



Project Implementation Report

(1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

| | |
|--|--|
| 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: | TCS/CCM/RMC |
| Co-Implementing Agency: | N/A |
| Executing Agency(ies): | Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Argentine Republic, the Ministry of Environment and Water of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 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 Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) of the Republic of Honduras, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) of the Republic of Nicaragua, 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: | Full-Sized Project (FSP) |

¹ Only for GEF-6 projects, if applicable

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Project Duration: | 86 months |
| Extension(s): | 2 |
| GEF Project Financing: | USD 9,500,000 |
| 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: | 4/5/2017 |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2023: | USD 9,462,151.47 |
| Mid-term Review (MTR) Date: | 8/12/2022 |
| Original Project Completion Date: | 3/15/2022 |
| Project Completion Date as reported in FY22: | 12/31/2022 |
| Current SAP Completion Date: | 6/30/202 |
| Expected Project Completion Date: | 6/30/2024 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation (TE) Date: | 4/15/2024 |
| Expected Financial Closure Date: | 3/31/2025 |
| UNIDO Project Manager²: | Ms. Lamia Benabbas |

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 Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) fractions. The main objective is to strengthen national initiatives and enhance regional cooperation for the environmentally sound management of POPs in 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 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).

Before the project started, some countries in Latin America had 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

² Person responsible for report content

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. FY23. Please also provide a short justification for the selected ratings for FY23.

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. FY22, in the last column.

| Overall Ratings ⁴ | FY23 | FY22 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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> |
| 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. | | |

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

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

Within the different activities that make up **component 1**, the project has wanted to place greater emphasis on accelerating the development of regulatory frameworks on WEEE in the participating countries, since these constitute the basis for future developments such as the implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), the collection of larger volumes and policies oriented towards the circular economy. Likewise, the development of other national strategies continues to ensure the sustainability of WEEE management in the coming years. Finally, training for officials and awareness campaigns aimed at the general public continue with the dynamics of previous years.

In **component 2**, the project continues to provide assistance and training to countries to correctly identify and separate brominated flame-retardant plastics that may contain POPs. Thanks to this effort, during this period the first tons of these plastics were sent for safe final disposal, in accordance with the guidelines of the Stockholm Convention.

Within the activities carried out in **component 3**, the project continues to hold weekly meetings with all the participating countries (called PREAL Tuesdays), as a mechanism for exchanging experiences and knowledge. In addition, in collaboration with UNU/UNITAR, an EWAS (E-Waste Academy for Scientists) was held in Ireland in September 2022 with the aim of introducing participants to various perspectives on e-waste management and getting in touch with an international, multidisciplinary, and experienced team.

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 FY23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | In 2022, the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador approved and launched a new regulation on WEEE. On the other hand, Costa Rica has the final draft of the WEEE regulation and a proposal for collection goals that is in the process of approval at the level of the Ministry of Health and public consultation. Peru developed new standards to regulate other categories of WEEE and is working on a complementary rule proposal that establishes goals for categories 5 and 8 of WEEE. El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela have already finalized the drafts of a new regulation, while Argentina achieved the approval of the Solid Waste Law from which the category of WEEE will be regulated at the national level. In addition, Nicaragua approved a technical standard for the management of WEEE. Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama 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 | To improve the management of WEEE, the 13 countries have reviewed or developed different strategies. So far, 9 strategies have been reviewed and 37 have been implemented. The most prominent countries in this activity are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela. |
| Output 1.1.3: Guidelines for the e-waste management activities are developed and tested | # of countries using existing/newly developed and tested guidelines | Guidelines exist, but are not fully integrated into the national implementation processes | At least 6 countries use existing/newly developed and tested guidelines to establish their e- | 10 of the 13 countries have developed 16 guides on the comprehensive management of WEEE, which are aimed at different actors such as WEEE recyclers, journalists, the general public, public officials, and EEE producers. Additionally, at the regional level, |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | waste management strategy | the project promotes the preparation of a document that contains the general guidelines 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 Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela have developed 6 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). | From 2020 to June 2022, the countries conducted training and awareness campaigns on e-waste, targeting government officials and WEEE recyclers. During this period, a total of 4241 people were trained, of which 2071 were men and 2170 women. This effort continued in this reporting period, where the total number of people trained throughout the duration of the project amounted to 8159, being 3884 men and 4275 women, in more than 100 training events. Peru has been the country that has held the most events, thanks to a national strategy aimed at state entities with national and municipal coverage. |
| 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. | The vast majority of participating countries have already involved universities in issues related to WEEE management, either by including this issue in academic curricula, or by developing research topics and statistical collection. In some cases, such as Chile and Costa Rica, the universities support the implementation of component 2 of the project. As of June 2023, participating countries have involved 32 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 | Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru have a national environmental information system, to which the e-waste information system is being linked. Other countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have developed a website dedicated to WEEE, within the website of the Ministry of the Environment. To date, 39 men and 38 have been trained in the operation of information systems. |
| 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 other countries have also used to conduct training. On the other hand, in 2022, Argentina developed virtual training for journalists, reaching more than 1500 people at the federal level. To date, the 13 countries have held 26 training events for journalists, with the participation of 1933 people, of whom 933 have been men and 1060 women. On the other hand, the participating countries have carried out massive dissemination campaigns on social networks and in spoken, written and visual media, which has given rise to 1051 news items related to WEEE. The |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | most active countries have been Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica and El Salvador. |
| 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 groupies (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. | Much of the project's efforts have been directed at developing awareness campaigns aimed at the general public and target groups, such as children. In general, the campaigns are carried out with the support of state institutions, private companies and recyclers. To date, the participating countries have carried out 67 campaigns, achieving the participation of 7058 people, of whom 3551 are men and 3273 are women. On the other hand, several countries have implemented communication strategies and have developed materials such as children's booklets, school guides, videos that have been broadcast on television, brochures, etc. |
| 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 | The project designed a methodology to assess the WEEE management facilities that exist in the 13 participating countries. Based on this, detailed evaluations have been carried out in 127 facilities, of which at least two have been selected in each country. |
| 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 continues to directly support the 13 participating countries in the implementation of component 2 through the hiring of a consultant. A guide on how to identify and separate plastics with brominated flame retardants was designed and several trainings have been carried out, both regionally and locally, aimed at selected recyclers. Currently, 40 recycling plants have been selected that collaborate with the project in the implementation of component 2 and that manage an average of 50% of the WEEE formally treated in the 13 participating countries. It should be noted that there are countries such as Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela where the selected recyclers capture almost 100% of the WEEE formally treated, while there are others such as El Salvador where the selected manager represents only 12%. |
| 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 | Based on the methodology designed by the project, applying the criteria of the red, blue, and green lists (commented in previous reports), and by means of Bromine measurements with the XRF equipment, to date close to 690,000 electronic equipment weighing approximately 1,500 tons have been analysed. Of the total equipment analysed, 482 tons have been identified and separated, corresponding to plastic with brominated flame retardant, of which 207 are suspected of containing POPs. The remaining 275 tons will be subjected to chromatographic analysis to confirm or rule out the presence of POPs. Although in several countries the BAT/BEP |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | continues to be sought for the safe disposal of brominated plastic, to date 27.7 tons have been sent for co-processing in cement kilns. |
| 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 models 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 inclusion of EPR in the national regulations on WEEE elaborated within the framework of the project, has been the main tool available to guarantee the sustainability of the facilities in the long term. In these regulations, the EEE producer is responsible for financing the comprehensive management of WEEE, which includes collection and treatment. Additionally, since the treatment of plastics with brominated flame retardants implies an economic effort for the recycler, the project has promoted the development of studies to achieve better recovery of depolluted plastics. Chile and Costa Rica are in this process, and the results will be shared with the other countries of the project. Finally, the project is organizing a regional meeting for recyclers that participate in the project, in order to show them the benefits of decontaminating plastics and commercializing the clean fractions of ABS, ABS-PC, HIPS, and PC, among others. This meeting will take place in July 2023. |
| 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 policies / regulations is conducted to identify key issues that need to be addressed at the regional level | Key regional issues identified through comparative analyses of existing national policies | Key issues that need to be addressed at the regional level are being identified during the PPG phase | Agreement among participating countries regarding key regional issues to be tackled in the national policies | To facilitate the identification of key issues to consider in e-waste policies, the project 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, 7 more meetings were held in 2022, and 5 more in 2023. Although it is difficult to achieve a regional harmonization of certain concepts and definitions, the main aspects to consider have indeed 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://residuosselectronicosal.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 UNU/UNITAR, in 2019 the first face-to-face EWAM (E-waste academy for managers) was held 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 had the participation of various experts, promoting cooperation at the national, regional, and global levels. In September 2023, the first EWAS (E-waste Academy for Scientists) was held in person in Limerick, Ireland, with the aim of introducing participants to various perspectives on e-waste management and getting in touch with an international, multidisciplinary, and experienced team. The event was attended by 21 researchers on different WEEE topics, 12 of which represented the countries participating in the project. 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 acknowledge the support provided by the project on the issue of WEEE management, and at the PREAL Tuesday meetings they have expressed their interest in continuing to work on these issues. The topic that has aroused the greatest interest is "electronic circularity", a topic that the project would like to position in the region, and on which some proposals have been received from the national coordinators. |

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 22 | (i) Risk level FY 23 | (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. | |
| 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 | Although some of the recycling industries identified in the PPG phase have disappeared, 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 | |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | <p>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.</p> | <p>resume work with recyclers. The 13 countries have carried out detailed assessments of 127 WEEE management facilities and as said before, 40 recycling companies are actively participating in the project.</p> <p>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 communications technology (ICT) companies from all corners of the technology industry. Likewise, virtual meetings have been held with regional representatives of different brands such as MABE, HP, CHALLENGER, DELL, and SAMSUNG, with whom a regional meeting will be scheduled to seek their commitment to continue supporting the activities carried out in the participating countries.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>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</p> | Low risk (L) | Low risk (L) | <p>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.</p> | <p>Most countries already drafted or are drafting their e-waste policies and taking this risk into account, including EPR as the main principle. 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.</p> <p>In addition, the project has promoted training on technical standards for recyclers and some countries are planning to establish regulations on this issue.</p> | |
| 4 | <p>The informal sector will continue its inappropriate activities, or these will become even more prevalent, so a substantial amount of e-waste will not reach the appropriate facilities or recycling streams.</p> | Moderate (M) | Moderate (M) | <p>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. Ensure a good relationship between the staff of the formal facilities and the informal sector.</p> | <p>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 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. Countries like Argentina, Nicaragua, Peru and Panama are making great efforts on this issue.</p> | |
| 5 | <p>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</p> | Low risk (L) | Low risk (L) | <p>Organize regional meetings and workshops to discuss joint implementation of MEAs and related projects. Establish an information platform to facilitate communication among participating countries.</p> | <p>Virtual meetings have been organized to discuss, among others, topics such as transboundary movements and WEEE containing POPs (e.g. 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</p> | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | the coming years. The project participates in the StEP LAC group, where it promoted several meetings with representatives of the Ministries in charge of the Basel Convention and with recycling companies, to discuss the main difficulties and possible solutions. As a result, a document containing the main conclusions was published and is available in both English and Spanish. | |
| 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 approached two leading producers of refrigeration equipment in Latin America, who are increasingly participating in the meetings scheduled by the project countries. | |
| 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 (UNIDO not only is a member of StEP LAC group, but it was UNIDO that suggested its establishment, and thus organized meetings with governments and recyclers). | |

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.

N/A

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

The pandemic mainly affected the activities of component 2 of the project during 2020 and 2021, both at the national and regional levels. In 2022, most of the existing restrictions were lifted and field work that had been postponed could begin, especially technical 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. Currently all these projects were successfully finalized.

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. However, due to the delays that the project presents, mainly in component 2, and given that the budget execution of the countries barely reaches an average of 62%, the Project Steering Committee at its meeting on June 14, 2023, approved extending the project until June 2024 and thus allowing the countries to execute the pending activities and commit the available funds to close the project successfully.

5. Please provide the **main findings and recommendations of the 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 work plan that goes beyond its deadline and national work plans 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"> The budget execution of the countries and the project budget were reviewed to study a new extension of the project. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) approved the extension until June 2024. Meetings were held with each participating country to adapt the work plans and the payment plan until June 2024 | PSC, Regional Project Management Unit (R-PMU), Project Manager (PM), and UNIDO-GEF Coordination |

| Project component / result | Recommendation | Action taken | Responsibility |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| 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 work plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each country was asked to update the work plan until June 2024 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 work plan 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), countries have been asked to give priority to the development of national regulations. A closer approach has been made with the countries that have the greatest delays and actions have been taken to overcome the obstacles encountered. For example, meetings with the senior management of the Ministries in charge of the subject. | 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. Through PREAL Tuesdays, the exchange of experiences and good practices have been further strengthened. | R-PMU, N-PMUs |
| 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"> The countries have already started to apply the methodology for the identification, separation and treatment of plastics containing BFR. The project holds regular meetings with both the local coordinators and the recyclers involved. 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. | R-PMU and N-PMUs |

| Project component / result | Recommendation | Action taken | Responsibility |
|----------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business model based on the recovery of BFR-free plastic has been proposed, for which the Colombian Plastics Institute has been invited to participate in different meetings on PREAL Tuesdays and a training event will be held for recyclers from the participating countries. | |
| 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 90% 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 as a consequence, a Latin American association of WEEE managers (E-waste Latam) was created. The project encourages the countries to present their experiences at PREAL's Tuesday meetings and collects the documents and materials they prepare to be shared among all. | R-PMU and N-PMUs |
| 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"> Countries develop their own communication plans and awareness campaigns to raise awareness among citizens and all relevant stakeholders. The communication and dissemination materials that the participating countries prepare are collected and made known to all the countries for their adaptation and use. | R-PMU and N-PMUs |

| Project component / result | Recommendation | Action taken | Responsibility |
|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the MTR proposed hiring a communication expert to train participants on how to design a communication campaign and trigger social change, several countries were already doing it individually. For this reason, their results have been used and shared collectively. | |
| 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"> The project traditionally disseminates results through annual events such as the EWAMs and regular webinars, as recommended by the MTR. To strengthen the dissemination of the project results, the paper entitled "<i>Promoting circular economy through resource efficient electronic recycling across Latin America</i>" was prepared by the project team and presented at the "Going Green Care Innovation 2023" event, held in Vienna, Austria, from May 9th to 2023. Likewise, the project participated with an article for the SSTIC division of UNIDO (South-South and triangular industrial cooperation), where the most relevant facts of the project are presented, related to the cooperation between the participating countries. | R-PMU |
| 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. | R-PMU, N-PMUs and UNIDO |

| Project component / result | Recommendation | Action taken | Responsibility |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some project performance indicators have already been reviewed and better explained for easy reporting. | |
| 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).

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 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| (ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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. On the other hand, the regional coordination of the project holds periodic meetings with the representatives of the Ministries in charge in the different countries and participates in national meetings with different interest groups in which its participation is requested.

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 were in charge of 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 OFP, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) in Nicaragua and Bolivia accompanies the monitoring of the project and facilitates the approach with the Ministry of the Environment when required. Other GEF OFPs 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, SAMSUNG, MABE, etc). 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, BOKU University, 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 and the EWAS held in September 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_Presentation of progress report March 2023

- 5554_PSC Meeting Presentation June 2023
- 5554_Project Steering Committee minutes June 2023
- 5554_Work plan 2023-2024
- 5554_EWAS 2022_final programme
- 5554_Paper for Going Green Care Innovation 2023
- 5554_Fact Sheet SSTIC
- 5554_project newsletter links: [Noticias y Eventos – PREAL \(residuoselectronicosal.org\)](https://www.residuoselectronicosal.org)

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 2023, a total of 8,410 men and 8,880 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.

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, Zoom System, Newsletters and Facebook.

The website is the main tool where the activities and documents developed 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 continues to be the "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. 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/UCBivkHq8zXRr05kBdbMZylQ>

Here the presentations made within the framework of the project are stored and disseminated.

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, an EWAS took place in September 2022. Please see document 5554_EWAS 2022_final programme.
- *5554_Examples of videos produced and broadcast on Chilean television:*
 - <https://youtu.be/0pPnBvRkV64>
 - <https://youtu.be/h2b6TneAC74>
 - <https://youtu.be/kdsd6O6-hV0>

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 governance of the project has worked satisfactorily. The regional coordinator of the project maintains regular and fluid communication with the project manager and with the representatives of the 13 participating countries, through emails and monthly bilateral meetings with most of them. Likewise, the UNIDO team based in Vienna, led by the project manager, maintains constant communication with the regional coordinator and other interested parties to plan activities and resolve situations that arise. UNIDO has announced that as of July 2023, the current project manager, Mr. Alfredo Cueva, will be replaced by Mrs. Lamia Benabbas.

Administratively, the contracts of 10 of the 13 participating countries have been reviewed and modified to complete the project on schedule. The remaining 3 contracts will be modified in the coming months. Likewise, the contracts with regional actors such as the UNU, the ITU, the PAHO/WHO, and the ILO have already ended successfully. The contract with RELAC must be extended until the end of the project. Due to the aforementioned project delays, the countries' budget execution has so far reached 62% on average. The extension of the project until June 2024 will require the readjustment of the payment plan and the work plans.

At the regional level, the project has advanced in accordance with the provisions of the Knowledge Management section. The organization of the EWAS with the support of UNU/UNITAR facilitated the creation of capacities and the exchange of experiences among the researchers who participated on behalf of the project countries.

At the country level, the project has accelerated the execution of activities, mainly in component 2, which were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 13 participating countries, there are two that present delays in the implementation of their work plan, mainly due to political situations (Honduras and Bolivia). However, they receive the necessary support from regional coordination to be able to overcome these difficulties. Countries show good progress in terms of drafting/revising e-waste management regulations and training for stakeholders. The 13 countries have formed a national coordination team, which carries out the daily work of the project and the UNIDO regional coordination maintains constant communication with them and with the project team at UNIDO headquarters, through email, WhatsApp, bilateral virtual meetings,

and weekly meetings (PREAL Tuesday). This has allowed a timely and efficient response to the 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 previously mentioned, the main challenge currently facing the project is to move forward with the activities that could not be carried out due to COVID-19 and prioritize them within the work plan that has been designed until June 2024.

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Results Framework | NA |
| x | Components and Cost | <i>Cost restructuring due to non-cost extension until June 2024</i> |
| | Institutional and Implementation Arrangements | NA |
| | Financial Management | NA |
| x | Implementation Schedule | <i>Extension until June 2024 was granted</i> |
| | Executing Entity | NA |
| | Executing Entity Category | NA |
| | Minor Project Objective Change | NA |
| | Safeguards | NA |
| | Risk Analysis | NA |
| | Increase of GEF Project Financing Up to 5% | NA |
| | Co-Financing | NA |
| | Location of Project Activities | NA |
| | Others | NA |

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

Financial expenses are detailed in the table below (GRANT DELIVERY REPORT).

SUMMARY

- Total Budget executed: USD 9,462,151.47
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD -6,189.18*

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%.

BREAKDOWN

1. International Consultants and National Consultants (BL 11 and 17): to support the project activities, coordination, communications and monitoring of the project.

- Total Budget executed: USD 918,510.51
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 217,215.95

2. Local travels (BL 15) to support implementation, coordinate with stakeholders and monitor progress.

- Total Budget executed: USD 103,050.49
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 51,570.67

3. Contractual Services for the company selected (BL 21).

- Total Budget executed: USD 8,245,729.34
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD -281,865.68* (Expenditures: 46,622.42. Returned: -328,488.10)

4. Train / fellowship / study (BL 30)

- Total Budget executed: USD 3,147.94
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 1,879.55

5. Budget allocated to International Meetings (BL 35)

- Total Budget executed: USD 168,165.36
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 0

6. Equipment and costs related to equipment support (BL 45).

- Total Budget executed: USD 73.63
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 6.40

7. Other direct costs (BL 51).

- Total Budget executed USD 23,474.2
- Budget executed in reporting period: USD 5,003.93


* Funds were returned from national project teams to UNIDO, via contract amendments, in order to utilize them under regional component 3 (140297-1-01-05). Total funds returned this period: USD -328,488.1

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 2023-2024** is proposed. The **updated budget** (since project inception to 30.06.2023) is shown below:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|  GRANT DELIVERY REPORT | | Grant: | 2000003643 | Grant Status: | Authority to implement | Grant Validity: | 04.05.2017 - 30.06.2024 |
| | | Sponsor: | 400150 - GEF - Global Environment Facility | Currency: | USD | Reporting Period: | 04.05.2017 - 30.06.2023 |
| | | Other Reference: | 5554-U3-PJ-FS-GR-01 | Fund: | GF | Prepared on: | 17.07.2023 |
| 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 POHS IN WASTE OF ELECTRONIC OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (WEEE) IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES | Reg. ThAmericas | The Americas | Lamia Senabbas | | 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 | (59,519.99) | (391,832.10) | 373,913.00 | (17,919.10) | 3,359,761.74 | 3,359,761.74 | 3,411,362.63 | (41,600.89) | 0.00 | 3,411,362.63 |
| 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 | 13.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 87.22 | 87.22 | 73.63 | 13.59 | 0.00 | 73.63 |
| 9300 | Support Cost IDC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 324,086.47 | 324,086.47 |
| 140297-1-01-01 | Total | (59,506.40) | (391,832.10) | 373,913.00 | (17,919.10) | 3,369,848.96 | 3,369,848.96 | 3,411,436.26 | (41,587.30) | 324,086.47 | 3,735,522.73 |
| 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 | (64,480.00) | (424,485.84) | 404,978.84 | (19,507.00) | 3,652,175.27 | 3,652,175.27 | 3,697,148.27 | (44,973.00) | 0.00 | 3,697,148.27 |
| 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 | 351,722.31 | 351,722.31 |
| 140297-1-01-02 | Total | (64,480.00) | (424,485.84) | 404,978.84 | (19,507.00) | 3,657,366.35 | 3,657,366.35 | 3,702,339.35 | (44,973.00) | 351,722.31 | 4,054,061.66 |
| 140297-1-01-05 | 3 Regional south-south cooperation | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD |
| 1100 | Staff & Intern Consultants | 156,456.28 | 45,019.04 | 65,020.54 | 110,039.58 | 256,435.83 | 256,435.83 | 210,019.13 | 46,416.70 | 0.00 | 210,019.13 |
| 1500 | Local Travel | 48,685.77 | 8,536.74 | 13,749.35 | 22,289.09 | 93,988.88 | 93,988.88 | 67,589.00 | 26,399.88 | 0.00 | 67,589.00 |
| 1700 | Nat.Consult./Staff | 362.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36,134.79 | 36,134.79 | 35,772.70 | 362.09 | 0.00 | 35,772.70 |
| 2100 | Contractual Services | 49,624.21 | (8,000.00) | 54,498.44 | 46,498.44 | 1,140,344.21 | 1,140,344.21 | 1,137,218.44 | 3,125.77 | 0.00 | 1,137,218.44 |
| 3000 | Train/Fellowship/Study | 8.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,308.39 | 1,308.39 | 1,299.52 | 8.87 | 0.00 | 1,299.52 |
| 3500 | International Meetings | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 178,165.36 | 178,165.36 | 168,165.36 | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 168,165.36 |
| 5100 | Other Direct Costs | 326.30 | 0.00 | 297.87 | 297.87 | 7,505.79 | 7,505.79 | 7,477.36 | 28.43 | 0.00 | 7,477.36 |
| 9300 | Support Cost IDC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 154,616.51 | 154,616.51 |
| 140297-1-01-05 | Total | 265,463.52 | 45,555.78 | 133,566.20 | 179,121.98 | 1,713,883.05 | 1,713,883.05 | 1,627,541.51 | 86,341.54 | 154,616.51 | 1,782,158.02 |
| 140297-1-51-01 | Project Management Costs | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD |
| 1100 | Staff & Intern Consultants | 94,691.63 | 45,661.74 | 30,561.43 | 76,113.17 | 613,804.54 | 613,804.54 | 495,036.08 | 118,768.46 | 0.00 | 495,036.08 |
| 1500 | Local Travel | 15,400.00 | 5,839.20 | 16,781.15 | 22,620.35 | 28,241.14 | 28,241.14 | 35,461.49 | (7,220.35) | 0.00 | 35,461.49 |
| 1700 | Nat.Consult./Staff | 9,623.72 | (0.01) | 6,294.64 | 6,294.63 | 161,751.21 | 161,751.21 | 158,422.12 | 3,329.09 | 0.00 | 158,422.12 |
| 2100 | Contractual Services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3000 | Train/Fellowship/Study | 8,000.00 | 1,848.42 | 0.00 | 1,848.42 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 1,848.42 | 6,151.58 | 0.00 | 1,848.42 |
| 5100 | Other Direct Costs | 4,618.19 | 112.19 | 4,267.49 | 4,379.68 | 16,235.35 | 16,235.35 | 15,996.84 | 238.51 | 0.00 | 15,996.84 |
| 9300 | Support Cost IDC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 67,142.69 | 67,142.69 |
| 140297-1-51-01 | Total | 132,323.54 | 53,361.54 | 57,894.71 | 111,256.25 | 727,832.24 | 727,832.24 | 706,764.95 | 21,067.29 | 67,142.69 | 773,907.64 |
| 140297-1-53-01 | Monitoring and Evaluation | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD | USD |
| 1100 | Staff & Intern Consultants | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24,069.40 | 24,069.40 | 14,069.40 | 10,000.00 | 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 |
| 1700 | Nat.Consult./Staff | 7,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 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 |
| 5100 | Other Direct Costs | 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 | 1,336.58 | 1,336.58 |
| 140297-1-53-01 | Total | 17,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31,069.40 | 31,069.40 | 14,069.40 | 17,000.00 | 1,336.58 | 15,405.98 |
| 140297 | Total | 290,800.66 | (717,400.62) | 970,352.75 | 252,952.13 | 9,500,000.00 | 9,500,000.00 | 9,462,151.47 | 37,848.53 | 898,904.56 | 10,361,056.03 |
| 2000003643 | USD Total | 290,800.66 | (717,400.62) | 970,352.75 | 252,952.13 | 9,500,000.00 | 9,500,000.00 | 9,462,151.47 | 37,848.53 | 898,904.56 | 10,361,056.03 |

X. Synergies

1. Synergies achieved:

There are some examples:

1) Since 2013, the Sustainable Recycling Industries (SRI) project has been implemented in Peru and Colombia, 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 in Peru very well, as it also seeks to strengthen the developments 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 two in particular are related to the UNIDO project: (1) market mobilization and awareness campaigns, and (2) 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 also 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.

5) The regional coordination of the project also participates in meetings of organizations such as StEP (Solving the E-waste Problem) and IEMN (International E-waste Management Network), where the results of the PREAL project are disseminated and experiences are exchanged with the other participating countries and organizations.

3. Stories to be shared (Optional)

As mentioned in section III – 5, Component 3, the project team presented at the "Going Green Care Innovation 2023", held in Vienna, Austria, from May 9 to 2023, the document entitled "Promoting the circular economy through resource-efficient electronic recycling in Latin America". Likewise, the project participated with an article for the SSTIC division of UNIDO (South-South and triangular industrial cooperation), where the most relevant facts of the project are presented, related to cooperation between the participating countries (Please see annexes).

XI. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate.

Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com>

Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | Geo Name ID | Location and Activity Description |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina. <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i> | -34.60247428248019 | -58.37372392922678 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Chile | -33.43900379645838 | -70.64910397815773 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Health of the Republic of Costa Rica | 9.934336251769695 | -84.08635307768733 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Ecuador | -0.20734536848850357 | -78.48405442153822 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of El Salvador | 13.694535220326305 | -89.2321623649497 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of Guatemala | 14.600114780655073, | -90.52915101129554 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Health of the Republic of Panamá | 8.963857306468922 | -79.56070094134874 | | National Executing Agency |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Peru | -12.095227122191128 | -77.05911073007243 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay | -34.906725313346215 | -56.20740270700824 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism and Water of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela | 10.502762268871463 | -66.91548939939652 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment and Water of the Plurinational State of Bolivia | -16.52532014251736 | -68.10783049218901 | | National Executing Agency |
| Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) of the Republic of Honduras | 14.093821792196168 | -87.20444666354747 | | National Executing Agency |
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) of the Republic of Nicaragua | 12.149842289599762 | -86.15753354824169 | | National Executing Agency |
| | | | | |

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Explanatory note

1. **Timing & duration:** Each report covers a twelve-month period, i.e. 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023.
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 <u>major 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 in <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. |