

Overview of the outputs and outcomes of the UNEP/GEF POPs GMP project

GEF and UNEP Presentations – Day 1



Final meeting of the UNEP/GEF POPs GMP projects
in the Africa region

Casablanca, Morocco 28-30 November 2023

Final Project Meeting: 4886 GMP Africa



Eloise Touni
UN Environment Programme

Date: November 28-30, 2023

Expected Outcomes of final meeting



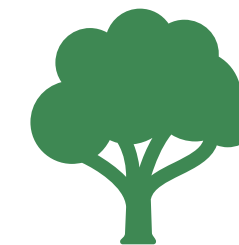
**Endorsement of
project reports and
deliverables;**



**Commitment of co-
finance reporting**

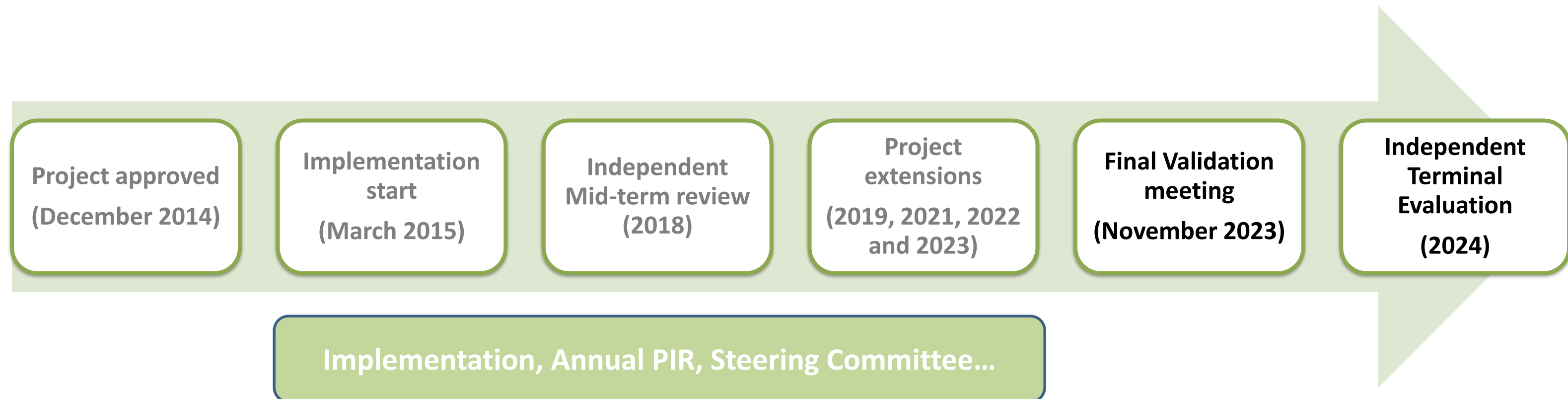


**Confirmed support
during the terminal
evaluations of the
project**



**Recommendations on
ensuring sustainability
of the project**

Processes and Milestones



Annual Evaluations:

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Progress toward achievement of Outcome	S	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S
Progress toward achievement of Outputs	MS	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S

Financial Progress

- Total Budget: \$4,208,000
- Total Expenditure: \$3,540,877

- Expected co-finance: \$ 10,190,200
- Reported co-finance: \$7,676,733

Key mid-term recommendations

- To Countries
 - ✓ Ensure timely reporting
 - ✓ Help the national laboratory in terms of equipment, consumables, operation to enable them to make good quality analysis within the given deadlines
 - ✓ Hold a workshop to present and share the results of analyses and monitoring with key stakeholders before the closure of the project
 - ✓ Disseminate the results obtained with the POP monitoring

Key mid-term recommendations

- To Executing Agency (UNEP KRU)
 - ✓ Help countries that have difficulties in sending biotic samples in Europe to find appropriate solutions.
 - ✓ For countries still struggling with breastmilk intake, for lack of agreement from the National Ethics Committee, a joint letter from WHO and UN Environment could possibly help unblock the situation
 - ✓ Expert labs must make arrangements for training in the official language of the country
 - ✓ Expert laboratories should further assist national laboratories in exploiting and integrating the results of inter-laboratory assessment to improve their practices and methods of analysis in order to generate quality data in international standards.
 - ✓ The disbursement of funds must be strictly related to the presentation of narrative and financial reports as mentioned in the SSFA.
 - ✓ Facilitate tracking, management of reports - In relation with the expert labs, set up a system for monitoring the impact of the training provided to countries

Key mid-term recommendations

- For future project
 - ✓ For greater efficiency, it is important to have a good functional regional coordination structure based in Africa. The Basel and Stockholm Convention Centres in Africa could play such role.
 - ✓ Undertake an independent and complete evaluation of the capacities of laboratories before entrusting them with the missions of analysis and monitoring of the POPs.
 - ✓ The expert labs should help the national lab with equipment for the pre-treatment of samples to facilitate their transport and lessen customs problems.
 - ✓ It should not be the aim of each laboratory to analyse all POPs. Prioritize based on the capacity and expertise.
 - ✓ Strengthen and facilitate information exchange and communication.

Terminal Review

- Led by Implementing Agency: coordinated between all the GMP projects
- Closure of projects:
 - GMP LAC – June 2023
 - GMP Africa & Asia – Dec 2023
 - GMP Pacific - 2024
- Independent reviewers
 - Desk review
 - Interviews and consultations
 - Based on UNEP and GEF evaluation norms

Next phase of GMP

- **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
- Building on lessons learnt from the previous phase, multiple consultations with experts, Convention Secretariats, GEF Secretariats and several countries
- Next Steps: Submission in the form of a Programme Framework Document (PFD)
 - Part 1: Global coordination; child projects in Africa, Asia, Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean
 - Part 2: Child project in Central and Western Asia, Eastern Europe, etc.

Indicative budget	USD ~2-4 million per region (child project) and 5-6 mil for overall global coordination
Anticipated Co-financing	SD 55-60 million
Expected GEB	More than 50,000 people directly benefitted
IA	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
EA	Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centres (for regional projects); UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit (global knowledge management and quality assessment) or similar organizations.....
Timeline	60 months, 2025–2029

Support needed!



- ✓ Confirmation of interest to continue working on new phase of project
- ✓ Provide endorsement letter within the deadline (sometime before March)
- ✓ Actively participate in the development of project after the PFD is approved
- ✓ Indicate and confirm co-financing to demonstrate country ownership of the project
- ✓ Support in identification of appropriate local partners, when needed
- ✓ Work with us to take it forward 😊



Thank You

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Contact Us

For any questions or clarifications

-
- Opening remarks
 - Host country
 - Kei
 - Eloise

Overview of the UNEP/GEF POPs GMP2 Africa project

Final Meeting of the UNEP/GEF project "Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in Africa Region"

Haosong Jiao, Associate Programme Management Officer
Chemicals and Health Branch, Industry and Economy Division

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UNEP's support to Stockholm Convention Global Monitoring Plan

2000

- UNEP/WHO human milk survey.

2004

- Capacity building scoping study.

2009-2012

- UNEP/GEF POPs GMP I project.
- 31 Countries in Africa, GRULAC and Pacific Islands.

2009

- Interlaboratory assessments.

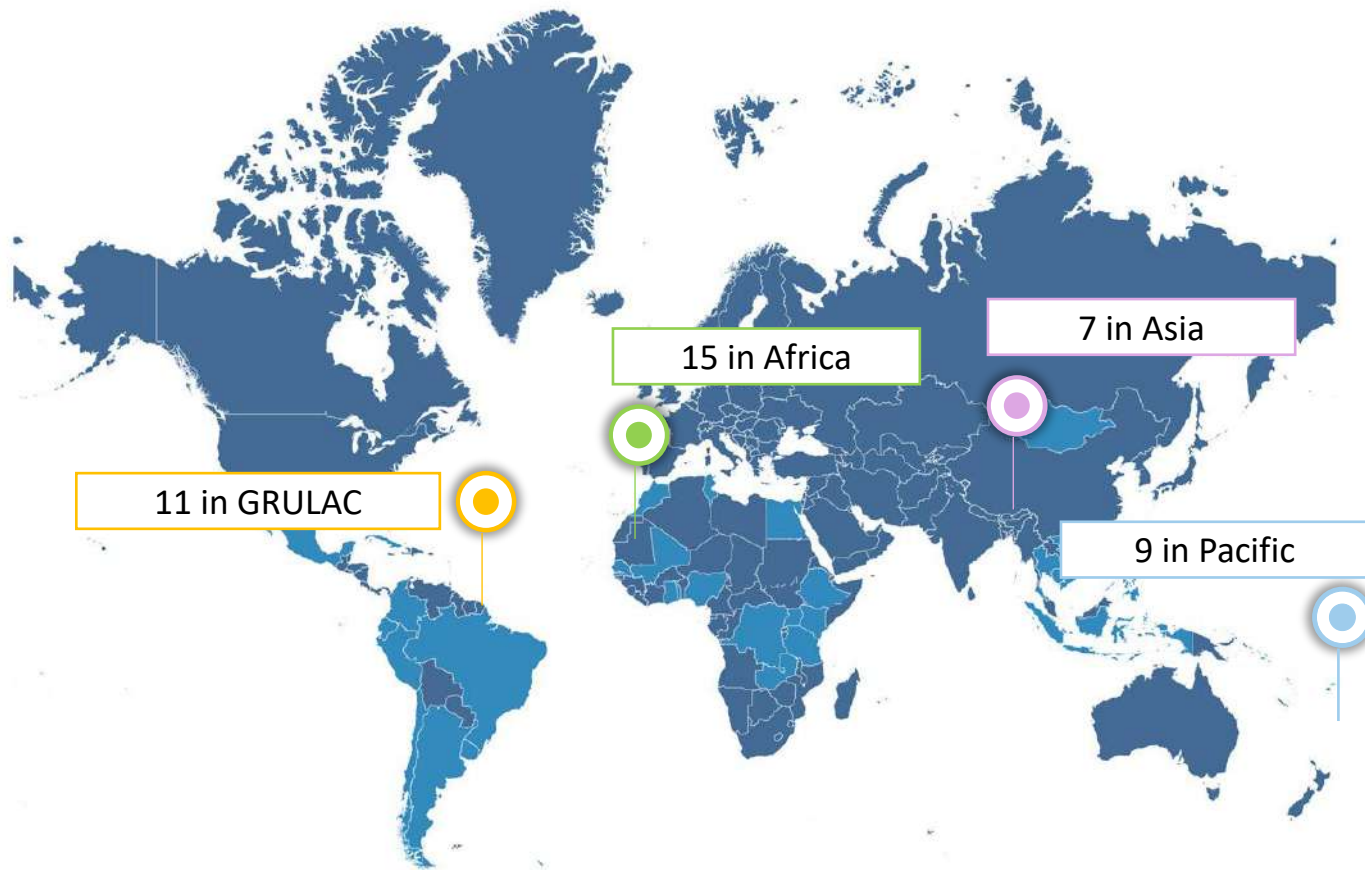
2013-2015

- Pilot test of guidance and protocols to analyze newly listed POPs.

2016-2023

- UNEP/GEF POPs GMP II project.

UNEP/GEF POPs GMP2 Project 2016-2023



Objective

To strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs

Scope

42 countries the Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands and Latin America and the Caribbean Regions.

Budget

14 millions USD GEF support

Co-finance

43 million USD co-finance from project countries and partner institutes.

UNEP/GFE GMP2 Project Main Outputs

30 POPs analyzed in over **900** samples of air, water, human milk and matrices of national interest in 42 countries.

Over **20** years of human milk data covering 82 countries globally.

Over **50,000** data points generated.

Training in **27** national laboratories.

289 laboratories registered in the interlaboratory assessments with **228** reported data.

256 POPs laboratories included in the POPs/Mercury/Lead laboratory databank

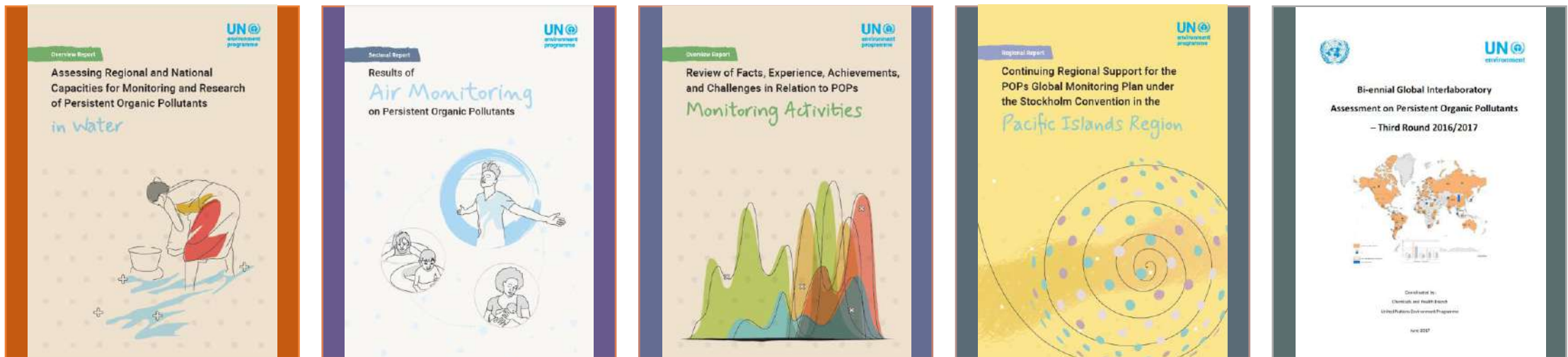


Knowledge sharing: Workshops and events

- ❖ Data generated were shared with project countries and the GMP Data Warehouse for the preparation of regional and global monitoring reports. A dashboard was developed to share the results with broader stakeholders.
- ❖ Expert/stakeholder consultations in 2018, 2019 and 2022.
- ❖ Regional virtual meeting on analytical results of air and water, October 2021.
- ❖ Regional virtual meeting on analytical results of human milk and national samples and preparation of project final reports, November 2021.
- ❖ Final result workshop for the third round interlaboratory assessment, Beijing, China, 6–7 April 2017.
- ❖ Final result workshop for the fourth round interlaboratory assessment, online, 21–22 July.
- ❖ Side events during the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Knowledge sharing: Technical Reports

- Regional report
- Sectoral reports on the results of POPs monitoring in air, water and human milk
- Two reports summarizing the results of interlaboratory assessments, and an overview of the organization and outcomes of four Interlaboratory Assessments.
- Assessment reports on regional initiatives and national capacities for sustainable monitoring of POPs in air and water
- Regional roadmaps on sustainable monitoring of POPs
- Articles and publications
- ...



Thanks

- ❖ Project Partners
 - ❖ 42 countries in 4 regions
 - ❖ Executing partner in GRULAC: BCCC-SCRC-LATU
 - ❖ Expert laboratories:
 - ❖ MTM-Orebro, Sweden
 - ❖ Department of Environment and Health, Vrije Universiteit, Netherlands
 - ❖ Chemisches und Veterinaeruntersuchungsamt Freiburg, Germany
 - ❖ Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment, Czech Republic
 - ❖ Spanish National Research Council, Spain
 - ❖ Entox, University of Queensland, Australia
 - ❖ Environmental Monitoring of POPs in East Asian Countries (POPsEA) Japan
 - ❖ Other partners: BRS Secretariat, WHO etc.
 - ❖ Experts for the preparation of technical reports
- ❖ Donor
- ❖ UNEP colleagues



SPARKY



PESTIE



STICKY



Some of us were banned
because of the damage
we do... (but we are
still detected at high levels...)



SPARKY



STICKY



PESTIE



We found your new:

WFFF

WORST
they are

FRIENDS
everywhere, even

FOREVER
INSIDE YOU.

Thanks

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Data contribution to the Stockholm Convention GMP

❖ UNEP/GEF project as a major source of data on POPs in human milk

❖ Air

Region	No. of countries	% (countries and years)	Unique source of data
Africa	15	58%	6
Asia-Pacific	16	62%	14
GRULAC	11	67%	6

❖ Water

Region	No. Of countries	%(countries and years)	Unique source of data
Africa	6	78%	6
Asia-Pacific	11	75%	11
GRULAC	5	85%	5

- Optimization of monitoring activities to enhance sustainability.
- One result per country is not enough to understand the full picture of environmental and human exposure to POPs.
- Individual samples e.g. from local population close to emission spots or as result of exposure to consumer products or in the domestic environment might be remarkably higher.
- Data interpretation and follow-up monitoring is needed, with linkages to be strengthened with relevant initiatives such as NIPs.

Legacy POPs are still with us and the list of POPs is growing

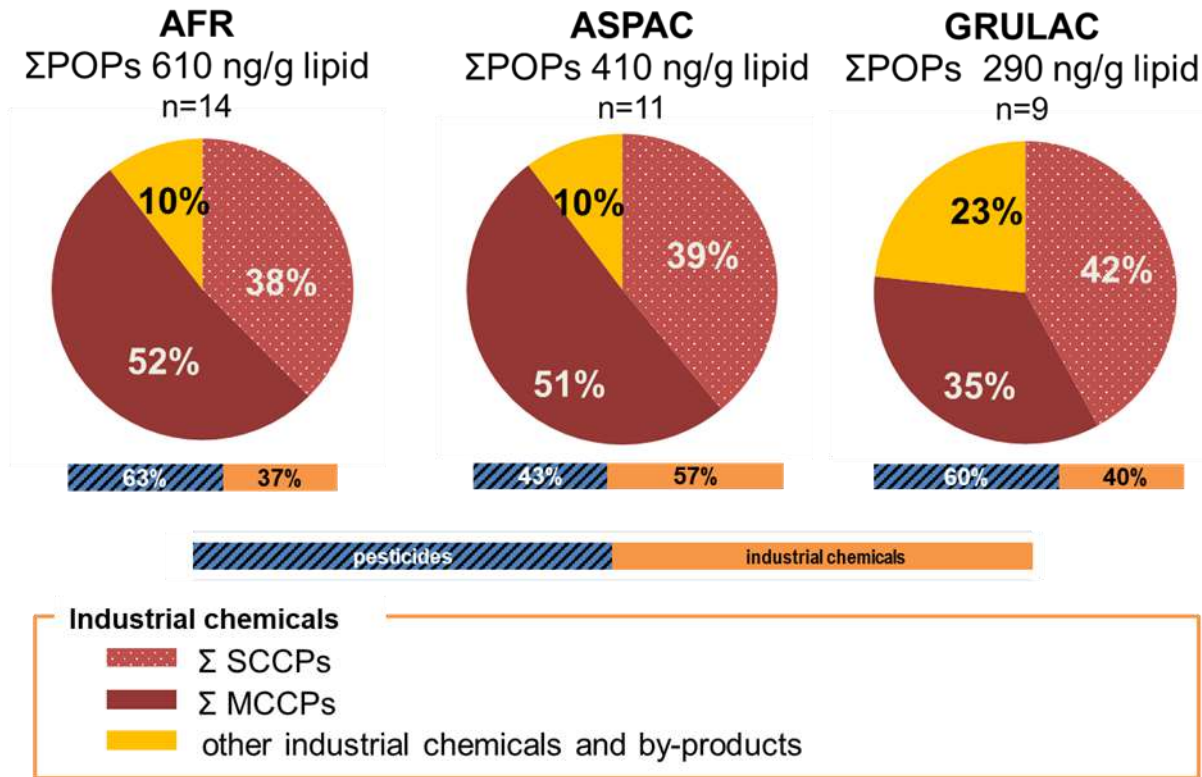


Figure 1: POPs in human milk

*Source: Rainer Malisch, CVUA Freiburg, WHO/UNEP Human Milk Survey 2016-2019 under the UNEP/GEF GMP2 project

- Despite of decreasing trend observed in all regions, DDT contributed the most on POPs in human milk in all regions.
- Legacy POPs are still around us. Elevated levels of legacy POPs (endosulfan, dieldrin etc.) were detected in many countries.
- SCCPs and MCCPs dominated the share of POPs grouped as industrial chemicals and by-products in most areas.
- PFASs found at high levels in human milk in Kiribati and in water in Vanuatu.

POPs listed under the Stockholm Convention

Pesticide	Industrial	Uninten.
Aldrin		
Chlordane		
DDT		
Dieldrin		
Endrin		
Heptachlor		
Mirex		
Toxaphene		
HCB	HCB	HCB
	PCB	PCB
		Dioxins
		Furans

Pesticide	Industrial	Uninten.
Chlordecone		
α-HCH		
beta-HCH		
Lindane		
PeCB	PeCB	PeCB
PFOS	PFOS	
	HBB	
	tetraBDE, pentaBDE	
	hexaBDE, heptaBDE	

Pesticide	Industrial
Dicofol	
PFOA	

Industrial	Uninten.
HCBD	HCBD

Industrial	Uninten.
HBCD	
PCN	PCN

Pesticide
Endosulfan

Pesticide	Industrial
PCP	
SCCP	
DecaBDE	

Industrial
PFHxS

2004

COP4
2009

COP5
2011

COP6
2013

COP7
2015

COP8
2017

COP9
2019

COP10
2022

Proposed for listing - Under Review		
Pesticide	Industrial	Uninten.
Dechlorane Plus		
MCCPs		
UV-328		
LC-PFCAs		LC-PFCAs
Methoxychlor		
Chlorpyrifos		

Observations on national analytical capacities

2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2016-2017, 2018-2019

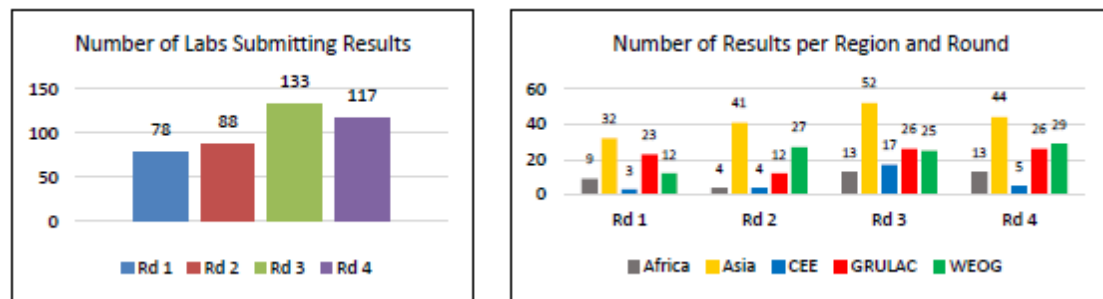


Figure 1: Number of labs that submitted a numeric result for at least one POP in one test sample

	S	Q	U	C&I
IL1	68%	10%	21%	0
IL2	64%	10%	21%	5%
IL3	58%	9%	27%	6%
IL4	56%	9%	27%	8%

Table 1: Distribution of z-scores across four rounds of interlaboratory assessments

Region	4-times	3-times	2-times	1-times
Africa	1	5	6	11
Asia	15	10	18	45
CEE	1	2	1	17
GRULAC	5	5	14	21
WEOG	4	9	13	25
Grand Total	26	31	52	119

Table 2: Number of laboratories reported results in more than one round

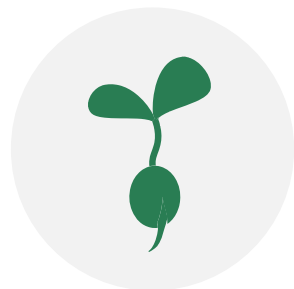
Table 3: Laboratories with impressive results in IL4

Lab	Samples analyzed	S rate
1	106	54%
2	229	78%
3	325	74%
4	248	52%
5	143	75%
6	148	91%
7	219	79%
8	179	86%
9	146	90%
10	436	86%
11	213	59%
12	122	75%
13	163	53%
14	220	79%
15	201	75%

Progress in national analytical capacities



- 337 papers published on POPs measurements in air since 2005, with most studies in Asia-Pacific or WEOG region.



- 129 articles on POPs in surface waters from 30 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC), as well as selected countries in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region



- A large list of national/regional and international experts on POPs in air and water as well as institutions actively publishing in this area and capable of performing POPs analysis.



- A greater level of inclusion and integration of expertise related to POPs monitoring will help to address data gaps and capacity needs for informed decision making as well as for broader issues.

Messages from the UNEP/GEF GMP2 projects



High quality data remains a key pillar for assessment and decision making.

Understanding of data is key for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention at national level.

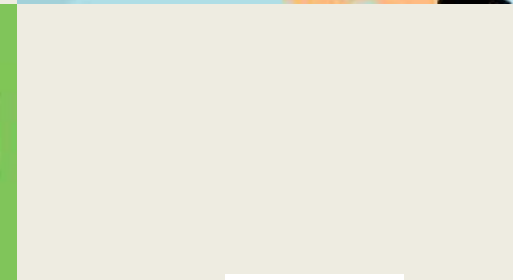
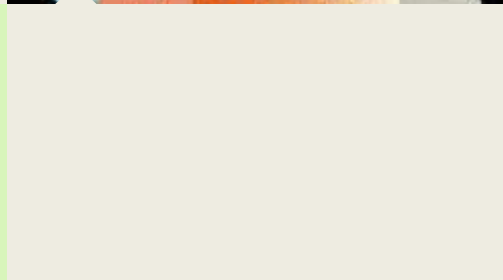
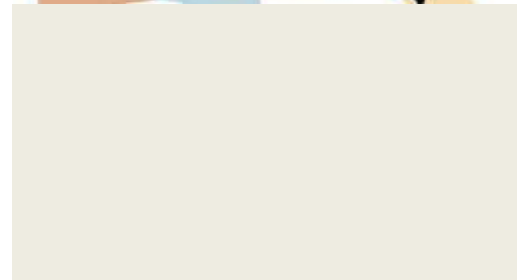
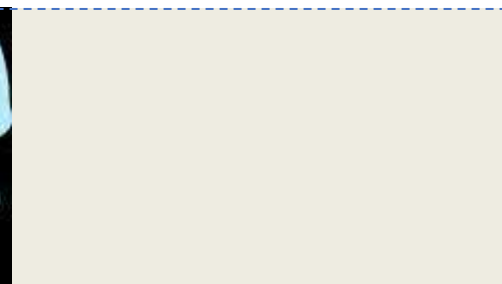
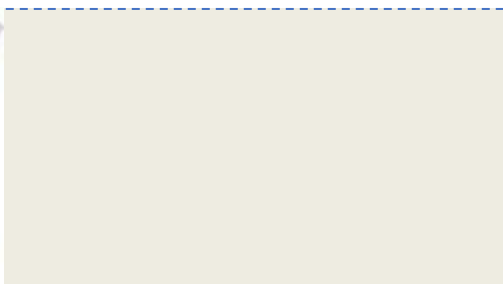
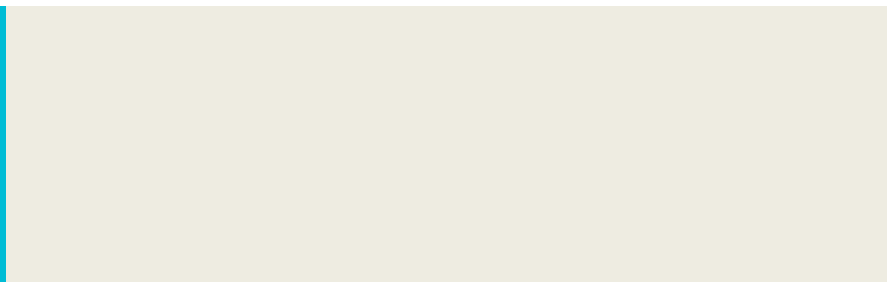
Enhance collaboration among broader researchers to fill in data gaps. Guidance is needed and can be demonstrated through interlaboratory assessments for data integration.

It is essential to continue generating critical data to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and to stay fully aware of the exposure and to guide actions needed.

A cost-effective monitoring system that identifies representative sites for background/hotspot monitoring, trend analysis, etc. to enable informed decision-making at all levels.

Countries participated in the current projects are encouraged to maintain the experience gained and capacities acquired and to continue supporting the monitoring of POPs.

Looking Forward



Thank you



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Looking Forward

- To integrate monitoring results in the NIP update process and to strengthen their use in policy and decision making.
- To strengthen the basis for developing cost-effective monitoring system to ensure sustainable generation of data.
- To continue promoting collaboration across monitoring networks and to build on existing research to fill in data gaps.
- To continue undertaking interlaboratory assessments to assess capabilities and capacity building needs of regional and national laboratories.
- To enhance POPs monitoring data integration, inclusion and accessibility.
- To continue working with regional countries, institutes and regional centers on POPs monitoring.

UNEP/GEF POPs GMP2 Project 2016-2023: Planned Activities

Data Generation

Air monitoring

Two years of passive sampling in 42 countries including 15 in Africa. Active air sampling conducted in some countries.

Water monitoring

Two years of sampling in 22 countries including 6 in the Africa Region.

Human milk survey

Pooled samples collected in 43 countries including 15 in Africa. Six rounds of UNEP/WHO human milk survey since early 2000 covering 82 countries.

Sampling of national matrices of interest

Over 300 samples collected including 105 from 11 African countries, covering diary, egg, fish, meat, sediment, soil, plastic pellets, among others.

Capacity Building

- Development of guidance and SOPs
- Training in national labs
- Mirror analysis
- Interlaboratory assessments

UNEP/GEF POPs GMP2 Project Activities

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Capacity Building

- Development of guidance and SOPs
- Training in national labs
- Mirror analysis
- Interlaboratory assessments
- Data handling and interpretation*
- Additional analysis to support usage of GMP results for informed decision making*

Knowledge Sharing

- Dashboard and UNEP WESR website for dissemination of monitoring results*
- Over 17 technical reports developed
- A special issue on Chemosphere*
- Communication campaign*
- Data handling and interpretation*
- Additional analysis to support usage of