



Project Implementation Report

(1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)

Project Title:	Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries
GEF ID:	5554
UNIDO ID:	140297
GEF Replenishment Cycle:	GEF-5
Country(ies):	The Argentine Republic, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of El Salvador, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Honduras, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
Region:	LAC - Latin America and Caribbean
GEF Focal Area:	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs¹:	N/A
Stand-alone / Child Project:	N/A
Implementing Department/Division:	ENV / IPM
Co-Implementing Agency:	N/A
Executing Agency(ies):	Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Argentine Republic, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Chile, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Costa Rica, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Ecuador, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of El Salvador, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of Guatemala, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Panamá, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Peru; the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, and the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism and Water of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Project Type:	<i>Full-Sized Project (FSP)</i>
Project Duration:	<i>60</i>
Extension(s):	<i>1</i>
GEF Project Financing:	<i>USD 9,500,000</i>

¹ Only for **GEF-6 projects**, if applicable

Agency Fee:	USD 902,500
Co-financing Amount:	USD 35,000,000
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	3/15/2017
UNIDO Approval Date:	4/10/2017
Actual Implementation Start:	4/17/2017
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2022:	USD 9,468,340
Mid-term Review (MTR) Date:	8/12/2022 <i>IF applicable, insert expected/actual date of MTR submission to the GEF.</i>
Original Project Completion Date:	3/15/2022 <i>Insert the indicated project completion date as per CEO Approval / Endorsement document.</i>
Project Completion Date as reported in FY21:	12/31/2022 <i>Insert the project completion date as reported in the previous PIR for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21)</i>
Current SAP Completion Date:	12/31/2023 <i>Insert the project completion date as currently seen in the system</i>
Expected Project Completion Date:	12/31/2023 <i>If the date is the same as above, please confirm; if you plan to extend the project completion date, please indicate here and elaborate further under section III.2</i>
Expected Terminal Evaluation (TE) Date:	12/31/2023 <i>Insert expected/actual date of TE submission to the GEF</i>
Expected Financial Closure Date:	12/31/2024 <i>Insert a date <u>no later than</u> 12 months after the TE submission date</i>
UNIDO Project Manager ² :	Mr. Alfredo Cueva

I. Brief description of project and status overview

Project Objective
The Project focuses on supporting Ministries of Environment and Health in 13 participating countries to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) present in some WEEE fractions. The main objective is to strengthen national initiatives and enhance regional cooperation for the environmentally sound management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries.

Baseline
E-waste has become a prominent issue in the national agendas of several Latin American countries, and the interest is growing steadily within the public and private sectors, as well as in civil society organizations. Political and public concerns about the handling and treatment of e-waste have arisen due to the presence of hazardous components and POPs (mainly Polychlorinated Biphenyls or PCBs, and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers or PBDEs, used for housings/casings of computers, TV monitors and printed circuit boards). At the same time, e-waste seems to offer important economic and business opportunities that can help

² Person responsible for report content

generate new enterprises and employment, through promoting refurbishment and reutilization, or improving the extraction and commercialization of WEEE containing valuable materials (plastics, ferrous and non-ferrous metals).

Some countries in Latin America have already started implementing several initiatives, including the enactment of specific rules and regulations for the proper management and collection of WEEE, as well as awareness-raising on the issue, and the strengthening of national capacities on WEEE (e-waste) dismantling and recycling. However, due to national differences in policy development and the status of WEEE related initiatives, progress has not been homogeneous throughout the region. In addition, there is still a shortage of adequate dismantling and recycling infrastructure or lack of specific policies on e-waste. The improper recycling of WEEE, which may involve inefficient identification and separation of plastic containing PBDEs and the uncontrolled burning processes of plastic coatings, housings and casings, cause the formation and release of unintentionally-produced POPs (u-POPs), such as dioxins and furans. These are highly toxic chemicals that accumulate in living organisms, including humans, and appear in higher concentrations at higher levels in the food chain, causing serious toxic effects to both people and wildlife. Thanks to a combination of these factors, the adoption of a successful management model for WEEE at the regional level has stalled. Without this project and support at the national and international levels, this scenario is likely to continue, at least in the short and medium term.

The participating countries have different baselines, dependent upon their different developmental, technical, economic and social situations. This project, therefore, aims to align differences at the national level with the support of regional cooperation. Without GEF support, an alignment and cooperation between them, the participating countries are unlikely to succeed on improving the national WEEE management capacities and the operations and recycling capacity in the existing national facilities, among the main pending tasks. Consequently, this project seeks to create an inclusive project environment with the participation of various stakeholders. Building on a solid commitment to executing the project on the part of national governments, the project also facilitates the assistance of international organizations with strong expertise on e-waste issues and related matters.

Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and select corresponding ratings for the current reporting period, i.e. FY22. Please also provide a short justification for the selected ratings for FY22.

In view of the GEF Secretariat's intent to start following the ability of projects to adopt the concept of adaptive management³, Agencies are expected to closely monitor changes that occur from year to year and demonstrate that they are not simply implementing plans but modifying them in response to developments and circumstances or understanding. In order to facilitate with this assessment, please introduce the ratings as reported in the previous reporting cycle, i.e. FY21, in the last column.

Overall Ratings ⁴	FY22	FY21
Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) Rating	<i>Satisfactory (S)</i>	<i>Satisfactory (S)</i>
The project is expected to achieve most of its main environmental objectives and produce satisfactory environmental benefits, such as the creation of a regulatory framework for WEEE management in most of the participating countries, the building of national capacities, and the improvement of the final disposal of WEEE plastics that may contain POPs		
Implementation Progress (IP) Rating	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>

³ Adaptive management in the context of an intentional approach to decision-making and adjustments in response to new available information, evidence gathered from monitoring, evaluation or research, and experience acquired from implementation, to ensure that the goals of the activity are being reached efficiently

⁴ Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and assure that the indicated ratings correspond to the narrative of the report

Although the implementation of components 1 and 3 has been carried out satisfactorily, component 2 presents delays with respect to the original plan, mainly due to the limitation to carry out field work during the two years of the pandemic. However, the project has taken the corresponding corrective measures.		
Overall Risk Rating	<i>Low Risk (L)</i>	<i>Low Risk (L)</i>
No factors internal or external to the project are anticipated that could significantly affect the implementation or achievement of most project objectives.		

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

Within the framework of **component 1**, during the current reporting period, the project placed special emphasis on the development of **regulatory frameworks** on WEEE in the participating countries, an activity in which several countries completed the final drafts of their regulations and sent them to the respective authorities for approval. Likewise, several countries developed their national strategies and financial strategies to ensure the sustainability of WEEE management in the coming years. Other activities, such as training for officials and awareness campaigns for the general public, continued with the dynamics of the previous year.

In **component 2**, the project has provided assistance to countries through the development of a guide for the identification and separation of plastics that may contain POPs and the methodology was also improved so that WEEE managers start this work in practice.

Within the activities carried out in **component 3**, the project continues to hold weekly meetings with all the participating countries (called PREAL Tuesdays), which is a mechanism for the exchange of experiences and knowledge. Likewise, in May 2022, the third EWAM (E-waste academy for managers) was held in collaboration with the UNU, with the aim of contributing to promoting circular economy practices and better-informed decision-making for sustainable waste management systems, fostering cooperation at the national, regional and global levels.

Progress on the different outputs is shown below, relative to the KPI targets in the project's logical framework / M&E plan at the time of CEO endorsement / approval.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicators	Baseline	Target level	Progress in FY22
Component 1 - STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL E-WASTE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES				
Outcome 1.1 National Policies are drafted or reviewed				
Output 1.1.1: National policies and regulations are drafted or reviewed	# of national e-waste policies and regulations drafted or reviewed	3 countries have national policies, 10 do not have e-waste specific policies	13 countries draft their e-waste policies and corresponding regulations or prepare amendments to them (3 of 3 countries draft amendments and 10 of 10 draft policies)	During the current period (July 2021 - June 2022), Ecuador developed a new regulation on WEEE that was approved and launched by the Ministry of the Environment. Costa Rica is reviewing the regulation it had and is complementing it. Peru developed new standards to regulate other categories of WEEE. 5 countries (El Salvador, Panama, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela) have already finalized the drafts of a new regulation. The team in Argentina supported the development of a bill, which has already been sent to Congress for approval. The other 3 countries are working on preparing their drafts.
Output 1.1.2: National e-waste management strategies are established	# of national e-waste strategies drafted or reviewed	Only few countries have a written strategy for e-waste management	1 strategy per country drafted or reviewed	Although in general all 13 countries have included or are including different strategies within their regulations, 6 countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela) have devised other strategies separately.
Output 1.1.3: Guidelines for the e-waste management	# of countries using existing/newly	Guidelines exist, but are not fully	At least 6 countries use existing/newly	2 countries have developed technical guidelines (Argentina and Bolivia). On the

activities are developed and tested	developed and tested guidelines	integrated into the national implementation processes	developed and tested guidelines to establish their e-waste management strategy	other hand, 5 countries (Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela) have developed guides that teach the general public how to dispose of their WEEE properly. Additionally, at the regional level, a document is being prepared that contains the general guidelines for the preparation of a technical guide for the management of WEEE.
Output 1.1.4: A national financial strategy is defined within policies and regulations	# of countries with sustainable financing strategies in e-waste policies and regulations	Lack of overall financing strategies to sustain the national e-waste management system (operations, administration, monitoring, etc.)	At least 10 countries have developed a sustainable financing strategy for all aspects of the e-waste management system	All countries have adopted EPR within their regulations as the main financing mechanisms for WEEE management. Countries such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Uruguay have developed complementary financing strategies.
Outcome 1.2: National Capacity for e-waste management is in place				
Output 1.2.1 Officials and staff on e-waste management trained	# of training participants/trainees (male/female)	Lack of specific knowledge in e-waste management among officials and operational staff	At least 80% of government officials (male/female) responsible for e-waste management pass training. At least 80% of staff from selected facilities involved in e-waste operations are properly trained (according to tests/assessments).	In 2020, countries conducted e-waste trainings (mostly virtual), in which government officials and recyclers participated with 304 men and 275 women in attendance. In 2021, trainings reached the figures of 1.271 male and 1.330 female participants, totalling 1.575 and 1.605, respectively. Until the present reporting period, a total of 2.071 men and 2.170 women have been trained, including awareness campaigns.
Output 1.2.2 Selected universities include e-waste management in their curricula and research programs	# of universities providing e-waste management curricula and research programs	Lack of learning programs, research opportunities and projects on e-waste management at the university level within the region	At least 5 selected universities (within the region) have incorporated e-waste management into their curricula and research programs.	El Salvador has introduced a curricular program in 2 universities, and both Costa Rica and Ecuador have incorporated WEEE issues in 2 university curricula. In addition, Ecuador has a WEEE research team (U. de Cuenca). Countries like Argentina, Bolivia and Panama have linked new universities.
Output 1.2.3 National knowledge and information management systems are set and ready for regional exchange	# of national knowledge and information systems implemented # of participants in KM and information system (male/female)	information systems are available to enhance national and regional KM and information exchange on e-waste	Knowledge management and information system available, per country. At least one training/workshop per country on the KM and information system totalling around 200-250 of participants (male/female) regionally	Chile, El Salvador, and Peru have integrated the e-waste information system into the national environmental information system. Nicaragua started this process and has developed a website dedicated to WEEE, within the website of the Ministry of the Environment. 55 males and 55 females have been trained so far.
Outcome 1.3: National society is informed and aware of e-waste issues				
Output 1.3.1 Media and journalists are trained on e-waste issues and informed regarding the progress of the national and regional initiatives	# of trainings for media and journalists (male/female) # of e-waste related contributions in audio, visual and printed media	Lack of knowledge on e-waste management and risks associated with human health and the environment among media and journalists	2 trainings per country and at least 30 participants/trainees per event (male / female). 30 e-waste related contributions in audio, visual and printed media.	In 2020, Chile developed an e-waste guide for journalists, which has been used for training purposes. Today, this country has 30 men and 47 women trained journalists. In 2022, Argentina developed virtual training for journalists, reaching 1.586 people at the federal level. Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama also carried out training aimed at this sector. To date, the 13 countries have trained a total of 902 men and 934 women journalists. Since the beginning of the project, the participating countries have carried out strong

				dissemination campaigns on social networks and audio-visual and print media, with a total of 57 news items related to electronic waste in 2020, 184 in 2021 and 196 in 2022.
Output 1.3.2 Awareness raising campaigns/ customized events are developed to address the needs of specific target groups (i.e. children, women) and society at large	# of awareness raising campaigns addressing the needs of all targeted groups (male/ female) # of gender-specific campaigns (e.g. on WEEE handling and disposal); #gender and children-specific information materials	Lack of awareness about e-waste management and risks associated with environment and human health among society and specific targeted groups	At least 4 awareness raising campaigns per country per year, including gender-related issues.	In 2020, 2021 and 2022, all participating countries have carried out awareness campaigns aimed at the general public, achieving the participation of 5,694 men and 6,335 women, with Nicaragua, Panama and Peru being the countries with the highest figures. In addition, Ecuador, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama prepared different information and awareness materials on WEEE.

Component 2 - STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL CAPACITIES ON E-WASTE DISMANTLING AND RECYCLING FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE

Outcome 2.1: E-waste dismantling and recycling facilities or infrastructure are operating efficiently and sustainably in participating countries

Output 2.1.1: In-depth assessments of pre-selected facilities and infrastructure are carried out to select facilities that will be upgraded/scaled up	# of facilities with detailed assessments	More than 70 formal e-waste recycling companies exist in the participating countries. A pre-selection of eligible facilities to be upgraded / scaled up within the project was carried out based on their level of development.	77 e-waste facilities are assessed in detail for their potential to be upgraded / up-scaled	All 13 countries have already carried out detailed assessments of WEEE management facilities. 117 facilities have been assessed, according to the methodology outlined by the project.
Output 2.1.2 Selected facilities are up-scaled to meet SC, BC and other relevant criteria	POPs releases avoided in e-waste (tons). e-waste treated by the selected facilities (tons per year). # of facilities adopting BAT/BEP related with the environmentally sound management of POPs.	A majority of existing facilities lack technical and operational capacities and do not pay special attention to POPs management	90% of up-scaled facilities manage POPs in an environmentally sound manner. 60% of e-waste in each country is treated by the upgraded / scaled up facilities. At least 25 facilities adopted BAT/BEP for POPs	The project directly supports the 13 participating countries in the implementation of component 2. To this end, the project has been supported by the project on WEEE plastics with flame retardants, developed by the UNDP with the Colombian Ministry of the Environment. Based on this experience, a methodology was developed to guide countries on how to identify and separate these plastics. A tool has also been designed for the control and monitoring of the plastics that are going to be treated during the next 18 months of the project.
Output 2.1.3 ESM and final disposal of 600 tons of brominated plastics annually (totalling 2400 tons during the project lifespan) using BAT/BEP	# quantity of brominated plastics disposed of	There are gaps with the e-waste collection system, manual dismantling and safe final disposal of BFR-plastics	Disposal of 600 tons of brominated plastics annually, totalling 2400 tons during the project lifespan	The countries are beginning to apply the methodology for the identification and separation of plastics. The first results are expected to begin in the coming months.
Output 2.1.4 Adequate business models are developed to ensure long-term sustainability of the facilities	# of jobs created (male/female). Time to break-even per recycler applying the recommended business model	Identified need to develop business model taking into account the improved framework conditions.	At least 90 jobs in total created at each facility 2 years maximum to break even per recycler applying the recommended business model.	The countries are beginning to apply the methodology for the identification and separation of plastics. The first results are expected to begin in the coming months.

Component 3 - ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL COOPERATION ON E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

Outcome 3.1 Key issues of e-waste policies are harmonized at the regional level, with due consideration of the relevant MEAs and mechanism like SAICM

Output 3.1.1. Comparative analysis of existing national	Key regional issues identified through	Key issues that need to be addressed at	Agreement among participating	To facilitate the identification of key issues to consider in e-waste policies, the project
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policies/ regulations is conducted to identify key issues that need to be addressed at the regional level	comparative analyses of existing national policies	the regional level are being identified during the PPG phase	countries regarding key regional issues to be tackled in the national policies	designed a methodology called "PREAL Tuesday" in which these issues are presented and discussed with all participating countries. In 2021, 8 meetings were dedicated to this topic and in 2022, 7 more meetings were held. Most of the recommendations have been incorporated into the national policies that the countries are developing.
Output 3.1.2. A regional policy platform is operating to facilitate policy harmonization on key issues, with involvement of national MEAs officials	# of countries actively participating in the regional platform to harmonize their policies	No regional policy platform available at this stage.	All participating countries are actively taking part in the regional platform for harmonization purposes	A regional platform of the project has been developed since the beginning of 2019 and has been operational since Q3-2019. All participating countries have their own section (Intranet) where they share information with others (including the policies/regulations they have). Most countries actively participate by sharing information or updating their content.
Outcome 3.2 Knowledge management systems and information exchange are strengthened				
Output 3.2.1. The policy platform is integrated into a regional knowledge / information management system	# of national policies available on regional knowledge / information management system	The existing regional knowledge / information system provides limited information and is not used for harmonization purposes	13 national policies are available on regional knowledge / information management system	All regulations that have been revised, drafted or approved (as per output 1.1.1) are available on the project website
Output 3.2.2. National knowledge / information systems are linked to the regional one	# of national documents of participating countries that are published in the regional knowledge management system	Missing information exchange between countries.	All relevant documents published at the national level within the project are available on the regional knowledge management system	The technical documents and regulations that have been produced through the project can be found on the website https://residuoselectronicosal.org . They can be consulted in the "participating countries" and "documentation center" tabs.
Outcome 3.3 South-South cooperation is enhanced				
Output 3.3.1 Country cooperation is strengthened in the region through enhanced knowledge sharing	# of regional exchange events	Limited South-South cooperation between the participating countries	At least 5 regional events are organized throughout the project duration.	In cooperation with the UNU, in 2019 the first EWAM (E-waste academy for managers) was held in person in Costa Rica. In 2020, 16 webinars were held on different WEEE management topics, and in 2021 and 2022 two more EWAMs were held virtually. These events included the participation of various experts, fostering cooperation at the national, regional and global levels. On the other hand, the weekly "PREAL Tuesday" meetings have been taking place uninterruptedly.
Output 3.3.2 Regional post-project action plans and initiatives are developed	Post-project action plan(s) developed	There is a small number of isolated regional initiatives that should be better coordinated	All participating countries have at least one planned activity for the post-project phase. They decide whether or not a new regional project is warranted.	The countries recognize the support that the project has provided on the subject of WEEE management, and on Tuesdays PREAL they have expressed their interest in continuing to work on these issues, mainly with regard to "electronic circularity", a subject that the project would like to position in the region.

III. Project Risk Management

1. Please indicate the overall project-level risks and the related risk management measures: (i) as identified in the CEO Endorsement document, and (ii) progress to-date. Please expand the table as needed.

	(i) Risks at CEO stage	(i) Risk level FY 21	(i) Risk level FY 22	(i) Mitigation measures	(ii) Progress to-date	New defined risk ⁵
1	Current high interest of governments, NGOs and CBOs in e-waste management could diminish due to changes in governments, which would cause a reduced support for the project, thus affecting its implementation and sustainability.	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Ensure good communication among all stakeholders and help them with information / knowledge sharing mechanisms to keep the interest high and enhance South-South cooperation. During project implementation, invest sufficient time for post-project planning, especially at the regional level, to involve regional institutions and national governments, while sustaining their interest in e-waste management. Establish sustainable business models for the facilities to ensure long-term planning and to attract investors.	The project has overcome difficulties thanks to the establishment of efficient communication channels between the political and technical representatives of the participating countries and the coordination of UNIDO. Interest in e-waste management is increasing among national actors, and the project is well positioned in most countries. Only in 2 of the 13 countries (Bolivia and Honduras) changes in governments prevent the full development of the activities. In general, it has been possible for the different actors to become empowered with the issue, which guarantees sustainability.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Private sector participation is very low or does not occur	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The risk of "non-participation" of the private sector is very low, since the existing formal recycling industries are very interested in the project. At the moment, more than 74 private facilities apt for the project have been identified and 14 of them have submitted co-financing letters. However, if "non-participation" were detected, it will be addressed by approaching the concerned companies and sharing with them detailed information on the project, so they can clearly identify their own benefits vis-à-vis their required commitments, enabling them to reassess their interest in participating in the project.	Although some of the recycling industries identified in the PPG phase have disappeared in recent years, new ones have emerged and are becoming involved in the project. Strategies to approach these companies have been through site visits (whenever possible) and virtual meetings. On the other hand, the strategy proposed in the implementation of component 2 has made it possible to resume work with recyclers. The 13 countries have carried out detailed assessments of 117 WEEE management facilities and most of them have expressed interest in participating in the activities proposed in this component. In addition, the project continues to have meetings with producers such as ITI, which represents more than 70 of the world's leading information and communication technology (ICT) companies from all corners of the technology industry.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Enforcement of the e-waste management strategy, collection schemes and treatment options does not work properly. As a result, e-channels or streams occur and there is insufficient input for the dismantling and recycling facilities. In addition, there is inappropriate treatment of some e-waste fractions	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Develop careful planning and communication with the corresponding stakeholders and provide them with proper and sufficient trainings. Ensure appropriate design of the collection scheme, dismantling and treatment facilities, with the best available experts and in close cooperation with the national organizations; pilot them on a small scale to improve them, before scaling them up. Organize frequent trainings and capacity building activities and implement internationally recognized standards at the facilities.	Most countries are drafting their e-waste policies and taking this risk into account. The project continues with training activities focused on officials, recyclers, journalists, but also consumers, in order to raise awareness and minimize the fact that the generated e-waste is managed or treated outside of authorized channels. In addition, the project has promoted training on technical standards for recyclers and some countries are planning to establish regulations on this issue.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	The informal sector will continue its inappropriate activities or these will become even more prevalent, so a substantial amount of e-waste will not	Moderate (M)	Moderate (M)	Establish attractive options, including business models, with the participation of the informal sector (waste collection, dismantling and recycling activities) to ensure economic sustainability, and integrate them already during the planning stage of the collection scheme.	The project has promoted the understanding of the informal sector as a crucial actor in the development of appropriate strategies. In 2021, through an agreement with UNIDO, the ILO carried out two pilots in Argentina and Peru with the aim of better understanding the labor dimension in	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁵ New risk added in reporting period. Check only if applicable.

	reach the appropriate facilities or recycling streams			Ensure a good relationship between the staff of the formal facilities and the informal sector.	WEEE management and promoting decent work in Latin America. With the participation of the Ministries of Labor, it is intended to have policies and programs designed to support the implementation of national decent work strategies and achieve the active participation of relevant actors. In addition, a virtual course was designed for the informal sector so that they understand how to properly manage electronic waste, together with the formal sector.	
5	Countries within the region do not have a common understanding of MEAs or they do not agree on the options for e-waste management in the region	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Organize regional meetings and workshops to discuss joint implementation of MEAs and related projects. Establish an information platform to facilitate communication among participating countries.	Virtual meetings have been organized to discuss, among others, topics such as transboundary movements and WEEE containing POPs (eg EWAM 2022). On the other hand, some PREAL Tuesdays have been dedicated to debating these issues. There is still no agreement on how to approach the implementation of MEAs in different countries, but a consensus on key issues is expected in the coming years. The project participates in the StEP LAC group, where this issue was raised as a priority and virtual meetings were held with recyclers and government representatives. A document was published with the support of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Due to improper handling of ODS, the project contributes to climate change.	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The project will deal with selected EEE and WEEE, mainly without ODS. If cooling appliances are included, they will be managed with utmost care so that ODS are not emitted to the environment.	Although the focus of the project is WEEE with plastics containing BFRs, which are not common in refrigeration appliances, the national strategies and regulations developed contemplate the proper treatment of all categories of WEEE, including this one. The project has linked a producer of household appliances in Latin America, who participates in some meetings of the project's countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Illegal or improper e-waste transboundary movements might occur	Moderate (M)	Moderate (M)	Sub-regional and regional activities will include workshops in cooperation with the Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention Secretariat and Regional Centres to raise awareness on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and find appropriate solutions for e-waste. Control and monitoring tools will be set in accordance with the relevant MEAs.	As mentioned in number 5, this topic was discussed in several webinars organized by the StEP LAC group, of which UNIDO is a member and proposed to develop it. To this end, meetings were held with representatives of governments and recyclers, and as a result a document was prepared.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks and improve the related risk rating. Please also elaborate on reasons that may have impeded any of the sub-optimal risk ratings from improving in the current reporting cycle; please indicate actions planned for the next reporting cycle to remediate this.

3. Please indicate any implication of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the progress of the project.

The pandemic definitely affected several project activities during 2020 and 2021, both at the national and regional levels. In 2022, most of the existing restrictions were lifted and it was possible to start carrying out the fieldwork that had been dammed up, especially the visits to recycling companies.

In the regional component (3), the pandemic also affected the execution of several projects that UNIDO has with partners such as the World Health Organization / Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and United Nations University (UNU) / United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). In both cases, the corresponding extensions were made, in order to be able to complete the proposed activities.

4. Please clarify if the project is facing delays and is expected to request an extension.

For the aforementioned reasons, the project has delays in several activities and it is not possible to complete the project on the date initially proposed. During the mid-term review, carried out between September and November 2021, this situation was detected and the extension of the project was recommended. The Project Steering Committee was informed of this situation in December 2021 and approved its extension until December 2023. UNIDO approved the extension in February 2022. No further extension are expected.

5. Please provide the main findings and recommendations of completed MTR, and elaborate on any actions taken towards the recommendations included in the report.

Among the main findings of the MTR are:

The project is still highly relevant to address the urgent need to regulate e-waste issues and reduce POPs in the region. It also has a very relevant geographical coverage to advance towards a regional vision and the outcomes remain consistent with the GEF's focal areas and UNIDO's mandate. Its design benefitted from both institutions' technical expertise and experience and, although not underpinned by a comprehensive theory of change (not requested at the time of design), it is solidly founded on the analysis of the main factors affecting the issue of POPs in e-waste (comprehensive baseline and stakeholder analysis).

The PREAL is contributing to strategic objectives and has advanced towards achieving the planned outcomes. One of the main achievements of the project is that it has facilitated and pushed a relevant number of countries to address the issue of e-waste and POPs. It is expected that important outcomes of the project, like the setup of legislation, capacity building, increased awareness and improved control of the recycling infrastructure in the countries will be achieved eventually after the end of the project.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the expected outcomes are achieved by the current deadline (March 2022). The project has delivered quality outputs but the implementation is significantly delayed (it actually did not start until 2019). In this sense, the indicators and targets are too ambitious and should be revised to reflect changing circumstances and lessons learned during implementation. In fact, the project is currently working with a workplan that goes beyond its deadline and national workplans that go even further (up to 2024).

The PREAL has built on the coordinated capacities of the national and regional partners. The complexity of the project was initially underestimated (e.g. novel sector that involves ground-breaking policies and technology; countries with diverse needs, capacities and priorities; staff and government changes, etc.) This resulted in accumulated delays (e.g. slow start-up, time-consuming arrangements to set-up a multi-stakeholder partnership, etc.) Nevertheless, the implementation arrangements are paying off in terms of increased ownership and efficiency. In general, the management and overall coordination mechanisms have been efficient and effective contributing to strengthening local ownership. The services provided by the Regional Project Management Unit (R-PMU) and National Project Management Units (N-PMUs) are considered highly satisfactory. On the other hand, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Advisory Committee (PAC) could have played a more significant and defined role.

The project's results framework has been used as an operational management tool and has been able to respond to changing circumstances (e.g. by organizing regular coordination and substantive remote meetings in response to the Covid-19 pandemic). Nevertheless, some indicators are not relevant or realistic and the project is not implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation system which compromises its own learning. In this sense, reporting has not been consistent and responsibilities remain somehow vague.

The project did not develop a comprehensive gender mainstreaming strategy to contribute to transformational changes likely to affect gender relations and social norms. Nevertheless, the design included a baseline study that addressed specific women needs. During implementation, concrete efforts were made to address specific issues of interest for women and attention was given to ensure gender participation.

Project component / result	Recommendation	Action taken	Responsibility
Overall Objective	Extend the project's deadline at least until the end of 2023, in line with the procurement agreements signed with the countries (currently running until 2024).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Steering Committee (PSC) and UNIDO endorsement was requested in December 2021. ▪ The budget was reviewed to reflect the project's extension. ▪ Meetings were held with each participating country to explain the budget situation and modify the contracts so that they end in December 2023. 	PSC, Regional Project Management Unit (R-PMU), Project Manager (PM), and UNIDO-GEF Coordination
Overall Objective	Develop a comprehensive theory of change for the remaining implementation period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The roles and contributions of stakeholders, especially WEEE managers, have been more clearly detailed. 	UNIDO and R-PMU
Overall Objective	Revamp the overall and country workplans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each country was asked to update the workplan until December 2023 and prioritize the activities to be carried out. The plans are being reviewed jointly with the R-PMU. ▪ Based on the recommendations of the MTR, the workplan was adjusted at the regional level. 	R-PMU and National Project Management Units (N-PMUs)
Component 1	Focus on completion, approval, publication and application of the legal texts and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Both in individual meetings with each country and in collective meetings (PREAL Tuesday), the countries have been asked to give priority to the preparation of legal texts. ▪ A greater effort has been made with those countries that present greater difficulties and ways have been proposed to overcome the obstacles encountered. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs
Component 1	Consider playing a more active role in facilitating the internalization of good practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The countries have been carrying out awareness and collection campaigns, although the legislation has not been officially issued. It has been specially requested to involve the different actors, especially the producers so that they internalize the process and ensure its institutionalization. 	R-PMU, N-PMUs

Project component / result	Recommendation	Action taken	Responsibility
Component 2	Focus on reduced POP quantities by engaging private sector entities in the activities, e.g. developing business models that are attractive for these entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A methodology for the identification, storage and treatment of plastics containing BFRs has been developed and is beginning to be applied by the countries. The project has been supported by the project implemented by the UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment of Colombia, which has been carrying out these activities for three years. ▪ The project has organized meetings between the countries and representatives of the recycling industry that have already carried out these activities to learn about their experiences and learn from them. ▪ A business model based on the valuation of plastic without BFR has been proposed, for which the Colombian Plastics Institute has been invited to participate in different PREAL Tuesday meetings. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs
Component 2	Strengthening, monitoring and expansion of official WEEE collection channels, with emphasis on actions addressing the informal sector and citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although most of the participating countries carry out public campaigns with the aim of raising public awareness, formal collection channels still do not work in many countries in the absence of a legal obligation. This is something that the project is helping to build, but there is still a long way to go. The lessons learned from these campaigns are shared on PREAL Tuesdays. ▪ As a complementary activity, a working group was created to map the collection network in the participating countries. This work is approximately 50% complete and will help identify the regions where collection points are most needed and monitor the evolution of the network. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs
Component 2	Expand treatment practices developed in the project to the entire national sectors through dedicated workshops and presentations of most advanced partners to the whole PREAL community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through its participation in the StEP LAC group, the project promoted the exchange of experiences among WEEE managers in the region and created a WhatsApp group that is active and serves as a means of communication. ▪ It is necessary to create an area on the project website where the guidelines and conclusions of the work carried out in the project are made available to the industry. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs

Project component / result	Recommendation	Action taken	Responsibility
Component 2	Continued work with citizens through national communication plans and/or established by regulations to ensure a steady increase in the level of commitment and awareness of citizens and all relevant actors in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While countries develop their own communication plans to raise awareness among citizens and all relevant stakeholders, the MTR proposes that the project develop communication and outreach materials that participants can use and adapt to their own context. This would be an activity to develop yet. ▪ In addition, the MTR proposes to hire a communication expert to provide training to participants on how to design a communication campaign and trigger social change. This activity could be developed in the near future. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs
Component 3	Focus on advancing towards regional harmonization and developing a common view.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working groups have been created with the project participants, in order to prepare documents such as the general guidelines of a technical guide for the management of WEEE and the general requirements of a policy to restrict the import of EEE containing hazardous substances. On the other hand, the group for the mapping of collection points was also created, which was mentioned previously. 	R-PMU and N-PMUs
Component 3	Strengthen the dissemination of the project results so they can be replicated or transferred to other sectors and territories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While the project traditionally disseminates results through annual events such as the EWAM and regular webinars, it is an activity that can be enhanced through other events, as recommended by the MTR, even after project completion. ▪ One aspect to analyse is the maintenance of the platforms developed during the project. 	R-PMU, N-PMU, PAC
Component 4	Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system, including consolidated financial information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, the frequency with which the countries report is every six months, while the MTR recommends increasing this frequency (for example, quarterly). ▪ Likewise, it is recommended to increase the focus on results, impact and causality instead of activities and products. This would involve reviewing the indicators used so that they are fit for purpose. ▪ These activities have not yet been implemented. 	R-PMU, N-PMUs and UNIDO

Project component / result	Recommendation	Action taken	Responsibility
Component 4	Strengthen the role of the PSC and PAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far, no recommended actions have yet been taken, such as scheduling regular meetings or requesting PAC participation on PREAL Tuesdays and for both the PSC/PAC to get more involved and play a more active role. 	R-PMU, PSC and PAC

IV. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

1. As part of the requirements for **projects from GEF-6 onwards**, and based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

- Category A project
- Category B project
- Category C project

(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not escalated to Category A or B).

Notes on new risks:

- If new risks have been identified during implementation due to changes in, i.e. project design or context, these should also be listed in (ii) below.*
- If these new/additional risks are related to Operational Safeguards #2, 3, 5, 6, or 8, please consult with UNIDO GEF Coordination to discuss next steps.*
- Please refer to the UNIDO [Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures \(ESSPP\)](#) on how to report on E&S issues.*

Please expand the table as needed.

	E&S risk	Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period	Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period
(i) Risks identified in ESMP at time of CEO Endorsement			
(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)			

V. Stakeholder Engagement

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes** regarding engagement of stakeholders in the project (based on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent document submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval).

At the national level, key interest groups such as government organizations in charge of WEEE management (especially the ministries of environment and health), recyclers, the private sector and civil society have been involved mainly through their participation in the National Committees and working groups that have been created in different countries. The challenge of the project has been to maintain their interest and participation, which has been achieved by ensuring a participatory process and assignment of roles.

At the regional level, the main players, such as the Basel Convention Centers (Argentina and Uruguay), the Stockholm Convention Centers (Panama and Uruguay), the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research (EMPA), the World Resources Forum (WRF), Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) producers, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) like United Nations University (UNU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Health Organization / Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the US EPA have participated in various activities planned by the project. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) carried out pilot projects in 2 participating countries, and other organizations such as the United Nations University (UNU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and PAHO/WHO are finalizing other projects. Producers participate in regional and national virtual meetings, and institutions such as EMPA and USEPA have participated as speakers in some of the project's webinars.

2. Please provide any feedback submitted by national counterparts, GEF OFF, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFF) in Nicaragua and Bolivia accompanies the monitoring of the project and facilitates the approach with the Ministry of the Environment when required. Other GEF OFFs participate in some project meetings or sometimes make a specific request on WEEE issues.

As mentioned above, the project has sought to awaken the interest of the private sector through the ITI, and regional representatives of EEE producers (DELL, HP, SONY, APPLE). They have expressed their interest in participating in the processes carried out in the participating countries and contribute to achieve regional harmonization of key issues related to WEEE policies.

Other partners, such as EMPA and the Solving the E-waste Problem (StEP) platform, have supported the project by participating as speakers in several of the scheduled meetings and collaborating in the dissemination of the activities carried out by the project, such as the EWAMs held in 2021 and 2022. Bimonthly meetings are also held with StEP and other regional partners (like the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), ITU, SUR Corporation and EMPA) where the experiences of all participants are shared and from which the benefits of the project are shared.

As indicated in the project document, the co-financing partners are mainly the national executing agencies (particularly the Ministries of Environment or Health of the participating countries) and the private sector, mainly through WEEE management companies. While these contributions have been made during project implementation, their inputs need to be monitored in greater detail, as recommended by the mid-term review (MTR).

As mentioned above, the R-PMU holds regular meetings with the national counterparts (Ministries and executing entities) and with the Basel and Stockholm Regional Centers. Ideas have emerged from these meetings that have made possible the implementation of new activities. Contact with the national private sector, CSOs and NGOs is made through national executing agencies. Additionally, the national teams also meet bilaterally with their corresponding stakeholders (private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.) and receive support from the R-PMU when requested.

3. Please provide any **relevant stakeholder consultation** documents.

In this reporting period, the following were produced:

- 5554_Project Steering Committee minutes December 2021
- 5554_PSC Meeting Presentation 2021
- 5554_Guia plásticos componente 2
- 5554_Regional E-waste Monitor for Latin-America, results for the 13 participating countries
- 555-Tríptico RAEE_Bolivia

VI. Gender Mainstreaming

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please report on the **progress achieved on implementing gender-responsive measures** and **using gender-sensitive indicators**, as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval (in the project results framework, gender action plan or equivalent),.

As shown in section II (KPI progress to date), the project pays special attention to gender mainstreaming and inclusion through scheduled activities such as workshops (measured with indicators such as the number of participants by gender), officials training (male / female trainees), awareness campaigns (targeting female groups), journalists training, etc. According to the data reported by the participating countries, until June 2022, a total of 9,515 men and 8,701 women have participated. In general all participating countries have carried out several collection campaigns in public, private and municipal entities, recycling fairs and events (even virtual or face-to-face) on formation of values in Environmental Education.

As mentioned above, the pilot project executed by PAHO continues to be implemented in two countries (Panamá and Bolivia), whose objective is to strengthen national capacities to recognize the places where exposure to e-waste elements occurs, and to strengthen the capacity for monitoring environmental health and public health surveillance, prioritizing vulnerable populations such as women and children.

VII. Knowledge Management

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please elaborate on any **knowledge management activities / products**, as documented at CEO Endorsement / Approval.

A regional knowledge management system has been developed to facilitate harmonization of relevant policies and issues. The activities carried out include the design, installation and commissioning of various instruments that allow the exchange of information and experiences on e-waste management in Latin America. The system comprises tools such as a website, Intranet, YouTube Channel, Webex System, Newsletters and Facebook.

The website is the main tool where the activities and documents carried out by the participating countries and the strategic partners that make up this project are deposited, published, and distributed. Given that updated information is required, participating countries should report when necessary: WEEE-related standards, relevant documents and studies, current projects and initiatives, and key actors involved in the national projects.

One of the main activities carried out in 2022 is the so-called "PREAL Tuesday" (PREAL means e-waste project in LATAM), which are virtual meetings aimed only at representatives of the participating countries. These meetings are held every week and seek to exchange information and experiences among the participants and strengthen South-South cooperation, with an average attendance of 25 people for each session.

The intranet is another tool, designed to articulate and exchange internal information among project participants. The tool is now installed and working. Communities of practice and discussion forums are

established through the intranet.

2. Please list any relevant knowledge management mechanisms / tools that the project has generated.

- Website: www.residuoselectronicosal.org
See here the newsletters about activities generated in the project, country updates, documentation centre, videos, etc.
- Intranet: <http://intranet.residuoselectronicosal.org/login/>
Platform for internal information exchange
- Youtube channel:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCBivkHq8zXRr05kBdbMZyIQ>
Here are stored and disseminated the presentations made in the 16 Webinars mentioned above
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Residuos-Electr%C3%B3nicos-PREAL-103401041215384/>
Updated information on e-waste is disseminated in Latin America.
- Reports: Participating countries must submit a semi-annual report on progress and an annual technical and financial report on compliance with the activity plan.
- As mentioned, two EWAMs were carried out in 2021 and 2022. The program for these Webinars is attached. Please see 5554_EWAM_2021 and 2022

VIII. Implementation progress

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on progress, challenges and outcomes achieved/observed with regards to project implementation.

In general, the project governance has worked as planned. The regional project coordinator maintains regular and smooth communication with the UNIDO project manager and the representatives of the 13 participating countries; at least monthly follow-up meetings are held with most of them. Simultaneously, the Vienna-based UNIDO team, led by the project manager, maintains constant communications with the regional coordinator and other stakeholders to plan activities and resolve situations that arise. Likewise, there is permanent follow-up and participation in meetings in which their presence is required.

Administratively, the contracts of the 13 participating countries (three of them directly through the Ministries in charge and ten through a specialized entity designated as executing partner) will be reviewed and amended to be finalized in December 2023. Likewise, the contracts with regional actors such as UNU, ITU, PAHO/WHO are almost finished, while the one with the ILO has already finished. The contract with RELAC must also be extended as it expires in December 2022. Due to the project delays mentioned above, the disbursement to the countries has so far reached an execution level of 42%. The extension of the project will require restructuring the budget to maintain funding for activities in component 3.

At the regional level, the project has made significant progress in accordance with what is established in the Knowledge Management section, where the construction of the project's policy platform and the creation of the necessary tools to maintain a constant exchange of communication stand out. and experiences with participating countries. The organization of the EWAMs with the support of the UNU facilitated the training of project members and the weekly internal meetings of the project have allowed not only the exchange of experiences but also the integration of the regional project team and the generation of ownership.

At the national level, the project has been developing satisfactorily in most of the countries. Of the 13 participating countries, there are two that have delays in the implementation of their work plan, mainly due to political situations (Honduras and Bolivia). However, they receive the necessary support from the regional coordination to be able to overcome these difficulties. The 13 countries have formed the national coordination team, which carries out the daily work of the project. UNIDO's regional coordination maintains

constant communication with the project team at UNIDO headquarters and with the country representatives, through email, WhatsApp, bilateral virtual meetings and weekly meetings (PREAL Tuesdays), which has allowed a timely and efficient response to concerns and difficulties. that usually arise and the identification of solutions that support the continuity of the project. In this regard, the UNIDO team has maintained excellent coordination and communication.

As mentioned above, the main challenge currently facing the project is to advance the activities that could not be carried out due to COVID-19, and prioritize them within the work plan that is being designed until December 2023.

Countries show good progress in terms of drafting/revising e-waste management regulations and training for stakeholders.

2. Please briefly elaborate on any **minor amendments⁶ to the approved project that may have been introduced during the implementation period or indicate as not applicable (NA).**

Please tick each category for which a change has occurred and provide a description of the change in the related textbox. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Results Framework	NA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Components and Cost	<i>Cost restructuring due to extension until Dec. 2023</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Management	NA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Schedule	<i>Extension until December 2023 was granted</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity Category	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Project Objective Change	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safeguards	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk Analysis	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase of GEF Project Financing Up to 5%	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-Financing	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Location of Project Activities	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	NA

3. Please provide progress related to the **financial implementation of the project.**

⁶ As described in Annex 9 of the *GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines*, **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%.

BUDGET DISTRIBUTION AND EXPENDITURES CUT AT 31 MAY 2022

	GEF GRANT (US\$)	INITIAL SITUATION (US\$)		CURRENT SITUATION				
				UNIDO REPORT (US\$)	IMPLEMENTED		NOT IMPLEMENTED	
					(US\$)	%	(US\$)	%
Outcome 1. Strengthening of national e-waste management initiatives	3,600,000.00	7,500,000.00	78.95%	7,513,909.00	3,148,654.35	41.90%	4,365,254.65	58.10%
Outcome 2. Strengthening of national capacities on waste dismantling and recycling facilities/infrastructure	3,900,000.00							
Outcome 3. Enhancement of regional cooperation on e-waste	1,350,000.00	2,000,000.00	14.21%	1,450,033.05	1,420,477.19	97.96%	29,555.86	2.04%
Outcome 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation	200,000.00			14,069.40	14,069.40	100.00%	-	0.00%
Project Management	450,000.00			521,988.55	519,067.32	99.44%	2,921.23	0.56%
				1,986,091.00	1,953,613.91	98.36%	32,477.09	1.64%
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	9,500,000.00	9,500,000.00	100.00%	9,500,000.00	5,102,268.26	53.71%	4,397,731.74	46.29%

IX. Work Plan and Budget

1. Please provide an updated project work plan and budget for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

In general, the R-PMU will ensure compliance with the activities in charge of the countries under components 1 and 2.

In response to specific needs of the project, the work plan shown in annex 5554_Work plan Jul 2022_Dec 2023 is proposed. The updated budget is shown below:

	GRANT DELIVERY REPORT	Grant:	2000003643	Grant Status:	Authority to implement	Grant Validity:	04.05.2017 - 31.12.2023
		Sponsor:	400160 - GEF - Global Environment Facility	Currency:	USD	Reporting Period:	04.05.2017 - 27.07.2022
		Other Reference:	5554-US-PJ-PS-GR-01	Fund:	GF	Prepared on:	27.07.2022
Project	Project Description	Country	Region	Project Manager		Project Validity	
140297	STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL INITIATIVES AND ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF POPS IN WASTE OF ELECTRONIC OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (WEEE) IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES	Reg. ThAmericas	The Americas	Alfredo Hernan Cueva Jacome		12.04.2017 - 31.12.2023	

	Description	Released Budget Current Year (a)	Obligations Current Year (b)	Disbursements Current Year (c)	Expenditures Current Year (d=b+c)	Total Agreement Budget (e)	Released Budget (f)	Obligations + Disbursements (g)	Funds Available* (h=f-g)	Support Cost (i)	Total Expenditures (j=g+h)
140297											
140297-1-01-01	1.National policies and society-TA	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1700	Nat Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	749,432.90	304,094.42	444,116.08	748,210.50	3,570,205.91	3,570,205.91	3,568,683.51	1,222.40	0.00	3,568,683.51
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4500	Equipment	0.00	0.00	6.41	6.41	67.22	67.22	73.63	(6.41)	0.00	73.63
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	339,057.40	339,057.40
140297-1-01-01	Total	749,432.90	304,094.42	444,122.49	748,216.91	3,570,273.13	3,570,273.13	3,569,057.14	1,215.99	339,057.40	3,908,114.54
140297-1-01-02	2.National e-waste recycling capacity INV	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,191.08	5,191.08	5,191.08	0.00	0.00	5,191.08
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	811,833.22	329,597.52	482,219.71	811,807.23	3,868,041.97	3,868,041.97	3,868,015.98	25.99	0.00	3,868,015.98
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4500	Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	367,957.17	367,957.17
140297-1-01-02	Total	811,833.22	329,597.52	482,219.71	811,807.23	3,873,233.05	3,873,233.05	3,873,207.06	25.99	367,957.17	4,241,164.23

140297-1-01-05	3.Regional south-south cooperation	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD						
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	7,132.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	85,635.63	85,635.63	78,502.90	7,132.93	0.00	0.00	78,502.90
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,638.68	38,638.68	38,638.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,638.68
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	32,856.15	0.00	10,478.90	10,478.90	58,134.79	58,134.79	35,757.54	22,377.25	0.00	0.00	35,757.54
2100	Contractual Services	89,352.82	(142,534.60)	231,866.59	89,331.99	1,090,654.21	1,090,654.21	1,090,633.38	20.83	0.00	0.00	1,090,633.38
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	0.00	0.00	31.13	31.13	1,268.39	1,268.39	1,299.52	(31.13)	0.00	0.00	1,299.52
3500	International Meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,165.36	168,165.36	168,165.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,165.36
5100	Other Direct Costs	131.23	(579.66)	169.24	(410.42)	7,535.79	7,535.79	6,994.14	541.65	0.00	0.00	6,994.14
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134,943.15	134,943.15
140297-1-01-05	Total	129,473.13	(143,114.26)	242,545.86	99,431.60	1,450,033.05	1,450,033.05	1,419,591.52	30,041.53	0.00	0.00	1,554,334.67
140297-1-51-01	Project Management Costs	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD						
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	61,909.47	21,081.11	40,626.96	61,708.07	417,049.54	417,049.54	416,848.14	201.40	0.00	0.00	416,848.14
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,841.14	12,841.14	12,841.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,841.14
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	9,887.43	1,852.13	7,520.49	9,172.62	151,566.21	151,566.21	151,051.40	514.81	0.00	0.00	151,051.40
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	404.38	0.00	727.22	727.22	10,934.48	10,934.48	11,257.34	(322.86)	0.00	0.00	11,257.34
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,198.11	56,198.11
140297-1-51-01	Total	72,001.26	22,733.24	48,874.67	71,607.91	592,391.37	592,391.37	591,598.02	393.35	0.00	0.00	648,196.13
140297-1-53-01	Monitoring and Evaluation	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD						
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,069.40	14,069.40	14,069.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,069.40
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,336.58	1,336.58
140297-1-53-01	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,069.40	14,069.40	14,069.40	0.00	0.00	1,336.58	15,405.98
140297	Total	1,762,740.51	513,300.92	1,217,762.73	1,731,063.65	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,468,323.14	31,676.86	899,492.41	0.00	10,367,815.55
2000003643	USD Total	1,762,740.51	513,300.92	1,217,762.73	1,731,063.65	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,468,323.14	31,676.86	899,492.41	0.00	10,367,815.55

X. Synergies

1. Synergies achieved:

There are some examples:

1) Since 2013, the Sustainable Recycling Industries (SRI) project has been implemented in Peru, funded by the Swiss government, and implemented through EMPA ("Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research") and the WRF (World Resources Forum). This project complements component 1 of the UNIDO project very well, as it also seeks to strengthen the developments that this country has made in the legal and regulatory framework and the development of a national strategy for the environmentally sound management of WEEE and in particular of dangerous fractions, including plastics with BFR. Through the regional coordination of UNIDO, meetings have been promoted between the national representatives of the two projects to create synergies, reaching preliminary agreements.

2) The second example is Chile, where the international initiative "United for Efficiency" (www.united4efficiency.org) of the United Nations Environment Program and the Global Environment Facility is being implemented. This project has several components, but it has two in particular that are related to the UNIDO project: market mobilization and awareness campaigns and improving the background to implement the environmentally responsible management of WEEE. Since the actors involved in the two projects are similar, synergies are sought to optimize activities and resources, which is expected to minimize efforts and improve expected results.

3) In Ecuador, two other projects are being carried out on the WEEE issue:

a) the first under the PREVENT Waste Alliance which aims to develop a pilot scheme for trialling EPR in Quito, develop a collection centre and to set up a voluntary producer alliance to get the EPR scheme rolling. This will then inform EPR developments at the national level. The project is being implemented by the Municipality of Quito, Wuppertal Institute, Cyclos and Vertmonde.

b) A project implemented by UNDP on the identification, separation and treatment of WEEE plastics with brominated flame retardants. Given that both projects are directly related to the UNIDO project, coordination meetings have been held with the representatives of said projects and synergies have been sought in order not to duplicate efforts and optimize resources.

4) In the current reported period, the project has made synergy with the project implemented by the UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment of Colombia, in which it has been supported to establish the methodology that leads to the identification, separation and treatment of plastics that contain BFRs. Under this collaboration, experiences have been shared and the countries have received training that facilitates the implementation of component 2.

3. Stories to be shared (Optional)

Please provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in. Please include links to any stories/videos available online.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. **Timing & duration:** Each report covers a twelve-month period, i.e. 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.
2. **Responsibility:** The responsibility for preparing the report lies with the project manager in consultation with the Division Chief and Director.
3. **Evaluation:** For the report to be used effectively as a tool for annual self-evaluation, project counterparts need to be fully involved. The (main) counterpart can provide any additional information considered essential, including a simple rating of project progress.
4. **Results-based management:** The annual project/programme progress reports are required by the RBM programme component focal points to obtain information on outcomes observed.

Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) ratings	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <u>all</u> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its <u>major</u> global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its major <u>relevant</u> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modes overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve <u>some</u> of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <u>achieve only some</u> of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected <u>not</u> to achieve <u>most</u> of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <u>any</u> of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress (IP)	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of <u>all</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components is <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of <u>none</u> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings	
Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.