

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 June 2021 to 30 July 2022

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification table		GEF ID: 5299	Umoja Number: SB-011418
Project title		"Delivering the transition to energy efficient lighting"	
Duration months	Planned	36 months	
	Extension(s)	46 months	
Project Implementation Division(s)		UNEP, Economics Division, Energy and Climate Branch, Climate Mitigation Unit	
Executing agency(s)		Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – MHE Ministry of Environment and Water – MMAyA	
Names of other project partners		United for Efficiency - U4E	
Project type		Full size project	
Scope of the project		National	
Region		Latin America and the Caribbean	
Countries		Bolivia	
Programme of work		Work programme 2020-2023, subprogramme 1: climate change.	
GEF focal area(s)		Climate change	
Linkages between the Fund and the UNDAF		<p><u>Effect 2.1 (2022).</u> Strengthened productive systems - sustainable, resilient, inclusive and egalitarian - guarantee food and nutritional security and sovereignty, based on decent work, technological development and the strengthening of a plural economy, preserving and improving the functions of Mother Earth: water, soils, forests and biodiversity, within the framework of life systems.</p>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		<p><u>SDG 13:</u> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <p><u>Target 13.2:</u> Integrate climate change action into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p><u>Indicator 13.2.2:</u> Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p>	
Amount of GEF financing		US\$ 3,059,361	
Amount of co-financing		US\$ 13,467,575	
CEO Approval Date		June 13, 2016	
Starting deployment		April 30, 2019	
Date of first disbursement		April 3, 2020	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022		US\$ 976,951	

Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		US\$ 682,599
Expected date of the MTR		N/A
End date	<i>Planned</i>	December 31, 2021
	<i>Revised</i>	December 31, 2023
Expected terminal evaluation date		December 31, 2024
Expected financial closing date		31 January 2025

1.2. Description of the project

<p>The project aims to accelerate the transition to energy-efficient lighting technologies in Bolivia through the development of a national efficient lighting policy and innovative practical interventions that ensure the success of the transition, thereby reducing electricity demand and consumption and related GHG emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1: Development of national policies and regulations to promote the rapid transition to efficient lighting. • Component 2: Building monitoring, verification, and compliance (MVE) capabilities to ensure an effective transition to efficient lighting. • Component 3: Ensure environmentally sound management for a sustainable transition to efficient lighting. • Component 4: Innovation in lighting: accelerating the use of solid-state lighting (including light-emitting diodes (LEDs)) and controls.

1.3. History of project reviews

Version	Date	Main changes made in this review
Rev0	13/06/2016	Project approved by the GEF.
Rev. 0.1	13/12/2021	Minor Revision: Revised budget + variance analysis.
Rev. 1	31/12/2021	Project Review + Extension
Rev 2	08/07/2022	Project review, specifically of component 3 (MMAyA) and phase-out update executed to date by MHE-MMAyA and U4E.

2. PROJECT STATUS OVERVIEW

2.1. UNEP subprogramme(s)

<i>Climate stability: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development pathways and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change</i>	Indicators: <u>Programme of Work 2022-2023</u> Climate action subprogramme
Specify the relevant PoW Outcomes & Indicator(s) Outcome 1B: Countries and stakeholders have increased capacity, finance and access to technologies to deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement.	

Indicator (i) Number of national, subnational and private sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support

Indicator (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support

2.2. GEF core indicators (for all GEF projects 6 and beyond):

GEF Core Indicators	N/A
<i>Not applicable. This is a GEF-5 project.</i>	

2.3. Application and risk

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
PIR #	1st	2nd	3rd
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Not rated	MU	MS
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	U	MU	MS
Risk rating (section 3.3)	S	S	M

Project progress was moderately satisfactory (MS) in the reporting year.

The official start date of the implementation of this project is April 30, 2019. However, the fund transfer request from the two executing ministries was received only in March 2020 once the ministries properly prepared the bank accounts. This delay was partly due to the political instability affecting the country since October 2019. Administrative complexity was further aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020. Although the first cash advance was delivered on April 3, 2020, it could not be successfully processed, and the funds were held by the Central Bank of Bolivia.

In 2020 the project had low progress mostly because of the complex presidential elections held in October. The progress was justified by the work done by the project partner, U4E, which began executing its obligations under the approved work plan during the second half of 2020. Only in March of 2021 a new team was established and started working on the project. Despite all these difficulties, both ministries work hard to compensate for the delays and put the project ongoing. During this period both Project Managers struggled with the establishment of the project on the government agenda and the constitution of the new technical teams' members. As a result of all these changes, in August of 2021, the country decides to start a project revision to adjust the budget to the new work plan and ask for an extension up to December 2023. This new Amendment was signed in December of that year. One month later, as a response to the low progress, the Ministries decide to change the team of the project, a new four-month of delay for the project.

In May of 2022, the project had a unique opportunity to finally take off. This strategy was supported by a Mission of UNEP in April of 2022. In this opportunity, the focus was put on the analysis of different strategies to give sustainability to both teams and to talk with the new authorities of both Ministries about the objectives of implementation for 2022 and 2023. The new government has not only provided support for the objectives of the GEF Project but has also established the goal of closing the National Energy Efficiency Plan this same year. As a result of this process the teams were hired, both for the MHE, as the lead executing agency, and for the MMAyA. The Project Steering Committee has been successfully carried out in May 2022, approving the financial progress of the project, and the work plan with the budget modifications of the MMAyA.

Although the socio-political crisis hasn't been left behind, the project has been prioritized by the government and incorporated by both ministries, the presence of the National Directors in the follow-up meetings with the incorporation of the Ministry of Planning in the SCM shows a clear commitment of the country towards the transition energy-efficient lighting technologies. This evidence a sense of stability that the project did not enjoy until this moment. However, risks have materialized in the past, resulting in almost complete paralysis of the activities of the main implementing agencies, and some of these risks such as the weak administrative and

procurement capacity, possible COVID outbreaks etc, remain latent to date. Therefore, the positive outlook represented in the previous paragraph should be interpreted very cautiously.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating towards the outcome for this period is moderately satisfactory (MS), the results are showing that the actors are involved, the elements to formalize and settle the institutional arrangements are in place and moving along the internal procedures of the government to be duly signed.

Rating towards outputs: The rating towards the outputs for this period is moderately satisfactory (MS). It is important to note that the program already has significant progress in the development of the regulations: "Supreme Decree and National Strategy for Efficient Lighting 2022 – 2030" and the definition of the levels of Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for residential luminaires and public lighting as a result of the coordinated work of both ministries and U4E working hard with public sector entities: Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy; Vice-Ministry of Tax Policy; Vice Ministry of Planning and Coordination, CUSTOMS, AETN, IBNORCA, IBMETRO, which is directly related to component 1 of the financing structure

In the same way, there was significant progress, in the execution of component 2, since, at the issuance of the report, the defined technical specifications of the laboratory equipment are already in place, which was agreed upon with the U4E technical assistance, to carry out the public bidding process for its acquisition.

Component 3, having reviewed and analyzed the technical and legal documents on waste. Currently, the Bolivian norm 60022 is being modified, to establish the operational framework for disused lamps with mercury content. Likewise, the MMAyA and the MHE are preparing a regulation proposal with a mandatory compliance regime in the application of the provisions of paragraph II of Article 3 of Law 755 Comprehensive Waste Management. Regarding the resources allocated to component 3, it is noted that there is already the professional Communicator who prepared the document of the communication strategy, which was sent to the Communications Unit of the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energies for review and approval.

Regarding the state of execution of component 4, it is indicated that the public call for the purchase of luminaires for the municipality of Patacamaya in the Department of La Paz has already been published in the State Procurement System – SICOES, in this context it is already planned to launch the public calls for the municipalities of Padcaya, Tomina, Tiquipaya, Mizque, Yapacani and Guayaramerín.

Overall risk rating:

The general risk of the Project is Moderate (M), a total of 7 risks, compared to the last report, 1 new risk has been identified, of those previously identified, 7 have remained. Analyzing the risk assessment, we observe that there are 4 with low impact and 4 with medium impact. The key risk identified is the void declaration of procurement processes and bureaucracy in international bidding processes, which can lead to delays in technical execution and government adoption of project deliverables. It is perceived that this risk can be mitigated by naming the actions that are being carried out to reduce the risks, see table B. Likewise, it is noted that the ministerial changes to date have not had an impact on the public servants that accompany the execution of the project components.

2.4. Co - Financing

<p>Planned co-financing Total: \$13,467,575</p> <p>Current to date: 8,884,000 (66%)</p>	<p>The total co-financing for each partner is under review and will be addressed at the next project steering committee (PSC) meeting on 30 March 2022. The problem is that the overall delay in the project changes the partner's interest in supporting the project. An example is the commitment made by the Municipality of La Paz for the management of 2016 and ratified for 2019, but in 2022 due to new head directors, the fund is not available.</p> <p>According to the report of the Ministry of Environment and Water, the execution of UDS 4,000,000. was planned, to date, 20% has been executed. UDS 4,842,000 (approximate total estimated from the co-financing report of July 2022) is equivalent to 35.95% of the planned co-financing.</p>
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On the other hand, according to the letter of commitment MHE-03530 VMDE-00096 of April 29, 2016, the Vice Ministry of Energy Development is committed to the execution of co-financing resources in the execution of investments programmed by the PEVD, for an amount of USD 7,390,000. to be executed in 4 projects, whose status is 54.69% of execution.

PROJECTS	\$ TOTAL COMMITTED	\$EJEC.	%EXEC.	OBSERVATIONS
Expansion of Electricity Coverage in Rural Areas (IDTRII)	2.000.000	0	0%	This project was not executed because it suffered a reduction in financing
Construction of Rural Electrification System Renewable Energies	3.370.000	2.022.000	60%	Project Implementation
Supply of Photovoltaic Systems in Schools and Health Posts	1.750.000	1.750.000	100%	Achieved
Supply of Peak Photovoltaic Systems	270.000	270.000	100%	Achieved
TOTALS	7.390.000	4.042.000	54,70%	

Source of information: Electricity to Live with Dignity Program (PEVD)

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement	<p>Within the general strategy of working with the project partners, the Project Steering Committee (SCM) has been constituted, having concluded the first successful meeting on May 6, 2022, with the presence of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy 2. Environment and Water Ministry 3. Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo <p>At the aforementioned session, the Minutes of Approval of the different points discussed by the members of the Steering Committee attending were signed.</p> <p>In parallel , different working committees have been formed :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th working groups were formed for consensus on the draft Supreme Decree, the National Strategy for Efficient Lighting and the Verification and Application Monitoring Frameworks (MVE): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vice-Ministry of Economics and Finance, 2. Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination, 3. The Electricity and Nuclear Technology Control Authority – AETN, 4. National Customs of Bolivia – ANB, 5. Bolivian Institute of Metrology – IBMETRO 6. Bolivian Institute of Standards and Quality – IBNORCA; <p>In parallel for the work on the demonstration projects is being coordinated are the municipalities benefited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patacamaya, 2. Padcaya, 3. Tomina, 4. Mizque, 5. Tiquipaya, 6. Yapacaní 7. Guayaramerin. <p>On the other hand, coordination channels have been established with institutions such as National Customs, Vice Ministry of Tax Policy, Foreign Ministry and the Administration of Port Services Bolivia - ASPB, to establish the most convenient mechanisms for the purchase of laboratory equipment.</p> <p>In relation to the participation of the private sector in the project organized, with the support of U4E. a workshop from May 2 to 6 with which the minimum levels</p>
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	<p>of energy efficiency in LED technology lighting were socialized and agreed, which have been considered when projecting the standard:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luminaire Importing Companies such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HILLER ELECTRIC; 2. ELECTRORED BOLIVIA; 3. PETRONA; 4. PHILIPS; 5. DESMART, <p>The team of the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energies has also participated in the month of April 2022, of a workshop with private companies in the electrical sector in which different LED technologies of public and residential lighting have been socialized, which have been a contribution to the technical considerations for the standard.</p> <p>On the other hand, coordination channels have been established with institutions such as National Customs, Vice Ministry of Tax Policy, Foreign Ministry and the Administration of Port Services Bolivia - ASPB, to establish the most convenient mechanisms for the purchase of laboratory equipment.</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p style="text-align: center;">Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>By July 2022, a new staff member to carry out gender mainstreaming in the Program was hired. To guarantee the continuity of the transversal gender strategy that the project has been implementing, the specialist is working on the adjustment of the intervention proposal into 2 phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first phase aims to reach Educational Units of the core axis with the program and intervene with students in the last years of primary and secondary level, where they will become aware of gender roles, equal opportunities, rights, obligations, responsibilities, decision making and how these influence environmental care, in addition to providing information about the proper management of waste (foci), contextualizing according to the age group and sociocultural level, motivating the participating women to have a greater interest in getting involved in environmental issues and awakening interest in science and technology. 2. The second phase aims to reach the benefited municipalities where the information and awareness workshops will be held with the students of the educational units; in addition to carrying out intervention workshops with the community leaders of the benefited municipalities, where the emphasis will be placed on the issues already mentioned, in addition to empowering women to exercise their right in decision-making to achieve economic independence.
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2.7. Management of environmental and social safeguards

<p style="text-align: center;">Management of environmental and social safeguards</p>	<p>This project is low-risk, and as such no specific measures were set as part of the environmental and social safeguards. All this process has been held according to the local regulations on environmental issues. The projects are designed considering the emissions criteria allowing minimal impact in the air pollution and the emission balance between the baseline and the situation with the project is always favorable to generate reductions in the interesting pollutant, in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Decree 24176 of December 8, 1995, regulates activities that operate with hazardous substances. • Bolivian Standard 69022 "Waste Management – Disused discharge lamps – Requirements", dated October 25, 2015, • On October 28, 2015, Law No. 755 on Integral Waste Management
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2.8. Knowledge activities and products

Knowledge activities and products	<p>18 trainings have been developed for MHE personnel considering information regarding lighting technologies, updating specifications about the photometry laboratory with IBMETRO technicians, updating of standards that include efficient lighting technology with IBNORCA technicians, models of calculations of energy, emissions and financial savings, monitoring, verification and compliance mechanisms, among others; Likewise, the Ministry of Environment and Water has held workshops to analyze problems, options and proposals for the rational environmental management of lighting products and forums on integral waste management in Sucre, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.</p> <p>As a result of the management of the different projects, both ministries, with the support of U4E, have worked to learn about the best experiences in energy efficiency in neighboring countries such as Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, which have already implemented regulations related to the promotion of energy-efficient lighting products and the elimination of conventional luminaires to enter energy saving and the reduction of greenhouse gases. In this sense, both ministries have worked to develop and understand the current state of the Bolivian luminaire market, in relation to the level of penetration of different technologies, quality and efficiency characteristics and consumer perspective.</p> <p>With the support of U4E, a proposal for Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for Bolivia for residential and street lighting luminaires has been defined and agreed with all national actors, along with a labeling scheme, with the consequent review and comments to the current standards (NB87005 and NB87006).</p> <p>A pilot project has been defined for the collection, recycling and final disposal of discarded lamps, as well as a revision to the current environmental management standard (NB69022).</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	<p>The project, "Delivering the transition to energy efficient lighting", in the 2021-2022 management has held awareness workshops on efficient lighting in the departments of Cochabamba, La Paz and the City of El Alto.</p> <p>At the same time, it has worked hard achieving the support of IBMETRO and IBNORCA for the treatment of the draft Supreme Decree, likewise, for the 2022 management it was possible to agree between the MHE, IBMETRO and U4E the technical specifications of the photometry laboratory, which will be launched in tender for the acquisition.</p> <p>On the other hand, in conjunction with the Communicator, frequent information is made about the UNEP project in relation to information on the use of efficient technology.</p> <p>A Facebook link is provided, where the work done is shown: https://www.facebook.com/113696217760447/posts/pfbid028f8pku96EgovvMc or2K92KkkEX8A5NiXXVQKv7GGfjZY8jFZhB5pRxLS4qaxtdfgl/</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Objective and results of the project	Indicator	Reference level	Medium-term objective	End-of-project objective	Summary by the EA of the achievement of the indicator and the target as of 30 June 2022	Progress ranking ¹
<p>Objective: Accelerate the transition to energy-efficient lighting technologies in Bolivia through the development of a national efficient lighting policy and innovative practical interventions that ensure the success of the transition, thereby reducing electricity demand and consumption and related GHG emissions.</p>	<p>A) The amount of energy savings in the lighting sector in Bolivia</p> <p>B) The amount of CO₂eq emissions avoided in the lighting sector in Bolivia</p> <p>C) Market share of lamps entered into the Bolivian market: IL / Hal / CFL / LED / others at the end of the project, but also in each adoption of the MEPS.</p> <p>D) National framework for collecting, recycling and/or disposing of spent lighting products endorsed by the government</p>	<p>A) 0 MWh</p> <p>B) 0 tCO₂eq</p> <p>C) In 2016: IL: 69%; Hal: 5%; CFL: 16%; LED: 2%; Other: 8%</p> <p>En 2018: IL: 56,5%; Hal: 5%; CFL: 28%; LED: 2.5%; Otros: 8%</p> <p>En 2021: IL: 38,5%; Hal: 4,5%; CFL: 46%; LED: 3%; Otros: 8%</p> <p>En 2025: IL: 14%; Hal: 4%; CFL: 70%; LED: 4%; Otros: 8%</p> <p>D)0</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>A) Direct: 532 MWh Direct post-project : 7,970 GWh</p> <p>B) Direct: 233 tCO₂eq Direct post-project : 3.500 ktCO₂eq</p> <p>(c) On 2018:² IL:55,5%; Hal: 4%; CFL: 29%; LED: 3.5%; Other: 8%</p> <p>En 2021: IL: 22,5%; Hal: 4%; CFL: 62%; LED: 3.5%; Otros: 8%</p> <p>En 2025: IL: 9%; Hal: 1%; CFL: 68,5%; LED: 13.5%; Otros: 8%</p> <p>D)1</p>	<p>In progress. The end-of-project target will be adjusted in an upcoming project revision to reflect national developments since the project design.</p>	<p>S</p>

¹ Use the six-point scale system required by the GEF Secretariat: Highly Satisfactory (SA), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MA), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

² The STAP/GEF model used to create the BAU and project scenarios for market transition is based on government-adopted label standards and regulations that are supposed to be enforced in two phases, the first MEP will be adoptive by 2021 which is after the completion of the project. Therefore, the STEP the model shows the same technology rates for the GEF scenario as for the BAU in 2018 (IL/Hal/CFL/LED/others - 56.5%/5%/28%/2.5%/8%). However, the project aims to boost the efficient lighting market (CFL and LED actions) during the project period through communication campaigns and demonstration programs. Therefore, the target for the market share of these technologies in 2018 is at least 29% for CFL and 3.5% for LEDs, even if this is not shown on the STAP/GEF model.

Objective and results of the project	Indicator	Reference level	Medium-term objective	End-of-project objective	Summary by the EA of the achievement of the indicator and the target as of 30 June 2022	Progress ranking ¹
<p>Result 1.1: Approval of the National Efficient Lighting Strategy employing the integrated policy approach to phase out inefficient incandescent lamps.</p>	<p>1) Number of national efficient lighting strategies approved by the government</p>	<p>0 (No)</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>1 (Yes)</p>	<p>In progress, work is being done on the First Regulation on LED lighting with IBNORCA. It is expected that this regulation will be promulgated in the second half of 2022 with sectoral regulatory frameworks.</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>2) Standardized and complete MEPS for efficient lighting adopted by the government</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>In progress. Due to the merger of the Ministries in November 2020 (Energy and Hydrocarbons) the MEPS process was delayed. The team is working with U4E on the standardization of the MPES and has an advance of 40% globally of the national lighting strategy. It is expected to be able to achieve the adoption of the MEPS through the implementation of the national strategic plan and Decretor by the end of 2022</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>3) Number of actors for the development of the strategy</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>In progress. Work is being done through the Committee with 6 institutions for the development of the strategy of the national lighting strategy, as well as the development of the draft Supreme Decree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energies. 2. Ministry of Environment and Water. 3. Ministry of Development Planning. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Electricity and Nuclear Technology Control Authority – AETN, b. National Customs of Bolivia – ANB, c. Bolivian Institute of Metrology – IBMETRO d. Bolivian Institute of Standards and Quality – IBNORCA 	<p>HS</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1: Capacities are built to monitor, verify and enforce energy-efficient lighting products in Bolivia</p>	<p>4) Number of regulations establishing the MVE system are adopted by the government.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>In progress. A continuous diagnostic study was prepared. This will serve as input for MVE indicators. The verification (registration or certification) will be in charge of the Bolivian Institute of Metrology IBMETRO, which will be in charge of carrying out tests, certifying the products and registering them in a database.</p> <p>For the Monitoring of products in the market, an entity will be created to perform this work of monitoring the products in the market, meanwhile, it will be delegated to a competent authority.</p> <p>The National Customs AN as an operational body to control the international flow of goods will be responsible for verifying compliance with the provisions issued by the Minister of Hydrocarbons and Energy.</p>	<p>S</p>

Objective and results of the project	Indicator	Reference level	Medium-term objective	End-of-project objective	Summary by the EA of the achievement of the indicator and the target as of 30 June 2022	Progress ranking ¹
	5) Increase in the number of laboratories certified to evaluate MEPS and labels for lighting products	0	na	At least 1	In progress. The operations strategy for the acquisition of laboratory equipment to be implemented is under construction and tendered in the second half of 2022 to be installed in the first quarter of 2023.	S
Outcome 3.1: The government of Bolivia may enact a national plan to responsibly collect, recycle and/or dispose of spent lighting products that may contain valuable and/or hazardous materials.	6) Number of business models of the Collection and Recycling System Organization (CRSO) designed (Number of Collection & Recycling System Organization (CRSO) business models designed)	0	NA	1	The business models for CRSO are in the process of being designed by the technical team of MMAyA and U4E. In this sense, we expect to conclude the business model the second semester of 2022	MS
Outcome 4.1: Consensus reached by consumers and decision-makers in government and the private sector on the increased use of solid-state lighting and lighting controls in home, commercial/industrial and outdoor lighting applications.	7) The national strategy for efficient lighting includes in its objectives the increasing use of solid-state lighting and lighting controls	0 (No)	NA	1	<i>The National Efficient Lighting Strategy has high levels of development and is focused on the 4 Components, to be achieved in a period of six years (2022-2028), in which the great economic and environmental advantages that LED technology brings are projected. In addition, labeling will remove less efficient lamps (Incandescent, fluorescent, etc.), thus increasing the consumption of LED technology lamps. It has been working in coordination with the MMAyA, the determination of environmental measures to mitigate mercury.</i>	S
Outcome 4.2: Municipal governments became aware of the benefits of advanced lighting systems through LED demonstration programs and locally appropriate street lighting controls.	8) Number of municipalities that have acquired LEDs	0 (No)	NA	3	In progress, a total of 7 are estimated to be references for the partial change of technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Patacamaya. - Municipality of Mizque. - Municipality of Padcaya. - Municipality of Tiquipaya - Municipality of Tomina - Municipality of Yapacani. - Municipality of Guayaramerin. 	HS

Objective and results of the project	Indicator	Reference level	Medium-term objective	End-of-project objective	Summary by the EA of the achievement of the indicator and the target as of 30 June 2022	Progress ranking ¹
	9) Number of men and women beneficiaries of the above-mentioned result determined	0	NA	TBD during the formulation of the Gender Action Plan	<p>In progress. Even lthough the precise data are still in development and is stipulated to be finished this September 2022, we can mention that a gender plan is being built to covers the actions carried out by both ministries.</p> <p>In this sense, workshops will be intended to benefit an approximate number of 5000 people. Work will be carried out in educational centers La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, specifically in the municipalities of Tomina, Padcaya, Patacamaya, Mizque, Tiquipaya, Yapacaní and Guayaramerín with the aim of generating university leaders impacting at least 1000 students. 60% participation of female students. At the same time, we will work on awareness workshops on energy efficiency, focusing on awareness among primary and secondary school students, representatives of communities, social organizations, and municipal authorities where there is great representativeness of women to induce them to make the change from traditional lighting to an efficient one in their residences, this activity is expected to be carried out until February 2023.</p> <p>The following have been identified as direct beneficiaries so far:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct beneficiaries of the EXCHANGES of LED lamps, of the 7 municipalities are 255,852 inhabitants. 2. Direct beneficiaries of the Pilot of operational management of disused lamps: 184,593 inhabitants of the municipality of Sacaba. 	MS

3.2 Rating of the implementation of the progress made towards obtaining products:

Products/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)	Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)	Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays ⁵	Progress ranking ⁶
COMPONENT 1:					
<p>Output 1.1.1: Comprehensive policies developed to ensure a successful transition to an efficient lighting market to support Bolivia in its efforts, and regionally harmonized labeling standards and activities to achieve maximum lighting market transformation.</p>	<p>July 2022</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>65%</p>	<p>During this period, work was carried out to analyze and review the legal norm in force in Bolivia regarding efficient lighting, identifying the one that supports and justifies the need to establish norms that define the Minimum Standards of Efficient Lighting, in this way the following activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revision of the existing Bolivian Lighting Standards (for incandescents and CFL, NB 87001,87002, and 87005 respectively) was concluded. • The observations made to Standard 87005, on labeling of incandescent lamps, will be corrected according to the MEPS, updated and included in the draft Technical Regulation to the standard that is intended to be implemented, and whose approval will be processed in parallel, it is estimated that, by the beginning of August, the draft standard, both Supreme Decree and Technical Regulation will be sent to the Ministry of the Presidency for treatment. Meetings have been held with institutions involved in the transition to efficient lighting, which has to do with the technical aspects of determining standards and statistical data of the country in terms of lighting (AETN, IBNORCA, IBMETRO). All these inputs have allowed the construction of the first draft on the National Strategy. <p>The schedule will be adjusted in the next project review as the process will culminate in November 2022.</p>	<p>MS</p>

³ Products and activities (or deliverables) as described in the logical framework of the project (and work plan) or in any updated revision of the project.

⁴ The end dates must be according to the latest work plan (last revision of the project).

⁵ As far as possible, describe in terms of immediate benefits to target groups, for example, access to project results, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Products/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)	Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)	Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays ⁵	Progress ranking ⁶
<p>Output 1.1.2 National legislation to establish and enforce minimum energy efficiency standards (MEPS) for lamps developed.</p>	<p><i>August 2022</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>65%</p>	<p>In the 2022 administration, the elaboration of the National Lighting Strategy begins due to the lack of personnel in the area. The elaboration of the standard has been agreed, collecting information from the institutions involved for the approval of the standard (Vice Ministry of Tax Policy, National Customs, IBMETRO, IBNORCA, Ministry of Development and Plural Economy, it is expected to have a document reviewed and approved by the Vice Minister of Electricity and Alternative Energies until the end of the 2022 administration and in this way send to the Ministry of the Presidency the draft Supreme Decree for its treatment and review. The schedule will be adjusted in the next project review as the process will culminate in November 2022.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3: Monitoring, Verification, and Enforcement (MVE) Frameworks</p>	<p><i>March 2022</i></p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>It is intended that by the first semester of the 2023 administration, the laboratory will be implemented to measure and analyze the luminaires that enter the country; it is so that in the second of the 2023 management, the verification and application of the EVMs will begin to be carried out. The schedule will be adjusted in the next project review as the process will culminate in July 2023.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4: There is a regulatory environment and legal framework conducive to ensuring environmentally sound management of the lamp life cycle</p>	<p><i>March-2022</i></p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>The hiring of the technician in environmentally sound management by the Ministry of Environment and Water was completed in March 2022. The proposal of the legal framework is in the process of elaboration from 01/2022 together with the technical team of U4E, whose proposal consists of a regulation with a REP approach and will cover WEEE, considering that a specific legal framework for lamps is not viable due to the amount of lamp generation. In addition, within the framework of the draft national strategy and the supreme decree, it is intended to prohibit the entry of discharge lamps in the coming years. The schedule will be adjusted in the next project review as the process will culminate in November 2022.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Products/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)	Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)	Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays ⁹	Progress ranking ¹⁰
COMPONENT 2:					
Output 2.1.1: Legal and administrative processes of monitoring, verification and compliance to improve compliance with developed national or regional standards.	<i>June 2023</i>	20%	40%	In progress. With the supreme decree to be carried out in conjunction with the MMAyA, it is intended to establish a new regulation for the internment of luminaires in the national territory.	M
Output 2.1.2: Technical training and support to government authorities and customs administrations.	<i>March 2022</i>	20%	39%	In progress. With the acquisition of the Photometry Laboratory, it is intended to train the personnel of the National Customs of Bolivia, with the plan of informing the incentives about the import of luminaires with efficient technology. The schedule will be adjusted in the next project review as the process will culminate in June 2023	M
Output 2.1.3: Technical training and support to government authorities and customs administrations.	<i>October 2023</i>	0%	0%	Not yet started. When the photometry laboratory is incorporated in the city of Santa Cruz and in IBMETRO environments, training will be carried out on the labeling that according to regulations will be approved by the competent entities, for the entry of more efficient technology into the country.	M

COMPONENT 3:

⁷ Products and activities (or deliverables) as described in the logical framework of the project (and work plan) or in any updated revision of the project.

⁸ The end dates must be according to the latest work plan (last revision of the project).

⁹ As far as possible, describe in terms of immediate benefits to target groups, for example, access to project results, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

¹⁰ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

<p>Output 3.1.1: Development of a national framework and strategy for the environmentally sound management of lighting products.</p>	<p>Sep 2022</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>A situational analysis has been carried out in the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of technical regulations at the national level related to the environmental management of lamps. • Analysis and comparison of national regulations with international regulations. • Mapping of actors involved in the production, import, distribution, operational management of waste and regulation of lamps at the national level. • Diagnostic production and import lamps. • Characterization of lamps produced and imported. • Evaluation of the operational management of disused lamps in Bolivia. <p>Based on the information indicated above, work has been done on the modification of NB 69022, in order to establish an operational framework of disused lamps with mercury content, it is intended to be concluded until September of this management. Activity 1.1 (80%) and Activity 1.2 (80%).</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2: Technical training and support to government authorities and customs administrations.</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>Initially, the departmental and municipal actors, operators of the environmental management of the lamps in Bolivia, have been identified. Through the initiation workshop of the project, the first contact with the aforementioned actors was made. It is planned to hold a forum for the socialization of the project in the 3 regions of the country with the participation of the municipalities. Proposal on potential training content agenda developed by U4E's ESM expert Ignacio Duque is currently under revision by U4E team. The activity is expected to be delivered in S2 2022.</p>	<p>S</p>

<p>Output 3.1.3: Awareness and communication campaigns are carried out to promote the collection and recycling of spent lamps.</p>	<p>October 2023</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>The project logo proposal has been developed to be used in all the media and promotion of the project. Some promotional materials for the project (banners) have been prepared. The project has been promoted on social media. Likewise, a communication strategy has been carried out for efficient lighting, collection and recycling of disused lamps, which will allow the expenditure of the resources foreseen for this line in component 3 of the MMAyA and MHE according to the objectives of the Project. On the other hand, it is intended to mainstream the gender approach to strengthen the participation of girls, adolescents and women in environmental care decisions, through the use of LED lighting, motivating them to acquire prominence in these new challenges, for which it is planned to hold information and awareness workshops with students of the Educational Units and communal authorities of the municipalities benefited from the program, the same activity will be coordinated with the communication area. Likewise, within the communication strategy, the gender perspective will be emphasized.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 3.1.4: Development of waste management systems for spent lamps, including the design of a collection and recycling services organization (CRSO), and international coordination for the environmentally sound export/import of lamp waste</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>Despite the fact that there is no specific legal instrument for lamps in Bolivia, there are companies that are dedicated to managing lamps in small quantities together with WEEE, logically with some deficiencies. With the basic information, the technical team of the MMAyA and U4E has been working on a proposed regulation Waste electrical and electronic equipment with REP regime.</p>	<p>MS</p>

<p>Products/Activities¹¹</p>	<p>Expected completion date¹²</p>	<p>Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)</p>	<p>Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)</p>	<p>Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays¹³</p>	<p>Progress ranking¹⁴</p>
<p>COMPONENT 4:</p>					
<p>Output 4.1.1: National efficient lighting strategy with stricter MEPS, taking into account advanced lighting technologies and systems, was further developed.</p>	<p>January 2022</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>For the acquisition of the luminaires, minimum energy efficiency standards were applied, such as: -Minimum level of efficiency (depending on the flow). -Minimum nominal lamp life. -Color rendering index (CRI). -Duration of the warranty.</p>	<p>M</p>

¹¹ Products and activities (or deliverables) as described in the logical framework of the project (and work plan) or in any updated revision of the project.

¹² The end dates must be according to the latest work plan (last revision of the project).

¹³ As far as possible, describe in terms of immediate benefits to target groups, for example, access to project results, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

¹⁴ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Products/Activities ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)	Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)	Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays ¹³	Progress ranking ¹⁴
Output 4.1.2: Supporting policies delivered to increase user acceptance and demand for high-efficiency products and systems.	<i>October 2022</i>	50%	60%	It was socialized about the great economic and environmental benefits that LED luminaires offer us in the municipalities selected for the demonstration projects in the municipalities of Patacamaya, Tiquipaya, Mizque, Padcaya, Tomina and Yapacaní and Guayaramerín. The project and the impact of the use of LED lighting technologies were also socialized at the mayors' meeting held in the city of Cochabamba.	M
Output 4.1.3: MVE scheme to ensure high quality products that will offer the expected energy savings and GHG emission reduction benefits developed.	<i>January 2023</i>	20%	60%	<i>The</i> MVE scheme will be defined in coordination with IBMETRO, through an inter-institutional agreement by which the responsibilities of the latter will be established to manage the laboratory and certify the quality of the luminaires that enter the country.	M
Output 4.2.1: Locally appropriate LED demonstration program and lighting controls for selected stakeholder groups in Bolivia (<i>i.e.</i> public lighting consumers) designed and delivered.	<i>August 2022</i>	90%	50%	In each municipality a survey of public lighting was carried out, managing to collect data for the type of luminaire and amount of lumens required by the municipality, the plans were also made with the geo referential points of the luminaires. Having in digital files the plans in Autocad, simulation in DiaLux, and the technical report of the survey in Word. The implementation of these projects to change luminaires in public lighting, based on savings projections, will allow a 10% reduction in energy consumption, consequently reducing the debt of municipalities for public lighting which will have an impact on the reduction of electricity consumption bills in homes. On the other hand, the lack of efficient public lighting in the populations especially of the rural area, generates social insecurity, which does not allow them to perform their daily tasks effectively, putting at risk children, adolescents, women, and the elderly; because poorly lit places are used to commit criminal acts (consumption of alcoholic beverages, consumption of narcotics, robberies, rapes, among others). This situation motivates the authorities to take action to ensure harmonious and safe coexistence.	M

Products/Activities ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Status of application as at 30 June 2021 (%)	Status of application as at 30 June 2022 (%)	Justification of the rating of progress, description of the challenges faced, and explanations for any delays ¹³	Progress ranking ¹⁴
Output 4.2.2: LED and control systems acquired and installed through the demo program.	<i>December 2022</i>	30%	80%	<p>The total completion of the delivery and installation of the demonstrators is expected until December of this year, according to the schedule of tenders that have been executed, for this, at the time of delivering luminaires to each municipality, an agreement will be signed by which they commit to carry out the installation within a period not exceeding 30 calendar days.</p> <p>The implementation of LED luminaires will allow safe and reliable walkability avoiding risks, especially girls, adolescents, and women; because there will be greater visibility for the population and social security allowing them to carry out their activities.</p>	<i>M</i>
Output 4.2.3: Gender mainstreaming in outputs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	<i>December 2022</i>	20%	25%	<p>The municipalities benefiting from the demonstration projects will receive training in the management of LED technology and its benefits, in addition to environmental care in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Water, in which the empowerment of women will be addressed especially with women or social organizations of these municipalities from the participation of public decisions and policies related to the rights of access to services basic for the effective exercise of fundamental rights on equal terms.</p>	<i>L</i>

3.3. Risk rating

Table A. Risk register:

Risk	Risk affecting:	Variation with respect to the last rating					Justification
	Results / products	Managing Director ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3 (this PIR)	D	
<p><u>Political prioritization</u> Different government priorities can lead to recommended policies not being implemented and/or enforced.</p>	Results 1-3	M	n.a	L	L	=	<p>In the last decade, energy efficiency has been on the political agenda, as evidenced by the National Energy Efficiency Program and according to Supreme Decree 29466, this will lay the foundations for the change of energy policy for our country, and with the development of the new supreme decree, more change will be encouraged.</p> <p>To date, there is no greater risk that the policies to be integrated under a Supreme Decree that sets Minimum Standards of Efficient Lighting, will be complied with, given that even without the norm, the market has shown that LED technology is displacing incandescent lamps, therefore, the standard that is being developed will only accelerate this transition process more effectively.</p>
<p><u>Political continuity / stability</u> 1- Socio-economic crises (including situations of civil unrest, economic crises, etc.) affect the implementation of project activities (e.g. face-to-face activities, but also the timing of communication campaigns, pilots, etc.) 2- The change in national or subnational authorities affects the implementation of project activities (e.g. temporary lack of designated authorities, overload of work on government officials during the transition, change in technical/administrative staff previously assigned to the project, induction of new staff)</p>	All the results, All products (but mainly 1.1.5, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.2)	n.a	S	M	M	=	<p>1-After the presidential elections of late 2019, Bolivia suffered episodes of civil unrest that led to resignation from former authorities, an interim government and a new presidential election in October 2020. This has had a severe impact on the project, which has been virtually paralyzed in the last two years due to the social and political crisis. Despite this, the new authorities have successfully taken office and the situation is beginning to normalize. While the risk has decreased, the potential impact on such events can be extremely detrimental to project implementation. Therefore, this risk is still reported as "medium" (M).</p> <p>2-As a result of the crisis described in the previous row, between 2019 and 2021 Bolivia underwent numerous changes in national authorities, including officials from the two ministries acting as executing agencies. At present, authorities have been appointed and the current executive branch is expected to remain in office until 2025.</p>

		n.a	S	M	M	=	
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>1-Reduced interest, participation or contributions (including co-financing) from identified stakeholders may result in delays and/or other challenges during project implementation (e.g. low commitment of local laboratories to strengthen their lighting product testing capacity, low-level involvement of private sector actors, including manufacturers and distributors of lighting technology)</p> <p>2-Energy efficiency communication campaigns designed and executed in lighting and waste management are not effective in terms of educating and sensitizing consumers regarding the benefits of using efficient LEDs, CFLs and tubular fluorescent lamps (TL).</p>	<p>Result 2, Output 2.2; Result 3</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>=↑</p>	<p>This element will be re-evaluated in the second half of 2022, once the various activities of the work plan involving the private sector begin to be carried out.</p> <p>Total Co-Finance for each partner is under review and will be addressed in the next Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting on 30th March 2022. The principal issue is that the general delay in the project changes the partner's interest for support the project. An example is the commitment done by the Municipality of La Paz for the management of 2016 and ratified for 2019, but in 2022 due to new direction heads, the fund is not available.</p> <p>This risk has been considered in the design of the information and awareness campaign (product 3.1.3). At the same time, work has been done on the consolidation of different work committees to facilitate the involvement of stakeholders and decision-making for the progress of the project, which will be reflected during the implementation of LED luminaires in the demonstration projects.</p>
							<p>1-Although the political situation and bureaucracy of the Bolivian government may continue to delay execution both PM's are working on annual procurement and the draft Project Review to anticipate any external factors for the fulfillment of the objectives.</p>
<p>Risk management</p> <p>1-Delays in the implementation of external activities may affect the implementation of the activities of this project</p> <p>2-Inadequate/insufficient capacities in the implementing agency lead to delays and/or low-quality reporting making it difficult to timely implement technical activities, the monitoring plan and the adjustment of project documents.</p>	<p>All results</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>=</p>	<p>1-Although the political situation and bureaucracy of the Bolivian government may continue to delay execution both PM's are working on annual procurement and the draft Project Review to anticipate any external factors for the fulfillment of the objectives.</p>
	<p>All results</p>	<p>n.a</p>		<p>S</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>↓</p>	<p>2-To date, both the MHE and the MMAYA, have a complete team, but it should be noted that the hiring of the team is done only for three (3) months. In addition, both ministries have trained with UNEP in the formats of programmatic and administrative reports. Weekly project follow-up meetings were established, and the project Steering Committee has been successfully established in May 2022, which is why a risk can be put (L)</p>
<p>The additional cost related to waste management activities is higher than expected, raising issues about who should bear these costs and/or the reluctance of the private sector and/or consumers to do so.</p>	<p>Result 3.1 (management system to be proposed as part of output 3.1.4)</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>=</p>	<p>This risk maintains Low because the organization of collection and recycling services (CRSO) will introduce Extended Producer Responsibility (REP) and look for a regional partner to do recycling.</p>

<p><u>Environmental and sanitary conditions risk:</u></p> <p>1- Spillage of hazardous substances by transporting lamps to off-grid communities can affect the environment and health.</p> <p>2- The COVID-19 pandemic may result in quarantine and travel restrictions affecting project implementation (e.g. the implementation of pilot projects and capacity building activities).</p>	<p>Output 3.1.4 (during project implementation) and outcome 3.1 (post-project risk)</p>	L	n.a	L	L	↓	<p>1- There have been no changes with respect to the risk defined in the project document. Please note that the lamps distributed directly by the project will be LED lamps and under government-led initiatives. LED lamps do not contain mercury, which limits the negative impacts in the event of an accident during transport. The project will advise the government while making procurement specifications for these initiatives to have provisions for the collection of any waste lamps, and the recommendations of component 3 will include instructions for the proper management of off-grid communities.</p> <p>2- There are no national COVID-19 restrictions.</p>
	<p>All products (but mainly 1.1.5, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.2)</p>	n.a	S	L			
<p><u>Administrative and procurement risk</u></p> <p>The complexity and/or length of the administrative process in ministries can lead to difficulties in organizing meetings, reporting and procuring goods and services necessary for project implementation.</p>	All results	n.a	n.a	S	M	↓	<p>It has been determined that the complexity of administrative processes of the Bolivian government can be a source of delays, especially when high-level written authorization is required for the organization of official events, and meetings and for the procurement of goods and services.</p>
<p><u>Consolidated project risk</u></p>	All results	n.a	S	S	M	↓	<p>Although the perspectives in the project have improved as compared to the previous PIR, at the time of preparing the current report there are still several risks such as the administrative and procurement risks, political continuity, lock-down risk, etc, that can materialize into significant delays or altogether the paralysis of critical project activities.</p>

Table B. Medium and high outstanding risks_

Risk	Measures decided during the previous notification instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Measures actually taken during the reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the coming periods		
			What	When	By whom

<p><u>Political instability, special and politics</u> Political and socio-economic crises affect the implementation of project activities, leading to changes in the authorities in charge of project implementation and technical staff.</p>	<p>The implementation agency and U4E have held follow-up meetings with the new authorities to resume project activities. The meetings have been implemented as soon as the ministries appointed a new project team, to support with the execution, revision/updating of the work plan and the formation of the Steering Committee.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quarterly meetings have been held with the national project managers of each ministry to assess political and socio-economic risks and identify risk resolution actions. 2. Prepare a cloud archiving system, to ensure that institutional memory is maintained if ministerial authorities change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quarterly meetings with the National Directors and the Project Managers to revise the progress of the project. 2. Prepare a new SCM. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start of each quarter, and the first to be held in October 2022 2. October 2022 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PM of both Ministries. Organized in close coordination with the task manager. 2. PM of both Ministries
<p><u>Administrative and procurement risk</u> The complexity and/or length of the administrative process in ministries can lead to difficulties in organizing meetings, reporting and procuring goods and services necessary for project implementation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A risk-based procurement plan has been developed for S2 2021 and S1 2022, identifying key procurement processes for each semester and including an assessment of the complexity and potential risks involved in each process. 2. A Project Rev 2 has been carried out for the MMAyA. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the new procurement plan for the second half of 2022 and the first quarterly of 2023. Identifying key procurement processes for each semester and including an assessment of the complexity and potential risks involved in each process. 2. Prepare a new project revision for MHE and U4E. 3. Prepare a staff delivery contingency plan, including a matrix that identifies key positions (including in relevant stakeholders), their role in the project, the decisions they provide, and the information they should receive. This will also be part of the project's knowledge management 4. Establish an especial meeting with the Ministry of Planning and the legal and financial area of MHE and MMAyA to follow up on the procurement plan including the team contracts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. August 2022 2. Septiembre 2022. 3. August 2022. 4. Septiembre 2022. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MHE and MMAyA Project Manager and the administrative specialist. 2. PM of MHE and U4E. 3. MHE and MMAyA PM and administrative specialist. 4. MHE and MMAyA PM.

<p>Stakeholder engagement 1-Reduced interest, participation or contributions (including co-financing) from identified stakeholders may result in delays and/or other challenges during project implementation (e.g. low commitment of local laboratories to strengthen their lighting product testing capacity, low-level involvement of private sector actors, including manufacturers and distributors of lighting technology)</p> <p>2-Energy efficiency communication campaigns designed and executed in lighting and waste management are not effective in terms of educating and sensitizing consumers regarding the benefits of using efficient LEDs, CFLs and tubular fluorescent lamps (TL).</p>		<p>1. Monitoring has been carried out to guarantee the implementation and complementation of the projects establish us co-finance with the PEVD.</p> <p>2.Awareness-raising and communication campaigns so far have included the dissemination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards in the backbone of the country (La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. • At the same time, the dissemination of a TV spot and a radio spot in mass media with coverage of the rural area nationwide was executed, • The Efficient Lighting Fairs executed in the trunk axis (it is in progress in Santa Cruz. to be held in the month of August) • The Meetings of Municipal Mayors in the departments of La Paz, Sucre and Cochabamba with great expectation from the municipal authorities. 	<p>1. Notes to the PEVD requesting the status of progress and implementation of the projects.</p> <p>2. A report will be made to determine the continuity of the co-financing from Phillips, as well as the analysis for the determination of the incorporation of new funders.</p> <p>3. We will organize an Efficient Lighting Fair in the municipality of "Plan 3,000", a populous area in the department of Santa Cruz.</p> <p>4. Meeting of Municipal Mayors in Santa Cruz to promote the use of Efficient Lighting in that department.</p> <p>5. Diffusion of results for the delivery of luminaires to the seven selected municipalities.</p> <p>6. The work already coordinated with the Gender Mainstreaming component in the educational units of the cities of La Paz, El Alto and the interior of the country</p>	<p>1.Q3. 2. 31 septiembre. 3. 31 septiembre 4. Monthly meetings. 5.August and septiembre del 2022. 6.Ocrtober 2022.</p>	<p>1. MHE and MMAyA Project Manager and the program team.</p> <p>2 MHE and MMAyA Project Manager and the program team.</p> <p>3. Project Manager with the Communication área and the program team.</p> <p>4. MHE and MMAyA Project Manager and the program team.</p> <p>5.The Project Managers and the communication team.</p> <p>4. Communication and Gender Mainstreaming with the program team.</p>
<p>Risk of implementation of pilot projects 1.Risk linked to international tendering, due to factors of international economic crisis, bureaucratic political situation of the country.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>1.Monthly meeting with institutions involved in the fulfillment of the international tender (National Customs, Vice Ministry of Tax Policy, IBMETRO, IBNORCA, AETN, Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, Vice Ministry of Planning and Coordination,</p>	<p>1.Starting on Septiembre 2022. 2.September 2022. 3.December 2022.</p>	<p>MHE and MMAyA Project Manager and the program team with the united of acquisitions and procurement of both ministries.</p>

<p>2.Riesgo vinculado a procesos de licitación declarados desiertos, debido a la poca cantidad de empresas proveedora de bienes o servicios.</p>			<p>Foreign Ministry and private companies in the field</p> <p>2. Adjust the technical specification in the public bidding processes so that companies can meet the requested requirements.</p> <p>3. Prepare a report on the correct procedure of this type of international acquisitions.</p> <p>4. Carry out a market study that allows knowing the different proponents in the country.</p> <p>5.Adjust the times of the bidding processes so that the supplier companies can apply in a considerable time to the tenders.</p>	<p>5. August 2022.</p> <p>6. August 2022.</p>	
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High Risk (H): There is a greater than 75% probability that **the assumptions** will not be maintained or materialize, and / or the project may face high risks. **Significant Risk (S):** There is a 51% to 75% chance that **assumptions** will not hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Medium(M) Risk: There is a 26% to 50% chance that **assumptions** will not hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low risk (L): There is a chance of up to 25% that **assumptions** will not hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

4 Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management

- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

Minor amendments	Project review, specifically of component 3 (MMAyA) and phase-out update executed to date by MHE-MMAyA and U4E.
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5 GEO Location Information:

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
La Paz	-16.50000	-68.15000	3911925		