2) presents the common approach across all child projects and how the outcomes and outputs are contributing innovative solutions to achieving the expected impact. The outcomes improving conditions, data generation, knowledge sharing, and effectiveness evaluation of measures and actions were designed in a way to reinforce each other.

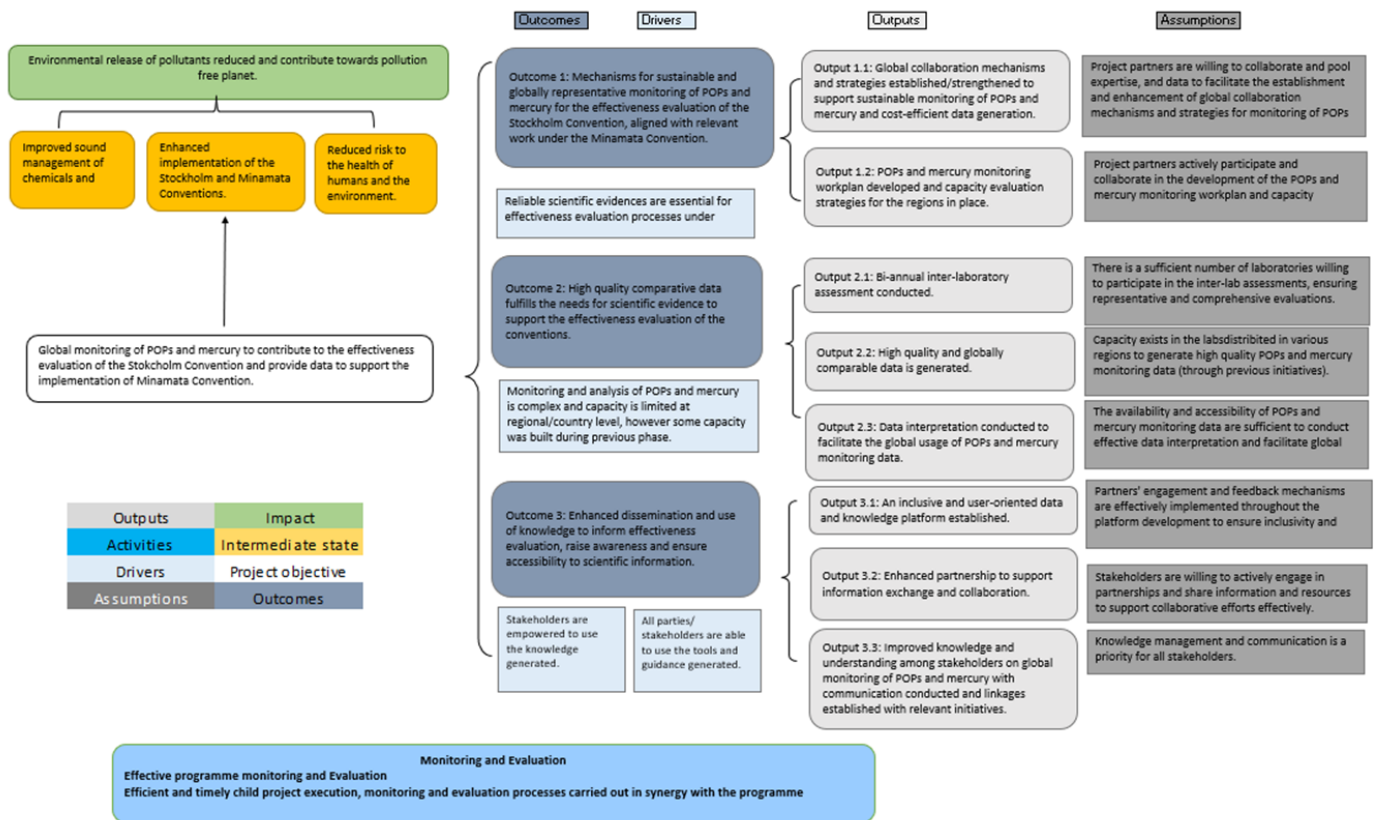


Figure 2: Theory of Change

## ***Component 1: Sustainable capacity for global monitoring of chemicals under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.***

Component 1 is designed to enhance global capacities to effectively generate data, sustainably, to enable the proper evaluation of both Conventions. This includes strengthening technical capacity on POPs and mercury, in particular those compounds of priorities in core matrices, as well as enhancing conditions to enable continuous production of monitoring data at global level to inform effectiveness evaluation processes under the two Conventions. **Continuous regional capacity-building promoting gender integration will also be strongly supported by Component 1 activities through recruitment of a gender expert who will review all outputs and deliverables.** Creating an enabling environment for regional and international collaboration is crucial to persistently generate data, cost-effectively. The growing list of POPs, their analytical challenges and the associated costs make it both impractical and unwise to advocate for all developing countries to analyze all POPs in all matrices. Regional and global collaboration is the most cost-effective and practical approach, using each other's comparative advantage to collectively ensure global coverage. Fostering enabling conditions tailored to local circumstances **as well as principles of fair regional and gender representation** and promoting cost-efficient regional and global collaboration, represents the best and most sustainable approach for ensuring continuous and meaningful data generation.

This necessitates a critical capacity assessment to evaluate and identify competent laboratories as data generators. Establishing criteria, engaging stakeholders, and coordinating information exchange are vital to select, sustain, and strengthen laboratories in each region as data contributors. Strengthening administrative conditions is key to ensure timely data submission for each effectiveness evaluation cycle and to provide up-to-date information for decision making. Lessons learnt from the UNEP/GEF GMP projects showed that customs control were remarkable bottle neck regarding the sample shipment; and ethical clearance for the human milk survey, both causing major delays. Efforts should be spent in advance to smooth sampling and international collaboration.

Component 1 envisages that the global and regional mechanisms for enabling sustainable monitoring of POPs and mercury are strengthened/built, thereby allowing for continuous data feed into the effectiveness evaluation processes of the two Conventions. **Moreover, activities of the component will build on the experience gained from the previous UNEP/GEF GMP projects and further enhance gender mainstreaming in capacity building activities.** The component will be led by the global coordination and supported by regional child projects. The proposed outputs include:

*Output 1.1: Global collaboration mechanisms and strategies established/strengthened to support sustainable monitoring of POPs and mercury and cost-efficient data generation.*

Given no country or laboratory alone can analyze all compounds in all matrices, regional and international collaboration is crucial to ensure data generated consistently in a cost-efficient manner. Developing a practical set of selection criteria and guidance documents for laboratories, serving as a reference, is crucial for ensuring data quality control and assurance, while also fostering best practices across all regions. Mechanisms should be established, leveraging each region's strengths to collectively ensure global data coverage. Key steps to achieve this output include:

- Conduct assessment on analytical capacities and priorities and develop global collaboration strategies, including the identification of competent regional data generators.
- Develop and update guidance and protocols for analysis of POPs and mercury compounds in core matrices where gaps exist.
- Consultation with Stockholm Convention GCG/ROG groups and Minamata Convention expert groups to develop guidance and criteria for data quality control (QA/QC) and for the evaluation and identification of competent data generators.
- Develop strategies and workplan for interlaboratory assessments on analysis of POPs and mercury in core and other identified matrices.
- **Ensure usage of gender-sensitive language and collect gender aggregated data to promote integration of the gender dimension throughout consultations and decision-making.**

*Output 1.2: POPs and mercury monitoring workplan developed and capacity evaluation strategies for the regions in place.*

Sustainable monitoring of POPs and mercury to generate reliable facts involves strategic planning of sampling activities based on regional circumstances including existing measures, technical capacities, and financial conditions. These workplans and strategies serve as strategic plans to guide the capacity-building efforts in the laboratory sector. Therefore, the programme will provide countries and regions with the necessary knowledge and best practices to support the laboratory capacity building, in view of the challenges posed by newly listed POPs, mercury and mercury compounds. The output will be delivered by the regional executing agencies. Main considerations include:

- Develop regional monitoring workplans/strategies for sample collection, preparation, shipping (including between countries) and analysis. These regional plans will be based on regional circumstances and guidance of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions to ensure sustainability of data generation to support effectiveness evaluation processes, and in line with the protocols and guidance developed in Output 1.1. They will include confirmation of the most appropriate labs in each region for the analysis of different chemicals, based on the criteria and standards of the inter-laboratory assessments (output 2.1).
- Conduct multi-stakeholder capacity strengthening needs assessment and exercise to support long term monitoring activities, particularly around QA/QC and related analytical **expertise taking into consideration the gender dimension and equal representation.**
- Identify opportunities and creating networks for linking GCMP monitoring with cofinancing partners to support additional national monitoring priorities and requirements (e.g., additional matrices or sites). This activity will ensure buy-in and ownership by all countries contributing data to the regional and global monitoring reports.

***Component 2: Generation of high quality and comparable data.***

Building on the knowledge and strategies developed in Component 1, Component 2 is designed to conduct sampling activities and generate high quality globally comparable data, in coordination with the Secretariats of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and their subsidiary/technical bodies. **Building on the experience gained from the previous UNEP/GEF GMP projects on promoting gender integration throughout the sampling and analysis of POPs, this Component will continue encouraging equal participation by experts (e.g. female researchers) and beneficiaries (e.g. target audiences & stakeholders) of different genders.** Through this component, high quality data will be generated by national, regional and international qualified data generators, including conducting interlaboratory assessments for data quality assurance/quality control. Results will be shared with the Stockholm Convention ROG/GCG and the Minamata Convention expert groups for the preparation of regional and global reports and will therefore contribute to the effectiveness evaluation of the Conventions. Through this component, the high-quality data generated ensures global coverage for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and the essential data to support Minamata Convention. Laboratory capacities will be tested via interlaboratory assessments to identify competent data generators and to advise areas that need future improvement. The component will be led by the regional projects and supported by global project. The proposed outputs under this component include:

*Output 2.1: Bi-annual Inter-laboratory assessments conducted.*

Interlaboratory assessments on quality assurance/quality is a critical tool to ensure data comparability among global, regional, and national laboratories. Regular interlaboratory assessment will significantly contribute to maintaining and strengthening the analytical performances of laboratories across all regions. Key steps include:

- Coordinating and conducting the organization of interlaboratory assessments.
- Reviewing the results and providing feedback and advice to the participating national and regional laboratories.

*Output 2.2: High quality and globally comparable data is generated.*

Generating high quality comparable monitoring data is central to the Programme. Considering the long list of POPs and mercury compounds and their isomers in various matrices as well as high costs associate with chemical analysis, monitoring activities requires significant resources and strong controls to deliver plans and strategies developed in Output 1.2 and ensure timely sampling and generation of data. This should also take into consideration ways to maximize data usage during the planning of sampling activities, supporting the effectiveness evaluation of the Conventions. Under this output the following will be considered: .

- Provide essential support to countries and laboratories, including procurement of samplers and materials, to conduct sampling activities.
- Conduct sampling of core matrices (air, water, human milk etc.) as per the agreed protocols and undertaking analysis in the agreed laboratories, including transport of samples between countries.
- Regional reports to feed into the data requirements of GMP for the effectiveness evaluation of Stockholm Convention and similar inputs to the Minamata Convention.



- Encourage gender integration in sampling protocols (to be reviewed by gender expert) and data generation activities.

*Output 2.3: Data interpretation conducted to facilitate the global usage of POPs and mercury monitoring data.*

The environmental presence of POPs and mercury is not a stand-alone issue. The background monitoring results of POPs and mercury not only suggest the concentrations of the pollutants, but it also provides the essential information on trend of contamination over the years. These trends in turn provides indication of the efforts taken at national, regional and global levels to manage the pollutants. Enhanced understandings, interpretations, and uses of monitoring data in global, regional, and national contexts will improve efforts to address the complex challenges posed by these pollutants across diverse environmental and ecological domains, fostering partnerships within the regions, expert institutions and convention secretariats using the integrated results of various outputs of the programme. This will also result in facilitating improved commitments by stakeholders to sustain and continue monitoring activities to support the implementation of Convention requirements. Under this output the following will be considered:

- Develop guidance and protocols on data interpretation to support data usage in global and regional context, including strengthening linkages with relevant initiatives such as future Science-Policy Panel, Global Framework on Chemicals and Global Biodiversity Framework among others. Developing capacity on data interpretation will also contribute to better geographical representation among the experts of the GCG from the regions.
- Consultation with relevant initiatives to explore potential linkages.
- Develop strategies on data integration for relevant initiatives, to be included in the knowledge management platform under Component 3.
- Piloting of guidance and protocols for support data interpretation for broader use at the at the national and regional levels.
- Ensure consideration of the gender dimension including among others, encouraging equal engagement of different genders, using gender-sensitive languages in guidance and protocols, and collecting gender aggregated data.

***Component 3: Knowledge management, information dissemination and communication to facilitate broader collaboration and stakeholder engagement.***

Component 3 is designed to facilitate the dissemination of scientific knowledge primary to support effectiveness evaluation processes under the two Conventions. By providing a sustained data generation, global access and solid interpretation guidance, it would also expect to trigger holistic actions towards sound management of POPs and mercury and contribute to tackling triple planetary crisis, promoting sustainable and green chemistry, as well as sustainable development. This includes setting up digital infrastructure for knowledge integration and sharing, strengthening partnerships through information exchange, and establishing communication mechanisms to enhance the accessibility and utilization of scientific information among a wider audience of stakeholders.



Through this component, an inclusive framework to enable accessibility, connectivity, and integration, serving as a scientifically sound reference for up-to-date data and knowledge will enhance stakeholder engagement and partnerships. **Furthermore, gender mainstreaming will be addressed to ensure equal representation, full involvement and tailored information exchange and communication as well as relevant capacity building activities. Overall, the framework** will be led by global coordination and supported by regional child projects. Proposed outputs under this component are as follows:

*Output 3.1: Inclusive and user-oriented data and knowledge platform established.*

An inclusive and user-oriented data and knowledge platform will not only save time for ROG to select high quality data for the Data Warehouse, but also consolidates valuable scientific information in one accessible place to promote broader usage. Building on the success of the UNEP/GEF GMP dashboard<sup>[4],[5]</sup> and reflect collaboration with World Environment Situation Room (WESR), the new platform will facilitate efficient and comprehensive knowledge sharing, ensuring that a wider range of data sets and researchers are connected. Robust data structure will also trigger quantitative linkages with emission control, waste management, natural conservation, and climate change. Once collected, information will be reformed into concise and accessible briefs, data visualizations, interactive graphic templates, guidelines, technical and scientific articles, as well as an annual report, to inform governments, the private sector, and other identified stakeholders of best practices. The major steps of this output include:

- Consolidate guidance and protocols into a user-friendly portal to promote best practices across all laboratories.
- Structural design of the knowledge platform to enable data inclusion and quality control.
- Establishment of the knowledge platform, including development of user protocols.
- Promote wide usage of the knowledge platform among stakeholders.
- **Ensure that respective knowledge products and communications are tailored for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and various vulnerable groups.**

*Output 3.2: Enhanced partnership to support information exchange and collaboration.*

Enhanced partnership among regional and national researchers will foster the adoption of innovative monitoring methods, identify areas of concern, and mobilize joint efforts to generate data and address global gaps. Approaches to facilitate partnership include, though are not limited to scientific forums, connection with academia and scientific journals, and information sharing among governments, researchers, and private sector, **civil society organizations and groups, including women and youth associations**, among others. This aims to encourage broader collaboration among national and regional researchers to create sustainable conditions for long term monitoring.

*Output 3.3: Improved knowledge and understanding among stakeholders on global monitoring of POPs and mercury with communication conducted and linkages established with relevant initiatives.*

Scientific insights and good practices established among partners are worth disseminating to promote similar activities. While the global coordination project will ensure that scientific content is translated into understandable messages for a broader audience, communication at regional and national levels will reinforce public understandings on why POPs and mercury monitoring is needed for informed decision making, as well as how it links to relevant issues such as pollution, health, climate change and ecosystem services. A wider recognition on the long-term health impacts, effects on gender and vulnerable groups, and the socio-economic impacts associated with these toxic substances are expected to halt regrettable substitutions, promote a transition to a circular economy, and foster the green and sustainable production and use of chemicals. The following steps are considered to ensure impacts of this output:

- Develop global strategies to facilitate **tailored** communication to **various** audience groups.
- Adjust global strategies to regional and national circumstances for maximized impact.
- Develop communication and knowledge materials and conduct outreach activities.
- Information sharing mechanisms established to ensure timely updating among global partners and partners to monitor the progress and tackle potential challenges.

The knowledge products within this framework are envisioned to mainstream information on gender, youth, and indigenous peoples to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of hazardous chemicals and inform equitable policies. Specific actions will be devised during the PPG under the Global Child Project in a gender and human rights action plan, for adoption across the GCMP.

### **Benefits and programmatic coordination**

#### ***Global Environment Benefits***

The programme is scientific in nature, focusing on monitoring of POPs and mercury to support the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions, particularly effectiveness evaluation of the conventions. Therefore, the reduction of POPs or mercury is not envisaged. GCMP is a continuation of efforts set out by prior GEF projects focused on global monitoring of POPs. The present programme proposal is a direct response to the requirements outlined in the GEF 8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Programming Strategy<sup>[6]</sup>, as the need for Global Monitoring Plans and Convention effectiveness evaluation support has been identified as a programming recommendation by the Stockholm Convention for which GEF is the financial mechanism. Further for the Minamata Convention, it supports the decision adopted in second meeting of the COP (MC-2/10) which is aligned within the GEF-8 programming directions. The main purpose of this Programme is to support the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions through strengthening data generation and collection, awareness, and information exchange.

The Programme contributes to the efforts of the Conferences of the Parties to establish an effective global system for monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This is by strengthening the monitoring capacity at national level and with this, enabling the participating countries to contribute POPs and mercury national data to the effectiveness evaluation of the Conventions in a regionally and internationally agreed and harmonized approach.

In addition, the project will contribute to the current efforts towards improving the understanding of human exposure to and environmental concentration of POPs and mercury at the national, regional and global levels including spatial and time trends. As such, the project will facilitate the adoption of effective risk reduction measures at the national and

international levels, and therefore the minimization of the global risks to humans and the environment. Thereby, the programme will deliver global environmental benefits against Core Indicator 11, whereby the approx. 50,000 stakeholders (25,000 women and 25,000 men) would benefit from enhanced monitoring capacity and minimized risks from chemicals.

### ***Co-benefits***

Chemicals are pervasive. Thus, in addition to the direct global environmental benefits of the programme, the GCMP aligns with Stockholm Convention COP decision SC-11/18 to facilitate cooperation with other MEAs and their monitoring efforts, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as frameworks such as the future Science Policy-Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention and the Global Framework on Chemicals.

The following outlines how the programme will provide co-benefits in three additional areas: human health, biodiversity and climate change, all of which are tied to POPs and mercury pollution. Improving health outcomes in relation to POPs and mercury is reliant on good data. Biotic monitoring, such as POPs in human milk and mercury in human tissues, provides direct indicators of exposure risk, enabling timely preventive actions. Additionally, abiotic monitoring of these chemicals in the environment yields vital information, empowering us to proactively prevent exposure and effectively manage POPs and mercury, curbing detrimental impacts on well-being.

While attributing declines in biodiversity to a single chemical or pollutant is difficult, let alone the combinations that exist in ecosystems, POPs and mercury are well understood to pose significant threats to terrestrial and aquatic life, disrupting ecosystems and even leading to extinction in some cases<sup>[7]</sup>. Monitoring provides invaluable insights into the health of critical habitats, enabling stakeholders to formulate effective measures to protect and preserve vital ecosystems, ensure humans limit their environmental footprint and the extent to which both chemicals contaminate food chains, bioaccumulating in prey. This reflects the concern that research should better integrate chemical pollution with other drivers of biodiversity loss, as well as assessment of human impacts on ecosystems, guiding more effective management strategies to mitigate biodiversity loss<sup>[8]</sup>. As such, the programme will contribute to Target 7 (b) of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, reducing the emissions of highly hazardous chemicals.

Lastly, climate change impacts are known to worsen chemical releases, volatility, and production, with implications for how POPs and mercury transport globally. Extreme weather conditions and events are linked to increased primary releases of intentionally used substances such as pesticides; higher temperatures affect the use of POPs containing firefighting foams in emergencies; and some GHG mitigation technologies also increase hazardous chemical production and/or releases, resulting in a trade-off between mitigating GHG emissions or hazardous chemicals<sup>[9]</sup>. Secondary releases of hazardous chemicals from environmental reservoirs such as soil and glaciers similarly increase due to climate change impacts, with increased concentrations of POPs already being observed. In comparison, projections suggest that mercury emissions to the atmosphere from permafrost regions are likely to grow as a result of climate change too. Under a high GHG emissions scenario, mercury emissions from permafrost alone could reach a peak of  $1.9 \pm 1.1$  Gg Hg year<sup>-1</sup> in 2200, which is similar to current global atmospheric emissions<sup>[10]</sup>. Both adaptation and mitigation efforts require monitoring to reflect changes in exposure and to advise effective measures on the environmentally sound storage and treatment of hazardous chemicals. The GCMP can generate this information, improving the linkages between climate change and hazardous chemicals, furthering an agenda that has traditionally been under researched.

The GCMP, therefore, while focusing POPs and mercury monitoring, provides scope to address broader, crosscutting challenges, embodied in existing treaties<sup>[11]</sup>.

### ***Global Coordination***

Programmatic cohesion is the responsibility of the Global Child Project, designed to capture, curate, and disseminate knowledge both from within and outside the programme<sup>[12]</sup>. The project aims to guide the

process of POPs and mercury monitoring in each region, conduct capacity building on chemical analysis, quality assurance and control, and facilitate collaboration and knowledge sharing, acting as the programme's public face. This allows for a comprehensive perspective on emissions and transboundary pollutants, enabling the identification of trends and gaps, while maintaining a degree of specificity depending on the reality in different regions.

In parallel, Regional Child Projects will be working among project countries with national laboratories and policy makers, experts, monitoring networks and vulnerable groups, to maximize data generation and coverage, allowing flexibility to adjust monitoring activities, depending on geographic strengths and expertise. Information flows will mirror that of a pendulum; initially, the Global Project will service Regional Child Projects to build capacity; then, as the programme becomes more established, the flow of information will shift, as Regional Child Projects feed into a global platform set up by the Global Child Project for distribution among the Stockholm Convention ROG/GCG, Minamata Convention expert groups, Regional Centers, National Governments and others, to promote the adoption of globally comparable methods and standards (see Figure 1 in previous section).

Communication will be led by a programme-wide strategy, defining the GCMP's voice and key messaging, how outreach will be conducted and what defines success. Given the initiative's target audience are mostly technical i.e. Conventions, national policy makers and scientists, tailoring the initiative to appeal to the general public will require different messaging. The communication strategy developed will guide Regional Child Projects in this effort. In addition, a stakeholder engagement strategy and branding/visibility guidelines will be created to ensure that a coordinated approach is taken when communicating to stakeholders and that each child project understands the GCMP's visual identity.

In generating knowledge via Component 2, supported by the activities within Component 1, Executing Agencies will use templates and guides on knowledge management provided by the Global Project to structure data collection. A comprehensive needs assessment will be conducted during the PPG to identify the knowledge gaps among national and regional stakeholders, to inform what knowledge products the global project will need to produce e.g., guidance on adoption best practices.

In addition, the global project will liaise closely with the Regional Convention Centers' communications focal points, to develop annual communication plans, to ensure that targeted stakeholder groups receive appropriate "need-to-know" products on key issues, tailored to meet context-specific needs. These resources will be available on a shared online repository – a website to support overall data management, dissemination and communication, providing information by chemical, alongside country-specific profiles, as well as resources oriented towards the general public, all of which will be updated regularly. In addition, the programme envisions that the knowledge products would be sensitive of gender, youth, and indigenous peoples and mainstream these perspectives in the reported data.

**Actions will be developed by the global child project PPG gender action plan, and may include:**

- Use of knowledge products focusing on male and female participants and beneficiaries, communication, and public education material developers for the diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products.
- Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (women not presented as victims but as agents of change)

- Promoting, facilitating, and monitoring participation of female researchers and scientists in the GMCP to support gender mainstreaming in Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) careers and workplaces.
- Examining context and content (use gender analysis; use convincing gender arguments based on reliable sources and qualitative and quantitative data including sex-disaggregated data).
- Referring to (inter-)national policy framework, policies, strategies, and plans.

To enhance linkages and collaboration, the programme will coordinate with existing initiatives, platforms and knowledge repositories including Convention Secretariats, Regional Centers and International Agencies like International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and World Health Organization (WHO) who work on similar issues. Peer-to-peer learning will be facilitated through distributing knowledge products, organizing events and a global coordination steering committee containing high level stakeholders with experience on policy coherence, chemical monitoring, and best practices on generating high-quality data (see below for more information). Coordination with the two convention scientific bodies for effectiveness evaluation will be one of the most important partnerships (see Fig 1 above).

The Global Child Project will engage stakeholders from academia, the private sector and CSOs, with the latter explored during the PPG. Public–private partnerships are essential to enhance infrastructure and capacity development for POPs and mercury management. The GCMP, therefore, will explore how private laboratories can be engaged in monitoring work, to identify what mechanisms exist for lab facility improvements, as well as how to engage private sector organizations in legislation.

At the regional level, Child Projects will engage in-country institutions through Regional Centers to share experiences. The GCMP will additionally engage with UNEP’s GEF Chemicals and Waste Communications Taskforce, collaborating with other programs within UNEP’s GEF Chemicals and Waste portfolio to exchange best practices for integration. This will be further explored via a stakeholder engagement plan during the PPG.

The programme’s governance structure (see Figure 3), through the Global Child Project Steering Committee (PSC) will convene and engage key stakeholders to ensure all participants pursue a harmonized approach on POPs and mercury monitoring, supporting both Conventions. The Global child PSC will provide guidance on both the Global and Regional Child Projects, with members including the Chair of each regional steering committee, representatives from MEA Conventions Secretariats, experts from BCRC/SCRC, WHO, IAEA and others as needed.

In doing so, through curating knowledge from each regional child project, leveraging UNEP’s and Convention Secretariats’ technical expertise and connecting with other relevant initiatives (e.g. IAEA and WHO), the programme will provide the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions with sufficient data evaluate their work effectively; and produce informed guidance for future programing. This information will be used beyond the GCMP and its lifecycle, informing future initiatives and the implementation of the Conventions.

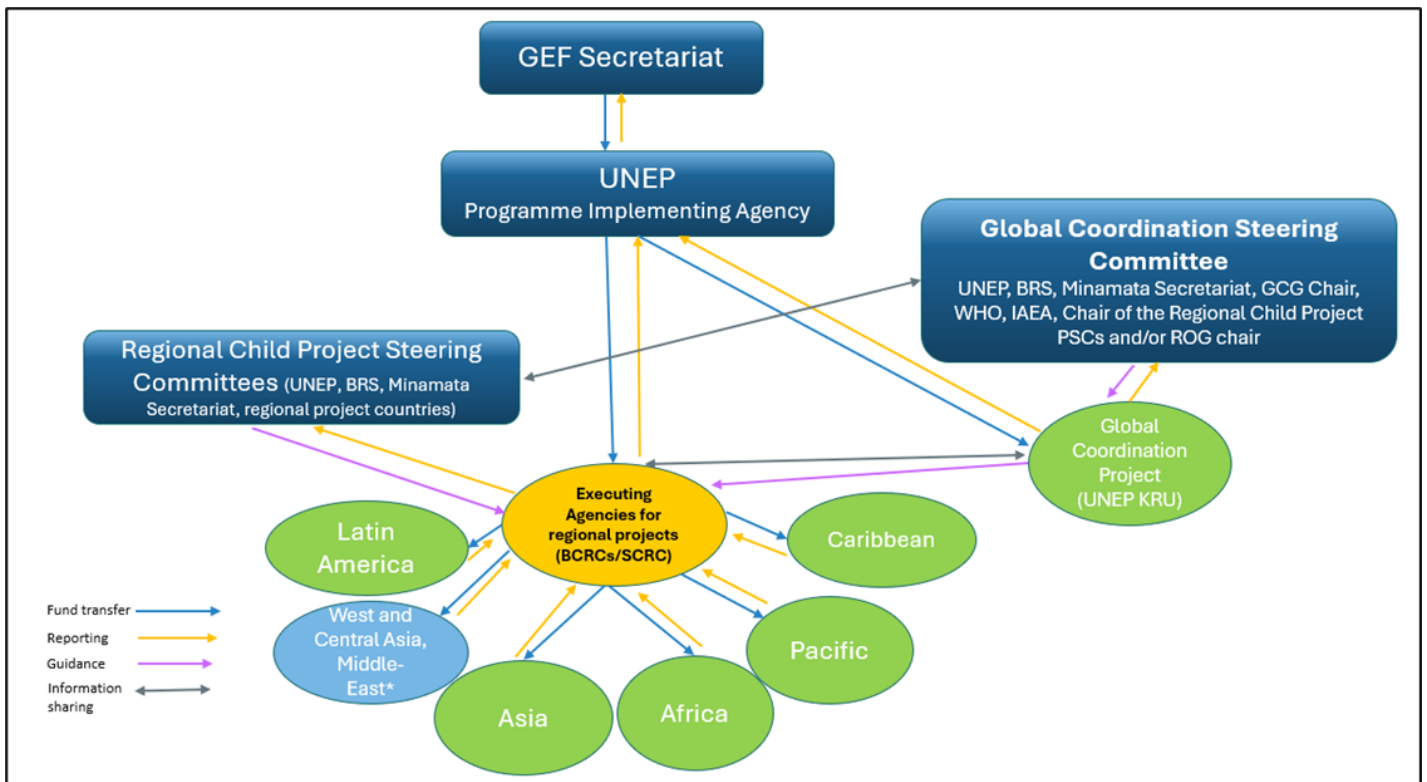


Figure 3: Governance Structure of the Programme<sup>[13]</sup>

[1] MTR and PIRs of 4 GMP projects

<https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/UNEP-CHB-GEFCW-Projects/Shared%20Documents/Active%20projects/GEF%20ID%20-%20GCMP/Submission/Portal%201st%20resubmission%20-%20April/GCMP%20PFD%20Clean%20-%2012.04.2024.docx> - [ftnref2](#)<sup>[2]</sup> UNEP 2021, Guidance on the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants. UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/42.

[3] UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/7

[4] <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiN2Q0YmQzYTIhMDhjYi00YmQyLWFiZDMtM2M5NjZlYTQ5MmUwUWliwidCI6IjBmOWUzNWRLTUONGYtNGY2MC1iZGNjLTViYTQxNmU2ZGM3MCIslmMiOjh9>

[5] <https://data.pops-gmp.org/2020/all/#/gmp3/spatial-distribution>

[6] [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF\\_R.08\\_29\\_Rev.01\\_GEF8\\_Programming\\_Directions.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_29_Rev.01_GEF8_Programming_Directions.pdf)

[7] <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.16689#:~:text=Chemical%20pollution%20can%20cause%20a,of%20communities%20and%20whole%20ecosyst> ems.

[8] <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-023-02117-6>

[9] Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Conventions (BRS), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (MC), May 2021 [https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate\\_Change\\_Interlinkages.pdf](https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate_Change_Interlinkages.pdf)

[10] Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Conventions (BRS), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (MC), May 2021 [https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate\\_Change\\_Interlinkages.pdf](https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate_Change_Interlinkages.pdf)

[11] Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Conventions (BRS), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (MC), May 2021 [https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate\\_Change\\_Interlinkages.pdf](https://mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-07/Climate_Change_Interlinkages.pdf)

[12] Global Chemicals Outlook. 2019. Available at: <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1900123.pdf#overlay-context=pre-session-unea-4>



[13] The current PFD includes child projects for various regions (Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Pacific). Future child projects will cover the rest of the regions.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

GCMP M&E systems will ensure alignment with GEF and UNEP's policies, requirements and best practices to assure accountability to project partners, beneficiaries and donors, and to allow for adaptive management, where necessary. This will be designed to track progress against both GEF's Global Environmental Benefits as well as a set of programmatic results indicators which will monitor steps toward achieving the GCMP's Objective.

Child Projects M&E will be overseen and coordinated through the Global Child Project. Minimum requirements for both the GEF and UNEP include an annual Project Information Report (PIR), co-financing reports, a midterm review and terminal evaluation. An integrated programme evaluation is also required, as per GEF Policy on Monitoring (ME/PL/03) at the end of the implementation period covering all Child Projects, delivered by the Lead Agency. Child Projects are also required to hold annual Project Steering Committee meetings, including an inception and closing meeting at the project's beginning and end. The programme is directly contributing to UNEP's 2022-25 MTS (Medium Term Strategy) and the Chemicals and Pollution Action sub-programme. Further to this, the programme will directly contribute to the Pollution and Health Programme Coordination Project (PCP) as it will focus on building local and regional capacity for monitoring of POPs and mercury, accurate interpretation of data and source identification for informed decision making.

In addition to these requirements, the Lead Agency and Global Child Project Executing Agency will establish more frequent quarterly progress reports, allowing for regular updates to all programme partners and stakeholders, accounting for changing conditions that emerge. The joint planning, monitoring and evaluation cycle will use existing plans and reports produced by the Child Projects wherever possible to minimize additional reporting burdens. The Global Child Project will also coordinate operational planning and cost efficiency across regional child projects, including, for example, sharing annual workplans which offer opportunities for shared events, procurements or technical support, split between Child Projects. The Global Child will also hold regular multi-stakeholder coordination and knowledge management sessions with Regional Child Projects and relevant stakeholders to foster the exchange of good practices, lessons and nurture sustainable and practical partnerships.

M&E will establish a common approach to quantifying and reporting on Core Indicators for the Global Environmental Benefits. During PPG a detailed methodology will be adopted by all Child Projects, with common tools, sources and factors being used to estimate and then report on the core indicators throughout programme implementation.

During the PPG, programmatic indicators will be developed at outcome level for all three components to ensure that the programme can be evaluated against its objective. The indicators will consider criteria for transformational change such as i) the degree of uptake of mechanisms for evidence-based policy making by participating countries, ii) the level of change in the analytical capacity of countries, iii) the level of enhancement in policy development and enforcement and activation of public incentives as a result to improved knowledge dissemination. They aim to represent the systemic changes that the programme will

trigger and demonstrate the programmatic value beyond the results that are achieved by each child project individually. These indicators are envisioned to allow the child projects to monitor ‘how’ they are progressing toward the programme’s objectives, providing insights to ensure best practices are identified, replicated, and scaled. Key issues around attribution, linkages to the individual Child Projects’ regional specificities and the existence of relevant and sufficient baseline information all need to be addressed before the final indicators can be adopted and used to monitor and report on progress.

## Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

UNEP will be implementing global coordination as well as regional child projects. The project is divided into two main parts, regional monitoring child projects and global coordination. While the regional child projects would be executed by Basel and Stockholm Regional Centers in respective regions, the need for synergies with respect to monitoring and reporting mechanisms, capacity building, knowledge management and communication requires enormous efforts and technical expertise.

The programme is directly contributing to UNEP’s 2022-25 MTS and the Chemicals and Pollution Action sub-programme. Further to this, the programme will directly contribute to the Pollution and Health Programme Coordination Project (PCP) as it will focus on building local and regional capacity for monitoring of POPs and mercury, accurate interpretation of data and source identification for informed decision making.

UNEP’s comparative advantage as a partner in previous Global Monitoring Plan projects, its experience implementing National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention, including NIP update projects, as well as Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and National Action Plans (NAPs) under the Minamata Convention, is instrumental to the GCMP’s connecting with current efforts. Linkages with existing entities and UNEP-GEF funded programmes which address POPs and mercury—though not all at the same time—FARM, ISLANDS, the “Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains” Integrated Programme and planetGOLD, will amplify the reach and impact of the programme across all regions.

The GCMP will also coordinate with initiatives and programmes being run by other bilateral and multilateral donors on monitoring and capacity building exercises (e.g. EU, AMAP, EMEP, LAPAN, UNEP Special Programme), by Convention Secretariats, Stockholm Convention’s ROG/GCG, Effectiveness Evaluation Committee, and research institutions (universities, technical centres in countries), to name a few. **Further, the programme will also explore coordination with monitoring networks of Montreal Protocol, as applicable.**

Global coordination of the Programme will facilitate knowledge and data flow mainly from two perspectives: 1) knowledge sharing and capacity building among project countries and broader researchers and data generators to promote the adoption of globally comparable methods and standards; and 2) contributing high quality data via the ROG/GCG and expert groups to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (see Figure 1). Coordination will be done at regional level and to strengthen collaborations with relevant stakeholders and initiatives.

## Table On Core Indicators

### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments



	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	25,000			
<b>Male</b>	25,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project is mainly focusing on the monitoring of POPs and mercury to support the implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. Therefore, the project does not foresee any reduction on POPs or mercury use/disposal of POPs or POPs/mercury containing material.

The project is scientific in nature and therefore focuses on generating knowledge and information for effective decision making and supporting the Stockholm Convention Conferences of Parties decision SC-4/31, SC-10/16 and Minamata Convention Conferences of Parties decision MC-2/10, MC-4/11 and all associated decisions from previous Conferences of Parties meetings. Nevertheless, the project activities will benefit stakeholders from countries with respect to enhanced capacity to monitor POPs and mercury to support effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

This includes government officials from ministries, departments, laboratories from countries and regions, experts across the world, local sample collection staff including researchers and industries, wherever feasible. Moreover, the general public is the indirect beneficiary of the project since for most of the countries national data will be generated in a systematic and comparable way that will characterize their exposure to POPs and mercury. The ambient air data will provide information as to the “import” of POPs from neighboring regions and the human data will provide information as to the present exposure at the top of the food chain.

More generally, data generated through the project will allow a more accurate knowledge of human exposure and environmental concentration of POPs and mercury at the national, regional, and global levels, therefore enabling an assessment of the effectiveness of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Implications for sample collection, analysis and interpretation of POPs/mercury data due to climate impacts. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: 2 This is low risk as the project will follow standard operating procedures for collection, analysis and interpretation of data. The experience from previous GMP projects will be utilized for effective scientific activities. Measures to tackle impacts of extreme climate events on project work will be put in place.

Environmental and Social	Low	Potential ethical concerns in relation to sample collection, particularly breast milk, creating a delay in the project. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: 2 The collection of human milk samples will be conducted based on ethical clearance as required by WHO, and after the signature of the statement of interest by both, health, and environment sector.
Political and Governance	Low	Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: 1, 3 Information on the project will be widely distributed to (multi-party) stakeholders. This is also in line with the project's Component 1 which among all, is focused on securing the conditions for the sustainable global monitoring of chemicals, as well as elements of Component 3 related to strengthened stakeholder engagement.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Changes in national priorities lead to a lack of support for the project implementation. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All It is not expected that the national priorities in participating countries will substantially change in the timeframe of the project implementation. Also, the project does not require a high level of resources from participating countries, hence it's unlikely that changes in national priorities would impact the project.
Technological	Low	Countries have limited or no access to POPs and mercury analyses. Particularly with the addition of complex new chemicals as POPs, the technological challenges with respect to analysis are foreseen. Impact: M; Likelihood: L; component: 2 The global coordination will help identifying expert laboratories across the regions to support the analyses. Capacity built during previous phase of GMP will help.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Countries unwilling to assist in monitoring citing the economic impact of POPs contamination. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All Countries are expected to support fully as they will benefit from the capacity building and information sharing related activities under the project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Need to balance diverse needs and expectations to produce high quality and comparable data with the focus on regional laboratory capacities. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All Extensive consultations with stakeholders through regionally situated executing agencies and expert agencies will be undertaken. The experience from the previous phase of GMP will be helpful as the databank of laboratories is available and will be updated from time to time. Inter-laboratory assessment will provide necessary information on the technical capacities of laboratories in various regions.

Fiduciary	Low	Executing agencies are unable to meet UNEP fiduciary requirements for large procurements or are unable to meet reporting standards. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All Large procurements are not currently foreseen as part of this project. The proposed Executing Agencies are Basel and Stockholm Regional Centres endorsed by the Conventions and will be able follow the UN rules to rule out any issue with the procurement related standards. In any case, the EA will be requested to submit the procurement plans annually to the IA for review and approval.
Stakeholder	Low	Stakeholders are not adequately engaged in project design and implementation resulting incorrect assumptions and poor coordination. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All There are specific key stakeholders in the project and their involvement will be critical at every stage. Extensive consultation will take place during the PPG phase.
Other	Low	Restricted travel due to COVID-19. Impact: L; Likelihood: L; Link components: All Lockdowns and restricted travel measures have continued since the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Meetings, workshops, and consultations during the PPG and project implementation phases will be held virtually as much as possible. Decreased local support due to shifted priorities due to crisis (e.g., COVID-19, economic and climate). Impact: M; Likelihood: L; Link components: All It is expected that countries' political priorities may shift to recovery from the pandemic, and as governments increasingly address climate change impacts. To ensure continued support, activities will be validated with the national and regional stakeholders, and the project will focus on communication that underlines the long-term benefits and business opportunities resulting from of its proposed activities. Nonetheless, the impacts of climate change will be considered in the development and implementation of programme.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	This programme is designed to support the effectiveness evaluation processes of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions; therefore, the parties have indicated their keen interest in supporting it. Further, decisions and mandates of the Conferences of Parties requested necessary support to carry out monitoring activities as a part of effectiveness evaluation, particularly in the case of Stockholm Convention.

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.  
(approximately 2-3 pages)

The GCMP directly responds to the requirements outlined in the GEF 8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Programming Directions and Strategy, as well as both Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

The GEF serves as the financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention and Minamata Conventions, which provide guidance on programming priorities based on findings of their reviews on convention implementation needs. The GCMP is an integrated initiative that supports activities under Objective 1 of the GEF 8 Chemicals and Waste Programming Strategy<sup>[1]</sup>: “Creation, strengthening and supporting the enabling environment and policy coherence to transform the manufacture, use and sound management of chemicals and to eliminate waste and chemical pollution” is accounted for by monitoring activities which support the implementation of both Conventions, increasing access to high-quality, comparable data on the chemicals associated with these conventions.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report notes that several countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region reported in their NIPs the presence of POPs in media other than the core media. Antigua and Barbuda reported sampling information relevant to soil and sediment; Mexico reported POPs monitoring in human adipose tissue; Brazil reported several studies on POPs in human tissues; Colombia reported POPs monitoring in costal water; Barbados reported in its NIP, the routine monitoring of groundwater; several other countries reported studies in different biotic samples like eggs, fish, bivalves and foodstuffs, among others. None of them, however, reported trends over time. Evidence of concentrations of POPs in several species of non-migratory endemic wildlife (birds, marine mammals, mussels, and others) as well as soils and mosses are found in scientific literature. Monitoring in other media was also mentioned in the NIPs. Only Colombia reported the existence of a formal monitoring program of POPs in costal water and sediment.

It further elaborates the need to sustain and expand the existing monitoring networks, which should begin with national efforts to promote regionally managed monitoring programmes. The region needs to create sound scientific monitoring programmes using local resources, as all the existing programmes are supported mainly by external funding which limits their long-term support and sustainability. Building capacities and stimulating synergies in areas such as the design and implementation of monitoring programmes, training of experts in the POPs analysis, especially the newly listed POPs, together with aid for improving laboratory facilities as well as modelling, data management, analysis and interpretation would help establishing sustainable monitoring programmes in the region.

The GCMP would enable to address several of the priority gaps outlined in the effectiveness evaluation decision at the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention<sup>[2]</sup> including: legislation and technical capacity in developing countries, as well as improving access to knowledge, science and technology<sup>[3]</sup>. The Programme will particularly support the Global Monitoring Plan on POPs, further support the effectiveness evaluation (SC-11/18) of the convention and the recommendations of Global Coordination Group (GCG) and effectiveness evaluation committee set up by the Conferences of Parties, including the recommendations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report.

The Programme addresses the lack of an inclusive and up-to-date platform to enable accessibility of usage of globally available data, information and knowledge has been the bottle neck for effective use of science in informed decision making in the past years. The Programme aims to catalyze the existing monitoring initiatives and network of laboratories through the support of global coordination with the help of regional child projects.

The programme also responds to the policy guidance of the Stockholm Convention related to the more involved engagement of regional centers of the Convention in programming, as the regional child projects intend to have the regional centers in an executing role<sup>[4]</sup>. Furthermore, the design of this programme not only envisions more consistent POPs and mercury monitoring, but also facilitates cooperation among the chemicals and waste Conventions, as per the guidance of the GEF 8 strategy.

The participating countries of all regional child projects are Parties to at least one of the two Conventions i.e. Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The need for continuous monitoring of POPs and mercury have been highlighted as

priorities in Convention-relevant national strategic documents/national assessments, such as the National Implementation Plans and the Minamata Initial Assessments.

Support from the GEF will, therefore, establish sustainable long-term strategies for monitoring of POPs and mercury, thereby benefiting the Conventions. Furthermore, it will facilitate cooperation among chemicals and waste Conventions, aligning with relevant UNSDF and related frameworks and priorities where relevant.

The child projects were selected/identified based on previous UNEP GEF-GMP projects and recommendations from the GMP report. The 3<sup>rd</sup> GMP report suggested that in future evaluations, all the regions should continue monitoring and reporting POPs levels in those core media, and at the same sampling sites to the extent possible, as the most appropriate and cost-effective option. Accordingly, 42 countries of the recent regional GEF POPs monitoring projects (GEF 4886, 4894, 4881, 6978) will continue participating in the new programme. Other countries are also added to address the COP decision, for which one of the selection criteria used is the recommendation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Monitoring Report which concluded that limited spatial coverage in certain sub-regions, remain important areas of work, particularly as the analytical scope of the GMP continues to increase by addition of new POPs. Regions and countries with significant data blanks or regional representatives are prioritized, like for example Nepal, which has no data recorded in the Data Warehouse to date and has representative mountain areas to indicate background levels of POPs pollution. In the present proposal, Latin America and the Caribbean regions are covered in separate child projects as the number of Caribbean countries is increased to fill regional gaps observed in POPs monitoring networks.

To reconfirm the child project countries was carried out as per following, and UNEP will confirm the countries during the PPG phase for various regional activities:

- Expression of interest was sought from the countries through UNEP's regional office;
- All countries from the existing/past Global Monitoring Plan projects are included to ensure continuity;
- Coordination with countries/regions at various events including Conferences of Parties/side events;
- All the countries are party to at least one Convention.

In addition, GCMP is directly contributing to UNEP's 2022-2025 MTS and the Chemicals and Pollution Action sub-programme (3A). More specifically, it will contribute to direct outcomes 3.5 (institutional capacity), 3.10 (UN collective action), and 3.13 (sound science, statistics, information, and knowledge) with the support of programme interventions<sup>[5]</sup>. The programme will directly contribute to the Component 3 of the Pollution and Health Programme Coordination Project of UNEP as it will focus on building regional capacity for monitoring of POPs and mercury, accurate interpretation of data and source identification for informed decision making at national and global level<sup>[6]</sup>.

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[1] [GEF R.08 29 Rev.01 GEF8 Programming Directions.pdf \(thegef.org\)](#) – Paragraph 627

[2] SC-8/18: Effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention

[3] [GEF R.08 29 Rev.01 GEF8 Programming Directions.pdf \(thegef.org\)](#) – Paragraph 612

[4] [GEF R.08 29 Rev.01 GEF8 Programming Directions.pdf \(thegef.org\)](#) – Paragraph 620

[5] The United Nations Environment Programme strategy for tackling climate change, biodiversity and nature loss, and pollution and waste from 2022—2025.

[6] UNEP Programme Coordination Project on Pollution and Health

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

#### Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations :

Private Sector :

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

In developing the programme, the GCMP Team engaged the following for comment, suggestions and to leverage their expertise. UNEP coordinated country consultations via email with both GEF and MEA Convention Focal Points to confirm country interest. Country coordination was similarly carried out through email. See the table below:

Name	Organization/Country	Meeting	Date of consultation
Alejandra Torre Gabriela Medina	LATU, Uruguay	Stakeholder consultation and brainstorming meetings for the planning and development of new Global Monitoring Programme on Chemicals	4 <sup>th</sup> May 2023
Marianne Bailey Isaku Toda	Minamata Convention Secretariat		
Linroy Christian	Antigua and Barbuda		
Christopher Kanema	Zambia		
Anton Purnomo	Indonesia		
Poualaga Vavau	Tuvalu		
Afele Faiilagi	Samoa		

Luc, Ingenbleek	World Health Organization		
Agustin Harte	BRS Conventions Secretariat		
Anil Sookdeo	GEF Secretariat		
Evelyn Swain			
Ms. Florence DESCROIX-COMANDUCCI, Philipe Bersuder	IAEA, Monaco	Meeting at IAEA marine environment laboratories, Monaco	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2023
Alexandra Steffen	Environment and Climate Change, Canada	Virtual meeting on mercury monitoring	10 March 2023
Tracey Inkpen			8 January 2024
Katerina Sebkova	RECETOX	Bilateral meeting during the sidelines of Conferences of Parties to the Stockholm Convention	8 May 2023
Asia Pacific countries		Final meeting of 6978 and 4894 UNEP/GEF GMP2 Pacific and Asia projects in Bangkok, Thailand	4-5 April 2023
GRULAC countries		Final meeting of 4881 UNEP/GEF GMP2 GRULAC project in Mexico city, Mexico	8-9 June 2023
African countries		Final meeting of 4886 GGMP2 Africa project in Casablanca, Morocco	28-30 November 2023
BRS, GEF Secretariat		Consultation meeting to discuss the framework of programme	31 October 2023

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

#### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Yes

#### Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,400,000.00	396,000.00	4,796,000.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	1,100,000.00	99,000.00	1,199,000.00
UNEP	GET	Africa	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNEP	GET	Africa	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,200,000.00	288,000.00	3,488,000.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	800,000.00	72,000.00	872,000.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,400,000.00	216,000.00	2,616,000.00



UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	600,000.00	54,000.00	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,600,000.00	144,000.00	1,744,000.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	400,000.00	36,000.00	436,000.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,200,000.00	288,000.00	3,488,000.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	800,000.00	72,000.00	872,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>2,115,000.00</b>	<b>25,615,000.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
UNEP	GET	Africa	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
UNEP	GET	Africa	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	80,000.00	7,200.00	87,200.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	20,000.00	1,800.00	21,800.00

UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	80,000.00	7,200.00	87,200.00
UNEP	GET	Asia/Pacific	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	20,000.00	1,800.00	21,800.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
UNEP	GET	Latin America and Caribbean	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>72,000.00</b>	<b>872,000.00</b>

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CW-1	GET	5,500,000.00	17,140,000.00
CW-1	GET	5,000,000.00	12,185,000.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	9,770,000.00
CW-1	GET	3,000,000.00	7,750,000.00
CW-1	GET	2,000,000.00	3,680,000.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	14,950,500.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>23,500,000.00</b>	<b>65,475,500.00</b>

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
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GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Donor Agency	BRS Conventions Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	590,000.00
Donor Agency	IAEA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,050,000.00
Donor Agency	WHO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Donor Agency	BCRC-SCRC-China	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225,000.00
Donor Agency	Minamata Convention Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Others	CVUA Freiburg	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,400,000.00
Others	NIES or JESC (Japan)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	775,000.00
Others	Recetox/Stockholm Convention Regional Center, Czech Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,750,000.00
Others	Expert laboratories	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	DR Congo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Egypt	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ethiopia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ghana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Kenya	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mali	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Morocco	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Mauritius	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	920,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	920,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Senegal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	425,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Togo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	850,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tunisia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Uganda	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	920,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zambia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Cambodia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,050,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Lao PDR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	850,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mongolia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	970,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Philippines	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Thailand	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Vietnam	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,750,000.00
Others	BCRC-SCRC-China	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Antigua and Barbuda	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Brazil	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bahamas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Barbados	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Belize	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Dominica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Grenada	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Guyana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Jamaica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	775,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Jamaica	Other	Recurrent expenditures	850,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	775,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	BCRC-SCRC-Caribbean	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Suriname	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Fiji	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Kiribati	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Marshall Islands	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Palau	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	170,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Niue	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Samoa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Solomon Islands	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tuvalu	In-kind	Investment mobilized	330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Vanuatu	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	620,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Argentina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,725,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Brazil	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Brazil	Other	Recurrent expenditures	175,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	625,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mexico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mexico	Other	Recurrent expenditures	175,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Peru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Uruguay	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Uruguay	Other	Recurrent expenditures	450,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Colombia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,650,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Colombia	Other	Recurrent expenditures	950,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	725,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ecuador	Other	Recurrent expenditures	425,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Others	BCRC-SCRC-Uruguay	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>65,475,500.00</b>

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNEP GEF Coordinator	3/19/2024	Victoria Luque Panadero	020-762 4544	victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator	UNEP GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit - Programme Task Manager	3/19/2024	Jitendra Sharma	+41-22-9172188	jitendra.sharma@un.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

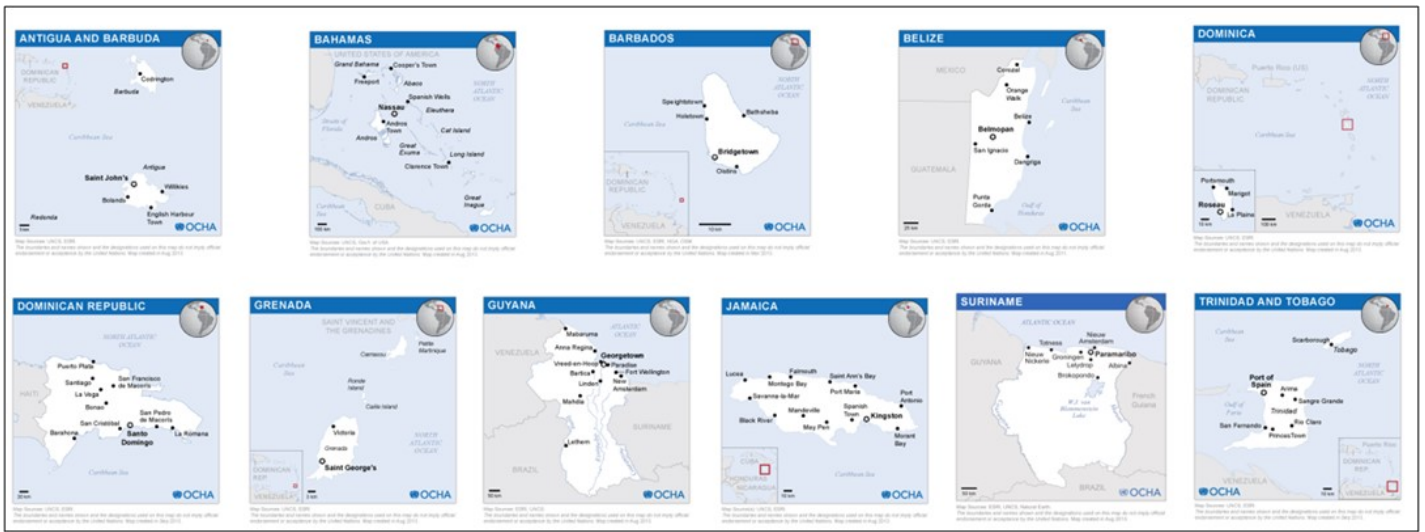
Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

## ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

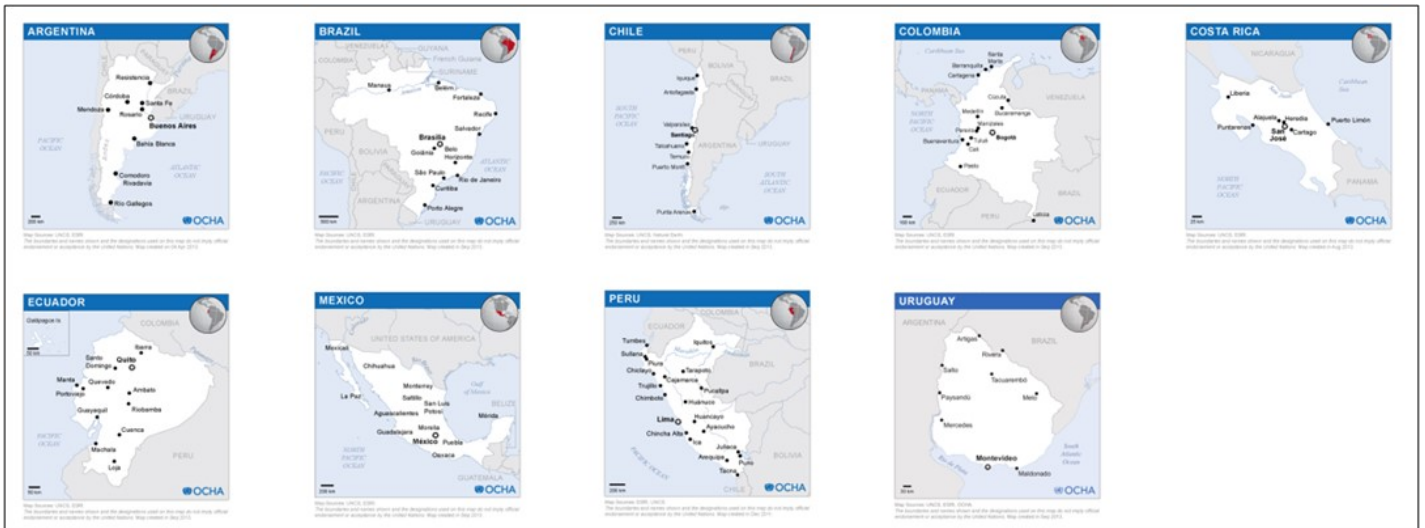
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

### Caribbean Child Project

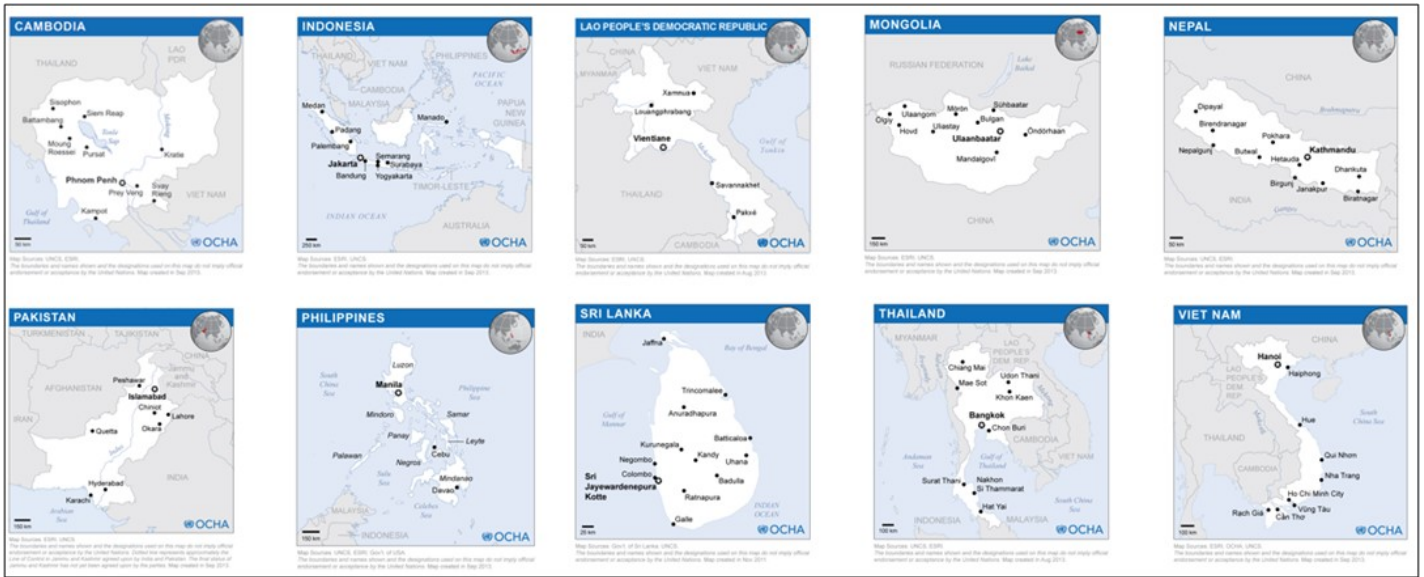




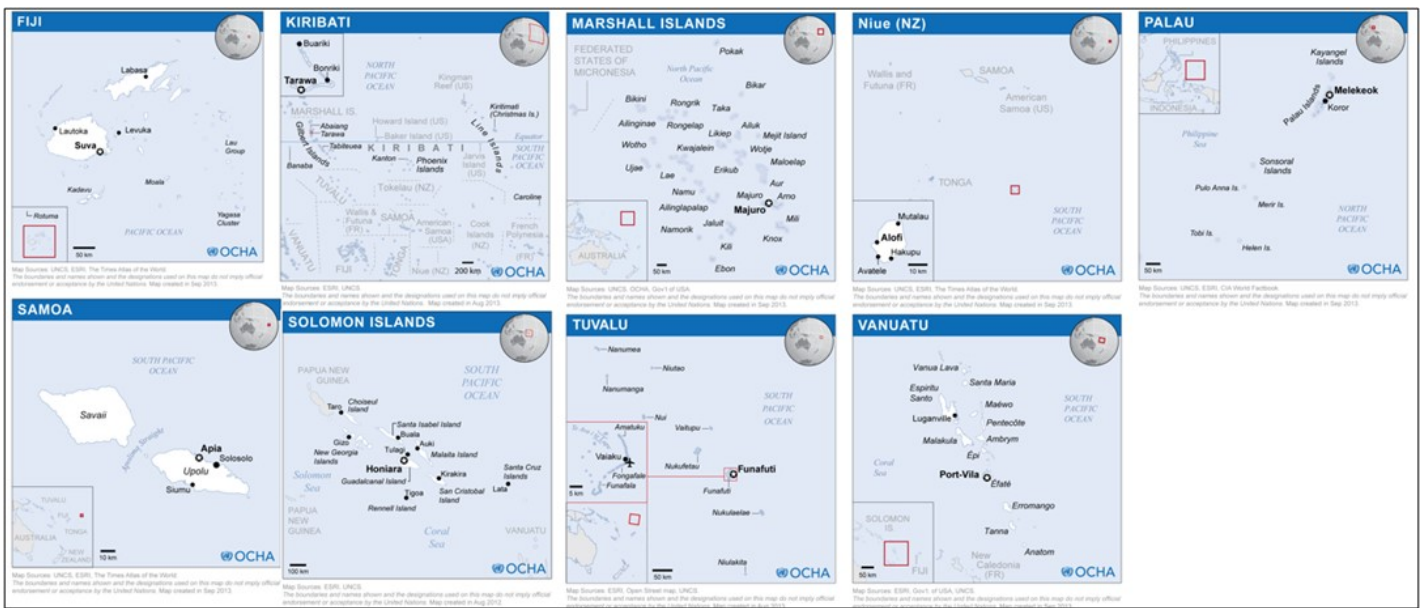
## Latin America Child Project



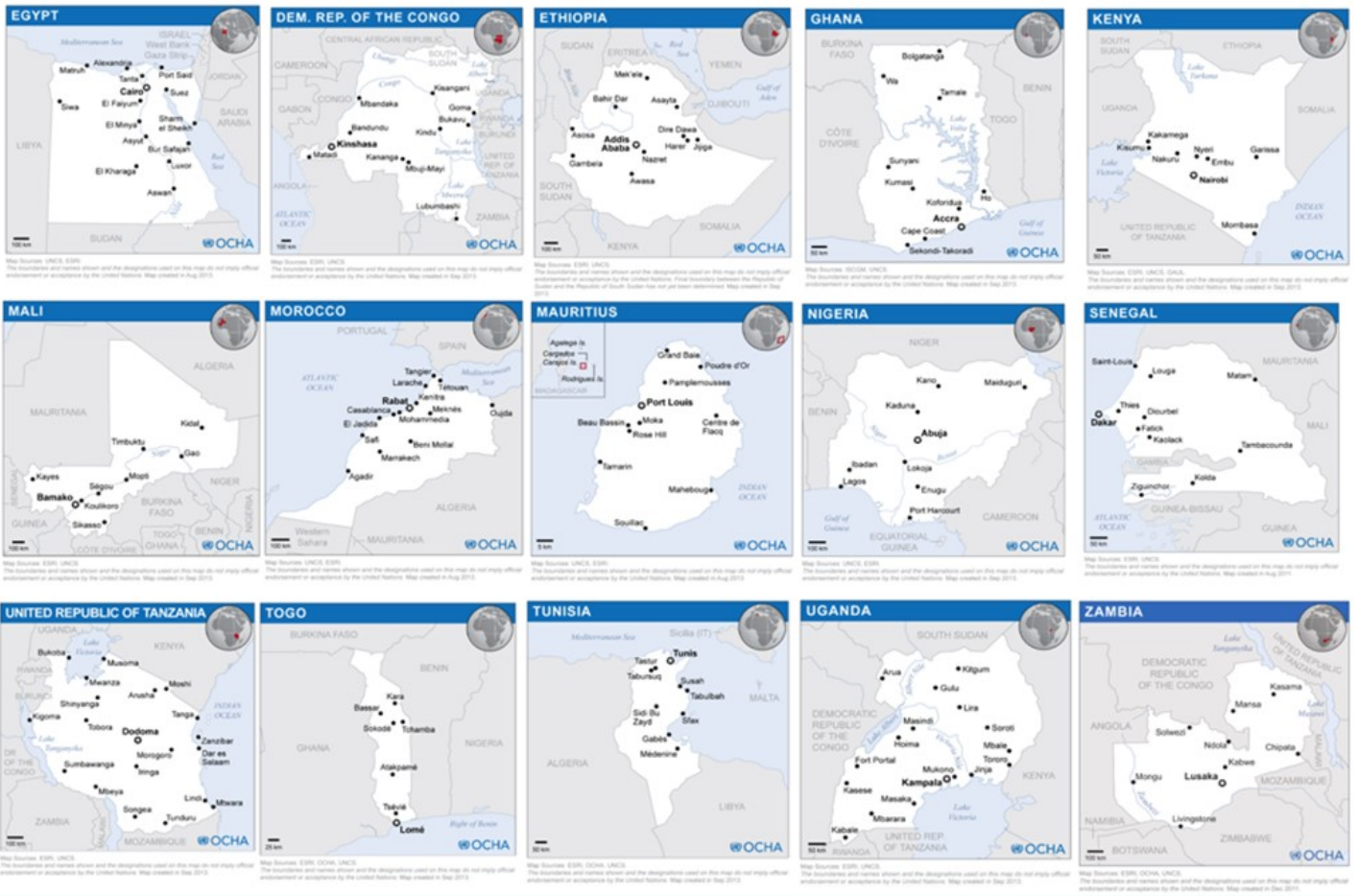
## Asia Child Project



## Pacific Child Project



## Africa Child Project



**ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING**

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Annex D - SRIF signed

**ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS**

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

**ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET**

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
Stakeholders			
	Private Sector		
		Large corporations	
	Beneficiaries		
	Civil Society		
		Academia	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Participation and leadership	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Chemicals and Waste		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	

		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	

## ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

Compiled Child Projects - GCMP

### Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees(\$)	Total(\$)
	<b>FSPs</b>				
Global	Global coordination of the Chemicals Monitoring Programme to support implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions	UNEP	5,500,000.00	495,000.00	5,995,000.00
	<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		5,500,000.00	495,000.00	5,995,000.00
	<b>MSPs</b>				
Regional	Monitoring of POPs and mercury under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in the Africa Region	UNEP	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Regional	Monitoring of POPs and mercury under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in the Asia Region	UNEP	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
Regional	Monitoring of POPs and mercury under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in the Caribbean Region	UNEP	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00
Regional	Monitoring of POPs and mercury under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in the Pacific Region	UNEP	2,000,000.00	180,000.00	2,180,000.00
Regional	Monitoring of POPs and mercury under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in the Latin American Region	UNEP	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00

	<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		18,000,000.00	1,620,000.00	19,620,000.00
	<b>Grant Total (\$)</b>		23,500,000.00	2,115,000.00	25,615,000.00