

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Sound Chemicals Management Mainstreaming and**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5361 |
| GEF ID | 5689 |
| Title | Sound Chemicals Management Mainstreaming and UPOPs reduction in Kenya |
| Country(ies) | Kenya, Kenya |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project intends to protect human health and the environment by managing the risks posed by production, use, import and export of chemicals and reducing / preventing the release of U-POPs and toxic compounds originating from the unsafe management of waste in two key sectors: Health Care Waste and Municipal Waste. These sectors are among the highest priorities identified in the reviewed and updated NIP. On the Health Care Waste Management side, the project will adopt an integrated approach aimed at increasing the proper management of waste within the hospital facilities (increasing segregation, reducing waste generation) and by replacing the dangerous disposal waste modalities currently adopted (open burning or burning in single chamber incinerators) by SC-compliant equipment. Training will be delivered both at Health Care Facility level and in classroom training events, and will be based on the WHO blue book guidance tailored to the country needs. On the municipal waste side, the project intends to reinforce the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) economy on two specific waste streams, by enhancing their upstream collection, ensuring the quality of recovered material, and securing access to national market by promoting cooperation with domestic industries. This is for providing a valid alternative to the dumpsite economy, and preventing the release in the environment of U-POPs and toxic substance upon open burning of these waste streams. The project also includes a component related to the sound management of chemicals, by implementing activities on U-POPs monitoring, upgrading of the relevant regulation on chemicals, and establishing a PRTR database. |

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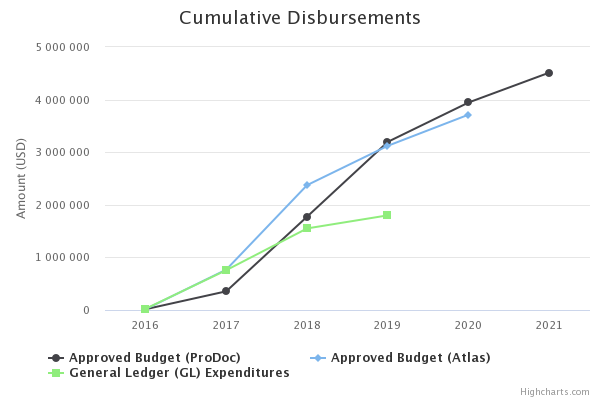
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Reduction of the releases of U-POPs and other substances of concern and of the related health risk through the implementation of ESM of municipal and healthcare waste and of an integrated institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Existence of a SC compliant institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs | Chemicals have received heightened attention in Kenya. Kenya is an active participant in SAICM, being current president of ICCM4, a Party to Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm Conventions and signatory to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidelines for relevant institutions on how to streamline chemicals management into their policies, strategies and action plans | Key institutions engaged in sound chemicals management, both in Government and private sector have identified their strengths and challenges towards SAICM.    Development of modalities for sharing information and data on chemicals and waste strategies, policy and regulatory work is in progress. Partnerships and capacity building for effective enforcement of chemicals use are being established.    A roadmap for the development of the guidelines was agreed on by all stakeholders. This will inform the identified priorities to streamline chemicals management in Kenya.    Also, an Institutional Needs Analysis for Chemicals and Waste Management in Kenya was done. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources have undertaken measures to reduce UPOPs emissions and for Sound Chemicals Management in Kenya and will spearhead the development of guidelines. | The Chemicals Policy has been finalized by the technical committee and now awaits nation-wide stakeholder validation forum as required by law.    Recommendations of the Institutional Needs Analysis on Institutional Strengthening done in 2017 (through a consultancy) are currently being addressed.    A key Output is that the Public Service Commission has accepted the establishment of the Chemicals and Waste Department in the ME&F.    In complement to the Stockholm Convention related achievements: activities to address mercury in products have been addressed as part of the SAICM work:  • 1 workshop of 25 people held for University of Nairobi to develop concept for mercury in dental amalgam  • 1 stakeholder consultations in Mombasa coast region  • Project coordinator attended COP 2 of the Minamata Convention.    3 Forums organized for university to mainstream sound chemicals management i.e. 50% of anticipated activity as per the project plan – progressing as per schedule in raising awareness.    Staff in key Institutions engaged in chemicals management fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations, engaged in mainstreaming chemicals management into their institutions policies and strategies.    Inter-ministerial ToRs on sound chemicals management developed and shared with all relevant stakeholders. Key issues addressed by the ToRs include regular meetings, (4 times a year), formation of committee and its scope and responsibilities for each sub-sector. This activity is 80% completed as it is awaiting gazettement of the national Chemicals Policy.    --  Overall: number of guidelines have been produced and actively promoted to include sound management of chemicals principles in several key parts of Kenya Government and county levels. |
| Existence of a SC compliant institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs | Chemicals have received heightened attention in Kenya. Kenya is an active participant in SAICM, being current president of ICCM4, a Party to Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm Conventions and signatory to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Updated pieces of relevant legislation | A Chemical policy is being developed and currently undergoing final public consultative reviews as required by the law.    In parallel / complement to this project's implementation:    the National Implementation Plan (NIP) preliminary meeting was held in April 2018 and two officers benefited from a NIP training in May 2018. NIP update is on course.    Minamata ratification has been finalized and submitted to the parliament (National Assembly and Senate) for approval | Chemical Policy is completed and awaiting gazettement.    As part of SAICM-related efforts: the Minamata Convention on Mercury ratification by Kenya is in its final stages. Additional administrative requirements for the ratification of the Convention were made. The request for ratification is being resubmitted.    The Air Quality Regulations now in force since 2014. It criminalizes open burning of waste. Training of 44 government officers on developing county-level by-laws to control the open burning of waste in dumpsites and in waste collection system was conducted on 8-9 October 2018.    The Kenya National Implementation Plan (NIP) 2014 for Stockholm Convention is being updated, meaning that decisions of the Stockholm Convention (SC) parties from COPs 8 and 9 are being domesticated.    --  Overall, the support of the project contributed to comprehensive progress of relevant chemicals and environment legislation in Kenya, based on ratification of Multilateral Environment Agreements. |
| Existence of a SC compliant institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs | Chemicals have received heightened attention in Kenya. Kenya is an active participant in SAICM, being current president of ICCM4, a Party to Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm Conventions and signatory to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Review of the HCWM guidelines | A review of the Kenya National Guidelines for Safe Management of Health Care Waste, Injection Safety and Safe Disposal of Medical Waste, of the National Communication Strategy related to it, and of Health Care Waste Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was done.    The Ministries of Environment, Mining and Health are jointly reviewing sectoral aspects of chemicals management, specifically revised strategies on POPS pesticides, emissions of UPOPs and mercury.    Inventories on obsolete chemicals have been updated by the county of Mombasa. | Draft Chemical Regulations have been developed after the sectoral review (including by the Ministry of Health, as mentioned in the previous reporting period) and subjected to stakeholders for validation. It is now under gazettement. These regulations are SC-compliant as they provide an institutional and regulatory framework covering management of POPs.    --  HCWM Guidelines have this already been reviewed. However, this work will continue throughout the project, as experiences are gathered from the testing of new technologies. |
| Amount of U-POPs releases in the environment from HCW disposal avoided. | Despite having good policies, strategies, guidelines and legislation on solid waste, the country continues to dump most of its waste in sites that require eventual open burning. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selection of health care facilities that can be used to demonstrate environmentally sound management of HCW | 13 Health Care Facilities have been identified and a survey of the facilities equipment and capacity of health care workers to handle Health Care Waste (HCW) established. 10 workshops were held to build the capacity of the health care workers and county departments of health on open burning and general HCW Management (HCWM) as informed by a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of Health Workers on HCWM in the 13 facilities.  Procurement of equipment for the respective health facilities as informed by the TNA is underway and will be finalized in the next reporting period. | Priorities and current state of the health care waste management (HCWM) needs of the 13 Health Care Facilities participating in the project have been documented.    Tenders for the partial supply of the health care waste commodities documented for the 13 facilities have been issued. The commodities include: Bin liners, weighing, scales, trolleys, waste bins.  The next tender will focus on the treatment equipment. |
| Amount of U-POPs releases in the environment from HCW disposal avoided. | Despite having good policies, strategies, guidelines and legislation on solid waste, the country continues to dump most of its waste in sites that require eventual open burning. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% of HCW is disposed in ESM | Procurement of HCWM equipment for respective health care facilities is underway to fully operationalise the desired and upgraded HCWM systems and also document the reduction of the amount of waste treated by open burning disposal method.    It is important to note that the project is cooperating with other initiatives coordinated by the Ministry of Health, that are also promoting Non-burn technologies. The most important example is the bilateral cooperation of Belgium which, through the Ministry of Health, implemented Non-burn technologies in this reporting period: 3 microwaves have been installed at Kenyatta National Hospital, Nakuru Provincial General Hospital and at Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital while Mombasa Provincial General Hospital, Lamu and Kenyatta National Hospital have received and installed autoclaves. | Nakuru and Mombasa counties installed Counterpart procurement of equipment they had committed as co-finance to the project. These included: construction of housing for non-burn technologies.    Nakuru Provincial General Hospital has since banned the open burning, the practice of which was evident during the preparation of this project.    Due to management actions, it is estimated that at least 10% of HCW is now already disposed in an environmentally sound manner. More detailed analysis will be provided by the next reporting period.    The Ministry of Health installed Non-burn technologies equipment that they had committed as a co-finance to the project. These include: microwaves (4 in total) installed; at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nakuru Provincial General Hospital, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital and Kisii Level-5 Hospital. At the Mombasa Provincial General Hospital, Lamu and Kenyatta National Hospital, the Ministry has received and installed autoclaves (3 in total).    --  The procurement of equipment for environmentally sound management of health care waste, identified by the project for the respective 13 health care facilities, is ongoing. These include: color coded bins and liners, weighing scales and sharp boxes. The HCW treatment equipment will follow as the next step of the procurement. |
| Amount of U-POPs release in the environment from municipal waste disposal avoided. | Despite having good policies, strategies, guidelines and legislation on solid waste, the country continues to dump most of its waste in sites that require eventual open burning. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30% of Municipal waste recycled through recycle, reuse and recovery methods | There is improved awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on 3Rs. A total of 208 persons (188 male and 22 female) from Kenya’s Military Academy and waste recyclers underwent Training of Trainers at the Kenya Military Academy in Lanet in June 2018 and are currently promoting the 3Rs methods at public meetings and in their work.    Based on the presentation made by some recyclers (Waste to Wealth Network) and the questions of concern of best practices, there is also more awareness on the concepts of ESM and risks related to dioxins and furans amongst recyclers and producers of compost. The latter are keen on the type and quality of waste they compost and have requested for support to test the quality of the compost.    The project is also working with the selected counties (Nakuru, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi) to get inventories on volumes and streams of municipal waste from the respective counties. | The project has identified 4 CBOs engaged in 3Rs to be supported and have capacity built.    The review of carrier bags ban legislation has been made to include more plastic waste in the ban, which will have an impact on UPOPs reductions (though this is not a direct result of the project activities, this is in parallel and clearly a co-benefit).    The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and selected partners that handle polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles got into an agreement for the development of a take-back policy for PET bottles.  Sustainable Waste Management Regulations policy 2019 was validated by stakeholders on 19 May 2019. It includes the cessation of open burning of waste while promoting the use of 3Rs in the management of solid waste.    Kibarani, which was the largest dumpsite in Mombasa City, was decommissioned on Jul 30, 2018 and waste is now being transferred to another site, Mwakirunge. in Mombasa. Further environmental impact assessment is ongoing at Kibarani and the UPOPs project is supporting the county to monitor UPOPs and toxic chemicals at the rehabilitated part of that site.  The county has developed a request to install water pumping equipment for the prevention of spontaneous open burning of waste in line with minimizing emissions sites as required in component 4.3. of the project.    Out of the many engagements on awareness held in Kisumu county, the county authorities decided not to use the Kachok sump site any longer and closed it. Inert Waste at the Kachok Dumpsite in Kisumu City has been moved to another site, Kajulu. A field visit was made by the UPOPs project to the new site. An action plan is being developed to ensure Oversize Bulky Waste (OBW) is not transferred to this new site.    The project has integrated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in Kisumu and Nakuru Counties to map solid waste management: a data base on geographic locations and collection routes for solid waste in over 30 sites. The data is essential in eradication of open dumpsite and future siting of collection sites to ensure effective integrated waste management systems in the two counties.  --    All in all, in various sites in at least two counties, progress has been made to improve the waste management, avoid open burning and reduce the attached UPOPs emissions. measurement of these UPOPs reductions is complex but will be focused on in future reporting periods. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Policies, strategies regulatory and policy framework integrating the provisions of streamlining chemicals management into development activities (specifically those of the Stockholm convention and the SAICM recommendations) adopted and institutional capacity on U-POPs and waste management enhanced.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of a completed and comprehensive gap analysis. | A preliminary analysis of the Kenyan policy and legal framework on chemicals affected by the SC has been carried out under the SAICM activities.  Most of the existing regulations need to be amended for ensuring compliance with the Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, the Basel Convention and the Minamata Convention on Mercury and other related MEAs ratified by the country. The existing legislation is not adequately providing an integrated and consistent framework for the management of waste, chemicals and chemical pollution in the Country in line with Kenya’s international obligations as party and signatory to the said MEAs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Gap analysis completed within 12 months from the project start.  A policy and legislation review roadmap approved within 24 months from project start. | Gap analysis was conducted and action plans for implementation of the recommendations by relevant stakeholders have been put in place, and consultations and priority actions for various stakeholders are ongoing.    Chemicals management roadmap preparatory meetings are on-going and the roadmap is expected to be finalized by end of 2018. | Gap analysis was completed in previous reporting period.    The draft national Chemicals Policy is completed and was reviewed by national stakeholders, it is now awaiting gazettement. It is oriented towards making Kenya compliant with the SC by including regular reporting, regular update of Kenya SC National Implementation Plan (NIP) and regular review in light of new chemicals’ listing, import/export regulation and Prior Informed Consent Procedures under the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC).  The SAICM Towards 2020 goal and the SAICM Overall Orientation and Guidance document for 2020 were used in the draft Policy.    NEMA (Kenya’s National Environment Management Authority) has addressed the lack of legal requirement to follow chemicals’ life cycle by developing the draft Chemicals Regulations 2019 and the Draft Chemicals’ strategy.    --  The project is thus quite advanced and went far in actively supporting the strengthening the overall policy and regulatory framework for Sound Chemicals Management in Kenya. This will pave the way to give support to many potential related initiatives in this field in the near future in Kenya. |
| Availability of a nationally endorsed roadmap for improving the existing regulations.  Number of new or reviewed regulatory acts to take into account in a consistent manner the current provisions of the SC convention on POPs, with respect to the overall number of relevant regulatory norms to be reviewed identified in the gap analysis. | A preliminary analysis of the Kenyan policy and legal framework on chemicals affected by the SC has been carried out under the SAICM activities.  Most of the existing regulations need to be amended for ensuring compliance with the Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, the Basel Convention and the Minamata Convention on Mercury and other related MEAs ratified by the country. The existing legislation is not adequately providing an integrated and consistent framework for the management of waste, chemicals and chemical pollution in the Country in line with Kenya’s international obligations as party and signatory to the said MEAs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The identified polices and legislation regulation/s or their associated norms are amended for compliance with the SC requirements. | The Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) - the primary law on environment in Kenya is under review to explicitly include chemicals and waste management requirements.    Initial meetings to firm up the roadmap to sustainable management of chemicals in Kenya have been held - One stakeholders forum to develop a draft chemicals road map held on 12-13th July 2018 in Machakos; follow-up sector meetings for Manufacturing, Environment and Natural Resources, and Health sectors.  This will inform the key institutions and agencies on priorities during the review of other legislation and policies that are key to effective regulation of chemicals use. | A sectoral roadmap is being developed by the Ministry of Health, Kenya Chemical Society and the Ministry of Industry, that addresses policy statement of problem, risk reduction, knowledge management, governance, capacity building and control of illegal trade as envisaged in SAICM’s Overall Orientation and Guidance document for use of chemicals beyond 2020.    A county roadmap that addresses common issues to all counties, baselines, suggested intervention areas and policy directions for Nakuru, Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, has been developed. It was agreed upon by the county directors and county executives in charge of the issue of waste.  The counties of Nakuru and Mombasa have indicated that this roadmap was used to prioritize county policy directions and their respective strategies in this field.    -  This reflects a general progress towards inclusion of SC principles at various levels of policy (national / county) in Kenya. |
| Availability of capacity building needs assessment report. | Based on the outcome of the Kenya chemical profile (2011), there is a general need in Kenya to provide training programs on chemical information work or about collecting, collating, storing, retrieving and disseminating information on risks and hazards of chemicals. In addition, there is an urgent need to review the capacity of institutions that implement existing chemical management and environmental regulations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacity building needs assessment for central and local institutions in charge of chemical management completed within 12 months from project start. | There has been an initial focus on the Health Care sector in particular, in terms of capacity building needs assessment.    The Individualized Rapid Assessment Tool (IRAT), WHO's Blue Book on HCWM best practices, and the Training Package assembled under the UNDP GEF project "Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa" (GEF ID # 4611) have been reviewed and domesticated, and will be used as the reference points for the capacity building of institutions responsible for chemicals and waste management in the health sector in particular.    The training package for the health care facilities has been prepared and the roll-out plan has been shared with the four health care offices in the selected counties.    Further actions in other sectors than health will be considered in future implementation periods. | Based on the initial domestication of the IRAT tool, the WHO Blue Book and the UNDP Training package, 200 health care professionals were trained on HCWM: Mombasa County trained 100, Nakuru and Kisumu trained 50 each.  Procurement of a consultant to further develop the training package is ongoing. The training is to be rolled out by October 2019.    As part of efforts to develop training for the other priority sector of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), 100 women and youth trained in waste management in Mombasa County.  --    The efforts on enhanced capacity building will continue in the next reporting period. |
| Existence of a Training Institution on Chemical Management. | Based on the outcome of the Kenya chemical profile (2011), there is a general need in Kenya to provide training programs on chemical information work or about collecting, collating, storing, retrieving and disseminating information on risks and hazards of chemicals. In addition, there is an urgent need to review the capacity of institutions that implement existing chemical management and environmental regulations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Training materials tailored to the Kenyan situation, developed on POPs management, POPs monitoring, chemical emergency response and 3R of waste. | The tertiary institutions of learning have been identified as the training institutions on chemicals management. The project has engaged the University of Nairobi (UoN) and the Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in developing a curriculum - to ensure that the Sound Chemicals and Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) issues are included in the university curricular.    UoN is also involved in setting up the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Monitoring Protocol.    The Water Resources Authority (WRA) has also been identified as having potential to train and certify those who may require shorter in-service training. | The partners identified in the previous annual reports continued being engaged (UoN, MMUS, WRA).  Universities are consulting on the inclusion of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in their courses within the next 2 academic years, starting in September 2019.    3 Forums organized for universities to mainstream sound chemicals management.    Procurement of consultant to develop the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) training approach is ongoing. |
| Existence of a Training Institution on Chemical Management. | Based on the outcome of the Kenya chemical profile (2011), there is a general need in Kenya to provide training programs on chemical information work or about collecting, collating, storing, retrieving and disseminating information on risks and hazards of chemicals. In addition, there is an urgent need to review the capacity of institutions that implement existing chemical management and environmental regulations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 Excellence Training Centres on chemicals management established at a main Academic institution. | The process of selection of the training centres has started and a baseline study of the competencies of the two universities (University of Nairobi (UoN) and Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology (MMUST) targeted to host training centres on chemicals management has been initiated.    In complement to this project, MMUST is undertaking a study to monitor environmental quantities of mercury within the Western region which is a gold mining belt. | In addition to what was previously reported last year: the Kenya Chemical Society (KCS - a professional body) is developing short courses on chemical management for its members. The course will cover the chemical life cycle and waste management. |
| Existence of a Training Institution on Chemical Management. | Based on the outcome of the Kenya chemical profile (2011), there is a general need in Kenya to provide training programs on chemical information work or about collecting, collating, storing, retrieving and disseminating information on risks and hazards of chemicals. In addition, there is an urgent need to review the capacity of institutions that implement existing chemical management and environmental regulations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 200 staff coming from all Kenyan counties and affiliated to governmental institutions, chemical industry and waste management companies selected and trained | In the Health Sector itself:  6 master trainers (4 female and 2 male) were trained on HCWM and 67 Trainers Of Trainers (39 male and 28 female) have been trained on HCWM.    On Municipal waste management: 208 Kenya Military officers (188 male and 22 female) and 124 recyclers / composters in the four target project counties have received training on waste management. | 200 health officers from Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Nairobi counties, from HCFs selected as demonstration ones, were trained on HCWM, cessation of open burning of waste and waste separation / sorting.    No new training on Municipal waste management completed during this period, situation the same as in last year’s report. |
| Existence of a Training Institution on Chemical Management. | Based on the outcome of the Kenya chemical profile (2011), there is a general need in Kenya to provide training programs on chemical information work or about collecting, collating, storing, retrieving and disseminating information on risks and hazards of chemicals. In addition, there is an urgent need to review the capacity of institutions that implement existing chemical management and environmental regulations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 training cycles (totally 10 days each) performed during project implementation.  Effectiveness of training measured by means of pre-training and post-training examination of the participants  Trainees who successfully pass post-training examination receive a certificate in Chemical management. .  An award for most successful trainees consisting in contracts on Chemical Management at key Kenyan Institutions established. | 40 Officers of Water Resources Authority (WRA) (19 male and 21 female) trained on monitoring POPs and the POPs guidelines to be used as curricular.    73 Health Care Workers (41 male and 32 female) from the 4 target project counties trained using the IRAT Tool and certified as Master Trainers (6) or Trainers of Trainers-ToTs (67).    208 Kenya Military officers (188 male and 22 female) , as well as 124 recyclers/ composters, have received training on waste management.    40 university staff (29 male and 11 female) had a one-day training on POPs at MMUST.    30 university staff (17 male and 13 female) trained at the Egerton University in Njoro. | New training activities set for November 2019. Same reported level as in last year’s report. |
| Number of POPs units at local and central environmental authorities trained and established. | Although a certain number of regulations are in place, their enforcement in specific areas is minimal. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Units on POPs management are trained and established in key local and central institutions. | 25 members (18 male and 7 female) of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) Nairobi Chapter trained on POPs management and promotion of responsible care within industry players.    30 (20 male and 10 female) members of KAM Nakuru Chapter engaged on the best waste management and disposal methods to promote a reduction in open burning. The need to encourage Public private partnerships (PPPs) in waste management was specifically discussed.    40 school officials (24 male and 16 female) from primary, secondary schools and universities in Kisumu were trained in May 2018 in Kisumu on the dangers of open burning of waste, waste management initiatives and starting of 3Rs initiatives in schools, in possible partnerships with Community-based Organisations. | Activity set for February 2020. Same reported level as in last year’s report. |
| Availability of guidance documents on POPs and chemical management for local and central authorities. | The management of chemicals and waste in Kenya is very low at all levels (national / county). | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidance and procedures for the integration of POPs issues in: chemical management, environmental permitting, waste management are developed for the local and central environmental authorities. | Lectures/topics covered for policy, legislation, HCWM, POPs guidelines on open-burning, and incineration on a compact disk (CD) were compiled and availed to trainers as standard reference documents. The usefulness/relevance of these materials were tested in the training sessions in Kisumu and Mombasa, and were found to be appropriate as they were responsive to and met the participants expectations established at the start of the trainings. | Documents containing training materials for CBOs (mentioned in the previous year’s report) were shared electronically with TOTs for use in training.    In addition, short courses are being developed by Kenya Chemical Society to support training in chemicals and waste management. The courses are on open burning of waste, chemical labeling, storage and disposal (and potentially additional subjects). |
| Availability of inspection reports | Existence of Public Health Officers in the selected HCFs | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 6 inspections / year on the fulfilment of POPs regulation in the country performed. | Sensitization sessions were held with stakeholders to create awareness on POPs regulations from which 98 Public Health Officers (PHOs), dentists and community oral health practitioners are now aware and knowledgeable on HCWM in general and the minimization of open burning.    2 training sessions have been held on the sources and types of chemical, cytotoxic and pharmaceutical wastes in the healthcare setting, risks associated with exposure of specific wastes and aspects of management of different streams of waste, the treatment and disposal methods to be employed.    The sessions were the following:  1. Sensitization of dentists (29 male and 25 female) on Mercury and Lead poisoning, held on 19th and 21st March 2018.  2. Sensitization of Public Health Officers (29 male and 16 female) on Mercury and Lead poisoning on 22nd and 23rd March 2018.    Both sessions were organised in Mombasa. | A facility assessment of the 13 health facilities carried out to determine the infrastructural status for best available techniques and best environmental practice needs, as well as general HCWM situation in each facility.    The strengthening of the Public Health Officers system and potential inspections will follow in next reporting periods. |
| Regulatory tool for the implementation and enforcement of POPs / PTS reporting and PRTR established. | No PRTR Database and reporting system in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, a circular drafted and submitted to GoK for approval related to implementation and enforcement of POPs monitoring and PRTR system to ensure sustainability of the PRTR related | University of Nairobi is leading the stakeholders in developing the PRTR Database and reporting system. An initial assessment of capacity at the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Water Resources Authority (WRA) which will be the primary data collectors and custodians, has been done. The ToRs on the operations of the PRTR database will be finalized by October 2018    40 Water Resources Authority officers (19 male and 21 female) were trained on sampling and analysis of certain parameters in the analysis of water that will be part of the PRTR in April 2018 in Nakuru. | Institutional internal capacity assessment on the hosting of the PRTR was completed: academic institutions were assessed and the PRTR consultancy will be conducted in quarters 3 and 4 of 2019.    The Water Resources Authority, following the training already completed, has now procured equipment to monitor POPs.  --    Overall, the efforts on the PRTR approach will be strengthened in the coming reporting period. |
| Regulatory tool for the implementation and enforcement of POPs / PTS reporting and PRTR established. | No PRTR Database and reporting system in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Demonstration of an Information Management System to support PRTR | This activity is planned to be carried out in the next implementation/reporting period (September 2018). | Procurement of a consultant to guide the establishment of a PRTR is ongoing. This will include a demonstration of the Information Management System. |
| Regulatory tool for the implementation and enforcement of POPs / PTS reporting and PRTR established. | No PRTR Database and reporting system in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | A POPs/PTS database established to contain data related to industrial sources, and POPs contaminated sites in 2 Kenyan provinces, and all the country-wide available data on POPs environmental monitoring. | This activity is planned to be carried out in the next implementation/reporting period. | Activity delayed to late 2019 due to logistical and operational challenges. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Monitoring activities intensified and strengthened and PRTR database in place.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of a national plan for monitoring of POPs which establishes a market-based mechanism. | Based on the Kenya National Profile, most laboratories lack sufficient equipment for proper analysis.  There are few laboratories which are equipped with analytical instruments for analysing POPs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacity building and equipment upgrading needs identified. | The project identified the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Water Resources Authority’s needs for specific equipment for analysis of POPs and the project has planned to organise procurement by the next reporting period, to enhance technical capacity . | Procurement process for equipment (a sampling train) to be used by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to sample air quality is underway and will be completed by September 2019.    The Water Resources Authority, following the training already completed, has now procured equipment to monitor POPs. |
| Availability of a national plan for monitoring of POPs which establishes a market-based mechanism. | Based on the Kenya National Profile, most laboratories lack sufficient equipment for proper analysis.  There are few laboratories which are equipped with analytical instruments for analysing POPs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | National plan for environmental and industrial monitoring, which identifies POPs monitoring obligations for key industrial and waste management activities developed and implemented. | Industries that are central to POPs emissions (Cement factories, Export Processing Zone – in Athi River, near Nairobi) were visited in April 2018 and a joint stakeholder forum was held in Athi River to create awareness and highlight the need to put in place the appropriate waste disposal practices.    The visited industries were involved in the identification and mapping of their waste streams; in addition, their waste disposal practices/plans were discussed.    The Athi River Export Processing Zone is to become a targeted site for routine sampling and monitoring as a potential contaminated site. | Level is the same as in previous report after the Athi River Export Processing Zone forum and its mapping of waste streams and issues.    Further activities planned for August 2020. |
| Availability of a national plan for monitoring of POPs which establishes a market-based mechanism. | The most serious issue is however the fact that the laboratories work mainly with discontinuous project funds therefore their operation is not fully sustainable. | *(not set or not applicable)* | A financial mechanism for ensuring the sustainability of POPs laboratories based on incentives and environmental taxes established and piloted for at least one year.    • Two key laboratories on POPs analysis accredited following ISO 17025 standards and associated accreditation schemes  • Up to 80 laboratories technicians and government staff trained on POPs monitoring related activities following international standards and requirements | ToRs for the development of a POPs monitoring protocol were developed and the consultant to be retained in the next reporting period.    The training of the laboratories technicians on POPs monitoring has been scheduled for December 2018.    Additional work on the end-of-project target (accreditation, financial mechanism) is to be pursued in the next reporting periods. | Procurement of consultant to facilitate the development of a POPs monitoring protocol ongoing.    Training of laboratories technicians was delayed due to operational issues but will be completed by December 2019.    Additional work on the end-of-project target (accreditation, financial mechanism) is still to be pursued in the next reporting periods. |
| Number of universities including curricula on chemical risk assessment and management of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste. | Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in various areas of chemicals management are  offered at various universities which include both public and private universities. However a coordinated approach towards addressing matters pertaining to chemicals management is missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | University curricula for chemical risk assessment and management of hazardous chemical and hazardous waste adopted by at least 70% of training institution. | Local universities have been visited and discussions at department level held at University of Nairobi, Egerton University and Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology on curriculum review to include Chemical and waste management as core courses offered at university level.    The universities also encourage the students undertaking Masters and PhD in Chemistry to include POPs issues in their choice of research topics.    The Kenya Military Academy has incorporated a unit that will be known as a resource on waste management, as part of courses on sustainable environmental management to be offered to the junior intake in their second year of study. The unit content is being reviewed and will be ready in the next reporting period (planned: October 2018). | Level is the same as in the previous report.    Departmental discussions at university level have been taking place and feedback is expected in quarter 3 of 2019. |
| Number of universities including curricula on chemical risk assessment and management of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste. | Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in various areas of chemicals management are  offered at various universities which include both public and private universities. However a coordinated approach towards addressing matters pertaining to chemicals management is missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | One cycle of curricula completed in at least 2 universities within the project timeframe. | This activity will be conducted in next reporting period. | The Kenya Military Academy to offer the new incorporated course to second-year military trainees starting September 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Personnel of hospital facilities and control authorities at central and county levels have enough capacity guidance and equipment to manage healthcare waste in an Environmental Sound Manner** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Evidence that the guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of HCW, including rapid assessment based on the I-RAT tool, have been developed and officially adopted. | The "National Guidelines for the Safe management of HCW" are not currently implemented in the pre-selected HCFs, do not contain any indication on the assessment of HCWM effectiveness, and are not fully compliant with the chemicals-related MEAs, especially the SC. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Revision/development of HCWM guidelines based on the last edition of the WHO bluebook (tailored to various facility types) which include tool and procedures for rapid assessment of HCWM | Review of national HCWM guidelines is on-going and should be finalized by the end of 2018.    In 2017 two Action planning meetings were held in Naivasha for the four project counties to review and adopt recommendations on HCWM guidelines based on the consultant's initial assessment report.    HCWM Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and HCWM Communication Strategy will be included in the guidelines. | The national HCWM guidelines were reviewed by the Ministry of Health.  All participating counties have adopted the HCWM guidelines and included activities in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). |
| Evidence that the guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of HCW, including rapid assessment based on the I-RAT tool, have been developed and officially adopted. | The "National Guidelines for the Safe management of HCW" are not currently implemented in the pre-selected HCFs, do not contain any indication on the assessment of HCWM effectiveness, and are not fully compliant with the chemicals-related MEAs, especially the SC. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The above guidelines are officially adopted by all the pre-selected HCFs. | High level policy makers at the 4 counties have been briefed on the guidelines and of the process of review in preparation.    The project roll-out action-plan and strategy have been shared with the county's Health Committee executives, the roll-out plan for county activities was shared with county executives in preparation for the implementation and have been captured in the respective five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). | The national HCWM guidelines reviewed by Ministry of Health were adopted, but their printing was delayed due to operational and logistical challenges. Printing is to begin before end of 2019.    Participating counties have adopted the HCWM guidelines and included waste management and avoidance-of-burn methods in HCWM activities in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). This applies to the HCFs in the participating 4 countries. |
| Availability of the healthcare waste management handbook and documentary evidence that it has been officially adopted. | The "National Guidelines for Safe Management of Healthcare waste" need to be updated to be compliant with best HCWM practices.  Based on the preliminary survey of project HCFs, even the existing guidelines are not being implemented. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development of procedure and guidance for the replacement of mercury devices with non mercury | Awareness creation through workshops and use of continuous medical education (CME) in the HCFs on the replacement of mercury-containing equipment in HCFs has been done but procedures and guidance for replacement is yet to be developed and will be developed in the next reporting period (planned by November 2018).    Initial activities of mapping out the facilities to be targeted in the development of inventory of mercury-containing equipment in HCFs are underway. | Inventory of thermometers and sphygmomanometers with mercury done for the four counties. No significant quantities are in use in all the 13 HCFs.    Procedures and guidance for replacement have been delayed and remain to be developed. |
| Availability of the healthcare waste management handbook and documentary evidence that it has been officially adopted. | The "National Guidelines for Safe Management of Healthcare waste" need to be updated to be compliant with best HCWM practices.  Based on the preliminary survey of project HCFs, even the existing guidelines are not being implemented. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development of standards on technologies for the processing and final disposal of HCW. | In addition to the efforts described above in this section, it was assessed that additional SOPs should be developed addressing gaps in guidance provided by the MoH to – (i) Health workers operating at national, county and sub-county levels. This will help in further clarifying staff roles and responsibilities,(ii). Health facility managers on detailed procedures for selecting technologies for use at the health facility (beyond incinerators and autoclaves). (iii). Eliminate SOPs that favor use of polluting technologies such as small-scale incinerators. (iv). Provide proper guidance on processes for possible public -private partnerships especially in setting up centralized waste treatment facilities and recovering resources such as chemicals and minerals.    MOH and stakeholders will develop standards for processing and final disposal of HCW in the next reporting period. They have been also informed of this need by on-going programs such as the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC HIV AIDs) program, and the World Bank-Kenya Health Sector Program. | Status is the same as for the previous annual report.    TORs were submitted to UNDP to recruit a consultant for the comparative studies of SC-compliant technologies. |
| Updated and reviewed Waste Regulations dating from 2006 | The "National Guidelines for Safe Management of Healthcare waste" need to be updated to be compliant with best HCWM practices.  Based on the preliminary survey of project HCFs, even the existing guidelines are not being implemented. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Revision/development of emission and discharge standards on monitoring HCWM practices. | County of Nakuru developed a regulation for HCWM that is already in use.    Legislation on HCWM for Mombasa county is in the process for enactment by the County Assembly. | The National Sustainable Waste Management Policy was finalized.    A stakeholders’ meeting on the National Sustainable Waste Management Policy was held and gave strategic priorities.    The draft Sustainable Waste Bill is in its final stage, awaiting gazettement.    In principle Nakuru has committed to non-burn management of waste and will not apply burning to its waste with specific exceptions for special waste streams.    Mombasa County has developed a Draft County Waste Policy and Bill awaiting public participation that is a mandatory step in the local bills’ development in Kenya.    The project conducted an activity at the Mombasa County to support the executives in fast tracking the completion of the Draft Policy and Bill. |
| Updated and reviewed Waste Regulations dating from 2006 | The "National Guidelines for Safe Management of Healthcare waste" need to be updated to be compliant with best HCWM practices.  Based on the preliminary survey of project HCFs, even the existing guidelines are not being implemented. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development of technical regulations for HCWM equipment and supplies. | Draft Regulation on HCWM has been developed and enactment is in preparation. | The regulation is awaiting enactment.    Standard specifications for a Health care waste vehicle developed and submitted to the chief mechanical engineer for endorsement.    A Public Private Partnership framework for healthcare waste management was developed.  --    Overall, significant progress in Legislation and regulation was also noted in this field, and with an effort for enactment at the County level as well as the national one. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Outcome 2.2 Implementation of BAT/BEP at selected hospital facilities successfully demonstrated and measured against the baseline** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of staff from the project HCFs trained. | Very limited training has been carried out in a small number of the preselected HCFs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | All the staff of the HCF will receive training on HCWM | The roll-out plan for the training of 155 equipment operators and 799 waste handlers is in place and will be concluded in the next reporting period (planned by November 2018). | 100 health care personnel from 4 project facilities were trained in Mombasa County. Now awaiting hands-on training with procured waste management equipment. |
| Number of staff from the project HCFs trained. | Very limited training has been carried out in a small number of the preselected HCFs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 200 staff from the project HCFs trained | 6 Ministry of Health (MOH) staff (4 women and 2 men) trained in conducting Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) baseline assessments of the HCFs.    An intensive 12-day training of trainers (ToT) workshop was conducted in cooperation with the "Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa" regional project, to prepare teams of national experts comprised of government personnel and local consultants selected by the countries. The teams underwent comprehensive training in non-incineration HCWM systems, policies, waste assessments, UNDP GEF and WHO tools, national planning, BAT/BEP guidelines, mercury phase-out, international standards, and other technical guidelines and well as project implementation related activities (Gantt charts, critical path analysis, budgeting, monitoring, etc.).    Knowledge acquired from the training was used, in particular, in the identification of HCFs training needs. | Based on the initial Train-the-Trainers’ Programme:    20 personnel from Faith-Based healthcare Organization from Nairobi trained on HCWM  19 personnel form County Health Management Teams (CHMT) trained (coming from Nakuru and Nairobi counties) on planning and budgeting, waste management activities.  29 dentists and dental practitioners from key institutions aligned to University of Nairobi trained on dental waste management and Phase-out plan in line with the Minamata Convention on Mercury.  --  The training will be intensified in the next implementation periods, in particular when the equipment is procured. |
| Baseline assessments conducted for all project facilities | None of the preselected HCFs underwent a detailed baseline assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | I-RATs conducted for each of the HCFs participating / benefitting from the project. | A plan has been developed to train 65 officers on IRAT tool and WHO handbook by October 2018. | All 13 selected facilities assessed and specific infrastructural and financial needs for each facility were identified. |
| Baseline assessments conducted for all project facilities | None of the preselected HCFs underwent a detailed baseline assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | UPOPs releases before implementation of BAT/BEP determined for each project facility. | Facility-based survey completed for all the 13 target HCFs, including estimates of UPOPs emissions. | In the above-mentioned facilities, selection of applicable BAT/BEP identified.    In Nakuru Provincial Hospital, waste (and particularly Health Care waste) is no longer burnt in the open. |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed with all project HCFs. | Meetings held with the policy makers in all the counties sensitized on the MOUs to be signed, and documents are being drawn. The signing is scheduled for the next reporting period. | The MoU signing process was delayed to later in 2019. |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | HCWM committees of all HCFs strengthened or established where missing. | All the 13 HCFs have established committees that have regular quarterly planned meetings.    At least 73 Health Care Workers (41 male and 32 female) from 4 respective counties have been trained on BEP in HCWM. | Nairobi, Nakuru and Nairobi selected HCFs have formed committees for HCWM who have been trained according to IRAT. |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | HCWM policies, procedures and plans developed and implemented at each project HCF. | Nakuru county has developed and enacted a bill on HCWM, while Kisumu and Mombasa counties have worked on draft Bills on HCWM that await enactment by the respective County Assemblies.    HCFs currently implement the national HCWM policies and contribute to the national and county-level policy reviews. | Nakuru County Waste Bill focusing on HCW has been adopted and being enforced. It has adopted non-burn technologies.    Mombasa county has developed a Draft Waste Policy and Bill and is subjecting it to public participation from September 2019. |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | HCFs supported in minimizing waste streams, improving segregation and introducing recycling activities. | HCWM commodities and supplies have been procured - such as waste receivers and liner bags for demonstration on the segregation as per the training received. | Trolleys for HCWM have been procured and awaiting ceremonial and distribution events to create awareness for BAT and BEP. This will support increased segregation.    However, additional work will be completed in coming implementation periods about promoting recycling activities, based on exchanges with other similar projects in Africa such as the "Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa" regional project (PMIS # 4611). |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Each HCF evaluated to verify introduction of BEP practices. | BAT and BEP activities have started in the four counties. | BAT and BEP practices have been introduced in the four counties. Actions include: Segregation of waste at source, use of color-coded bins and liners, placing waste segregation charts at all points of waste generation.    Evaluations will be conducted in coming implementation periods to check on systematic implementation and addressing potential challenges. |
| All the project HCFs have introduced BEP in a satisfactory manner. | The preliminary surveys conducted during PPG stage indicated that all the HCFs need a substantial improvement concerning the segregation, collection, transport, storage, and disposal of HCW. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2000 mercury devices replaced by non mercury devices and safely stored pending disposal- | Inventory of mercury-containing equipment is underway at all 13 HCFs. | Inventory of thermometers and sphygmomanometers with mercury done for the four counties. No significant quantities found.  Next action to be decided on the replacement programme. |
| Availability of final assessment report based on the HCWM guidance. | Although figures from preliminary assessment of some HCFs have been reported in the National HCW management plan, no measurement of the effectiveness of implementation of BET/BAP has ever been attempted in any HCF in Kenya. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Final assessment conducted for each of the HCFs participating/ benefiting from the project with the assistance of properly trained project consultants. | Facility-based surveys were conducted for the13 HCFs to identify gaps in Health Care Waste Management.    Each survey has informed the draft capacity building plan targeting the respective priority needs of each facility. The final assessment will be conducted in the next reporting period (planned by August 2018). | Facility needs and priorities identified and partnerships to address them formed. HCFs are ready to start the next phase of implementation. |
| Availability of final assessment report based on the HCWM guidance. | Although figures from preliminary assessment of some HCFs have been reported in the National HCW management plan, no measurement of the effectiveness of implementation of BET/BAP has ever been attempted in any HCF in Kenya. | *(not set or not applicable)* | UPOPs after implementation of best practices in HCWM determined for each project facility. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period, after full implementation of the BEP is in place. | Facilities being equipped with weighing scales to help document and capture the waste quantities generated.    Additional work on UPOPs emission estimates is required. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Feasibility analysis and procurement of ESM technologies for healthcare waste disposal completed** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of feasibility study and cost-effectiveness analysis. | The existing "National Guidelines for Safe management of health care waste" and the "National Health Care Waste Management Plan for Kenya 2008-2012" do not contain any indications on the compliance of the technology with the SC, and still mention the Montfort incinerator as a viable option for the disposal of HCW | *(not set or not applicable)* | Cost-effectiveness and feasibility analysis of centralized treatment facilities in comparison with the current situation (one small treatment facility for each HCF) carried out. | Not undertaken yet. To be conducted in the next reporting period. | Delayed due to operational and logistical challenges, to begin before end of 2019.    The TORs for a comparative study submitted to UNDP to procure an expert for the study.    It has to be noted that there is currently a potential study for a centralized facility in Nairobi which could receive HCW (EIA completed) – this would be a facility which would be developed in partnership with Japan. The UPOPs project will follow this development as it will provide important conditions to take into account regarding the choice of technologies. A similar situation happened in Ghana (Accra broader region) during the "Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa" regional project (PMIS # 4611) with the opening of a centralized large autoclave and had led to an adaptation of the project strategy - lessons could be learnt form this example. |
| Availability of feasibility study and cost-effectiveness analysis. | The existing "National Guidelines for Safe management of health care waste" and the "National Health Care Waste Management Plan for Kenya 2008-2012" do not contain any indications on the compliance of the technology with the SC, and still mention the Montfort incinerator as a viable option for the disposal of HCW | *(not set or not applicable)* | Technical specifications for HCW treatment technologies drafted and approved. | Not undertaken yet. To be conducted in the next reporting period. | Delayed due to technical challenges. The TORs for a comparative study submitted to UNDP to procure an expert for the study. |
| Availability of feasibility study and cost-effectiveness analysis. | The existing "National Guidelines for Safe management of health care waste" and the "National Health Care Waste Management Plan for Kenya 2008-2012" do not contain any indications on the compliance of the technology with the SC, and still mention the Montfort incinerator as a viable option for the disposal of HCW | *(not set or not applicable)* | Technical specification for APCS and for the upgrading of a recent double chamber incinerator to be compliant with the SC drafted and approved. | The ToRs to retain a consultant to do comparative studies on burn and non- burn technologies have been completed and the procurement is ongoing. The findings will inform the best and effective non-burn methods to be supported by the project as well as upgrades that can be necessary in existing equipment, as per the project target. | TORs submitted to UNDP to recruit a consultant for the comparative studies. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **BAT/BEP technologies for the disposal of healthcare waste successfully established and demonstrated, with a potential reduction of U-POPs emissions in the order of 19gTeq/year** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of incinerators reviewed and upgraded to the SC BAT/BEP requirements, and operational. | Currently none of the incinerators installed at pre-selected HCFs fulfil SC BAT criteria; in some cases even the most elementary APCSs are missing | *(not set or not applicable)* | Procurement of an initial set of HCWM related supplies for at least 12 HCFs. | Procurement of identified supplies for HCFs is underway and will be finalized in the next reporting period. | Tenders were published for the supplies but, unfortunately, the bidders did not meet the requirements. This has delayed the procurement, which should now be completed by October 2019. However, part of the supplies could still be procured and are set to be distributed in July 2019.    The incinerators at the participating Level 5 hospitals were assessed. The incinerators at the Jaramogi Odinga Oginga Teaching and Referral Hospital in Kisumu County and Mama Lucy Hospital in Nairobi County were assessed and can be upgraded to meet the SC BAT criteria.    However, the incinerator at the Coast General Hospital in Mombasa County cannot be upgraded to the SC BAT recommended level. |
| Number of non-incineration technologies that are operational. | Currently in none of the pre-selected HCFs a non combustion technology for the treatment of HCW is operational. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Non-incineration technologies procured, installed and tested servicing at least 11 HCFs | 5 autoclaves are in place and in use at the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, and 3 microwaves installed at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nakuru Provincial General Hospital, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, one at each of the respective facilities. | The non-incineration technologies that were delivered are a co-finance.    As mentioned last year, 5 autoclaves are in place and in use at the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, and 3 microwaves installed at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nakuru Provincial General Hospital, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, one at each of the respective facilities.    Furthermore, in Nakuru Provincial Hospital microwave and now autoclave are operational.    Housing for microwave under construction for Port Reitz Hospital in Mombasa county.    One more microwave has been installed at Kisii level 5 hospital. |
| Amount of U-POPs release prevented by means of implementation of better disposal practices. | The current emissions of PCDD/F of the pre-selected facilities amount to an estimated 19 gTEq. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Staff trained in the operation and maintenance of the technologies installed at the HCFs | Equipment operators have received an introductory training on operation and maintenance of non-incineration technologies.    More training shall be done once the equipment is in place.    A plan to train 155 equipment operators has been scheduled for the next reporting period. | All HCF under the project are at least introducing better practices.    Training planned for quarter 4 of 2019.    For the last one year, CBOs, counties and private sector trainings have been done |
| Amount of U-POPs release prevented by means of implementation of better disposal practices. | The current emissions of PCDD/F of the pre-selected facilities amount to an estimated 19 gTEq. | *(not set or not applicable)* | HCFs supported in the implementation of their plans (including recycling activities) as well as monitoring practices. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Data collected by HCFs being consolidated to enable us to know the exact state of PCDD/F emissions.    Additional support on recycling strategies at HCFs is planned. |
| Amount of U-POPs release prevented by means of implementation of better disposal practices. | Currently in Kenya there are no Centralized Treatment Facilities - each HCF has its own treatment plant | *(not set or not applicable)* | Agreements between CTFs and PFs drafted and signed for each PFs served by a CTF. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Activity planned for 2020. |
| Proof of Performance test reports available | Experience on the conduction of Proof of Performance tests for both combustion and non-combustion technologies is missing in the country. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Proof of performance tests for at least three non-combustion disposal facilities and at least one revamped incinerator carried out. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Activity planned for 2020. |
| Proof of performance tests in at least three non-combustion disposal facilities and at least one revamped incinerator available | Experience on the conduction of Proof of Performance tests for both combustion and non-combustion technologies is missing in the country. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Proof of performance tests for at least three non-combustion disposal facilities and at least one revamped incinerator carried out. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | TORs submitted to UNDP to recruit a consultant for the comparative studies. These ToRs will include the production of a methodology for Proof of Performance test. |
| HCW hazardous waste manifests available for at least 630 t of HCW yearly. | Due to the lack of monitoring equipment, measurements of PCDD/F at the stack of incinerators were never taken in Kenya. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The release of at least 19 gTEq / yr of PCDD/F prevented thanks to the installation of BAT disposal technologies. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Procurement of monitoring equipment underway. |
| Toolkit for replication of best practices made available. | The existing national  guidelines and plans do not include any toolkit for the implementation of SC compliant disposal technologies. | *(not set or not applicable)* | A practical toolkit for the replication of CTFs or single-facility BAT/BEP in other counties is drafted and endorsed by the government. | Not undertaken yet. Implementation of this activity is planned for the final year of project implementation. | Not undertaken yet. Implementation of this activity is planned for the final year of project implementation, based on practical experience with the procured equipment. |
| Toolkit for replication of best practices made available. | The existing national  guidelines and plans do not include any toolkit for the implementation of SC compliant disposal technologies. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The toolkit will be properly disseminated to relevant stakeholders. | Implementation of this activity is planned for the final year of project implementation. | Not undertaken yet. Implementation of this activity is planned for the final year of project implementation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Outcome 4.1. Awareness raising and capacity strengthening on ESM of solid waste ensured.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Level of awareness on 3Rs of different stakeholders as from interviews and questionnaires significantly raised | Awareness of the environmental impacts of improper management of municipal waste practices is generally limited.  In addition, there is limited public awareness of the regulatory and institutional framework regarding POPs and hazardous chemicals in general. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Awareness raising materials (printed or broadcasted) on 3Rs of materials which, if wasted, can generate U-POPs and toxic substances, developed and published for the 3 municipalities of Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru. | Awareness materials have been developed, approved and some of them have been printed and disseminated. | Awareness materials were developed and disseminated to stakeholders and partners during the project training workshops and meetings.    Materials were also used for publicity and given out in two major events at the end of 2018 and in March 2019 - Blue Economy Conference and UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 4).    Content developed for Radio and TV but roll-out yet to start as a dissemination plan and, strategy is being finalised. |
| Level of awareness on 3Rs of different stakeholders as from interviews and questionnaires significantly raised | Awareness of the environmental impacts of improper management of municipal waste practices is generally limited.  In addition, there is limited public awareness of the regulatory and institutional framework regarding POPs and hazardous chemicals in general. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 awareness raising workshops on 3Rs dedicated to the representatives of environmental authorities performed. | The Green Belt Movement (NGO) conducted 1 workshop in Nairobi and 2 in Nakuru on 3Rs.    Kenya Disaster Concern conducted 2 workshops for diverse stakeholders (teachers, laboratory technicians, recycling CBOs) on the 3Rs in Kisumu    Mombasa county director of environment has successfully held 2 workshops on 3Rs and awareness on Open burning in Mombasa.    The trained members of CBOs, teachers, military officers, waste collectors and recyclers have been engaged in the 3Rs awareness among their constituents | In addition to what was reported last year:    Training of 44 government officers on developing county-level by-laws to control the open burning of waste in dumpsites and in waste collection system was conducted on 8-9 October 2018    An awareness workshop held at the Department of Defense in Nairobi for the Kenya military staff    A consultative dialogue for Coast region held to discuss synergies between health and environment in Mombasa.    The project has also exhibited innovative products recycled from wastes at both the International Conference on the Blue Economy and national events such as the World Environment Day. This allowed reaching out to multi-stakeholders. |
| Level of awareness on 3Rs of different stakeholders as from interviews and questionnaires significantly raised | Awareness of the environmental impacts of improper management of municipal waste practices is generally limited.  In addition, there is limited public awareness of the regulatory and institutional framework regarding POPs and hazardous chemicals in general. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 awareness raising event for the public at large in the 3 regions of Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu carried out. | The project partners and the trained beneficiaries held 4 public awareness creation and sensitization events in all the selected counties. | In total, in this period, 100 women and youth in Mombasa were informed of the entrepreneurship opportunities in waste management and the best approaches the local communities can undertake in waste management. |
| Availability of improved regulatory framework which includes rules for 3Rs and preventing U-POPs emissions through cessation of open burning | The Waste Management Regulations (2006) establish rules for the management of municipal waste, including provisions for licensing of collection, transportation, and running landfills. However the enforcement of this regulation is low | *(not set or not applicable)* | Waste management regulation and its enforcement improved to facilitate the reduce, recycle and recovery approach with special reference to waste which may generate toxic substances when burnt. | The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) leads the review of the national Air Quality Regulations and Waste Management Regulations.    NEMA has also taken the lead on the enforcement of the Ban of Plastic Carrier Bags that came into effect in August 2017.    The National Solid Waste Management Strategy has been operationalized by NEMA and project is supporting its roll-out in the target project counties | Since the last report, the National Waste Bill and policy were developed and subjected to public participation.    The Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) and the Ministry of Environment have signed an agreement on the PET bottles take-back-scheme.    This agreement and policy elements have a bit potential in reducing the emissions from open burning – in particular of plastics. |
| Waste guidelines include SC provisions | The Waste Management Regulations (2006) establish rules for the management of municipal waste, including provisions for licensing of collection, transportation, and running landfills. However the enforcement of this regulation is low | *(not set or not applicable)* | Special provisions facilitating communities to perform upstream collection of recyclable waste and prevent unsafe dumping. | The communities involved in recycling are supported to organize themselves into formal groups and efforts have been made to link them to key industry players who could take up the recycled materials and use them in their production. | 4 CBOs to be engaged by the project were identified and visited by the project team to discuss their priorities and align them to project outputs. Key priorities being diverting waste from dumpsites, recycling plastics and advocating for a cessation of open burning. |
| Prioritisation of plastic waste | The Waste Management Regulations (2006) establish rules for the management of municipal waste, including provisions for licensing of collection, transportation, and running landfills. However the enforcement of this regulation is low | *(not set or not applicable)* | Special provisions facilitating communities to perform upstream collection of recyclable waste and prevent unsafe dumping. | The project identified and quantified the need for storage containers and shredders by target groups; procurement is ongoing. | Procurement and distribution of shredders for the targeted CBOs to be completed by the end of 2019. |
| Availability of training manuals tailored for counties | Inadequate training on 3Rs of specific municipal waste streams is carried out for municipality and local authorities in charge of municipal waste management at the counties. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 6 field training initiatives for communities and 3 training-for-trainer initiatives for municipalities in Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru, aimed at enhancing 3Rs of specific waste streams waste on the basis of the 3R approach performed | 228 (206 male and 23 female) TOTs trained and certified on the 3Rs initiatives. Communities in Nakuru are engaged in Composting, recycling paper and a youth group in Mombasa is collecting glass bottles for recycling. | In addition to what was reported last year: partnerships with stakeholders in waste management were established with promotion of recovery centres, linking waste collectors to recyclers and advocating for reduction in open burning.    In Mombasa the project is working with established CBOs, County government and private sector to train communities on waste management and to connect the collectors and the recyclers to create more value from the process of municipal waste management and create awareness on environmentally sound solid waste management. |
| Number of staff from counties who received technical assistance. | Inadequate training on 3Rs of specific municipal waste streams is carried out for municipality and local authorities in charge of municipal waste management at the counties. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 people trained for each training initiative. | 44 people (36 male and 18 female) were trained on 3Rs in March 2018 in Nakuru by the Green Belt Movement (GBM).    100 people (67 male and 33 female) were trained on compost by GBM in Nakuru and Nairobi.    Over 200 staff from different government agencies have received technical assistance.    3 staff (1 male and 2 female) attended the annual project meeting of the "Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa", including technical presentations - held in Tanzania in May 2018.    5 staff (3 male and 2 female) were trained on media and chemicals in South Africa.    2 staff (1 male and 1 female) personnel were trained on the NIP update in South Africa, as an opportunity for synergy with the main activities of the project.    --    In addition and complement to this project, there has been bilateral and technical assistance on sound chemicals management funded by Government of Kenya, Japan, Belgium, and UNEP. | The Mombasa county committed to the enhancement of waste collection and transportation system by introducing zoning of operation areas and creation of linkages between waste collectors and recyclers to enhance symbiosis and interdependence hence waste reductions.    Targeted training for County staff remains to be completed. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Sound Management of solid waste in targeted municipalities implemented with the support of NGOs, with a reduction of unintentionally produced POPs from the burning of solid waste of 23 g I-TEQ/year (20 % of the current estimate of 247 g I-TEQ/year). Emergency plan to reduce exposure of population to harmful substances implemented.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of communities which are engaged in recycling of waste under the project. | In Kenya there are a number of CBOs (Community Based Organizations) which are already operating in the field of waste recycling, however the limit of these activities is that most of the waste is recycled only after being dumped in landfills, therefore the quality is very low. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one community for each site (Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu) is engaged and supported for conducting project activities. | Communities to be supported in Nakuru and Kisumu have been identified and engaged as recycling and composting ambassadors.  Mombasa county created an inventory on waste streams and identified players in recycling of various streams. | Groups of CBOs applied to be involved in 3R to benefit from the project. They have now been shortlisted. |
| Number of communities which are engaged in recycling of waste under the project. | In Kenya there are a number of CBOs (Community Based Organizations) which are already operating in the field of waste recycling, however the limit of these activities is that most of the waste is recycled only after being dumped in landfills, therefore the quality is very low. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected communities and their representatives identified and officially recognized under the project. | 3 composting communities identified in Nakuru county and engaged in sharing experiences with other communities.    Selected CBOs also engaged in Kisumu and Mombasa counties. | A Waste to Wealth network was established in Nakuru.    The project developed a screening process to identify CBOs to engage and support improved waste management. |
| Number of communities which are engaged in recycling of waste under the project. | In Kenya there are a number of CBOs (Community Based Organizations) which are already operating in the field of waste recycling, however the limit of these activities is that most of the waste is recycled only after being dumped in landfills, therefore the quality is very low. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Memorandum of understanding and community driven projects on 3Rs with resources, list of activities and timeframe are agreed and signed by government and community representatives. | Implementation of this activity is planned for subsequent years. | Set for quarters 3 and 4 of 2019. |
| Number of initiatives identified, properly designed and implemented on 3Rs. | Currently, although a certain number of initiatives on waste recycling are being carried out by communities operating directly at the dumpsites, the recycling of compostable waste occurs mainly by processing paper or wood in briquettes for replacing coal in domestic stoves. These initiatives are in general not SC compliant and may imply exposure of people to U-POPs. Non-recyclables are open burnt by the communities which operate at landfill | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one initiative aimed at collecting and recycling organic or compostable waste which, if burned, would generate U-POPs is identified, designed and implemented for each of the three sites. | One such initiative has been launched: Kenya military officers have been trained on composting to reduce the amount of waste they subject to open burning.    Plans to run pilot composting for waste generated within the Lanet Barracks in Nakuru County are underway. | A CBO is Mombasa identified that has established a material recovery center and piloting the recovery of materials for recycling.    A CBO in Nakuru county identified, visited, assessed and currently engaged in resource recovery for recycling.    One private company identified in Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuru that are engaged in plastic waste recycling.  --    Additional engagement will be expected in the next reporting period. |
| Waste accounting system in place. | Currently, although a certain number of initiatives on waste recycling are being carried out by communities operating directly at the dumpsites, the recycling of compostable waste occurs mainly by processing paper or wood in briquettes for replacing coal in domestic stoves. These initiatives are in general not SC compliant and may imply exposure of people to U-POPs. Non-recyclables are open burnt by the communities which operate at landfill | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 500 tons of compostable material successfully collected from the source (not on the dumpsites) and re-used or re-cycled (waste to energy being not considered as suitable recycling activity), documented by a proper waste accounting system in place. | Implementation of this activity is planned for subsequent years. | Activity scheduled for quarters 3 and 4 of 2019. |
| Amount of U-POPs releases prevented due to recycling activities and open burning avoidance. | Currently, although a certain number of initiatives on waste recycling are being carried out by communities operating directly at the dumpsites, the recycling of compostable waste occurs mainly by processing paper or wood in briquettes for replacing coal in domestic stoves. These initiatives are in general not SC compliant and may imply exposure of people to U-POPs. Non-recyclables are open burnt by the communities which operate at landfill | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one initiative aimed at collecting and recycling organic or compostable waste which, if burned, would generate U-POPs is identified, designed and implemented for each of the three sites | Kenya Military Academy has been identified as the pilot to reduce open burning in military facilities in Lanet Barracks, Nakuru County.    Further work will be conducted in subsequent years of implementation. | Private business entity in Mombasa, Nakuru and Nairobi has been identified and ways of engagement being explored. |
| Amount of organic compostable waste collected at the source (not at the landfill) and processed for recycling. | Currently, although a certain number of initiatives on waste recycling are being carried out by communities operating directly at the dumpsites, the recycling of compostable waste occurs mainly by processing paper or wood in briquettes for replacing coal in domestic stoves. These initiatives are in general not SC compliant and may imply exposure of people to U-POPs. Non-recyclables are open burnt by the communities which operate at landfill | *(not set or not applicable)* | The recycling activity is organized at industrial scale with the support of industrial partner(s). | Kenya Association of Manufacturers partners have been brought on board in Nairobi and Nakuru and are currently advocating for responsible care to foster recycling. | Activity scheduled for quarters 3 and 4 of 2019. |
| Number of initiatives identified, properly designed and implemented on 3Rs of plastic waste. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one initiative aimed at collecting and recycling plastic waste which, if burned, would generate U-POPs is identified, designed and implemented for each of the three sites | Recycling plastics has been initiated at the Kenya Military at Lanet Barracks in Nakuru County.    Kenya Association Of Manufacturers has development a take-back scheme for PET bottles and has signed a MoU with the ministry of environment to roll out the take back scheme. The project will consider cooperation with this initiative. | Since the last report, KAM and Ministry of Environment have now signed a framework for the take-back scheme for PET bottles. |
| Amount of U-POPs releases prevented due to recycling activities and open burning avoidance | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one initiative aimed at collecting and recycling plastic waste which, if burned, would generate U-POPs is identified, designed and implemented for each of the three sites | Implementation of this activity is planned for subsequent years. | Activity scheduled for 2020. |
| Waste accounting system for recycled plastic in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Domestic industrial stakeholders involved for facilitating the placing on the market of recovered plastic at industrial scale. | Industrial stakeholders' forum was held in April 2018 at Athi River and discussions on industrial symbiosis among manufacturers, importers and industrial players and the project technical team, are on-going. | Activity scheduled for 2020. |
| Amount of plastic collected at the source (not at the landfill) and processed for recycling. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 30 tons/month of plastic successfully collected from the source (not on the dumpsites) and re-used or re-cycled, documented by a proper waste accounting system in place. | The project supported the ban on single use carrier (plastic) bags in Kenya. This translated to about 6% reduction of solid waste in Nairobi or at least 36 tons a month.    The promotion and establishment of a waste accounting system is set for 2019, year 3 of the project. | From the engagement with the identified private business, data is being analyzed to give the amount of plastic waste collected from source. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 9**  **4.3 Municipal waste disposal sites with adequate management practices (non-burn).** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Prioritisation of dumpsites in Kenya established. | A number of clean-up and remediation plans have been drafted in the recent years for the Nairobi dumpsite; however none of these plans have been implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | Dumpsites in the main Kenyan cities prioritised for intervention and emergency countermeasures based on health risk assessment, ecosystem risk assessment and socio-economic and criteria. | Mapping of Dandora dumpsite to establish a green fort in partnership with Kenya Defense Forces will be completed by end of 2018.    In the Kisumu county, a need for a weigh bridge at the entrance of Kachoki dumpsite has been identified and its procurement will be supported. | In addition to the last report: Kibarani dumpsite in Mombasa County has been decommissioned and waste is being dumped at another site, Mwakirunge. The county of Mombasa has zoned waste collection and has been constructing reclamation centers in the zones to promote recycling.    In Kisumu, inert waste has been moved from Kachok dumpsite to Kajulu. |
| Emergency plans for limiting the release of U-POPs and other toxic chemicals from dumpsite are available for at least 3 dumpsites. | A number of clean-up and remediation plans have been drafted in the recent years for the Nairobi dumpsite; however none of these plans have been implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | Emergency plan for three priority dumpsites, aimed at reducing release of U-POPs and other toxic chemicals, and at reducing exposure to POPs of the population, drafted. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Nakuru and Mombasa counties are having internal discussions on the scope of the emergency plans for dumpsites that the project can support. |
| Clean-up plans for 1 landfill are available. | Remediation plans need to be designed involving communities living at the dumpsite to increase probability of implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one remediation plan for a priority dumpsite, based on the economy of waste recycling, drafted with the involvement of dumpsite communities. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Each of the counties is addressing either closure or relocation of dumpsites.  The Kachok dumpsite in Kisumu county is being cleaned up by the County of Kisumu.    The Kibarani dumpsite is being cleaned up by NEMA and the Mombasa county. More activities under this outcome are scheduled for quarters 3 and 4 of 2019. |
| Number of people who benefit from reduction of exposure to chemicals released by the dumpsite. | None of the clean-up plans drafted in the past was implemented. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The exposure of at least 5,000 people to chemicals released from dumpsites is halved, thanks to the adoption of emergency measures. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | Since Kibarani site was closed (Mombasa), Mwakirunge was opened but is not licensed yet. The PMU and Mombasa county agreed to address the issue when NEMA licenses the site. As such, emergency response measures are set to be adopted in 2020.    The Gioto site in Nakuru County is the second site where emergency measures will be carried out.  The county of Nakuru is committed to ensure no open burning. In that sense, it has drafted plans for emergency measure to stop open burning. |
| Amount of the release reduction of U-POPs and other chemicals from implementation of emergency measures. | No emergency measure for reduction of U-POPs release from open burning at dumpsites or reduction of people exposure to chemicals released by the dumpsite ever attempted. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The release of at least 20 gTEq/yr of PCDD/F avoided by means of emergency measures directly aimed at preventing open burning of waste. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | The ban of plastic carrier bags removed approximately 5% of waste or at least 1 g TEq/yr’    The closure of Kibarani reduced emissions of at least 50% from this large dumpsite. This is estimated to represent some 8 gTEg/yr.  There is potential for replication in Mwakirunge after it is licensed.    More activities are scheduled for quarter 4 of 2019. |
| Amount of the release reduction of U-POPs and other chemicals from implementation of emergency measures. | No emergency measure for reduction of U-POPs release from open burning at dumpsites or reduction of people exposure to chemicals released by the dumpsite ever attempted. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The release of at least 3 gTEq/yr of PCDD/F avoided by means of activities implemented under output 4.2.3. aimed at preventing recyclable waste to enter dumpsites burning of waste. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period. | It is estimated that actions at Dandora dumpsite, and sites in Nairobi and multiple sites in Nakuru county have increased the amount of recycled materials as more CBOs are now aware of the support given by the county.    This is estimated to reduce at least 1 gTEq/yr of PCDD emissions.    In its 2019 Financial Bill, the Government is going to make waste recycling tax-exempt. This also has a potential to reduce by 1 gTEq/yr emissions of PCDD. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 10**  **Project monitoring, including PIR, Annual and quarterly workplans, Annual and Quarterly Progress Reports.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Steering committee appointed. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | National Steering Committee established | National Chemicals committee has been constituted. | The National Chemicals Committee’s TORs have been finalized and anchored into the national Chemical policy. |
| Availability of Quarterly progress reports (QPRs) and annual ones (APRs) | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Inception report and progress report as per monitoring plan drafted and approved. | Inception workshop was held in 2016 and report shared, the annual progress report was prepared and shared. Quarterly reports have been prepared and shared. | The 2018 annual progress report was completed and shared with local partners.    Quarterly reports for all project quarters are available.    The 2018 PIR was shared with partners. |
| Availability of Quarterly (QWP) and Annual (AWP) workplans | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Quarterly and Annual workplans as per monitoring plan drafted and approved | AWP for the last 2 years prepared and approved. All QWP prepared and approved prior to implementation. | The 2019 annual work plan prepared and approved on 15 January 2019.    Quarterly work plans prepared and approved.    Draft HCWM M&E framework has been developed. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 11**  **Project evaluation and audit** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of completed mid-term evaluation report. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Mid-term evaluation completed. | Mid-term evaluation report not due before 2019. | Mid-term evaluation report is under preparation (due after this 2d PIR). The international consultant has been contracted and the MTR is expected before end of 2019. |
| Availability of terminal evaluation | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Terminal evaluation completed. | Terminal evaluation to be completed at the end of the project. | Not due yet. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 39.86% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 56.28% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,799,756 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,515,000 |
| Co-financing | 21,008,803 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 21, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 20, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 21, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Aug 12, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 31, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 21, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 31, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-31 |
| 2018-12-14 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | Non-flow of resources through the National Treasury and Central Central Bank for 8 months as project took actions to comply with the Public Finance Management Act 2012 (PFM).  - Under the PFM all external resources are channeled through the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Thus project was required to have a special deposit account with CBK. A US Dollar denomination account was opened for the Project by the National Treasury, because the signed Project Document budget was in USD. However, all disbursements by the UNDP Country Office is in the local currency, Kenya Shillings.  - The project account at CBK had UNDP included in its name indicating the origin of the funds. UNDP management audit raised this as an issue and recommended the name be corrected.  The change of account from USD to KShs and the name to remove UNDP took over 8 months. During this period the project could not use the Direct Cash Transfer modality, and this resulted in delays of planned project activities delivery. The compliance issues are addressed as per the government requirements. Also, UNDP and the National Treasury have conducted joint trainings to build the compliance capacity of the partners in the project.    Budget cuts by the National Treasury - government requires that all the projected development funds are captured in the Annual Budget Estimates. The cash flow challenges because of the Project CBK Account issues, led to budget cuts of the Project Annual Budget Estimates submitted to government, during the government Supplementary Budget Reviews. This was because of the project's un-absorbed allocated budget by the National Treasury. Thus the approved Project Annual Budgeted Resources could not be absorbed through the government coffers. The project moved most of the funds to the second half of the financial year 2019/2020.    Unexpected closures of the Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS) impacts the timely flow of funds and implementation of project activities. This hits hardest in government financial year closure and opening, mainly in the months of June to August. Closure of IFMIS system affects the project absorption of funds send through the special deposit account. |
| Operational | There was a high turnover of the chief officers, Principle Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This affected the efficiency of project financial resources access and flow from the Central Bank to the Project; the PS is a key signatory and the changing of signatory led to delays and timeliness in financial resources access., hence the project implementation rate. The project team facilitated as far as possible the smooth change over and administrative compliance.    The movement of finance and procurement officers of the Ministry of Environment, as part of the national government addressing accountability and transparency in its operations, affected ongoing procurement of goods and services. These goods and services would account for about 50% of the planned annual delivery. The risk management taken is, as possible, to procure using firms rather than individual consultancies, commodities to be procured using government institutions that procure the Health Care Management equipment rather than using open tender and UNDP to undertake the procurement for the international level. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays to report (see point above about MTR - it was not due yet by 30 June 2019). |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The procurement of the consultant to undertake mid-term review is ongoing. There has been about a month and a half delay in the procurement process against the planned dates. This will lead to about 2 months delay in the evaluation completion, end of October 2019 as opposed to August 2019, if the consultant commences and undertakes the task as planned. The consultancy is currently ongoing. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The process is currently ongoing for the MTR, the slight delay mentioned by the Country Office is not impacting the progress of the MTR. Attention will be given to analyse in details all recommendations of the MTR and prepare the Management responses for the benefit of the 2d part of the project's implementation. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | a. Regarding the rating:  1. the PMU and the partners' representatives are in place and working together. External factors beyond executing ministry’s control have affected the speed of implementation. Despite this , project partners executed important actions that support the project's outcomes such as in chemicals (NEMA), health care waste (MOH) and waste management (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, DANIDA).    2.Requests for financing partner activities were on time but could not be executed because of national approval systems which affected fund flow activities in all government institutions. The project executive who must approve all activities has changed several times in the last two years.    3.Delays in contracting consultants also delayed scheduled activities expected to arise out of these consultancies.  --    b. Previous Year's Annual Work plan  The previous year’s annual work plan was not fully implemented because of reasons given above.  --    c. Assessment of Risks.  • That the procurement consultancies in the pipeline are not fully completed and finalized.  • That the commodity tenders in the pipeline are not completed which would mean that programmes in the 13 health care facilities would not be completed.  --    d. Risk Management Measures  The PMU is ensuring that the expected output in (c) above come to expected conclusion since there is no new regulation that will affect the procurement as of today. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project Implementation Progress is rated Moderately Satisfactory because the deliverables so far will lead to the achievement of most of the planned outputs and outcome within the last half. Delivery of certain milestones was not achieved because of the challenges of funds availability under the stringent compliance requirements and unexpected closures of financial system of the Kenyan National Treasury. This particularly affected the procurement of goods and services that are foundational to the achievement of the planned activities and would have taken up about 40% of the 2018 project budget. The pace of implementation for the Civil Society Organisations was also not optimized and this is being addressed.    The DO rating is Satisfactory, given that the stakeholders are fully on board and own the road-maps and plans for the various project interventions. The Kenyan Government is supportive of the interventions and has provided additional resources and allowed for creation of institutions that will move the activities beyond the project life. Once the barriers are addressed the implementation will go on smoothly.    The risks faced by the project apply to the other government partners. The UNDP Country Office, the External Resources Desk at the National Treasury and the Chief Finance Officers of the respective partners have ongoing engagements to have in place clear guidelines and compliance requirements needed for the partners to access funds efficiently through the Central Bank as required and report all expenditures through the Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS). For the high turnover of the Project Executive and key support staff at the partner, UNDP will work with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to bring the new officers to speed. The challenge has recurred even during this period of reporting. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The “UPOPs Kenya project” has kept delivering at a satisfactory level in the last reporting period. Considering the results obtained the DO rating has thus been kept, like last year, at a satisfactory level. The implementation progress is also quite sufficient for the moment in terms of financial delivery, however, considering the challenges described in the risks sections as faced by the project team, and some activities having been slightly delayed, the Implementation Progress is now rated as moderately satisfactory. However, considering the progress in cumulative delivery, the situation is not fundamentally critical in the long run.    The general assessment as RTA is that the project has been excellent at reaching out to partners and at integrating within the overall policy progress on environment policy in Kenya, pushing for a stronger attention to SAICM, and to specific conventions such as the Stockholm Convention (SC) and the Minamata Convention (MC). It is visible through the number of partners involved in the activities. It is also clear that the institutional setting has been very well devised, with a full and proactive involvement of the Ministry of Health for the key component on HCWM. Counties have been also consistently engaged, both at the policy level and through concrete delivery of activities on the ground. This is very valuable, because too often projects can be limited to federal interventions and have challenges in reaching out to intermediary/local levels. With the exception maybe of the Nairobi country which seems a little less actively engaged than the 3 others, the counties are driving forces in this project, as illustrated by the number of county by-laws or major operations such as moves and rehabilitation of dumpsites.    However, one the challenges related to this good integration of the work planning with other partners is that it is difficult sometimes to clearly see what is brought directly by the GEF support and what is coming from partners’ contribution. The co-financing levels are certainly at a satisfactory level (the MTR will be expected to confirm this), however, it is sometimes unclear what the GEF brought in addition to what the expected core support of the Government or the county should be expected to do in any case. This being said, the project team has made a commendable effort to delineate where possible this core GEF-specific support from other contributions in this PIR. The topical example is the ban on single-use plastic bags – a successful policy, which has undeniably led to reduced UPOPs emissions (due to the avoidance of open burning of the waste bags), but this is part of a broader effort; the project supported this effort to a certain extent and facilitated awareness raising.    --  In terms of Outcome 1, one can clearly see tangible results at the mid-term of the project. The principles of SAICM (especially the Towards 2020 goal, which is the backbone of SAICM) have definitely been promoted and pushed throughout different policy and regulatory avenues, and reaching out beyond only the environmental field, encouraging full engagement of sectors such as health. This is definitely following the integrated spirit of the SDG implementation, going beyond the thematic separation of environment and health for example. Considering that these processes take time, it is impressive to already see at midterm, a Chemicals Policy at the gazettement stage. The three major texts seem to be: The National Chemical Policy, NEMA’s National Chemical regulations and NEMA’s Draft Chemicals Strategy. Policy covers all national chemicals – pesticides, industrial etc; NEMA regulations specifically speak to industrial POPs; and the strategy outlines/guides how the implementation of chemicals regulation and management will be applied. The policy and regulatory structure in Kenya for a sound management of chemicals has definitely been already consequently strengthened. Now an effort in operationalizing and supporting enforcement may be the most important in the 2d part of the project until 2021. The county road maps and the health sectoral roadmap also seem to be very relevant documents, spreading the sound chemicals management policy effort horizontally to other sectors and also vertically to other levels of governance, at the local level. The development of the Training national system on sound chemicals management seems to be underway, although the progress has been a little less evident. Though a new partner (Kenya Chemical Society) has been involved, it is not clear yet how far the inclusion of new modules in curricula has gone. This will require attention in the next period. The training pace (including with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers) seems to have slowed down a bit as well, after very promising progress in year 1. The indicator’s target of inspections in the Health Care sector to ensure conformity with POPs-monitoring regulations seems to still need a push, as had been mentioned last year as well.    Also, the push to get the PRTR system is still needed, and the challenges in identifying the relevant technical support through consultancy has been noted. This shows that the regional technical support and communication from myself as RTA should have been stronger and the delay comes in great part from this insufficient support; this regional-level support should be increased immediately and throughout the upcoming reporting period. Efforts will this be launched to reach out through networks of international partners to identify the relevant expertise in this field. The training of laboratories, but also the preparation of the next stage in support (accreditation support, financial mechanism analysis) also need to be stepped up as there is still a gap with the expected final end-of-the project level.    --  As to Outcomes 2 and 3 (related to Health Care Waste Management), the progress has been overall excellent as well, with a clear identification of the 13 HCFs to be targeted, good initial capacity building based on international best practices (WHO Blue book and related trainings, here the South-South cooperation has worked well with the Regional Africa project), and initial support to the facilities for receiving new equipment. The preliminary focus on improving the sorting of waste and other best practices seems to have been followed very well in the project – it is often essential to the success of HCW management projects, as has been noted in other projects' experience. The adoption of HCWM guidelines at the County level is also very important to note and a good assurance of eventual success. Overall, it reflects a strong involvement of the health authorities, at the central and local levels. The experience with non-burn treatment equipment provided through co-financing of other donors is also a plus for the project, in order for partner institutions to get prepared to the procurement exercise. Here again, the recruitment process needs to be accelerated for the HCW expert who will help devise the strategy for the supply of equipment supported by the project; here too, as RTA, I should accelerate the support to facilitate access to international expertise for this key assignment in the project. It is a priority in coming weeks. The assignment will look at centralized options and at the possibility of public-private partnerships. It should also insist on two crucial and challenging dimensions (from experience of the Africa regional HCWM project for example): data reporting and monitoring, to be able to measure the impact of the equipment provision; and the sustainable support in terms of maintenance, which is always a central dimension in any introduction of new technologies. I recommend this to be particularly highlighted at this crucial stage of the project.    It should be noted as well that it appears that the collection of mercury equipment has been rather limited for the pilot facilities up to now. A strategy should be devised on how these quantities could be increased in order to maximize the benefits of the project. The opportunity to act on this, considering the upcoming deadlines as per the Minamata Convention (though Kenya has not ratified the Convention yet), should not be missed. Another required push to ensure smooth implementation will be the signature of the MoUs with the HCFs. This has been beneficial in other countries’ programmes, and ensures a long-term commitment from the facilities – particularly in view of the exit strategy of the project. If the MoU-signing process does not progress in coming months, I would describe this as a potential risk for the achievements of the project’s goals.    --  For Outcome 4 (related to Municipal Waste Management), the range of activities has been quite impressive, with interaction with numerous large-scale efforts related to dumpsites in the counties involved in the project. It is quite impressive to see the progress made in promoting the avoidance of open burning, both through by-laws and regulatory measures, the connection between national- and regional-level support (definitely a strength of the project across the board) and also the training and engagement of stakeholders through CBOs and the project team. The number of the sites of intervention is demonstrated by the geolocalisation details that were provided as part of the PIR – apologies that this could not be visualized, however, through map views though, due to this high number.    However, I believe a strategic assessment might be needed at this mid-term to ensure we indeed adopt long-term sustainable measures for Outcome 4 on MWM, that will persist beyond the project; and to consider whether support of international expertise (based on experience in other countries) could be useful at this point. Such support could help, as well, in identifying the most promising economic models for the private sector partners that are being approached and ensure the success of this Green Economy approach. This should be considered, I believe, by the Project Board / Committee. It has the potential, if successful, to be replicated in many other projects.    I also noted the provision of shredders after a needs assessment was conducted, in order to support action by local communities on plastic waste. In this case again, particular attention should be given to the proper maintenance support – shredders can be useful indeed in the waste management process but tend to require particular attention in terms of maintenance.    Finally, as noted in the safeguards section, this component may benefit from a renewed analysis in terms of safeguards for the project, considering the potential impact on economic livelihoods.    --  All in all, the progress has been very comprehensive, and the project team should be commended, especially when considering the logistical challenges that have been gone through. It appears quite regrettable considering that the needed changes (related to to the project bank account) seemed quite minor in substance but could not be achieved in a quick time. At UNDP, and particularly as RTA, I could have provided support more quickly in relation to these challenges.    All in all, as was mentioned in introduction, the project seems to be on track in terms of cumulative delivery. Attention should be given to ensure a smooth process for the procurement, particularly of the HCW equipment, with the required level of support through international expertise.    Also, as risks seem to have now been appropriately mitigated, it seems that the slight delays noted in the implementation of the work plans will be overcome in the next reporting period.    As final recommendations, it is encouraged:  - As mentioned already last year, the need for a gender analysis (as described in the gender section) is quite obvious, as the project can achieve still much more in this regard.  - It is still believed, like last year, that a closer coordination with the national Small Grants Programme would also be beneficial, particularly for Outcome 4.  - Inter-project coordination should continue being encouraged, including in particular with the Regional HCWM Africa project; that project has just decided to hold its final project meeting in March 2020 in Zambia, and it is encouraged that the UPOPs Kenya project participates.  - In terms of South-South cooperation, I would suggest that an exchange with Ghana is considered, as UNDP supported (through its innovation facility) the development of a national waste management platform creating communication with various waste actors in the country; this could also be beneficial in Kenya I believe. Exchange with Nigeria to benefit from lessons of the UPOPs project “Less burnt for a clean Earth” (PMIS # 3804) could also be useful. This will also pave the way for the Kenyan UPOPs project experience to be outreached in other countries with similar situations and challenges.  - The project should also continue its efforts in terms of impact measurement (especially estimates of the UPOPs emission reduction); this is always challenging as assumptions have to be made, but will support the monitoring of the actual progress.    Based on the assessment of the progress so far, it is estimated that the project should remain on a satisfactory path in the upcoming implementation period. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There has not been any evidence of connection between project activities and gender-based violence - it has not emerged as an underlying factor influencing project activities, although attention will be given to it, particularly since the project deals with vulnerable populations which may be experiencing GBV. Also, the project has a close connection with the County authorities, and this may be used as an opportunity for raising the attention on the issue of potential GBV with local authorities. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project is yet to develop a gender action plan (as a GEF5 project, it was not required to develop one at the Project Document stage). However, and particularly for this area of action (waste management), a proactive gender approach appears as essential, to be mainstreamed within project interventions.    What the project has done is the disaggregation of participants and beneficiaries of the interventions into men and women. It is notable that women are about 60% of the Health Care workers trained and about 40% of the membership of the community groups engaged in solid waste management. A gender analysis will need to be conducted so that imbalances in access and benefit for the women from the planned project interventions is maximised. The analysis will also look at their health - exposure to agents from the activities in which they engage and how this exposure can be reduced.    In additional the project also conducted training, in the sector of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), for 100 women and youth, who were trained in waste management in Mombasa County. Training has insisted on the economic potential of waste management activities, while emphasizing the need for sound environmental practices to avoid effect on health and environment.    In general, the project, in its upcoming implementation periods, will aim at better integrating the gender dimensions, particularly on the basis of the UNDP-produced Guidance document on &quot;Mainstreaming Gender into UNDP-GEF projects on chemicals and waste&quot;. As the guide was developed and finalized after the development and launch of this project, it could not be fully used for mainstreaming purposes in the reference document of the project. However, there is a remarkable opportunity in the remaining 2 years of implementation to address gender issues and to transform/challenge gender inequalities and discrimination. There is a specific chapter on UPOPs emission reduction projects, which can be a good basis for such work. Both sub-sectors, Health Care Waste Management and Municipal Waste Management, have specific and differentiated issues and dimensions. In both cases the informal sector may be involved in the final waste handling where risks are heightened, and for which vulnerable parts of the population (including women and children) may be particularity exposed.    Another potential strength to build on to maximise results in terms of gender mainstreaming and action is South-South cooperation. This cooperation has been nurtured through the project, particularly with the &quot;Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa&quot; regional project (PMIS # 4611). This regional Africa project included, for example, a gender session in the general training or trainers that took place at the start of the project and to which Kenyan trainers were invited to join. Additionally, that regional project developed a specific case study on gender and human rights in the field of Health Care Waste Management, which is available for the Kenya project to use - it can be noted that the case study was developed in Ghana specifically, which shares some commonalities with the Kenyan situation. Additionally the consultant in charge of conducting this study developed a brief training module on this gender and human rights dimension, which could also be used by the Kenya UPOPs project. It is also essential to note this connection between gender and human rights, as this would also be for sure relevant as well in the Municipal waste management sector. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Open burning of waste and dioxins and furans' emissions have a differentiated impact on men, women and children. Depending on the sector in which particular project activities take place, it might be women, men or children most at risk from exposure to POPs, mercury and hazardous/infectious wastes. For example, in the health care sector, the majority of healthcare staff is female (~ 75%) and as such the impact of the unsound management of various types of waste generated in the health care settings is most likely to have the highest consequences for women and their offspring (as releases of POPs, Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) and other hazardous substances can bio-accumulate and be transferred to the unborn child in the womb or later through human milk). Once healthcare waste leaves healthcare facilities, such wastes are in the majority of cases handled by men, however it is also common for waste pickers to be female or children. Similarly, emissions from health care waste treatment facilities, specifically low-technology incineration facilities in hospitals and urban areas, can have specific impacts on poorer communities given that they often live in close proximity to such facilities. Consequently, it can be concluded that the unsound management of healthcare waste impacts women, men and children.    Thus, also, by increasing the awareness of the gender-specific impact of UPOPs emissions coming from open burning, it is likely that action will be taken at community level to reduce occurrence of open burning. Though this link has not been fully explored through the project activities for now, the presence and strong involvement of CBOs in the delivery of the project activities will support this approach - as CBOs are naturally well connected with local communities and tend to be more sensitized to gender dimensions than other stakeholders. Further women empowerment at the local community levels, particularly in the interactions of the communities with the dump sites and the landfills, is likely to strengthen the results of the project in terms of UPOPs emission reductions.    In the field of Health Care Waste Management, it is also essential to look at the gender dimensions in introducing new technologies and practices. For example, nurses are essential for adopting best practices at the ward's level, in sorting of waste, adoption of non-mercury devices, changes for increased occupational safety for example. Nurse is a profession with a high percentage of women. When consulting the workers about changes in standard processes and practices, the gender dimension should be taken into account, to avoid, in particular, a gender bias in the final decision-making, which could lead to counter-productive results. Conversely, operators of waste treatment equipment are predominantly men: a similar bias should be avoided when ensuring the transition to new technologies and practices. By being aware and integrating the proper approaches related to gender, the success of the project interventions can be increased. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| No such risks have been identified as of now.    It is the view of the RTA that, noting the strengthening of the Safeguards approach in UNDP projects, it may be important to analyse further the dimensions related to some of the standards in the SESP, for example Standards 3 and 5, in relation to this project. This is particularly true as the UPOPs Kenya project relates to the work on Municipal waste management, and the interactions with dumpsites. Decisions related to relocation and improvement of dumpsites / landfills are taken outside of the the project scope (by relevant national/county authorities), and the project only supports where needed in order to maximise environmental benefits in terms of UPOPs emission reductions of such actions. Nevertheless, there might be some reflection needed in upcoming implementation periods on how to integrate this safeguards dimension even more strongly within the project monitoring framework. |

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| **SESP:** [SESP UPOPs Kenya ProDoc stage 16Sept2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5361/214086/1689540/1689821/SESP%20UPOPs%20Kenya%20ProDoc%20stage%2016Sept2015.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Title : Why we must urgently stop burning our waste  Industries have been cited as the greatest source of air pollution.    This cannot be further from the truth. No factory, no matter how careless, would burn 600 tonnes of plastics per day. This is the amount Nairobi County burns in the open everyday.  The impact of this is that thousands of people are exposed to deadly emissions.    To achieve the goal of reducing the number of deaths from air pollution by two thirds by 2030, some elements for the Geneva Action Agenda to Combat Air Pollution were proposed.  To begin with, Kenya should massively reduce open burning of waste. Section 78(1) of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 2015 requires the National Environment Management Authority (Nema) to design a criterion for ambient air quality standards.    Quality regulations  According to Nema's air quality regulations for open burning of waste: “No person shall cause or allow emissions of priority air pollutants set out under the Second Schedule from disposal of medical waste, domestic waste, plastic tyres, industrial waste or other open burning.”    Ideally, the burning of condemned goods should fall under this category. The Second Schedule covers dust, black smoke, smog, aerosols, sulphur oxides, dioxins and furans.    This group of chemicals is referred to as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) because of their inherent danger to human health and the environment and can cause a host of ailments including cancer.    They are produced as pesticides and industrial chemicals. Dioxins and furans are highly toxic at low levels and will be produced in medium temperature combustion such as industrial processes, incinerators, power plants using waste and the open burning of waste.    Open burning of waste is the single most important source of dioxins in Kenya.  Where does Kenya stand globally? The global community has been mobilised to fight emissions and release of Unintentionally Produced Organic Pollutants (UPOPS) under the Stockholm Convention (SC) on persistent organic pollutants, the Basel Convention (BC) on the trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (MCM).  Kenya is a party to the SC and BC and a signatory to MCM. Developed nations have since stopped activities that emit dioxins into the air from industries, incinerators, power stations and open burning of waste.  Why should open burning of waste be stopped urgently?  Although the Stockholm Convention is concerned with persistent organic pollutants as products of incomplete combustion, open burning generates toxic by-products of combustion well beyond chemical substances.  In Kenya, unintentionally produced organic pollutants are released in large quantities. Available statistics indicate that Kenya produces 2,800g toxic equivalents of UPOPS annually.  The very low toxicity makes the emissions environmentally significant. The bulk of the emissions come from uncontrolled burning of waste. This is mainly from municipal, industrial, and healthcare waste, and agricultural practices.    Urban waste  With a population of 45 million, Kenya generates 22 million tonnes of urban waste or about 10,000 tonnes every day. Less than 50 percent is collected and disposed of at dumpsites.  Nairobi generates 4,000 tonnes, with half of that going to Dandora dumpsite. The rest either rots, is eaten by animals or burnt in backyards. Of what goes to Dandora, less than 20 percent is recycled, 50 per cent rots and about 900 tonnes will be burnt at some point.  This makes open burning the largest source of general air pollution. Municipal waste contains 15 percent plastics. For Nairobi, 600 tonnes is plastic waste or some, say, 100 seven-tonne lorries of waste in open burning.  Air pollution contributes toxic residue to water and contaminates land. The World Health Organisation (WHO) says that dioxins and furans are priority chemicals because they accumulate in animal fat.    Many Kenyans do not seem to realise that open burning of waste is illegal.  Where it must be burnt, there are regulations and guidelines. This is especially so because Kenya is a party to the Stockholm Convention, which calls on parties to minimize open burning.  Kenya has received a grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for sound chemicals management and reduction of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants from the open burning of waste and thermal disposal of healthcare waste.    Five-year plan  The five-year (2016-2021) project is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, in partnership with national and county government agencies, civil society, private sector and intergovernmental organizations.  Now in its second year, remarkable progress has been made in the project’s implementation. The milestones include completed baseline studies, wide stakeholder consultations and review of policies.  The next project year will involve procurement of healthcare and municipal waste disposal facilities with county governments of Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu, and other stakeholders.    Compiled by: Ms Mayiani is the Unintentionally Produced Organic Pollutants (UPOPS) Project Manager, at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry    --    [Although this below was written as part of the &quot;Chemical Watch&quot; web site, it summarises well the principles and impact of the project].    Kenya to create 'one-stop' repository for chemicals and waste information  Project one of several ways the country is advancing on chemicals management    https://chemicalwatch.com/81434/kenya-to-create-one-stop-repository-for-chemicals-and-waste-information  29 August 2019    Kenya plans to develop a national repository of information about chemicals and waste in the country as part of a project to better manage chemicals and safely manage hospital waste, its environment ministry said in a press release last week.    The project has two goals: managing risks posed by the production, use and trade of chemicals, and reducing the release of toxic substances from unsafe management of waste in the health care and municipal waste sectors.    Unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) will be particularly targeted for reduction, and open burning of waste within health care facilities will be replaced &quot;with compliant equipment and practices&quot;.    The project is being implemented in four counties – the capital Nairobi, the ports Mombasa and Kisumu, and Nakuru in western Kenya.    A workshop was held in Naivasha to discuss developing a &quot;one-stop repository site of chemicals and waste information in Kenya&quot; and bridging the information gap among various actors in the chemicals and waste sectors. However, Kenya's National Environment Management Authority (Nema) has not yet disclosed what types of information will be stored in the repository.  The event was attended by officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the UPOPs Project team. The project's technical advisor Francis Kihumba noted that while &quot;chemicals can solve societal problems of social and economic development ... they can also have inherent hazards and be a risk to human health and the environment&quot;.    The project has a budget of $25.7m, $4.5m of which has been funded by the Global Environment Facility. The UN Development Programme is helping with its implementation.  Kenya's chemical strides    The project is not an isolated attempt to improve management of chemicals and waste in Kenya. The country is the process of creating a regulation that will cover chemicals management more broadly, including:  • classification and registration;  • restrictions and bans;  • manufacturing, importing and exporting, including stipulations on safety data sheets, substances in articles and chemicals in products;  • distribution, storage, transport and handling;  • disposal of chemicals wastes and the establishment of a pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR);  • keeping records and reporting requirements; and  • penalties.    The final draft regulation was sent to Nema's director general. Nema has said it expects the regulation could be in force this year.    Nema has also made a push towards stronger enforcement of regulations. This week, it closed five factories and arrested seven people for violating environmental standards by discharging untreated wastewater into the Nairobi River. One factory was the Synresins chemical firm, which was &quot;discharging hazardous waste direct into sewer and environment&quot;, according to Nema.  &quot;Factories must comply with environmental regulations, or face closure,&quot; Nema's attorney general said.    In Africa, chemicals production and consumption is growing &quot;at a threatening rate to health and environment&quot;, according to the World Health Organization's regional office, and a &quot;lack of capacity for the sound management of chemicals further compounds the public health risks&quot;. The WHO is also operating a number of projects on the continent to improve management.    Written by Ms. Ginger Hervey  UN/emerging markets reporter  chemicalwatch.com |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The project reports can be accessed through the Implementing Partner Website: www.environment.go.ke; and the Kenya UPOPs Twitter: @upopskenya    http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/04-05-2019-NATIONAL-WASTE-MANAGEMENT-BILL-2019.pdf    Publicity during this reporting period  https://www.capitalfm.co.ke/eblog/grave-threat-to-human-health-from-air-pollution/    https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2001305795/why-we-must-urgently-stop-burning-our-waste    https://www.capitalfm.co.ke/business/2019/05/kam-partners-with-local-community-to-launch-waste-management-innovation/    https://www.nation.co.ke/news/Manufacturers-Nema-seek-to-increase-plastic-recycling/1056-4567642-3chybc/index.html    http://kam.co.ke/kam-nema-ntsa-and-recyclers-signs-an-mou-to-enhance-waste-management/    https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/corporate/companies/Manufacturers-move-to-stop-plastic-bottles-ban/4003102-4756742-2wetbvz/index.html    http://www.foodbusinessafrica.com/2018/09/20/kenyan-manufacturers-move-to-stop-plastic-bottles-ban/    https://theexchange.africa/kenya-renews-efforts-on-sustainable-pet-plastic-waste-management/    https://citizentv.co.ke/blogs/grave-threat-to-human-life-from-air-pollution-223614/    https://www.dw.com/sw/hodi-hodi-ya-usafi-wa-mazingira-nakuru-kenya/av-47446073      publicity in the 2018 reporting period included:  K24: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EIA6rorJZEs&t=12s -The County government in conjunction with the green belt movement has initiated a program to improve solid waste    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zLJggKqehc –The Nakuru County Government and the Greenbelt movement have embarked on training self Help Groups on how to recycle solid    DailiyNation 28th November 2017- https://businesstoday.co.ke/nakuru-govt-green-belt-movement-take-solid-waste-crisis    http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/environment\_energy/Institutional-needs-analysis-for-waste-management.html - Institutional Needs Analysis for Chemicals and Waste Management in Kenya. Reduction of UPOPs and Sound Chemicals Management in Kenya Project, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Report 2017.    http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/environment\_energy/Guidelines-Safe-Management-of-Health-Care-Waste.html - Review of the Kenya National Guidelines for Safe Management of Health Care Waste, Injection Safety and Safe Disposal of Medical Waste National Communication Strategy and Health Care Waste Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Reduction of UPOPs and Sound Chemicals Management in Kenya Project, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Report 2017.    http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/environment\_energy/Training-Needs-Assessment-health-workers.html - Training Needs Assessment of Health Workers on Health Care Waste Management in Kenya. Reduction of UPOPs and Sound Chemicals Management in Kenya Project, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Report 2017    http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/environment\_energy/Sound-waste-management-bycommunities.html - AWARENESS ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BY COMMUNITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN KENYA. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [GEF5\_CEO\_Endorsement\_Template-February2013\_KENYA 18sep2015final\_Fin cleared corr Jan2016.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5361/214086/1689543/1689831/GEF5_CEO_Endorsement_Template-February2013_KENYA%2018sep2015final_Fin%20cleared%20corr%20Jan2016.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The list of stakeholders is particularly large for this project. One of the strengths of the project has been this capacity, through its anchoring within the Ministry of Environment, to reach out to a vast array of partners.    Just to mention an indicative list:    CBOs: Green Belt Movement (GBM) and Kenya Disaster Concern (KDC)    Private sector / Industry Associations: Kenya Association of Manufacturers and Kenya Chemical Society (new stakeholder); Recycling enterprises.    Other: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, County Governments (Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Mombasa), Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), University of Nairobi (UoN), Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology (MMUST), Solicitor General’s Office.    Bilaterals: Belgium, Japan, Denmark.    South-South cooperation: interactions with Ghana, Tanzania, Madagascar, Zambia, Uganda (though, in particular, Health Care Waste Management projects/activities).    The project team keeps reviewing what are the best partners to engage and involve and has been increasing its efforts, particularly regarding the private sector (for recycling purposes). It is possible it could benefit as well of support from CBOs that could support additional efforts regarding, for example, gender mainstreaming. This will be studied, particularly at the time of the responses to the MTR conclusions. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.