

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Management of POPs containing Waste in Mexico**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4686 |
| GEF ID | 5179 |
| Title | Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste |
| Country(ies) | Mexico, Mexico |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The five-year project will help Mexico to fulfil its requirements under the Stockholm Convention. Consistent with this objective, the project addresses POPs release sensitive e-waste stream in the recycling, dismantling and treatment processes of electronic waste (e-waste) and the environmentally sound elimination and management of obsolete POPs pesticides stockpiles. To achieve the project objective and outcomes, the project is structured in 6 components: Component 1 focuses on strengthening public policy and institutional capacities that will facilitate minimizing POPs releases particularly relating to e-waste generation and obsolete pesticides stockpiles; Component 2 covers the development of required infrastructure and the demonstration of BAT/BEP technologies in formal and informal recycling facilities with GEF support focused on introduction of international technology and capability; Component 3 addresses risks of POPs exposure through environmentally sound destruction of obsolete pesticides stockpiles and containment/remediation of priority contaminated sites; Component 4 strengthens capacities of State level authorities for inspection, enforcement and operational management, and develops obsolete pesticide management plans to ensure sustainability; Component 5 supports the monitoring and evaluation of the project and dissemination of experience gained; and Component 6 strengthens project management capacity to achieve implementation effectiveness and efficiency. |

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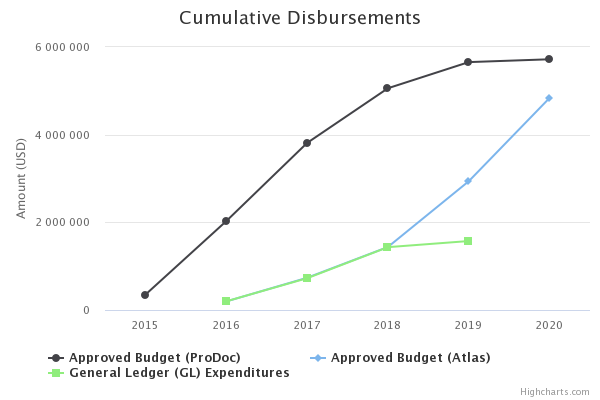
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To minimize impacts on health and the global environment through sound chemicals management and reduction of POPs releases and exposure to POPs from e-waste and pesticides management operations in Mexico** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| National legal and regulatory framework reviewed, analyzed, amended to enhance enforcement and compliance with overall sound chemicals management, in particular, e-waste and pesticides management | Regulatory and legal framework not matching country’s obligations under international conventions.  Limited awareness on environmentally sound chemicals management. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regulatory and legal , economic instruments reviewed, gay analyzed, and amendment process initiated to reflect an overall Sound Chemicals Management framework and to align with Stockholm and Basel Conventions.  Relevant government officials, private sectors, end-users trained and awareness raised. | AMENDMENT PROCESS  The regulatory and legal framework was reviewed and analysed; and a preliminary proposal of amendments to the legal framework were prepared in 2017 (last reporting period), to address the identified gaps.    In November 2017, an assessment of the economic instruments applicable to electronic wastes was performed, in order to determine the most suitable instrument to be applied in Mexico along with the legal reforms to be proposed. The assessment included a) fees taxes and charges; b) deposit-reimbursement schemes; c) Subsidies; d) exchangeable and negotiable permits; and e) Voluntary approach. The comparative analysis recommended the establishment of an Advanced Recycling Fee; which will be designed on the third quarter of 2018.    The project is technically supporting and facilitating the review process of the Official Mexican Standard NOM-161-SEMARNAT-2011 that regulates the wastes classified as Special Management Wastes and establishes the procedures and content of the Management Plans for those wastes.; and the formulation of the Draft Environmental Standard of Mexico City PROY-NADF-019-AMBT-2018 on integrated management of electric and electronic wastes. In both cases, the documents, the meetings, the companion, and findings that the project has produced, facilitated, provided and shared, are fundamental in developing the new standards and public policies, such as the basic diagnostic, the national plan, and the national strategy.    During the second semester of 2018, the project will be conducting the following activities:  1) Advanced Recycling Fee Proposal. Design an integration of this economic instrument. It is expected to be concluded at the end of 2018.  2) Develop an assessment of the regulatory impact of the amendment to change the management category of the electric and electronic wastes in the Mexican legislation; in order to give the technical foundation about the implications of this amendment, and facilitate the decision-making process.  3) Prepare an integrated proposal of amendments, that includes the Advanced Recycling Fee and a synthesized document for decision makers.  4) Prepare and execute a strategy to promote and lobby the amendment proposal, under the new legislature of the Congress (to start on September 2018).  5) The project has supported the design of local standards, as it is the case mentioned above for Mexico City, and the coming case of the State of Mexico.  6) The project has supported the pesticides area, and will be working with the authorities in defining the new public policy to manage associated wastes, as it is empty containers.  The above-mentioned activities will contribute to accomplish Mexico’s commitments before the Stockholm and Basel conventions, as it gives the foundations to formulate policies and economic incentives to promote a sound management of POP wastes and therefore minimize impacts.    AWARESS RAISING  The project has continued to raise awareness among different stakeholders. An Ad Hoc Task Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE and POP pesticides was created on 05 of march 2018. The group has helped to promote the multi-stakeholder coordination and to raise awareness about the importance of a sound management of WEEE, the lack of coordinated position and action on the matter, and the lack of traceability of the transboundary movements of WEEE. A capacity building strategy is being designed collaboratively, in order to address these issues.  The Task Working Group comprises authorities from SEMARNAT, PROFEPA and the Treasury Secretariat (SHCP); this latter, represented by the CUSTOMS Central Operations Office and the Central Laboratory. All officers are working in defining an training programme, as well as in identifying a critical route to strengthen the international trade enforcement.    Regarding pesticides, the Evaluation of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals, has identified important gaps of the waste management. Especially, the lack of a standard that establishes maximum permissible limits of pesticide residues in plastics or other materials; along with the legal breach of enterprises recycling empty containers without due authorization of SEMARNAT.  The project will officially hand in the report to the correspondent authorities, in order to define the activities to implement.    Furthermore, the project has helped to raise awareness about the need to improve the conditions on the Temporary Storage Centers of Used Pesticide Containers, of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals; along with the working conditions of their operators, and the traceability of the wastes. A plan to address this issue is being sketched within the Evaluation of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals (discussed forward).    STAKEHOLDERS TRAINING  During the reporting period, the project organized 8 training events or workshops, where 606 people were trained (158 women and 448 men). These workshops considered both areas, WEEE and pesticides; the objective has been to strengthen the capacities at operation centres for recyclers and collectors, as well as responsible institutions in government at federal, state and municipal levels, and to generate information that supports the design of oriented policies. | The Project has generated the following inputs to strength the legal and institutional frameworks on POPs waste environmental management:  a) Impact analysis of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) category change in the Mexican regulation: from special management waste to hazardous waste, that includes a cost-benefit analysis (prepared in 2017).  b) A regulatory impact assessment for this category change (concluded in June 2019).  These products were provided to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, in Spanish) to be included in the official proposal to suggest the modifications requested for the legislative bodies.  During the second half of 2019 it will start the preparation of a proposal to implement extended producer responsibility in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) in México, through a proper system in terms of effectiveness and technical and financial feasibility. This proposal will be coordinated with SEMARNAT and includes the design of a model and a recycling early “optimum” rate to be concluded in 2020.  SEMARNAT will establish the most appropriate mechanism to make consultation and lobby with Congress, according to a convenient timeline. The project will support SEMARNAT in that process.  The Project complied in training and raising awareness of government’s officials and private sector stakeholders, on sound environmental management of WEEE, during 2017 and 2018.  In 2018, Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA, in Spanish) and Customs officials were trained as responsible of transboundary waste movement enforcement. The workshops allowed these officials to be aware of the relevance of this activity and the importance of doing it well.  Regarding best waste management practices, representatives of 25 Municipal, State and Federal government agencies, the recycling industry, services providers and NGOs participated in workshops to exchange experiences. Operational references were established for the various steps in the value chain of WEEE environmental management. Now, best environmental waste management practices documents are available at the project’s web page, but need to be applied in practice..  Furthermore, SEMARNAT and National Service of Health, Safety and Agrifood Quality (SENASICA, in Spanish) officials participated in workshops aimed to raise awareness on health risks and minimum conditions to be guaranteed to prevent those risks. Information on best environmental management practices was provided in order to foster them in operational facilities such as those of waste storage. |
| Grams TEQ of UPOPs emission reduced | Maximum potential generation of dioxins and furans with a range of 246.68 and 287.51 g TEQ./year | *(not set or not applicable)* | Demonstration pilot projects undertaken with application of BAT/BEP to improve e-waste collection and segregation mechanisms and dismantle and final disposal technologies.  42 g TEQ/year POPs release minimized in formal and informal recycling of e-waste. | No POPs releases have been minimized during this reporting period, given that the project has been redirected to not organize campaigns to collect WEEE, but to enhance all the management system. However, the project has risen awareness in all sectors to start minimizing risks by improving operations within the recycling sector.  Moreover, the project has worked on establishing a collaboration with the Laboratories of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, that includes, among others, the development of sampling protocols and identification of POPs in e-waste. This will help to determine an estimation of POPs releases from WEEE and thus, to estimate the POPs releases minimized through the demonstration projects.    The implementation of demonstration pilot projects is scheduled to take place on the second semester of this year, though there have been some delays to agree on the scope to initiate the demonstration pilots in the informal facilities.  The relevant activities that the project has supported in order to start the BAT/BEP demonstration pilot projects, during this reporting period are:  1) Publication of a State and National level inventories of WEEE generation, with detailed information of the pilot States (Jalisco, Baja California and Mexico City).  2) Assessment of existing Management Plans for WEEE and development of a Model Management Plan for WEEE at the state level (to be completed by September 2018. The Model Plan will serve as a guide for obligors to comply with the legislation regarding management plans, while promoting the adoption of BAT; minimizing WEEE generation and maximizing their value.  3) Development of guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE was prepared, including five documents: 1) WEEE generation; 2) WEEE collection and transport; 3) Treatment; 4) Maximization of value (repair, refurbish, reuse, recycling); 5) Disposal. The guidelines are addressed to all stakeholders involved in the value chain of WEEE, such as OEMs, recyclers, academy, industrial chambers, and national and state government officers To be completed by august 2018.  The pilot demonstration projects can start once the guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE are ready (on August, 2018). The project has already promoted the voluntary adoption of the guidelines with recyclers who have been involved in this endeavour to determine their level of operation and promote improvements in their processes. With the results from this adoption of best practices, the project can choose those facilities that are better suited to implement the pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP on collection, segregation, dismantling and final disposal. | The pilot projects haven’t been implemented yet. The consultancy “Development in a pilot scale of four demonstrative projects to improve operational efficiency for recycling of electronic waste in Mexico, including development of a guidance on best environmental management practices and a feasibility study on a reference plant with capacity to recycle 10 thousand tons of this waste” is under process of bidding. Some of the expected results follow:  • To identify four WEEE recycling companies in Mexico, with proper features and willing to participate in the pilot projects to try out better technologies and practices for better performance, including environmental.  • To identify and describe the actual WEEE recycling business model, including all stages of collection, storage, transportation and processing.  • To determine environmental performance, particularly in terms of emissions and pollutants transfers to the various media.  • Chemical analysis of waste (WEEE) for material balance, with approved labs, to determine POPs contents.  It is expected to have this consultancy on going by the third quarter of 2019. It will take 12 months to be concluded.  It is expected that the pilot projects will contribute to measure and reduce TEQ releases to the environment from WEEE recycling operations. Results monitoring, report and systematization will be conducted in 2020.  While conducting the pilot projects, good environmental management practices will be developed, implemented and validated in the field. A new version of the guidance for best management practices will be developed in the second half of 2020, which will be widely published. In addition, corresponding training will be conducted with relevant stakeholders.  In the period of this report no progress was reached regarding collaboration with the laboratory of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), because the lab changed facilities. It is important to note that INECC asked for support to acquire chromatography and spectrometry equipment with a value estimated in about 8 million pesos. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) decided to focus on those delayed activities such as the pilot projects before entering in an acquisition process of that scale. Collaboration opportunities will be pursued in the second half of 2019. |
| Inventory (quantity and locations) of obsolete pesticides finalized | 307.56 tons obsolete pesticides identified at last official update in March 2012, and could be up to 1,200 tons | *(not set or not applicable)* | Accurate and detailed inventory on obsolete pesticides stockpiles. | A POPs pesticide inventory was updated in 2017. The process to locate further POPs pesticides has continued. The project has worked with the agriculture and health sectors to find out whether or not these public institutions owns POPs pesticides.  POPs pesticides are usually among obsolete pesticides stockpiles, and it is common to found POPs and non-POPs blends. To date, 1,460 kg and 114.16 litres of POPs pesticides were located (DDT, endosulfan and lindane); and 83,559.33 kg and 9,484 litres of obsolete pesticides; as well as 1,729 kg of associated wastes (impregnated with POPs pesticides). This is equivalent to a total of 96.3 tons of POPs pesticides, obsolete pesticides and associated wastes (assuming that each litre of the substances in liquid state is equivalent to 1 kg, this amount could change according to the density of the liquid substances).  The process to locate further POPs pesticides and ensure their proper destination has continued. During these efforts, the project located warehouses of obsolete pesticides, mainly in possession of the Health Sector, stored in deplorable conditions. This finding has aroused the establishment of a working plan with the National Centre of Preventive Programmes and Diseases Control (CENAPRECE), to develop an inventory of obsolete pesticides in all the Sanitary Jurisdictions in the country; an assessment of the storage conditions of pesticides in the Sanitary Jurisdictions, and a proposal to improve them according to FAO standards; as well as a training program on pesticide management (including obsolete pesticides and wastes) to the Sanitary Jurisdiction’s staff. The first approach would be in the States of Chiapas, Jalisco and Sinaloa.  Furthermore, consultations have continued with the State Committees on Plant Health, from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, to locate possible remaining POPs stockpiles in the agricultural sector. | In the period of this report, 74.946 tons, plus 16,667 liters of obsolete and POP pesticides were identified for destruction, from which 0.011 tons and 44.5 liters come from the inventory developed in 2017, the rest was identified by the project (74.935 tons and 16,622.5 liters).  During the third quarter of 2018, a pesticide collection event took place in Yucatán, getting 1,246 kg of obsolete pesticides. In addition, 0.012 tons and 276 liters were found in Tula, Hidalgo (Agosto de 2017), and 0.407 tons and 221 liters in Veracruz (November 26, 2018), with support of SEMARNAT´s offices in these States. On June 11, 2019, 20.54 tons and 4,007 liters were identified by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER, in Spanish) in Chihuahua.  Furthermore, during the first half of 2019, around 700 cubic meters (equivalent to 720 tons of contaminated soil with concentrations from 0.151 to 37,366 mg/Kg of Endosulfan were found in San Juan del Río, Querétaro, with the help of PROFEPA. SEMARNAT is assessing the site to determine if it is contaminated.  During the second half of 2019, the PCU will meet with the new officials of Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks (COFEPRIS, in Spanish) and National Centre of Preventive Programs and Diseases Control (CENAPRECE, in Spanish), in order to update them on the Project and get their support in identifying obsolete ad POP pesticide stocks.  The Project will continue to support BUMA workshops in coordination with SENASICA, to get closer to the primary producers and facilitate search for obsolete and POP pesticides stocks. |
| Tons of obsolete pesticides destroyed (per compound) and mode of destruction (tons and costs/ton) | 307.56 tons obsolete pesticides identified at last official update in March 2012, and could be up to 1,200 tons | *(not set or not applicable)* | Environmentally sound destruction of at least 400 tons of confirmed inventory of obsolete pesticides, and may lead to the eventual elimination of 1,200 tons pending findings of an updated inventory to be conducted during project implementation. | 0 tons have been destroyed. The relevant activities that the project has supported in order to start the environmentally sound destruction of POPs pesticides and wastes, during this reporting period are:  Assessment of the available commercial options for the treatment and environmentally sound elimination of POPs pesticides (performed on 2017). The study determined that there are some alternatives to dispose pesticides: incineration is authorized, but the only incinerator in Mexico does not have the capacity nor the emissions controls; confinement is another authorized alternative, but the pesticide must not exceed a 5% concentration; plasma arc (PLASCON) has the capacity and optimal environmental performance, but it is not authorized and the owner do not wish to request the authorization; co-processing in cement kilns is another existent alternative in Mexico, but there are no cement companies with this authorization. 2) The project has promoted the strengthening of national capacities for the environmentally sound elimination of POPs pesticides with the Cement National Chamber, by co-processing pesticides in cement kilns. One cement enterprise has expressed its interest to carry out a test protocol to obtain the authorization from SEMARNAT for the use of organochlorine pesticides as an alternative fuel. The project has supported the preparation of the test protocol. The proposal of test protocol is scheduled to be presented to SEMARNAT in September 2018. If SEMARNAT authorizes the co-processing in cement kilns (subject to the emission measurements within the allowed limits), then the sound destruction of pesticides can begin. | To date no destruction of pesticides has occurred. While the possibility of using cement kilns for this purpose was considered at the beginning, it was found that these facilities lack SEMARNAT´s authorization. Due to that, the Project searched for other options. A Long Term Agreement (LTA) was published for destruction of the stocks already identified.  This LTA comprises collection, transportation, temporal storage and treatment/final disposal of obsolete and POP pesticides, as well as the cleaning of the storage facilities where these stocks remain. This service will have a 12-month duration and it is expected to conclude during the first half of 2020.  Destruction of the stocks identified so far will allow to reach 24% of the project´s goal, not including 1,246 kg lost during a fire event in Yucatán, occurred last May 17th. This ended up with a sue against who is found responsible.  This was informed to the Project Committee last June 20th (2019). The actual inventory consists of 74.946 tons, plus 16,667 liters of obsolete and POP pesticides. To prevent events like the one in Yucatan, the Coordination Unit is conducting a bid to collect, storage temporarily, transport and treat/dispose these pesticides, and to clean identified storage sites. |
| Provincial Management Plans for obsolete pesticides established | None exists | *(not set or not applicable)* | Pesticide contaminated sites identified, and environmentally sound containment and remediation actions taken at priority contaminated sites.  Provincial Management Plans established, implemented and evaluated at three states: Chiapas, Sinaloa and Jalisco. | Beside the analysis at the former industrial plant Fertimex, preliminary Risk Analysis were carried out at the Former Urban Health Centre of Manzanillo, Colima; at the Sanitary Jurisdictions of Colima and Tecomán, Colima; and at Tula’s National Park (CONANP Offices), in Tula de Allende, Hidalgo.  The analysis were based on the Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (EMTK). Volume 1, from the FAO Pesticide Disposal Series.    The project has agreed with SEMARNAT to collaborate in updating the Contaminated Sites Information System (SISCO by its initials in Spanish), in order to include criteria for the risk assessment and prioritization of POPs pesticides contaminated sites. This will build sustainable capacity up to manage contaminated sites with POPs pesticides. The Terms of Reference for this activity are being reviewed by SEMARNAT.    A Management Plan for hazardous wastes (POP and obsolete pesticides) for the State of Colima was elaborated and presented to SEMARNAT, and is being under reviewed. In order to present the Plan, the Health Secretaríat of Colima declared itself as waste generators before SEMARNAT. This is the first time that a public health office (except for hospitals and labs) declares itself as generator and presents a management plan.  In this same exercise, a guide for the elaboration of pesticides management plans at the state level and procedures for their registration is being developed; in order to facilitate the replication of Management Plans in the pilot states.    Furthermore, the project contributed to the formulation of the National Programme for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites of SEMARNAT, which was published on June 19th (https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/programa-nacional-de-remediacion-de-sitios-contaminados?idiom=es)    This Programme contains a specific component on POPs contaminated sites, not included previously; actions for the identification, assessment and prioritization of POPs contaminated sites; and training of public servants of SEMARNAT, PROFEPA and CONAGUA on the assessment of POPs contaminated sites. | During this report period no sites contaminated with pesticides have been confirmed. However, a site was found that potentially could be a contaminated site in San Juan del Río, Querétaro. SEMARNAT is now assessing it. If the site is declared polluted with Endosulfan, the Project will support the preparation of the remediation plan, as described in the Project Document (Prodoc).  The “Update of the SEMARNAT´s Potential Contaminated Sites Informatics’ System (SIPCO)” started in the second quarter of 2019”, by means of integrating a new algorithm to include a risk assessment methodology to prioritize, among other hazardous waste, POPs pesticide contaminated sites. It is expected to finish this consultancy by the last quarter of 2019.  This work will provide SEMARNAT with a standardized methodology to determine risks and prioritize sites where POPS pesticides are present, to develop remediation strategies based on those risks.  Once this methodology is fully integrated in the SIPCO, SEMARNAT’s officials will be trained to get the most of the system. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **National legal and regulatory framework strengthened to enhance enforcement and compliance capacity for Stockholm Convention (SC) obligations within the country’s overall sound chemicals management framework, in particular potential POPs release from e-waste management and pesticides** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Strengthened regulatory and legislative framework | Not integrated with sound chemicals management framework | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regulatory and legal amendments in progress in the Mexican Law for Hazardous Waste and its Regulations to align with international conventions, in particular, Stockholm and Basel Conventions. | In November 2017, an assessment of the economic instruments applicable to electronic wastes was performed. This analysis compared the instruments, their effectiveness to enhance the management system of WEEE; and their applicability in the Mexican context. The assessment included a) fees taxes and charges; b) deposit-reimbursement schemes; c) Subsidies; d) exchangeable and negotiable permits; and e) Voluntary approach. It determined that the most suitable instrument for the country is an Advanced Recycling Fee, which must be designed in a further stage, according to the socioeconomic and legal context of the country. The implementation of both, legal and economic reforms, in a new business model will enhance the collection of WEEE and therefore the improvement of the recycling industry and the environmentally sound management of wastes, including those containing POP.    The project is contributing and facilitating the review process of the Official Mexican Standard NOM-161-SEMARNAT-2011 that regulates the wastes classified as Special Management Wastes, and establishes the procedures and content of the Management Plans for those wastes. It is also participating in the analysis and formulation of the Draft Environmental Standard of Mexico City PROY-NADF-019-AMBT-2018 on integrated management of electric and electronic wastes. In both regulations, the project is promoting the adoption of best practices, the environmentally sound management of wastes, and pointing the characteristics and requirements of the Management Plans.    An assessment of the regulatory impact of the amendment to change the management category of the electric and electronic wastes in the Mexican legislation is ongoing, and it is expected to be completed on the first semester of 2019. Currently, WEEE is classified under the “special management” category.  The regulatory amendments, proposed by ProDoc, intend to change e-waste to the category of hazardous wastes. Thus, this study will give the technical basics about the implications of this amendment, in order to facilitate the decision-making and support their adoption under the new legislature of the Congress. | The Project has developed inputs for the regulatory framework alignment to Stockholm, but no official proposals have been considered by the legislative bodies at the moment.    During this report period no sites contaminated with pesticides have been confirmed. However, a site was found that potentially could be a contaminated site in San Juan del Río, Querétaro. SEMARNAT is now assessing it. If the site is declared polluted with Endosulfan, the Project will support the preparation of the remediation plan, as described in the Project Document (Prodoc).  The “Update of the SEMARNAT´s Potential Contaminated Sites Informatics’ System (SIPCO)” started in the second quarter of 2019”, by means of integrating a new algorithm to include a risk assessment methodology to prioritize, among other hazardous waste, POPs pesticide contaminated sites. It is expected to finish this consultancy by the last quarter of 2019.  This work will provide SEMARNAT with a standardized methodology to determine risks and prioritize sites where POPS pesticides are present, to develop remediation strategies based on those risks.  Once this methodology is fully integrated in the SIPCO, SEMARNAT’s officials will be trained to get the most of the system. |
| Training at State level on inspection of POPs substances and products containing new POPs | None implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | 200 Federal (PROFEPA and Customs officers) and state inspectors trained. | In August 2017, 24 inspectors and officials (13 women and 11 men) from Customs; Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA); and the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk (COFEPRIS) were trained on detection and prevention of illicit traffic of Persistent Organic Pollutants and Ozone Depleting Substances.  This training was held, in collaboration and synergy with UN Environment and UNIDO, through the Ozone Layer Protection Unit of Mexico.  This training included information on prohibited pesticides, procedures of import and export, the Harmonized Code and the Customs classification of POP pesticides; as well as a practical demonstration on the use of chemical detection equipment.    An assessment and recommendations for strengthening Mexican Customs capacities on inspection, monitoring and enforcement of WEEE and chemical substances (POPs pesticides) is being developed. 11 field visits were done to Customs Houses where WEEE commercial operations have been registered. During the visits, the customs’ staff was interviewed, including customs inspectors, warehouse and legal staff. The preliminary findings show a generalized lack of knowledge about environmentally sensitive substances and products that may contain them, such as POPs in WEEE. This is a new opportunity area of capacity building that the project will address when the assessment is completed. The Customs Authorities have acknowledged this necessity and are eager to work with the project to train and raise awareness among the Customs personnel on the prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE.    At the beginning of the Capacity Assessment the authorities were cautious to share information, so parallel to the assessment, the project promoted the establishment of an Ad Hoc Task Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE and POP pesticides, which first out of four sessions was hold on march 5th, 2018. Within the working group, the project is promoting the communication and coordination among the multi-stakeholders involved in the processes of authorizations, transboundary movements control, supervision and sanction of foreign trade operations of WEEE.  The TWG includes SEMARNAT, PROFEPA, and the Tax Administration Service, through the Central Customs Laboratory. This TWG has identified the need to include the Economy Secretariat, through the Programme on Manufacture, Maquila and Export Services Industry (IMMEX). The involvement of the Economy Secretariat will officially take place in a workshop where Customs and Profepa inspector will be trained.  The TWG has helped to been aware about the environment and health risks of an inadequate management of WEEE, and have initiated the discussion on how to improve the national capacities for recyclers to beeter attend the national regulations. The TWG has identified the legal, operational, and coordination loopholes that allow to legally import WEEE; along with the necessity to ensure that the reported and authorized WEEE match the categories, quantities and destiny of WEEE that actually enter the country. Thus, the Working Group has identified the necessity to systematize the records of foreign trade operation generated by SAT- Customs, and collate them with the SEMARNAT authorizations, and establish a tracking and traceability mechanism to ensure that the reported destiny (recycling, refurbish, repair, etc.) is actually met.    The project has also identified the necessity to strengthen the capacity for the sound disposal of hazardous wastes that have caused abandonment in Customs, and that remain in private or Customs warehouses. A roadmap is being sketched, including, actors, procedures, final disposal alternatives, in order to improve the customs capacity on this matter. This roadmap would be defined by the last quarter of 2018. | During the second half of 2018, a diagnostic on enforcement capacities in Mexican customs was concluded, and some recommendations aroused to strengthen them regarding identification of WEEE and pesticides. This aimed to support Mexico in complying with Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The main findings included: there is no strategy to implement International Conventions in the country; Customs personnel is not aware of POP aspects and problems; regulations are not specific to WEEE; the Law on Import/Export General Taxes doesn´t include tariff fractions restrictions (with exception of pesticides).  In implementing these recommendations, a workshop on transboundary movement of hazardous substances containing POPs was held in Mexico City on September 26, 2018. 120 officials from PROFEPA and the customs service were trained.  Taking into account that the Mexican government has changed recently, another training workshop will be held at the end of 2019 or the beginning of 2020 to secure that new officials from PROFEPA and the customs service get proper information and training.  By the end of 2019, the Project will support SEMARNAT and PROFEPA with the preparation and publishing of a manual to identify WEEE in transboundary movements. |
| Analytical and monitoring capacities of federal inspectors, Customs and chemical labs enhanced | None implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100 federal inspectors, Customs officers and chemical laboratory personnel trained and capacity strengthened. | A collaboration with the Central Customs Laboratory was established for the analytical determination of obsolete pesticides found in warehouses. This collaboration is helping to identify and enhance the experience of the Customs Laboratory in the analytical determination of POPs. It has also served as a co-financing from the Mexican government, saving costs from the analytical determination in private laboratories.    24 inspectors and officials (13 women and 11 men) from Customs, Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) and the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk (COFEPRIS) trained on detection and prevention of illicit traffic of Persistent Organic Pollutants and Ozone Depleting Substances. This included a practical training on the use of chemical detection equipment.    Further strengthening of the national chemical labs is referred in the following activity. | A workshop on transboundary movement of hazardous substances containing POPs was held in Mexico City on September 26, 2018. 120 officials from PROFEPA and the customs service were trained. With this action, the Project complied the goal to train 100 federal inspectors, customs officials and laboratory personnel.  However, taking into account that the Mexican government has changed recently, another training workshop will be held at the end of 2019 or the beginning of 2020 to secure that new officials from PROFEPA and the customs service get proper information and training.  By the end of 2019, the Project will support SEMARNAT and PROFEPA with the preparation and publishing a manual to identify WEEE in transboundary movements. |
| Sustainable capacity to support Stockholm Convention reporting and information exchange | Limited activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | Enhanced Stockholm Convention reporting and information exchange; participation in Global POPs Monitoring Network and Mexico taking leadership role in its regional network. | The project supported the follow up of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions; as well as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. Particularly, the project supported the participation of Mexico in the 5th Latin America and Caribbean regional meeting on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, held in Panama City, Panama on January 29-31, 2018.    As member of the Technical Working Groups of the National Consultative Council on Chemicals and SAICM, the project contributed to formulate the position of the country, promoting an active and leadership role in the regional network. Mexico participated in the Second Meeting of the Intersessional Process for considering SAICM and the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste Beyond 2020; held in Stockholm; Sweden; on March 22nd, 2018.    In order to deepen the participation of Mexico and strengthen its capacity to follow up the meetings and agreements in the International Framework on Chemicals, the project is hiring the development of a Capacity Assessment to execute the National Implementation Plan and follow up of meetings, that includes the enforcement of the mechanisms and processes for compiling information, coordinating stakeholders, and preparing reports to the SC. It emphasizes the enforcement of the capacity to monitor the NIP execution.    Furthermore, the project has also initiated a collaboration with the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, in order to strengthen the capacities of the national laboratories in the analytical determination of POPs, generate and report technical and scientific information periodically, and participate actively and sustainably in the Global Monitoring Network. The collaboration includes:  1) Identification of chemical substances in products (WEEE and pesticides); development of sampling protocols and analysis of POPs for matrices of interest (solid wastes: WEEE and pesticides). Currently there is no protocol for the solid wastes matrix, so, the development of sampling protocols and analysis for solid wastes, based on the Stockholm Convention Draft Guidance on Sampling, Screening and Analysis of POPs in Products and Articles, will be a valuable contribution.  2) Residual analysis of POPs in pesticide wastes (empty containers, agroplastics, padding, protective equipment).  3) Assessment of the analytical capacities and interlaboratory comparability exercise among the national laboratories (National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change; the National Service of Health, Safety and Agro-Food Quality; and the Customs Central Laboratory)  4) Advisory from international experts.  5) Reactivation and strengthening of the Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Capacity Building and the Transfer of Technology in the Latin America and the Caribbean (SCRC-México), INECC; and support to implement the Business Work Plan 2016-2019. | To improve Mexico’s participation in meetings and compliance with commitments in the context of international chemical substances arena, a capacity building process is being supported to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan, and the development of national reports under the Convention.  As part of this effort, identification of actions will be conducted in collaboration and consultation with relevant stakeholders. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Development and implementation of State pilot level e-waste management plan in three States:Baja California, Jalisco and Federal District of Mexico City and projection to entire country** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Establishment of State level regulatory and legal framework | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Model state e-waste management plans established. | The project is evaluating the existent WEEE management plans, that includes the development of a Model Management Plan for WEEE at the national and state levels. This model plan is intended to serve as a guide for obligors to comply with the legislation regarding management plans, while promoting the adoption of BAT; minimizing WEEE generation and maximizing their value. The final product of this activity is expected by September 2018.  Two workshops were held in order to perform a participatory analysis about the problems and barriers faced by different stakeholders during the elaboration, submission, execution, verification and monitoring of the management plans. The first workshop was held on February 7-8th, 2018, in Guadalajara, Jalisco; with 53 participants (33 men and 20 women) from equipment manufacturers, recyclers, hazardous waste management companies, transporters, and representatives of the three levels of government (SEMARNAT, PROFEPA, governments of Jalisco, Baja California, Mexico City, Nuevo León and Querétaro), civil organizations and academy.  The second workshop (mainly for government officials) was held on May 15-16th, 2018, in Mexico City, with 6 participants (3 women and 3 men) from de federal and the local government (SEMARNAT and the governments of the States of Baja California and Jalisco). In this workshop the authorities performed a compared analysis about the Management Plans submitted to the federal authorities, regulations, requirements and registration formats among different authorities.  These workshops promoted the communication between all stakeholders involved in the management plans, and the exchange of experiences and challenges. A main finding was the generalized lack of knowledge from obligors about the management plans. The project will seek to train obligors on this matter, once the model management plan is ready. | At the beginning of 2018, an evaluation of WEEE management plans started and a model of WEEE management plan was to be developed. In order to do so, seven management plans presented to the SEMARNAT in Mexico were reviewed. All of them regarding WEEE: Apple Operations Mexico, National Telecommunications Association Anatel, IBM from Mexico / Marketing- IBM Services, Índigo Proambiental (ProAmbi), Recycle Electronics Mexico (Remsa), Reverse Logistics Group Américas (RLGA) and Sony de Mexico.  The analysis was developed by NOM-161-SEMARNAT-2011 harmonic reading, whose main goal is to set up the criteria for those special management waste (RME), obligated to the Management Plan procedure, as well as upon the Methodological Guide the Project developed.  Preliminary conclusions:  • NOM´s interpretation is wide open, depends on promoter´s discretion.  • There are no tracking mechanisms to ensure transparency and environmental sound management.  • There are no compliance verification mechanisms.  • There is legal confusion regarding who the procedure is bound to.  To solve these and other findings, it is necessary to develop a "Guide for Management Plans development" in which scope and criteria are included. This guide should be prepared by the Project in the first 2020 semester, based on the inputs developed in the corresponding consultancy (canceled in 2018) and with the generated information from the four formal facilities pilot schemes.  Once completed, the Model Management Plan will be developed including mechanisms to ensure traceability and compliance an also to standardized data. Both products will be developed within the Project in 2020. |
| Development of WEEE stewardship levies and EPR to foster sustainable financing of sound management of e-waste | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | WEEE stewardship levies established and EPR mechanisms developed to foster sustainable financing. | An assessment of the economic instruments applicable to electronic wastes was performed in the third quarter of 2017. This analysis compared the instruments, their effectiveness to enhance the management system of WEEE, and their applicability in the Mexican context. It determined that the most suitable instrument for the country is an Advanced Recycling Fee, which must be designed in a further stage, according to the socioeconomic and legal context of the country.  The evaluation and comparison included instruments as: taxes, advanced recycling fee, extended responsibility, exchangeable permits, voluntary approaches, subsidies, deposit-reimbursement systems, among other as charges and tariffs. | During the second half of 2019 it will start the preparation of a proposal to implement extender producer responsibility in EEE in México, through a proper system in terms of effectiveness and technical and financial feasibility. This proposal will be coordinated with SEMARNAT and includes the design of a model and a recycling early “optimum” rate to be concluded in 2020. This proposal will include a portfolio of legislative initiatives necessary for implementation. |
| State and national inventory on e-waste generation and mass flow balance | Outdated or inadequate data | *(not set or not applicable)* | Inventories with better determination of e-waste generated and POPs release better estimated. | State and National level inventories of WEEE generation were elaborated, with detailed information of the pilot States (Jalisco, Baja California and Mexico City). The inventory provides updated, more accurate information on the WEEE generated in Mexico, including composition by type of product, material flow balance and forecast to 5 and 10 years. Previous inventories considered only 5 electrical and electronic devices. This inventory expanded the catalogue of products up to 34 devices, and it sums up to 1,103,570 tones, nationally.  The inventory is being used by SEMARNAT to prepare the Basic Diagnosis of Waste Generation, that will constitute the basis to elaborate the National Programme for the Prevention and Integrated Waste Management, under the new federal administration.    In order to have a better estimation of POPs releases, the project initiated a collaboration with INECC Laboratories, which considers, among other actions, the development of sampling protocols and analysis of POPs for the matrix of solid wastes (WEEE). This collaboration will be joined by other laboratories, such as Central Customs Lab, SENASICA’s Lab (Reference National Centre), and academic isntitutions, like University of Guadalajara (UdG) and Autonomous Univertisy of Queretaro (UAQ). | As informed in the last report, WEEE inventories were developed at State and National levels, with detailed information for Jalisco, Baja California and Mexico City.  The National inventory provides precise and updated information about WEEE in Mexico, including composition by type of products, material balance and forecasting to 5 and 10 years ahead. Results of these inventories were delivered to the counterpart (study and model) for validation and appropriation. The Projects still insists in validation and making official that information.  Regarding Jalisco and Baja California, State authorities use these results as reference for decision making.  The Project complied with inventories development and delivered to the correspondent authorities.  Responding to the Preliminary Mid Term Evaluation to the Project, a consultancy will be pursued to make and appendix to the national inventory in which calculations for five specific WEEE categories will be conducted to supplement information. |
| Development and implementation of State level Management Plans | Limited | *(not set or not applicable)* | Management Plans on lifecycle management (LCM) developed, implemented and evaluated in three States (north bordering United States, Jalisco and Federal District). | The Management Plans will be elaborated based on the WEEE Model Management Plan that is currently being developed, and expected by September 2018. Meanwhile, the project is contributing and facilitating the review process of the Official Mexican Standard NOM-161-SEMARNAT-2011 that regulates the wastes classified as Special Management Wastes, and establishes the procedures and content of the Management Plans for those wastes. In this regard, the project is promoting the adoption of the improvements detected in the evaluation of the existent WEEE management plans. The inclusion of this model in the new standard NOM-161-SEMARNAT-201? will improve the records and traceability of these wastes. The adoption of such improvements would mean the sustainable strengthening of this management instrument. | At the beginning of 2018, an evaluation of WEEE management plans started and a model of WEEE management plan was to be developed. In order to do so, seven management plans presented to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) in Mexico were reviewed. All of them regarding Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE): Apple Operations Mexico, National Telecommunications Association Anatel, IBM from Mexico / Marketing- IBM Services, Índigo Proambiental (ProAmbi), Recycle Electronics Mexico (Remsa), Reverse Logistics Group Américas (RLGA) and Sony de Mexico.  To solve these and other findings, it is necessary to develop a "Guide for Management Plans development" in which scope and criteria are included. This guide should be prepared by the Project in the first 2020 semester, based on the inputs developed in the corresponding consultancy (canceled in 2018) and with the generated information from the four formal facilities pilot schemes.  Once completed, the Model Management Plan will be developed including mechanisms to ensure traceability and compliance an also to standardized data. Both products will be developed within the Project in 2020.  Last year (2018) due to a consulting services cancellation regarding the model management plan, the planning strategy was adapted to an alternative approach so the model plan is to be fully-developed once the formal facilities pilot schemes provide the information needed. The pilots’ schemes will start in the third quarter of 2019 and will last 12 months. |
| Development and implementation of outreach strategy | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Outreach and communication programme for general public and state level government developed, implemented and results evaluated  15 times events organized and 300 participants. | No events have been organized to collect e-waste yet. The project intends to expand the collection campaigns already carried out by local authorities in the Pilot States Jalisco and Baja California.  Given the evolution of WEE management in Mexico, and that collection campaigns is relatively known in different locations of Mexico, the CO has suggested to better develop a strategy to accompany these locals efforts and ensure this campaigns are well established, ensuring a comprehensive and environmentally sound management of these wastes, especially for the materials that are being recycled or those that need to go to destruction or confinement.    In order to raise awareness, as part of the communication strategy, the project participated or organized different specialized events. Part of the material developed for this events is at http://www.residuoscop.org/material-de-difusion/. A total of 19 events were held or attended, with the participation of 1,152 (422 women and 730 men). The events are the following:    1) Training and discussion meeting on Preliminary Risk Analysis of POPs Contaminated Sites based on the FAO Toolkit (EMTK), held on August 17th, 2017: 65 participants (38 women and 27 men)  2) Training Workshop on Detection and Prevention of Illicit Traffic of POPs Pesticides, held on August 25th, 2017: 24 participants (13 women and 11 men)  3) Experience Exchange Meeting on Environmentally Sound Management of WEEE with Chinese Authorities and the UNDP China E-waste project, held on August 25th, 2017: 16 participants (4 women and 12 men).  4) Meeting of the Working Group on Electronic Waste (September 27th, 2017): 44 participants (18 women, 26 men).  5) Training and discussion meeting on Technologies for the Sound Destruction of Obsolete Pesticides and Wastes, held on December 7th, 2017: 57 participants (29 women and 28 men)  6) Workshop for discussion and information gathering on WEEE Management Plans, challenges and opportunities; held on February 7-8th, 2018: 53 participants (20 women and 33 men)  7) Workshop for the elaboration of guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE, held on February 7-8th, 2018: 78 participants (36 women and 42 men)  8) Installation Meeting of the Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE, held on March 5th, 2018: 11 participants (5 women and 6 men)  9) Meeting of the Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE, held on March 13th, 2018: 6 participants (3 women and 3 men)  10) Meeting of the Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE, held on March 5th, 2018: 9 participants (4 women and 5 men)  11) Course on Good Use and Management of Agrochemicals jointly coordinated with SENASICA; the agrochemicals industry and the State Committees on Plant Health; held on April 27th, 2018, in Santiago Matatlán, Oaxaca: 103 participants (24 women and 79 men)  12) National training workshop for operators of the Temporary Storage Centers of Used Pesticide Containers, held on May 8th, 2018. 54 people (14 women and 40 men)  13) Course on Good Use and Management of Agrochemicals jointly coordinated with SENASICA; the agrochemicals industry and the State Committees on Plant Health; held on May 15th, 2018, in Zacatecas, Zacatecas: 125 participants (10 women and 115 men)  14) Workshop for discussion between authorities on WEEE Management Plans; held on May 15-16th, 2018: 6 participants (3 women and 3 men)  15) Meeting of the Working Group on prevention of illicit traffic of WEEE, held on May 25th, 2018: 8 participants (3 women and 5 men)  16) Course on Good Use and Management of Agrochemicals jointly coordinated with SENASICA; the agrochemicals industry and the State Committees on Plant Health; held on June 6th, 2018, in Zamora, Michoacán: 82 participants (12 women and 70 men)  17) Course on Good Use and Management of Agrochemicals jointly coordinated with SENASICA; the agrochemicals industry and the State Committees on Plant Health; held on June 6th, 2018, in Oxcutzkab, Yucatán: 96 participants (18 women and 78 men)  18) Forum of Circular Economy Strategies at the Local and Regional Level, held on June 11-12nd, 2018, in Guadalajara Jalisco, jointly coordinated with Red Queretana de Manejo de Residuos, the government of Jalisco and the Universidad de Guadalajara: 120 participants (67 women and 53 men)  19) Workshop for the Consultation of the draft guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE, held on June 20-21st, 2018: 87 participants (37 women and 50 men)  20) Ninth national meeting of experts in solid waste, held on June 13-14th, 2018: 108 participants (64 women and 44 men). | To June 30th, 2019, the Project has conducted 15 disclosure events in which more than 300 people participated. Furthermore, the Project´s web page is kept updated in order to timely publish news related to POPs and the Project activities.  The PCU will revisit this topic once the delayed activities are under way. |
| Training strategy on e-waste management guides developed | No active activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | Training strategy for public, recycling enterprises and state governments developed, implemented and results evaluated.  2 guidelines produced. | A training program on best practices on WEEE management is being developed. The training program includes guidelines to serve as guidance tools for public and private stakeholders involved in all management stages of WEEE. It will include training workshops, as well as a massive open online course (MOOC).  The guidelines will be available on august 2018. A draft can be consulted at http://guias.residuoscop.org. The training program will be developed in the last quarter of 2018 and implemented in 2019.    A draft version of the guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE was prepared, including five documents: 1) WEEE generation; 2) WEEE collection and transport; 3) Treatment; 4) Maximization of value (repair, refurbish, reuse, recycling); 5) Disposal. The guidelines are addressed to all stakeholders involved in the value chain of WEEE.  These guidelines were published at http://guias.residuoscop.org/ to carry out an informal “public consultation” before the development of a meeting with all stakeholders.    The guidelines are being adjusted with the feedback received. The final guidelines will be presented in a training workshop, promoting the voluntary adoption in pilot facilities in order to determine their level of compliance and promote improvements in their processes. | By the first half of 2019 the Project counts with Good Practices Guides for the proper management of WEEE, which are public available at http://guias.residuoscop.org/  The guides are: 1) Generation, 2) Collection and Transportation, 3) Treatment and Valorization, and 4) Recovery and Disposal, and provide orientation for WEEE environmental sound management.  These guides resulted from a consultation process with relevant stakeholders from industry, academy, governments and society in general. Among these: Alan Recycling, ALEDCA, Belmont BT Recycling Solutions, Biosea S.A de C.V.; National Chamber of Commerce (CANACO, in Spanish), Center for Environmental Innovation A.C., Colonies Oblate Balconies, Rehilete y San Gaspar, Jalisco, Colonia Progresista Villa, Álvaro Obregón, CDMX, Recycled EcoAzteca, Materials Arjamex, Professional Computer Multiservices (MSIP), OnSite, ProAmbi, Electronic Recycling, Cable Recycling, Electronics and Metals (RCE), Reciclatron, University City, CDMX, Mexican Network of Environmental Waste Management (REMEXMAR), Baja California, Ministry of Environment of Mexico City (SEDEMA, in Spanish), Jalisco Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET, in Spanish), SEMARNAT, Ministry of Sustainable Development of Nuevo León, Baja California Ministry of Environmental Protection, Sohnen from Mexico, Repair workshop for members of the CANACO, Technologies Displays Mexicana y Technology Conservation Group (TCG). 165 people participated in total (73 women / 92 men).  The guides will be implemented, validated and enriched in the field during implementation of the pilots’ projects. The idea is to have a new version of them by the second half of 2020, to publish them and to accompany the process with proper training to relevant stakeholders. |
| Number of training workshop conducted | No active activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | 500 participated in the training. | As part of the process to develop the best practice guidelines, 2 participatory workshops have been held. The first one, was held on February 7-8th, 2018, in Guadalajara, Jalisco; in order to raise information on management practices and the degree of regulatory compliance of companies; as well as to identify training necessities. 78 people (36 women and 42 men) participated in the workshop (equipment manufacturers, recyclers, hazardous waste management companies, transporters, representatives of the three levels of government: SEMARNAT, PROFEPA, and the governments of Jalisco, Baja California, Mexico City, Nuevo León and Querétaro, civil organizations and academy). The participants provided feedback on the processes, activities and regulations applicable to the different WEEE management stages, and issued recommendations to address the real needs and opportunity areas existing in Mexico.    The second workshop was held on June 20-21st, 2018, in Mexico City, with 87 participants (37 women and 50 men) from the government, academy, equipment manufacturers, WEEE recyclers, hazardous waste management companies, transporters, industrial cameras and civil society organizations. This was a participatory workshop, where the preliminary best practice guidelines were submitted for consultation. An interactive platform for consultation was provided for on-line feedback about the guidelines. Once the guidelines include the feedback received, they will be tested on the demonstration pilot exercises, and the training program will be performed.    In total, 165 people (73 women/ 92 men) participated on the participatory workshops. | From July 2018 to June 2019 no further events have been conducted because dynamics in institutions slowed down as a result of the government transition, besides some institutional changes that are still in process that affect this activity.  Once these changes finish and dynamics comes to normality, new workshops will be organized and conducted. Topics will be more precisely defined by SEMARNAT and SENASICA, according to their requirements and personnel rotation. It is expected that these workshops will be defined by the second half of 2019. |
| Characterization study of nationwide recycling industry to establish a registration and certification system | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Inventory of formal and estimation of informal recycling facilities.  Registration and certification system established for e-waste recycling industry, with 20 of the facilities certified.  Increase in the number of registered facilities  Inventory of formal and estimation of informal recycling facilities.  Registration and certification system established for e-waste recycling industry, with 20 of the facilities certified.  Increase in the number of registered facilities. | A characterization (inventory of formal and estimation of informal recycling facilities) was performed in 2017. It includes detailed information about the WEEE recycling facilities, their processing capacity and the processing level in the pilot states (Jalisco, Baja California and Mexico City).  A Registry System of the national recycling industry was established in 2017. The information obtained in the inventory of recycling facilities was uploaded to the system.  Though no further enterprises were registered during this reporting period. This will be promoted once a certification system is designed in coordination with the recycling industry, subject to their interest in establishing a recyclers association. In this regard, many recycling industries have shown a common interest in building an Association with UNDP’s guidance and support.  Recyclers will meet with UNDP and the Project to define the roles in collaborating to build the association.  The association will integrate a group of recyclers to strengthen the sector, stablish a formal business network, implement best practices (guidelines provided by the Project), create a “certification” scheme for responsible companies (with support from the project by implementing the best practices and de model of the management plan), publish the directory of recyclers (recyclers registry and web platform to be developed by the project), among other activities to be defined with their representatives. | In this report period no new recycling companies have been registered.  Once the pilot studies are finished and the guides of good environmental practices are updated, the Project will explore the establishment of a reference standard, based on these guides, which can facilitate a certification system.  It is expected to happen in the second half of 2020. |
| Establishment of nationwide e-waste information exchange platform | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nationwide information exchange platform established linking waste streams and safe processors. | A platform for the management and exchange of information was developed in 2017, available in www.residuoscop.org/empresas. Though, no information has been exchanged by the companies. The project has published relevant information about the recyclers with environmental authorizations, including a map wit the location of all the facilities:  http://www.residuoscop.org/que-hacer-con-mis-residuos-electronicos/  https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1zes8\_FGmpQ\_YjmHl6V9e0F3kgsA&hl=es-419&ll=25.154190379006135%2C-73.79152412250005&z=5  The project has to guarantee that the enterprises registered in this platform perform best practices, in order to link the waste streams with safe processors. This can’t be done until the demonstration pilots of best practices are performed, and an assessment of the level of compliance of best practices, based on the guidelines, is developed in the interested facilities.  In the meantime, the project has supported the interest of the recycling industry to constitute a recyclers association. It is intended that this association helps to establish the certification system, along with the possibility to establish a pilot app (Baidú, JerApp) to link waste streams with safe processors. | The Project complied with the establishment the platform http://www.residuoscop.org/que-hacer-con-mis-residuos-electronicos/  Right now, a module for the exchange of information among WEEE recycling facilities is being built and will be integrated into the Project’s webpage: www.residuoscop.org. It will be concluded by the end of 2019.  This module will facilitate matching offer and demand on WEEE. Besides that, it will be capable of registering and documenting interchange operations. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Demonstration of POPs release minimization in formal recycling and informal recycling of e-waste** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of demonstration pilot projects with introduction of BAT/BEP in formal recycling facilities | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 pilot interventions implemented, introducing BAT/BEP on collection, segregation, dismantling and final disposal. | The pilot demonstration projects can start once the guidelines for the integral and environmental sound management of WEEE are ready. The final guidelines will be presented on August, 2018; meanwhile, the project has started the promotion of voluntary adoption of the guidelines in pilot facilities, to determine their level of operation and promote improvements in their processes. The invitation has been made open to 16 recyclers and 8 manufacturers, during the related workshops. It is projected to start the demonstration in 5 companies in Baja California, Jalisco, Mexico City, State of Mexico and State of Queretaro.  The project could choose the facilities better suited to a pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP on collection, segregation, dismantling and final disposal, among the facilities that show interest in adopting the guidelines (assessing their level of operation). | During the second half of 2019 four pilot projects will start to develop demonstrative interventions that will improve operations efficiency in recycling WEEE in Mexico. This will prove and develop know how on alternatives to better management of WEEE along the whole supply chain and reduce non intentional emissions.  It is expected that this will take 12 months. |
| Number of demonstration pilot projects in informal recycling plants to bring operation up to environmentally sound operational and compliance level | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 pilot interventions implemented with improved collection and segregation mechanism, and practice of environmentally sound management of e-waste. | A consultancy for the in site characterization of the informal WEEE recycling operations is expected to start on september 2018. The consultancy is intended to identify the multi-dimensional impacts of the informality in WEEE operations, and the barriers to transit towards formal operations. This exercise includes elements from social inclusion and poverty. The TORs are being reviewed by the UNDP Program on Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development. | Two pilots’ interventions are planned to take place in the second half of 2019. These will involve an improved collection and segregation mechanism to avoid bad practices in disposal sites. It is estimated that interventions take about 9 months and be concluded by mid-2020. |
| Feasibility study and design of integrated recycling facility | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Feasibility study finalized with project design, identifying financing estimates and options with a private sector proponent. | The feasibility study will be developed when lessons learned from the pilot demonstrations in formal facilities are collected. This will occur on the first semester of 2019. | This is part of the development and implementation of four demonstration pilot projects of operational efficiency improvement in recycling WEEE. This effort will initiate in the second half of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Provincial POPs pesticides Waste Management Plan establishment and tested in selected provinces** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of inventory of remaining POPs pesticide stockpiles and associated waste | Inventory outdated and incomplete | *(not set or not applicable)* | Detailed inventory updated, prioritization screening conducted and risk assessment of POPs pesticide contaminated sites produced. | A remaining POPs pesticide inventory was updated in 2017. The process to locate further POPs pesticides has continued. The POPs pesticides are usually among obsolete pesticides in general, and it is common to found POPs and non-POPs blends. To date, 1,460 kg and 114.16 litres of POPs pesticides were located (DDT, endosulfan and lindane); and 83,559.33 kg and 9,484 litres of obsolete pesticides; as well as 1,729 kg of associated wastes (impregnated with POPs pesticides). This is equivalent to a total of 96.3 tons of POPs pesticides, obsolete pesticides and associated wastes (assuming that each litre of the substances in liquid state is equivalent to 1 kg, this amount could change according to the density of the liquid substances).    From all the pesticides and wastes located, the project collected and safeguarded the ones that were stored in the Former Urban Health Center of Manzanillo, Colima; and in the Tula National Park (CONANP Offices), in Tula Allende, Hidalgo. A total of 3.6 tons (1,460 kg of DDT, 1 litre of endosulfan; 440 kg of obsolete pesticides and 1,729 kg of associated wastes impregnated with DDT) were safeguarded. A sample of this pesticides will be used to run the test protocols (referred in Outcome 5). It is noteworthy that the collaboration established with the Central Customs Laboratory was crucial for the sampling analytical determination of POPs pesticides found in these locations.    The process to locate further POPs pesticides and ensure their proper destination has continued. During these efforts, the project located warehouses of obsolete pesticides, mainly in possession of the Health Sector. This stockpiles were stored in deplorable conditions, including a bad state of packaging of the pesticides, spreading to other items, such as old office furniture or mixed substances like herbicides, wormicides, lime; along with the conditions of the warehouses (deteriorated, demolished and with leaking water). The obsolete pesticides in the Health Sector warehouses were mainly organophosphorus pesticides, though the Project’s Executive Board decided to support the removal and adequate disposal of them. Besides the sound elimination of POPs pesticides, the project intends to strengthen the overall capacity of the country to the environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides, which are a chemical substance considered hazardous waste, highly toxic (such as malathion located in Tecomán, Colima). A strong capacity on managing pesticides, will guarantee that no further stockpiles of POPs pesticides will occur again (including new POPs).    The finding of obsolete pesticides in health sector facilities at the state level, has allowed the Project to approach the National Centre of Preventive Programs and Diseases Control (CENAPRECE). A working plan has been established in order to develop an inventory of obsolete pesticides in all the Sanitary Jurisdictions in the country. Even though most of the pesticides located so far in the Health Sector warehouses were mainly organophosphorus pesticides, it is expected to find POPs pesticides, along with POPs and non-POPs blends. The working plan includes an assessment of the storage conditions of pesticides in the Sanitary Jurisdictions, and a proposal to improve them according to FAO standards; as well as a training program on pesticide management (including obsolete pesticides and wastes) to the Sanitary Jurisdiction’s staff.    Furthermore, consultations have continued with the State Committees on Plant Health, from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, to locate possible remaining POPs stockpiles in the agricultural sector.    The project also promoted an assessment and inspection of the State Sanitary Jurisdictions, with the Directorate of Protection against Sanitary Risks of the State of Yucatan. During December 2017, they verified that there are no inventories of POPs pesticides in the three Sanitary Jurisdictions of Mérida, Valladolid and Ticul, Yucatán. The entire search process was documented internally (in COESPRIS) and the Project will replicate this exercise in the pilot states of Jalisco, Sinaloa and Chiapas.    In the sites where the pesticides were located, collected and safeguarded: Manzanillo, Colima, Tecomán and Tula, a Preliminary Risk Analysis was carried out, based on the Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (EMTK). Volume 1, from the FAO Pesticide Disposal Series. An initial training was given to SEMARNAT officials on risk assessment of POPs contaminated sites, based on the FAO Toolkit, on August 17th, 2017. 65 participants (38 women and 27 men) were trained.  In order to further strengthen the capacities on risk assessment of POPs pesticide contaminated sites for relevant stakeholders, a methodology for the environment and risk assessment on sites contaminated with POPs and obsolete pesticides, is being developed. This includes the development of a training program to relevant actors, and its training materials. 3 training workshops are scheduled for the rest of the 2018.    With regards to analysis of the POP content carried out in 2018 in the former Fertimex Industrial Unit (Tekchem), where COP pesticides were previously produced; the results of the analytical determination contributed to characterize the extension of the POPs pesticides contamination (eg. DDT, and its metabolites DDE and DDD) in three polygons located in the western zone of the former industrial unit. With this, the project contributed to the delineate one of the polygons with the highest concentration of DDT, DDE and DDD. Furthermore, the results and polygon determination were used by SEMARNAT to plan prepare the excavation, loading, transport and final disposal of soil contaminated with POPs pesticides in a higher concentration than 10,000. | The Project took advantage of local and state authorities to identify and locate existing obsolete and POP pesticide stocks, such as the following:  • Collection journey in Yucatán, where 1,246 kg of pesticides were identified.  • Identification of 0.012 tons and 276 liters in Tula, Hidalgo (November 21, 2018),  • Identification of 0.407 tons and 221 liters in Veracruz (November 26, 2018)  • 20.54 tons and 4,007 liters located in Chihuahua (June 11, 2019).  An LTA was published to collect, transport and destroy/dispose these stocks in the second half of 2019.  The Coordination Unit will keep contact and coordination with local authorities to continue locating pesticide stocks elsewhere.  The “Update of the SEMARNAT´s Potential Contaminated Sites Informatics’ System (SIPCO)” started in the second quarter of 2019”, by means of integrating a new algorithm to include a risk assessment methodology to prioritize, among other hazardous waste, POPs pesticide contaminated sites. It is expected to finish this consultancy by the last quarter of 2019.  This work will provide SEMARNAT with a standardized methodology to determine risks and prioritize sites where POPs pesticides are present, to develop remediation strategies based on those risks.  Once this methodology is fully integrated in the SIPCO, SEMARNAT’s officials will be trained to get the most of the system. |
| Availability of Waste Management Plans at 3 States (Chiapas, Sinaloa, Jalisco) | Not available at all States | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 Waste Management Plans from identification through destruction of POPs pesticides designed and tested at state pilot scale. | A Management Plan for hazardous wastes (POP and obsolete pesticides) for the State of Colima was elaborated and presented to SEMARNAT. The observations received by the federal authority are being corrected. Colima was chosen as the first state, since it is the State where most pesticides were found (in the warehouses for pest control and sanitary risks of the health sector). The hazardous waste generators were registered, along with the Management Plan before SEMARNAT.    A guide for the elaboration of pesticides management plans at the state level and procedures for their registration is also being developed; in order to facilitate the replication of Management Plans in the pilot states and with interested stakeholders. This guide will be completed in august 2018. | During the second quarter of 2019, SEMARNAT facilitated communication with Sinaloa authorities to explore collaboration in pesticide management.  A waste management plan on obsolete pesticides was developed for the state of Colima and it was registered on October 2nd, 2018, with SEMARNAT. After getting the registry, operators were trained to report progress in the management plan, since it requires updates and annual reports. The first report has to be delivered by October 2nd, 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Substantial elimination of remaining POPs pesticide stockpiles and POPs wastes in Mexico** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Effective commercial options for environmentally sound destruction of POPs pesticide stockpiles and wastes | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Available domestic and export market commercial destruction options assessed. | An assessment of the available commercial options for the treatment and environmentally sound elimination of POPs pesticides was performed on 2017.  The assessment determined that there are alternatives to dispose pesticides: incineration is authorized, but the only incinerator in Mexico does not have the capacity nor the emissions controls; confinement is another authorized alternative, but the pesticide must not exceed a 5% concentration; plasma arc (PLASCON) has the capacity and optimal environmental performance, but it is not authorized and the owner do not wish to request the authorization; co-processing in cement kilns is another existent alternative in Mexico, but there are no cement companies with this authorization.  As result from this assessment, the Project, UNDP and SEMARNAT have agreed in open the possibility for cement companies to get an authorization start a test protocol, to improve the capacities in the country to manage this wastes, and treat it in the country, in order to reduce the risk and make it cost-effective. | Given that some technologies for pesticide destruction are not authorized in Mexico (cement kilns and plasma), search for other options in the first half of 2019 led to two facilities with authorized capacities to do so.  An LTA was published for destruction of the stocks already identified.  This LTA comprise collection, transportation, temporal storage and treatment/final disposal of obsolete and POP pesticides, as well as the cleaning of the storage facilities where these stocks remain. This service will have a 12-month duration and it is expected to conclude during the first half of 2020. |
| Amount of POPs pesticide stockpiles and waste destroyed | 400 tons of confirmed inventory of pesticide stockpiles | *(not set or not applicable)* | Elimination of 400 tons of confirmed inventory of POPs pesticide stockpiles and wastes, and may lead to the eventual elimination of 1,200 tons pending findings of an updated inventory to be conducted during project implementation. | In order to build the national capacity for the sound elimination of POPs pesticides, the National Cement Chamber was invited to present an expression of interest to carry out a test protocol for the authorization of the use of organochlorine pesticides as an alternate fuel.  A company has expressed its interest, has already analyzed samples of the POPs pesticides and is preparing a proposal of test protocol to be presented to SEMARNAT, and which would take place in September, 2018.  Since the company has never destroyed pesticides, and considering their toxicity, they are elaborating a safety protocol for the personnel that will perform the tests.    If the emissions measurements during the test protocol are within the allowed limits, SEMARNAT would grant the authorization to co-processing pesticides in cement kilns, so the spound elimination of the located POPs pesticides and associated wastes can start. | In this report period no progress on this issue was reached.  Since other options have been identified, an LTA was published for destruction of the stocks already identified.  Destruction of the stocks identified so far will allow to reach 24% of the project´s goal.  It is expected that this process starts in August 2019 and finish by July 2020. |
| Feasibility study for recycling of used pesticide containers | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Technological and economical aspects of recycling used pesticide containers studied. Action plan designed and costs estimated. | A technical and economical assessment of the alternatives for the decontamination of plastics from used pesticide containers is being performed. This assessment includes the identification of the national capacities, the existent technologies and enterprises for decontamination and for recycling plastics from used pesticide containers.    So far, the assessment has identified that even though there is no enterprise authorized by SEMARNAT to recycle empty containers of agrochemicals, they are being recycled. So it is very important that the authorities address this legal breach.    Currently an analysis of plastic samples is being held in order to determine its real decontamination, with the collaboration with SENASICA; by means of the National Reference Center for Pesticides and Pollutants. The Center is helping to establish an analysis protocol for pesticides residuals in plastics, and the analysis of the plastic samples obtained.    It is noteworthy that there is no regulation regarding the residual hazardous wastes (pesticides) in the plastic recycling. This highlights the necessity to count with a Standard that establishes maximum permissible limits of pesticide residues in plastics or other materials. | During the second half of 2019 two pilot projects will start to develop demonstrative interventions that will improve operations efficiency in collecting and recycling empty plastic pesticide containers in Mexico and prove technical and economic feasibility. This will prove and develop know how on alternatives to better management of pesticide containers along the supply chain and reduce POP non intentional emissions.  It is expected that this will take 9 months. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **Containment / remediation of priority POPs pesticide contaminated sites and national programme to address remaining sites** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of remediation plans for high priority POPs contaminated sites | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 Detailed remediation plans designed inclusive of costs estimates | In the Former Urban Health Centre of Manzanillo, Colima; and in the Tula National Park (CONANP Offices), in Tula Allende, Hidalgo; where the pesticides were collected and safeguarded; and in the Sanitary Jurisdictions of Colima (Colima and Tecoman), a Preliminary Risk Analysis was carried out, based on the Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (EMTK). Volume 1, from the FAO Pesticide Disposal Series.    The project has agree with SEMARNAT the support to update the Contaminated Sites Informatics System (SISCO by its initials in Spanish), to include criteria for the risk assessment and prioritization of POPs pesticides contaminated sites. SEMARNAT will define the characteristics SISCO requires, and the project will develop the correspondent TORs in the fourth quarter of 2018.    With this, SEMARNAT will have the sustainable capacity to manage contaminated sites with POPs pesticides, since their assessment and prioritization is the first step for its remediation. The SISCO was developed in 2003, as an informatics tool to develop the inventory of contaminated sites of SEMARNAT, it contains criteria for its assessment, prioritization and attention. The functioning of the System has become obsolete, since it has been updated only once in 15 years, since its creation. So, by updating and improving it to include specific POPs criteria, the project will be strengthening an important tool for the decision making in contaminated sites. | The “Update of the SEMARNAT´s Potential Contaminated Sites Informatics’ System (SIPCO)” started in the second quarter of 2019”, by means of integrating a new algorithm to include a risk assessment methodology to prioritize, among other hazardous waste, pesticide contaminated sites. It is expected to finish this consultancy by the last quarter of 2019.  This work will provide SEMARNAT with a standardized methodology to determine risks and prioritize sites where pesticides are present, to develop remediation strategies based on those risks.  Once this methodology is fully integrated in the SIPCO, SEMARNAT’s officials will be trained to get the most of the system.  During this report period no sites contaminated with pesticides have been confirmed by SEMARNAT. However, a site was found that potentially could be a contaminated site in San Juan del Río, Querétaro. SEMARNAT is now assessing it. If the site is declared polluted with Endosulfan, the Project will support the preparation of the remediation plan, as described in the Project Document (Prodoc). It is expected that a decision will be taken in the second half of 2019. |
| Number of first phase remediation plans for POPs pesticides contaminated sites | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 Preliminary containment and remediation plans generated; implementation arrangements including identification of clean up financing identified | In the Former Urban Health Center of Manzanillo, Colima; and in the Tula National Park (CONANP Offices), in Tula Allende, Hidalgo; where the pesticides were collected and safeguarded; and in the Sanitary Jurisdictions of Colima (Colima and Tecoman), a Preliminary Risk Analysis was carried out, based on the Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (EMTK). Volume 1, from the FAO Pesticide Disposal Series.    It has been negotiated with SEMARNAT the support of the project to update the Informatics System of Contaminated Sites (SISCO by its initials in Spanish) of SEMARNAT, to contain criteria for the risk assessment and prioritization of POPs pesticides contaminated sites. TORs will be ready by the fourth quarter of 2018, after SEMARNAT provides the requirements SISCO needs.    With this, SEMARNAT will have the sustainable capacity to manage contaminated sites with POPs pesticides, since their assessment and prioritization is the first step for its remediation. The SISCO was developed in 2003, as an informatics tool to develop the inventory of contaminated sites of SEMARNAT, it contains criteria for its assessment, prioritization and attention. The functioning of the System has become obsolete, since it has been updated only once in 15 years, since its creation. So, by updating and improving it to include specific POPs criteria, the project will be strengthening an important tool for the decision making in contaminated sites. | SEMARNAT hasn’t found a contaminated site with POP so far. However, it is expected that once the SIPCO is updated, a site may be located in which the Project can provide some assistance with a remediation plan. It is estimated that this may happen by the 1st quarter of 2019. |
| Availability of national programme for on-going management of POPs pesticide contaminated sites | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | National programme addressing contaminated sites in general with specific emphasis on POPs contaminated sites | The project contributed to the formulation of the National Programme for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites of SEMARNAT. This Programme contains a specific component on POPs contaminated sites, which was not contained in the previous Programme. It includes actions for the identification and inventory of POPs contaminated sites; their assessment and prioritization; the training of public servants of SEMARNAT, PROFEPA and CONAGUA on the assessment of POPs contaminated sites; the application of the assessment of preliminary risk on POPs contaminated sites developed by the project.    The Programme was published on June 19th, 2018, and is available in https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/programa-nacional-de-remediacion-de-sitios-contaminados?idiom=es    Due to the timing of the administration (ending in November 2018), the Programme could not be published in the Official Journal of the Federation, but was published as a Document of SEMARNAT, and contains lines of action to be implemented during the rest of 2018, along with the basis to the formulation and publication under the next administration. | SEMARNAT published the National Polluted Sites Remediation Program (NPSRP), on June 19, 2018, available at https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/programa-nacional-de-remediacion-de-sitios-contaminados?idiom=es  The Project has complied with this goal in Prodoc.  It is important to note that the previous NPSRP did not include POP topics. Since this new Program version POP residues are included. Furthermore, the NPSRP also cites the necessity of a SIPCO update to be able to prioritize POP contaminated sites. That is why the Project is supporting SEMARNAT to update the SIPCO. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Institutional strengthening at provincial level for obsolete pesticides management delivered** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of an assessment covering national institutional capacities for implementation of state level obsolete pesticides management plan | State and national level programme not matching obligations of international conventions | *(not set or not applicable)* | National capacity assessed, gap analysis conducted, priorities and action plans identified, public-private partnership initiated. | An internal assessment of the national capacity and the gaps was conducted. It was identified a necessity to strengthen the capacities of the operators of the Temporary Storage Centres of Used Pesticide Containers, of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals.  These operators face very vulnerable conditions, so the project prioritized their attention. The project has also worked directly with PROCCYT (Crop Protection, Science and Technology Association) and UMFFAAC (Mexican union of agrochemical manufacturers and formulators) in the development of training programs that are being held with National Service of Health, Safety and Agro-Food Quality (SENASICA).  A strategy to strengthen the capacities focused on each stakeholder involved is being developed. | In 2017 a technical-economic analysis on alternatives to decontaminate pesticide plastic containers was conducted, in order to incorporate sound recycling as a viable solution in Mexico. Three different analysis were performed by three institutions on residually of pesticides in plastic matrixes.  These were the following:  1) National Center of Reference of Pesticides and Contaminants of SENASICA, August 27, 2018.  2) Center for Research and Assistance in Technology and Design of the State of Jalisco, November 5, 2018.  3) General Coordination of Pollution and Environmental Health of INECC, November 12, 2018. |
| Outreach and training programmes developed | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100 Pesticide end-users, waste management and low enforcement governmental officials trained. | Training workshops have been designed by SENASICA and the State Committees on Health Plant, with support of the project. To date, 4 training workshops have been held in the states of Michoacán, Oaxaca, Yucatán and Zacatecas. The objective of the workshops is to train agricultural producers on the best practices around the use of pesticides, how to prevent and identify poisonings by pesticides and the awareness of the risks that represent to the environment and human health the pesticides with Persistent Organic Pollutants.    To date, 406 people trained (64 women and 342 men), mainly agricultural producers (citrics, tomato, berries and vegetables), agricultural technicians from the companies, crop safety advisers, and students. In the states of Yucatán and Zacatecas, mainly in Yucatán, there was participation from beekeepers, due to the problem of pesticide use and its effects on the production of honey. During the workshops, the project has continued looking for remaining POPs pesticides among producers.    One main finding of the evaluation of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals that is in process, is the lack of knowledge of the operators of the Temporary Storage Centers of Used Pesticide Containers about the environmentally sound management of empty containers. This represents a great opportunity area, since the operators face a high risk exposure, since they handle the empty containers. They are also vulnerable since they have a low income, and generally, lack access to health services.    A training workshop for operators and people responsible of the Temporary Storage Centers of Used Pesticide Containers, was held on May 8th, 2018. 54 people (14 women and 40 men) from 22 states of Mexico were trained on the sound management of used pesticides containers. The profile of the participants was Operators, coordinators and managers of Temporary Storage Centers; Field Assistants; Food Safety Assistants, Professionals and Auxiliaries for the Reduction of Contamination Risks in the Primary Production of Vegetables; Safety Coordinators and the "Campo Limpio" Program.    The 22 states are: Baja California, Mexico City, Chiapas,  Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Estado de México, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas.    The workshop included information about the health and environmentally risks of POPs pesticides, the importance of an adequate management of empty pesticide containers, and practical demonstrations about the activities performed in the Centres (collection, storage, transport, and disposal of the empty containers of agrochemicals in the Temporary Centres), traceability of the collected containers, the regulations in the matter, the conditions in which the Centres must operate, etc.    During the workshop the participants shared information about the operating conditions in their centers and the problems they face (such as receiving containers that still contain product, not receiving wages in due time, not receiving appropriate training nor medical insurance, etc). This has helped to raise awareness on all the involved stakeholders about the need to improve the conditions on the Centers, the working conditions of their operators, and the traceability of the wastes. A plan to address this issues is being sketched within the Evaluation of the National Program for the Collection of Empty Containers of Agrochemicals (discussed forward).    This training sums up a total of 460 people (78 women and 382 men) trained during this reporting period.    The support of the project is reflected in SENASICA’s capacities to adopt the training programme and start training end users on its own. This training programme will be formalized and delivered to SENASICA and SEMARNAT. | The Project has complied with this goal. 406 people were trained, including agriculture producers (citrics, tomatoes, other), companies’ technicians and advisors on crops security.  In 2020, the Project will provide new learning opportunities to agriculture small producers, company technicians and crop security advisors in order to strengthen individual capacities to deal with POP pesticides.  To verify and evaluate the impact of these trainings, the Project will apply surveys and questionnaires to participants, before and after the training workshops, as well as satisfaction surveys. |
| Availability of national pesticides waste management guidelines | Present guidelines not matching obligations of international conventions | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 Guidelines updated to fully reflect international practices and lessons learned. | A Manual of Sound Use and Management of Agrochemical is being developed jointly with SENASICA. The manual addresses farmers and producers, and contains information on the rational management of pesticides (pest recognition, field monitoring, economic damage), as well as sound use and handling of pesticides before-, during- and after the application of agrochemicals. It also includes information on the handling of pesticide residues. This manual has been used during the trainings and distributed nationwide as a tool mandated by the Mexican Federal Law of Plan Health. | The final version of the Manual for Use and Management of Agrochemicals was finished and sent to SENASICA on October 25, 2018. Publication of the Manual has been delayed for the change of government administration.  The Coordination Unit will keep the follow up of this topic to secure the publication is done and the Manual implemented. |
| Reinforcement of State and municipal level obsolete pesticide and used containers collection programme delivered | Outdated State level used pesticide containers programmes | *(not set or not applicable)* | Changes implemented to reflect current experiences of other NAFTA and other Latin American countries. | An evaluation of the National Program for Collecting Empty Containers of Agrochemicals is being carried out. The management system of agrochemicals used containers that is operated by a public- private association (SAGARPA-SENASICA and Amocali AC).  There have been delays in the evaluation due to the lack of information of the program operation, the lack of a monitoring and reporting system, and the lack of transparency among some of the involved stakeholders. The results will be presented on august 2018.    The evaluation will give recommendations (regulations, infrastructure, processes institutional coordination, among others) to optimize the program and improve the waste management of the agrochemicals empty containers at the national and state level. The main findings are:  1) There is no information available about the generation of agrochemicals empty containers. The lack of this inventory prevents the authorities to know the magnitude of the problem, to manage these wastes and to monitor the efficiency of the Programme.  2) The Programme has not been officially established and thus, it does not count with a legal structure, including objectives, action lines, activities, indicators, goals, nor budget. It operates with budget of SENASICA assigned to different purposes, which varies significantly.  3) The final disposal of the collected containers is operated by a monopolist private actor, that is not transparent about the final destiny of the collected wastes. This has triggered an alert for the authorities to request the information in order to prove the final destiny of the containers; and to request an update of the Management Plan of this enterprise, indicating in a traceable manner, the management system under operation.  4) Even though there is no enterprise authorized by SEMARNAT to recycle empty containers of agrochemicals, they are being recycled. So it is very important that the authorities address this legal breach.  5) Opportunity area for the creation of a Standard that establishes maximum permissible limits of pesticide residues in plastics or other materials. The companies dedicated to the recycling of containers must have a preventive regulation with regards to residual pesticides (hazardous wastes).  To produce all these recommendations, the project has worked closely with various States, such as Jalisco, which is a Pilot State, and the Yucatán peninsula. | An assessment of the National Program for Collection of Agrochemical Empty Containers (PNREVAA) was concluded in December, 2018. The findings included a series of opportunity areas to be taken into account by relevant stakeholders (industry, authorities and final users).  During the first half of 2019 started the development of a methodology to analyze and assess health and environmental risks related to temporal storage facilities of agrochemical empty containers, including obsolete and POP pesticides. This work includes conducting three workshops in the use of the methodology to key actors of the Project. Training materials will be developed. It is expected to finish this work in about six months. |
| National replication programme for sustainable pesticide management | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | National replication programmes for sustainable obsolete pesticide management developed. | The national replication programme will be developed in the following years, once lessons learned have been collected. | The national replication program will be promoted next year, taking into account lessons learned. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach, and evaluation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Timing and quality of annual (APRs, PIRs etc.) and M&E reports | Indicative M&E plan, budget and timeframe | *(not set or not applicable)* | M&E activities implemented as scheduled and project implementation monitored to achieve project objectives. | Monitoring activities, annual and quarterly performance reports have been prepared on time (Final Annual Report, Review of the Annual Operating Plan, Quarterly Reports), as well as the Project Implementation Report. All reports have been prepared meeting UNDP, GEF and SEMARNAT standards.  The M&E specialist monitors the implementation of the scheduled activities, detects performance delays and informs the project’s management about them. | Monitoring activities, annual and quarterly performance reports have been prepared on time (Final Annual Report, Review of the Annual Operating Plan, Quarterly Reports), as well as the Project Implementation Report. All reports have been prepared meeting UNDP, GEF and SEMARNAT standards.  The M&E specialist monitors implementation of scheduled activities, detects performance delays and informs the project’s management about them.  The preliminary report of the Mid Term evaluation has been received. Today the Project is following the preliminary recommendations made by the external evaluators. Some of them follows:  • To extend the Project one more year and to pause activities under way and reprogramming as needed.  • To take 1-2 months to understand project’s logic and to plan the focus and organization of the Project.  • To reorganize the Coordination Unit to have a new Coordinator and two specialists, one for each topic (WEEE and pesticides).  • To reorganize the national technical committees: to define formal work agendas with clear objectives, activities and terms.  • To give urgency to activities/products related to POP destruction, such as pilot projects, and management plans.  • To prepare a gender strategy for the Project.  • To start preparation of a replication strategy for the last year of the Project.  It is important to note that the Project had no M&E specialist for about 5 months. The new one entered on April 16, 2019, and helped to integrate the Annual Operation Program, among other. |
| Quality appraisal in Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation | Indicative M&E plan, budget and timeframe | *(not set or not applicable)* | M&E activities implemented as scheduled and project implementation monitored to achieve project objectives. | QA is developed regularly.  The Mid Term Review is scheduled for 2018.  TORs for the Mid Term Review were elaborated and published. The evaluators have been hired and the Mid Term review is being held. | The new specialist will improve quality control in hired consultancy services, verifying that products from service suppliers comply with requirements. Besides that, the specialist work together with other Project´s specialists to secure information periodically reported, organizing documental support for each action.  The M&E specialist is organizing and systematizing lessons learnt so far from the activities of the Project: from consultancies as well as from management and stakeholder interactions.  The Mid Term Evaluation concluded in June 2019, integrating comments from the Coordination Unit.  The Coordination Unit considered recommendations made by the external evaluators incorporating most of them into the Project’s working program. |
| Lessons learnt and experience documented and disseminated; post-project action plan formulated | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Lessons and experience documented and disseminated. | The M&E documents the lessons learned to be included in the different reports about the project results. | Lessons learned are being documented to be disclosed at the end of the Project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 9**  **Strengthened project management capacities and efficiency** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Institutional established and capacities strengthened to achieve timely project implementation and disbursement | Limited existing staff | *(not set or not applicable)* | National project team established, staffed, equipped.  National project team trained and capacities strengthened. | The national project team was established and equipped. A Pesticides Specialist was hired in January 2018, and a Communications Specialist was hired in May 2018, in order to strengthen the capacities of Project Coordination Unit in the sound management of pesticides, the identification and adequate elimination of POPs pesticides; as well as in strategic communication of the project. | The Project team has suffered significant changes in the last months. The Coordinator and M&E specialist resigned by the end of 2018, besides the exit of the communications specialist during the second quarter of 2018.  A new coordinator entered in May, 2019, taking new directions on the Project in order to advance and get it on track and to put in practice the Preliminary Mid Term Evaluation recommendations.  On April, 2019, a new M&E specialist was hired too. |
| Training needs identified; project personnel trained on relevant requirements of GEF and UNDP on project management | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Staff trained and project management capacity strengthened. | All members of the Project Coordination Unit have been trained on general UNDP and GEF standards.    The Project Coordinator attended the Regional Workshop on Hazardous Chemicals, held in April 2018, in Ecuador. He received training on good practices on Procurement, PIR, tracking tools and independent evaluations; among others. | All members of the Coordination Unit atended eight mandatory courses on UNDP and GEF general norms and standards. |
| Routine project management activities undertaken to ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the project. The activities include but not limited to: drafting TORs, select and contract with consultants, organize M&E activities, organize the review of substantial report | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Efficient and effective project management leading to achievement of project objectives and sustainability ensured. | The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) elaborated, reviewed and adjusted the Annual Operating Plan 2016, 2017 and 2018.  The PCU has developed TORs for consultancies, performed technical reviews of the products of the consultancies, and performed supervision field visits.  The PCU has organized regular meetings to promote the technical support from relevant stakeholders. | The Coordination Unit prepared, reviewed and adjusted the Annual Operating Plan 2019.  TORs for a variety of consultancy work were prepared, as well as technical reviews of consultancy products. Some field visits to retake commitments with State governments and to explore cooperation took place.  On June 20th, 2019, a Project´s Steering Committee meeting was held in order to discuss and get approval on the following topics:  • Project's Committee operational procedures.  • Mid Term evaluation results and recommendations to be accepted.  • Annual Working Program, 2019.  • Conformation and operation of Technical Advisory Committees on WEEE and pesticides.  • General topics. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 27.5% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 27.82% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,573,254 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,720,000 |
| Co-financing | 23,100,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 20, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 28, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 13, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Apr 25, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | May 31, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 13, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Oct 13, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-06-20 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | Lack of political will to adopt required legal and regulatory changes to promote alignment of national legal fremework with Steockholm directions    At present, no conditions to promote legislative changes exist due to the fact that SEMARNAT is updating its Internal Rule and no certainty exists on the scope and temporality of the modifications that may affect our project implementation partner.  The national legislative bodies (Chamber of Representatives and Senate) also changed recently (2018) and the political agenda of those bodies do not prioritize the environmental issues.  Chenges in the Minitry of envieronment (SEMARNAT) and a deep restructuration of the ministry difficult the prioritize of this agenda in the counterparts.    To manage this risk a close communication strategy with the new authorities Will be prioritized. Once this situation is surpassed, the Project will provide the necessary support to SEMARNAT to pursue the required legislative changes provided by the Project. The same applies to the enforcement activities provided in the Prodoc. |
| Operational | The declared intention of the new government to promote a Law on Citizens Confidence and the corresponding enforcement weakening, which may affect the coercitive incentives provided by the Project on the sound management of waste containing PoPs..  The Coordination Unit has had an approach to the The Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) in order to present the Project and the role of inspections and surveillance. A commitment has been accomplished to include the Project requirements into PROFEPA´s annual work program. |
| Organizational | Technical weakeness of the definiton of WEEE in Mexican regulatory framework.  The Project is working with comercial laboratories to foster implementation of the required tests to determine POP contents in WEEE. A collaboration has been accomplished, in a south-south cooperation spirit, with a PNUD partner Project in Colombia to use and boost analytical results that have been obtained in that country. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Project went through two significant events that affected its operation. In June, 2018, when the national elections process began and institutions got into an inestability process which delayed some Project’s activities, particularly workhops and enforcement effort. Another issue was rotation of the Project Coordination Unit staff, so the Project had to face the Coordinator and M&E specialist resigns by the end of 2018, besides the exit of the communications specialist during the second quarter of 2019. This situation ended up in delaying TdR preparation, among other effects. The Coordination Unit is accelerating pace to get on track and reduce the effect of the Project’s delays. A bunch of TdR have been prepared and are ready to be published in bidding processes and get the expected results.  In addition, the Preliminary Mid Term Evaluation pointed out a series of recommendations to improve Projects’s performance and, in spite that the evaluation hasn´t been finished yet, the Coordination Unit has identified some that have included in the work program, such as the following:   To extend the Project one more year and to pause activities under way and reprogramming as needed.   To take 1-2 months to understand project’s logic and to plan the focus and organization of the Project.   To reorganize the Coordination Unit to have a new Coordinator and two specialists, one for each topic (WEEE and pesticides).   To reorganize the national technical committees: to define formal work agendas with clear objectives, activities and terms.   To give urgency to activities/products related to POP destruction, such as pilot projects, and managmenet plans.   To prepare a gender strategy for the Project.   To start preparation of a replication strategy for the last year of the Project. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| As it was mentioned above the Project pass through changes in SEMARNAT ans SENASICA (for the political changes with the new administration) and internal changes of staff (M&E, comuniactions specialista dn Project coordinator). Specially the changes at the institutional level represent a context of inestability process which delayed some Project’s activities, particularly workhops and enforcement effort.    The Coordination Unit is accelerating pace to get on track and reduce the effect of the Project’s delays. An ambitous procurement plan has been set up to put the project back on trackt. A senior technical advisor (former coordinator of the PCB project in Mexico) has been hired to assist with the development of TORs and with the analysis of technical proposals. This has been put in place to accelerate the implementation and put the implementation back on track. There are frequent meetings between the RTA and the Programme Officer to make sure that all processes are alligned with the objectives of the project document.    The Mid-term review started in the end of 2018. However, there were some disagreements about some of the findings of the MTR. This led to a prolonged review of the MTR and the final report was accepted in July (after the reporting period). Therefore, the Management Response to the MTR is not included in this PIR.  The draft MTR indicated strong deficiencies in the implementation of the project. Several measures have been taken to adjust the project strategy and get it back to the original strategy. We believe that the new procurement plan and additional technical support from the Senior Technical Advisor will be very beneficial for the project implementation. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Project has failed to begin the crystal planned activities in order to meet its objectives. Nonetheless, during the current reporting period, it has shown strong evidence of realignment efforts in order to accelerate implementation and minimize shortcomings. Despite the turnover and government changes and inertia from unsuccessful understanding of the project’s real objectives, the MTR has proven to be an excellent diagnostic tool that can support the project on its much-needed realignment.    Moreover, the regional team has provided continuous follow-up and a local Senior Technical adviser has been recruited to assist the Project team in the realignment of activities, drafting of high-quality terms of dereference and most important, adequate understanding of the true objectives of the Project. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | In accordance to the Mid Term Evaluation findings “the Project had managed to position the relevance of minimizing POPs risks, through sound management, and has allowed a close relationship with SEMARNAT that has resulted so far in updating the potentially contaminated sites system, including a specific section for POP; as well as with SENASICA, who has offered and received expert knowledge to advance better management of obsolete and POP pesticides and its empty containers. In general terms, the Project is still relevant from Mexico due to the constant increase of WEEE and the significant risks posed by exposition to POP not intended emissions from these and also pesticides, and to comply with the Stockholm Convention in particular”.  The new Coordinator has continued several actions already initiated in the first part of the Project, and adjusted some other aiming to get those products that haven’t been accomplished yet, such as pilot projects and POP destruction in WEEE and pesticides. Special attention has been paid to recommendation made by the Mid Term Evaluation.  Other findings from the Mid Term Evaluation are:  “The Project is quite delayed in the implementation of its main components. Component 2, which implies reduction of POP not intended emissions and that counts for 57% of the Project’s budget, hasn´t showed progress in implementing demonstrative projects in pilot States. Component 3, focused in reducing risks through identification and elimination of POP pesticides and counting for 26% of the budget, has a POP pesticides inventory and related waste that is no conclusive and with pour technical quality, as well as null elimination of this waste”.  For the above, The Project Coordination Unit decided to focus on these two components, to trace the delay with the contracts for the WEEE pilot projects and elimination of pesticides in the second half of 2019. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project continues to be rated as marginally unsatisfactory during the reported period. The rating is due to changes it underwent at the end of 2018, the federal electoral process and changes in its counterpart. The project had a lower impact than originally planned and could not achieve its objectives within timeframe and scope. It is important to consider that the project has had constant changes in this year of report (twice from national counterpart and once from coordinator), there has been little progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the previous PIR. It will be the priority of the second half of 2019 to accelerate these measures and correct the course of the project to ensure compliance with the results. As part of these measures, an external advisor, Dr. Román, has been hired to help guide the Project Cooridnation Unit (PCU) in addressing recommendations and supporting the project to advance its goals.    The midterm review held at the end of 2018 identified the risks of the dispersion of focus and the lack of field activities implemented. Even when the Country Office considered that the activities completed strengthened institutional capacities, the lack of regulatory modifications and the lack of pilot activities rated down the project performance. The fact that many of the outputs produced by the project were used by the incoming Government in the formulation of its public policies (such as the inventories, best practices and training) is in and of itself an achievement which indirectly should have consequences on future environmental policies, including the new National Development Plan and the sectorial plan.    The arrival of a new project Coordinator and a new M&E specialist helped to reorient the strategy and restructure the project, but the new approach still needs to be implemented. In the first quarter of 2019, important amount of pesticides stocks were identified in Queretaro. The increase in the inventory of pesticides to be destroyed in the following months will help achieve the targeted goal set for the destruction.    The project execution has been slow in exercising the budget, but not in the substantive matter of capacity development, inputs and alliances. However, this still need to be implemented fully for the project to be successful.    During this year, the project has committed on achieving programmatic goals for actions that were delayed during the first years of the project. On that sense, there is an important progress in the creation of a new procurement plan with packages of processes that will enable the targeted goals. It can be said that the project efforts have resulted in catching up on Anual Work Plans (POAs) actions despite that most of the activities will not be taking place until the end of 2019. There has been an increase on the delivery of consultancies.    The government change represented a risk at the end of 2018, but the new authorities have supported the project´s new strategy so far. Additional changes in the federal administration may need the correct approach from the Country Office to secure the continuity of the project and the fulfillment of the project outcomes.    The implementation of the project with the new team has been positive but it should be accelerated. UNDP CO has requested the project to accelerate the implementation of the activities established in the AWP to fulfill the project objectives in time and to accelerate the pilot projects, including collaboration with other projects (Colombia). There are biding processes to hire consultancies that have had a delay in their closure due to internal procurement processes that have to be completed. Terms of reference for inputs have already been published and contracts have been signed in the recent months that will allow accelerating the project delivery. A close working agenda has been settled with SEMARNAT and SENASICA to assure the activities established in the AWP.    We have identified areas of opportunity where the project can help coordinate actors and efforts among the Technical Consultee Committee, hat should be restructured. The dissemination workshops to promote the new regulatory framework are an example of this. The project has been used as a program to help steer everyone in the same direction.    The Midterm review provides a guideline to the new authorities and the project staff to review the strategy and make the necessary adjustments to fulfill the project outcomes; however, expectations should be very realistic about the ability of the project to accelerate some of the outcomes such as the regulatory framework (Outcome 1). As it has been mentioned the proposals for national legal and regulatory framework strengthening provided by the project to enhance enforcement and compliance capacity for Stockholm Convention (SC) obligations, will be prioritized for discussion with the new legislative powers. Having said this, there is a limited ability of the project to move forward in a legislative agenda that is focused in the regime change promoted by the President, where the environmental issues are not a priority.    The development of the State pilot level e-waste management plans (outcome 2) has been also difficult to move forward by the project team due to the electoral process in Mexico City and Baja California. Even when the project has move forward to explore the opportunities with other states such as Querétaro and Jalisco, those plans should be accelerate for the second half 2019 to go back on track and to accelerate the implementation and monitoring of those plans.    Outcome 3, the Demonstration of POPs release minimization in formal recycling and informal recycling is expected to start in the second half 2019. The bidding process to move forward on this is already posted.    Regarding the provincial POPs pesticides Waste Management Plan (outcome 4), the Project has supported the national recolection of pesticides at the state level (Yucatan, Campeche, Colima, Querétaro, Jalisco), and larger stocks of pesticides have been found and added to the amounts reported in previuos years. Neverthelss, the need of state and provincial waste management plans is urgent and should be prioritized to be completed in the following months.    Regarding the Substantial elimination of remaining POPs pesticide stockpiles and POPs wastes (outcome 5) The bidding process to accelerate the destruction services of the inventory is place and is expected to be ready to Support the destruction during the project’s lifetime.    Regaring outcomes 6, 7 and 8, the CO consider that they are on track, but need to be strenghtened with a new implementation startegy approved by the Project board.    The arrival of a new project coordination gives hope that this implementation will be accelerated, but very close monitoring of the country office and the RTA is required to ensure that subsequent decisions align with the objectives and goals of the project.    The IP rating of the project is unsatisfactory. It is out of track and needs to accelerate the implementation with larger packages of consultancies that could provide inputs and outputs directly related to the project indicators. This package of consultancies should speed up the delivery rate of the project and justify the request of a non-cost extension for the project to fulfill the outcomes committed | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | During this period the project has gone through several changes.  First, the government the Implementing Partner changed; then the Country completed the presidential government period; in that process the coordinator resigned his position and later became the Implementing Partner.  The Secretariat also changed and is still changing. It would be during the second semester of 2019 that the new administration would publish the National Development Plan, and will work on the Sectorial Programmes. Also SEMARNAT would present a new Internal Rule Book.  All these changes were reflected in an impasse in some of the project activities.  In the technical area, the project was subject its mid-term evaluation. With the results from this evaluation, UNDP and SEMARNAT observed different opportunities, that in junction with all the above changes, would result in a more efficient coordination.  The project has consolidated the POP concept in the government agenda. The environmentally sound management of pesticides and wastes of electrical and electronic equipment (WEE), is being repeatedly mentioned by all stakeholders: federal and state government, academia, civil organizations, and industry.  Both topics are included in SEMARNAT’s programme, through the operational work of DGGIMAR. The National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention considers the Project as a central element fulfill Mexico's commitments under the Stockholm Convention.  It is important to highlight the endeavour of the project in the search of POP Pesticides; in Yucatán, 1,246 kg of obsolete pesticides were found, for instance.  The support to SEMARNAT in updating the Contaminated Sites Information System (SISCO) will strengthen the national capacities, by integrating an algorithm for the software that include the risk assessment methodology for sites potentially contaminated by POPs”, among other tools that support the institutional actions related to POPs.  The work done by the project has shown that both topics are complex, and although progress is been made, there are still many areas improve, especially in the contracting processes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Project has kept an excellent coordination with SENASICA, conducting BUMA workshops for sound management of agrochemicals developed by this institution in cooperation with State’s Vegetal Health Committees. The Project participated in seven States (Aguascalientes, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sonora, Yucatán and Zacatecas) and registered 506 participants, which were made aware of the problems related to the use of POP pesticides, and the sound environmental management of empty containers.  The Project also participated in the development of an obsolete pesticides collection campaign in Yucatan; communication kits were designed and developed including posters and brochures, and audiovisual products as well, in order to promote sound environmental management of pesticides and its identification starting from commercial names. 1,246 Kg of obsolete pesticides were collected as a result of these actions. Some obsolete pesticides were identified in Hidalgo and Veracruz, too.  The Project will support SENASICA in eliminating POP and obsolete pesticides with the hiring of services to collect, storage temporarily, transport and treat/dispose them, which bid was launched on June 17th, 2019.  The Mid Term Evaluation pointed out that “SENASICA also actively participates in the Project, having a high degree of satisfaction about the results reached so far and on the usefulness and benefits the Project brings, even though some difficulties have had to be faced to promote participation of State’s Vegetal Health Committees, which are potential owners of obsolete pesticides | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | For the second year consecutively, the IP Rating remains MU and is in line with the Country Office’s rating. For several reporting periods, the Project has continued to postpone critical activities, loosing focus of its original targets. However, with support from UNDP as well the findings of the draft MTR, the project is in the process of re-aligningment of the activities (as per the original ProDoc). This is the basis of the current report. Cumulative delivery is clearly off-track and the project clearly has suffered both from turnover and political uncertainty in the country. With the draft MTR as a guidance for adaptative management as well as support from the Regional teams, the project is in the process to re-align its priorities and activities in order to achieve its main targets of POPs phaseout and minimize shortcomings (achieve the GEBs).    For this reporting period, the DO Rating has been downgraded to MU and is line with the Country Office’s rating. Except for the Institutional Strengthening support, the project has failed to fully begin implementation of the Project’s main activities, as planned in the original PRODOC and on its approved Annual Work Plans. Continuous misalignment of objectives (i.e. inclusion of electric waste categories into the project targets rather than focusing on electronic waste that contains POPs), project staff turnover (2 coordinators left within one year) and institutional uncertainty within SEMARNAT has had significant negative effects on this reporting period’s objectives. Recently, the Regional Office has provided continuous follow-up (weekly calls) with the Country office to assure the alignment of the activities towards the achievement of the Project’s targets that are divided within two targets: 1) Reduction of the emissions of PCDD/F by about 42 g TEQ per year during the Project’s lifetime - (210 g TEQ which are about 15 % of estimated emissions from e-waste), and 2) environmentally sound destruction of at least the 400 tons of confirmed inventory of POPs pesticide stockpile. For this reason, the project has been urged by the draft MTR and the Regional team to take the following steps in order to get the project back on track for the upcoming year and throughout its upcoming exit strategy:    Outcome 1 refers to the strengthening of the National legal and regulatory framework to enhance enforcement and compliance capacity for Stockholm Convention (SC) obligations within the country’s overall sound chemicals management framework, in particular potential POPs release from e-waste management and pesticides. This outcome has shown good progress particularly towards: 1) finding of contaminated sites (a correction of the last inventory supported by the Project in the past), 2) training of National Inspectors, Customs and Chemical Labs, and 3) Assessment of the state regulatory and legal frameworks. The project is urged to continue the strengthening of Mexico’s legal framework, analytical and monitoring capacities.    Outcome 2 seeks the Development and implementation of State pilot level e-waste management plan in three States: Baja California, Jalisco and Federal District of Mexico City and projection to entire country is the backbone of the Project. The project has managed to begin the Establishment of State level regulatory and legal framework, the implementation of outreach strategy and began the platform for the nationwide e-waste information exchange. Notwithstanding the fact that activities have begun, some have been performed in the wrong direction, such as the training strategy on e-waste management guides developed, which has been performed before the pilot projects took place and thereby did not include any valuable learnings from the Mexican context. Moreover, the project is urged to begin the implementation of the WEEE stewardship levies and EPR to foster sustainable financing of sound management of e-waste. Also, awareness-raising have been postponed in order to focus the project’s energy on strategic activities. The project is urged to revise worked plans made and validated through AWPs to make sure they are adequate and logical and avoid double work, and most importantly, achieve the GEBs planned through this Outcome’s activities for the minimization of shortcomings.    Results of Outcome 3: Demonstration of POPs release minimization in formal recycling and informal recycling of e-waste are of great concern. As stated on the previous reporting period, pilot demonstration projects were to start early on the project’s implementation but have failed to initiate. The current reporting period sheds light about the planning activities undertaken to begin work on Outcome 3 as soon as possible. it is urgent to develop TORs and publish the procurement process.    Efforts towards the achievement of Outcome 4, Provincial POPs pesticides Waste Management Plan establishment and tested in selected provinces show marginal progress, particularly towards a revision of the Project’s initial Pesticides inventory which has been revised. Larger stocks have been found and are aimed to be destroyed during the project’s lifetime through activities that are currently being planned.    Outcome 5, Substantial elimination of remaining POPs pesticide stockpiles and POPs wastes in Mexico lacks progress. Up to the previous reporting periods, little efforts had been invested into the destruction of stockpiles. However, with the updated results of Outcome 4 and even though the project shows no results towards this objective thus far, initiatives towards the restructuring of activities and realignment is shown. It is believe that important progress can be achieved in the coming year.    Results from Outcome 6: Containment/remediation of priority POPs pesticide contaminated sites and national programme to address remaining sites managed to successfully incorporate POPs into the National Programme for the management of Contaminated Sites are mixed. The project has started up some activities for this outcome, but there is still room for improvement. The Senior Technical Advisor should be tasked with the planning of all the activities related to this component.    Outreach Activities pertaining to Outcomes 7 (Institutional strengthening at provincial level for obsolete pesticides management delivered) are on track. Outcome 8 is also on track.    This being the third reporting period, it’s worrisome that most critical activities, particularly those pertaining to the phaseout of POPs and UPOPs (42 g TEQ per year & at least 400 ton of Pesticides), will most likely not be achieved within the project’s lifetime unless drastic meassures are being taken. Nonetheless, even though the project fails to provide concrete results towards the achievement of its objectives, an adequate restructuring for future years has been reported in the current PIR. With the ongoing support from the Regional Team and the newly recruited Senior Technical Adviser for the Project, the project’s activities can adequately be aligned towards the right direction. These adjustments have been set out on AOPs, Procurement Plans and other tools to help the Project get back on track. This will hopefully allow the project to now focus on the achievement of its objectives and minimize the inevitable shortcomings.    The are several risks associated with this project and they have been described in different places of this PIR. We believe that the restructuring of the project team, the hiring of the Senior technical advisor are the two immediate steps that have been taken and that will have an immediate impact on the project implementation. The Regional Office will continue to provide weekly support to UNDP Mexico and the project team to ensure that all activities are alligned with the Project Document. The establishment of a very ambitous procurement plan is also key for the success of the project. Other risks are less relevant compared to the immediate problems described above (and the solution that is currently being put in place. It is likely that the project will request an 18 month extension and the RTA believes that it should be sufficient to achieve most if not all of the project objectives, under the assumption that recomendations of the Senior Technical Advisor will be followed by the Project Team. | |

# Gender

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

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

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

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

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| TdR to hire a consultancy for the “Development and implementation of a Gender Action Plan” for the projects “Environmental Sound Management and Destruction of PCB” and “Environmental Sound Management of Waste with POPs”. The consultancy will take seven months.  The Preliminary Mid Term Evaluation pointed out that “in reports there is an effort to include statistics that show woman participation in activities fostered by the Project, but no strategy has been formulated to take into consideration specific problems of woman involved with WEEE and pesticide activities”. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Not applicable |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **SESP:** [UNDP PIMS4686 Mexico E-waste SESP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4686/213492/1668806/1669087/UNDP%20PIMS4686%20Mexico%20E-waste%20SESP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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

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

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

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The Project has contributed to raise public awareness on the impacts that POPs may have and how these should be faced, with the following actions:   A communications strategy was prepared for the Project. In its implementation, 15 events took place involving participation of more than 300 people.   SENASICA was supported to enrich the contents of BUMA workshops where topics such as sound management of agrochemicals were emphazised. Small producers from Oaxaca, Colima and Yucatán were trained on the identification and collection of obsolete and POP pesticides.   There are now five guides of good management practices: (1) Generation, 2) Collection and Transportation, 3) Treatment and Valorization, and 4) Recovery and Disposal, publicly available at http://guias.residuoscop.org/   There is now information that help public to manage properly WEEE, available at http://www.residuoscop.org/que-hacer-con-mis-residuos-electronicos/   A set of studies, diagnostics, inventories and technical products are available to government authorities to support them in POP decisión making. |

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

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project page on the UNDP website: www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/e-waste-cops.html    Project website:  www.residuoscop.org/    YouTube:  www.youtube.com/channel/UCW\_z-z2mQCQCbmS9wA0vqig    Hyperlinks of media coverage:    Government of the State of Colima: http://www.saludcolima.gob.mx/noticia.php?id=3332  http://www.colimanoticias.com/contribuye-colima-con-objetivos-de-naciones-unidas-en-manejo-de-residuos-contaminantes/  http://www.revistacambio.com.mx/nacion/manejo-de-residuos/      UNDP Mexico: http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2017/08/25/m-xico-y-china-intercambian-experiencias-sobre-manejo-de-residuos-electr-nicos-y-el-ctricos-gracias-al-apoyo-del-pnud.html    http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2017/04/27/proyectos-del-pnud-apoyan-identificaci-n-y-eliminaci-n-de-plaguicidas-cop-en-la-pen-nsula-de-yucat-n.html    http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2017/08/29/plan-de-remediaci-n-de-teckchem-oportunidad-para-atender-a-la-poblaci-n-potencialmente-expuesta-a-plaguicidas-cop-en-salamanca-guanajuato.html      Project website:  http://www.residuoscop.org/taller-deteccion-plaguicidas-cop/  http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2018/05/02/plaguicidas-cops.html  http://www.residuoscop.org/taller-de-consulta-raee/      Government of the State of Baja California: http://www.spabc.gob.mx/noticias/promueve-gobierno-del-estado-practicas-estrategicas-para-el-manejo-adecuado-de-residuos-contaminantes/    https://www.californiamedios.com/2018/02/08/promueven-practicas-estrategicas-para-el-manejo-adecuado-de-residuos-contaminantes/    SEMARNAT:  https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/reporta-plan-salamanca-avances-en-la-remediacion-de-tekchem?idiom=es |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| No |

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

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

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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

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

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [UNDP PIMS4686 CEO Endorsement Request\_Mexico E-Waste and POPs Pesticides\_June 26 2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4686/213492/1668808/1669115/UNDP%20PIMS4686%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request_Mexico%20E-Waste%20and%20POPs%20Pesticides_June%2026%202015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The Project has kept an excellent coordination with SENASICA, conducting BUMA workshops for sound management of agrochemicals developed by this institution in cooperation with State’s Vegetal Health Committees. The Project participated in seven States (Aguascalientes, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sonora, Yucatán and Zacatecas) and registered 506 participants, which were made aware of the problems related to the use of POP pesticides, and the sound environmental management of empty containers.  The Project also participated i the development of an obsolete pesticides collection campaign in Yucatan; communication kits were designed and developed including posters and brochures, and audiovisual products as well, in order to promote sound environmental management of pesticides and its identification starting from commercial names. 1,246 Kg of obsolete pesticides were collected as a result of these actions. Some obsolete pesticides were identified in Hidalgo and Veracruz, too.  The Project will support SENASICA in eliminating POP and obsolete pesticides with the hiring of services to collect, storage temporarily, transport and treat/dispose them, which bid was launched on June 17th, 2019.  The Mid Term Evaluation pointed out that “SENASICA also actively participates in the Project, having a high degree of satisfaction about the results reached so far and on the usefulness and benefits the Project brings, even though some difficulties have had to be faced to promote participation of State’s Vegetal Health Committees, which are potential owners of obsolete pesticides. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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