

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**E-waste China**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5044 |
| GEF ID | 4862 |
| Title | Reduction of POPs and PTS release by environmentally sound management throughout the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and associated wastes in China |
| Country(ies) | China, China |
| 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 four-year project will help China to fulfill the requirement of the Stockholm Convention. Consistent with this objective, the project will address the POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste stream in the recycling, dismantling, treatment and final disposal processes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). The project as outlined is structured with five components: Component 1 covers national WEEE management system development and implementation in terms of scope, administration, business arrangements and promotion with the UNDP-GEF support being focused on introduction of international experience and lessons learned; Component 2 covers the development of the required infrastructure and the demonstration of BAT/BEP technologies with the UNDP-GEF support focused on introduction of international technology and capability; Component 3 addresses the integration of the informal sector into the formal EPR system with UNDP-GEF support focused on demonstration of collection systems and information exchange, training and international cooperation related to illegal imports; Component 4 supports the monitoring and evaluation of the project and dissemination of experience, something that is seen as useful for other developing countries dealing with the issue globally; and Component 5 strengthens project management capacity to achieve implementation effectiveness and efficiency. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Christine Wellington Moore (christine.wellingtonmoore@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Mr. Jatupon Thongying (Jack) (jatupon.thongying@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Peng Gao (gao.peng@mepfeco.org.cn) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Han Yang (han.yang@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Jing Fu (fujing@mof.gov.cn) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Peng Gao (gao.peng@mepfeco.org.cn) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

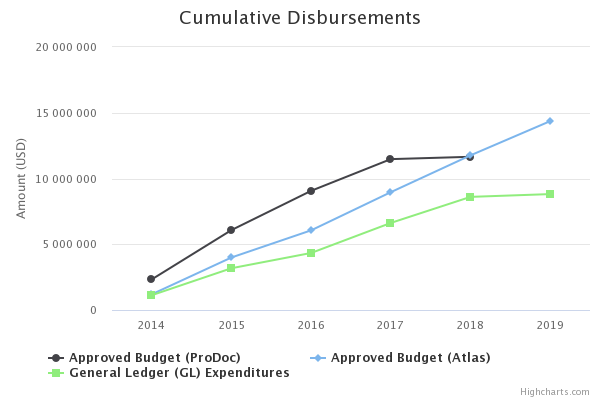
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The project will address the POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste stream in the recycling, dismantling, treatment and final disposal processes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Efficient and functional EPR and WEEE management system | EPR Treatment Fund established but not efficiently functional | *(not set or not applicable)* | National policy about EPR finalised. | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, the project was at about 65% completion in this area of work.  For the PIR 2018 reporting period, activities are On track. Things are now at 35% completion. Remaining or delayed activities include:  Activity 1, the consulting report on improving the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises how to apply the production license on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) treatment. The report was being revised still.  Activity 2, the project began to develop WEEE dismantling guidelines and audit guidelines to guide local Environmental Protection Bureaus on how to supervise the current enterprise’s operation. The subcontract was signed. This work is planned to be finished in 2019.  The above two activities will contribute to the further improvement of existing national EPR system to get the project target at the end of the project. | 100% of activities are completed and the project objective has been achieved.  For the PIR 2019 reporting period, the project has completed the gap analysis of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) management, policy suggestions, standard dismantling and disposal of waste electrical and electronic products, production management guidelines and implementation effect evaluation of dismantling and disposal review guidelines. Based on the previous work, the guideline for review of disassembly and disposal of WEEE (2019 edition) was issued in June by Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE).  In addition, the suggestion report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises to apply for the production license on WEEE treatment.  The above two activities will support the national policy on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) fund mechanism efficiently and functionally. |
| Amount of WEEE treated by permitted recyclers in the three demonstration locations | Over 2 million units of WEEE collected and processed by permitted recyclers at the 3 demonstration provinces/ municipality | *(not set or not applicable)* | Estimated 50% increased of WEEE collected and processed | Cumulatively, 52.07 million units of WEEE were collected and processed since 1 July 2014 to 31 May 2018.  Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 100% completed. Around 8.44 million units of WEEE were collected and processed respectively during the reporting year in three demonstration provinces/municipalities (Tianjin, Jiangsu and Hubei).The dismantled amounts are slightly lower in the last two reporting periods. This is according to the market rule in the industry. Meanwhile, it is due to the fact that there is a subsidy deficit for the national EPR treatment fund and around 1/3 of the qualified dismantling factories have ceased the processing or reduced its processing amount.  For 2018, activities are rated as On track. Things are now at 45% completion. | 100% Completion and the target is achieved.  For the PIR 2019 reporting period, these three demonstration provinces/municipality have collected and dismantled about 11.92 million units of WEEE (2.04 million in Tianjin, 5.2 million in Jiangsu and 4.68 million in Hubei).  For the project period, approximately 64 million units of WEEE were collected and dismantled, which is 21 times higher than the original target of achieving at least 3 million units collected and processed within the project time frame. |
| Market based WEEE processing infrastructure demonstrated and developed | Low rate of WEEE collection and recycling by formal sector | *(not set or not applicable)* | Demonstration of collection successfully completed at selected enterprises | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 100% completed, with the demonstration factories processing a total of 42.36 million units of WEEE using the enhanced collection methods.  For 2018, activities are rated as On track. Positive impacts continue post-completion of this area of work. As of 31 May 2018, 52.07 million units of WEEE were collected and diverted to the demonstration factories for environmentally sound processing. | The target is achieved.  During PIR 2019 reporting period, and additional 1.69 million units of WEEE were recycled in 3 selected demonstration enterprises (960,000 in Tianjin, 300,000 in Jiangsu and 430,000 in Hubei). During the overall implementation period of the project, the three demonstration enterprises have collected totally 19.69 million units of WEEE through demonstration of collection.  The implementation effort report revealed that demonstration recycling model can achieve stable and good recycling effect in demonstration enterprises, which in turn were spread to the municipality/provincial level, with great success. |
| Informal WEEE processing facilities upgraded and integrated into EPR system through diversion into informal processing facilities | Large percentage of WEEE is estimated to be collected and processed by the informal sector | *(not set or not applicable)* | Three types of WEEE collection/recycling demonstrated and successfully completed at three selected provinces/municipality. | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 95% completed, with only effectiveness assessment of the different collection modalities activities remaining for completion.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. Things are now at 75% completion. The work remain include finishing the 3 demo types of WEEE collection with an assessment report of the collection methods and an optimization plan for enterprises being completed. | The target is achieved.  After the effectiveness assessment of the different collection modalities activities, the report informed that WEEE treatment enterprises established training and communication mechanism with related recyclers to stabilize their recycling market and improved the efficiency of e-waste recycling by the project. More recycling cites were built and more peddlers were involved in formal e-waste recycling work.  In addition, the local environmental protection bureau (EPB) carried out actions for cracking down on informal WEEE treatment sectors regularly in order to support the formal WEEE processing facilities indirectly. For PIR 2019, a woman in Yangxin of Hubei province has been arrested on charges of environmental pollution, who was burning the e-waste for profit.  The above two works on this activity has contributed to upgrade and integrate the formal market of WEEE into EPR system. |
| Number of newly registered WEEE processors | Zero.(No more enterprises became to the registered WEEE processors | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increase WEEE collected and channeled by informal or newly registered (ex-informal) collectors to formal recycling enterprises for treatment | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 100% completed, because with the addition of the 3 critical facilities in the course of the project, capacity of the processing facilities exceeded China’s annual production. Therefore it did not make business sense to register more  For PIR 2018, activities are completed. | 100% Completion and the target is achieved.  During the implementation period of the project, a total of 18 new WEEE processing enterprises were established and registered on dismantling waste TV, refrigerator, air-conditioner, washing machine and computer.  As the WEEE catalog extended into 14 types, the project has finished the research on the enterprise qualification of nine new types WEEE to improve the national policy. After released, the number of newly registered WEEE processors will increase. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Improved operational mechanism of EPR Treatment Fund and WEEE management | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 80% completed, with the following activities remaining:  Activity 1 The achievement of the improved regulations mentioned above should also be discussed and evaluated the reasonableness in future.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. | 95% of the target is achieved.  At national level, the project supported developing 3 guidelines and WEEE processing enterprise management system building.  At provincial level, the project supported the Jiangsu Province on releasing the notice on further strengthening supervision and management of dismantling and disposal of WEEE, which would be issued by the end of 2019. In addition, the project also supported the Hubei province to complete the construction of a comprehensive management system for disassembly and treatment of WEEE.  The above activities contribute to improved operational mechanisms for the EPR Treatment Fund and WEEE management, and are to be finished in Oct 2019. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 250 management personnel at national and demonstration locations trained on EPR concept and WEE management system. | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 80% completed, with the following activities remaining:  Activity 1: Training programs was designed in 3 demo areas in work plan to achieve the project target at the last year.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track.  At this reporting period, things are now at 80% completion, exceeding original targets of 250 trainees by achieving a total of 503 persons in total trained (an additional 300 trained in this reporting period). | Activities are 100% completed and the target has been exceeded two-fold.  During the implementation period of the project, 553 persons (with 50 trained within the PIR 2019 reporting period) from the municipal and district management department have been trained. About 55% of them are women. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 BAT/BEP technologies for disposal demonstrated, end gas discharge of PCDD/PCDF to meet pollution control standards for hazardous waste incineration if incineration technology selected. Relevant technical guidelines finalised. | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was about 75% completed, with the focus on technology and demonstration site selection, and general preparation and upgrade of facilities to support successful initiation of demonstration activities.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. At this reporting period, things are now at 98% completion, with completion of demonstration activities. Follow on monitoring to assess performance and tonnages processed with new process will be the main focus for the rest of the project. | As per the original target, the work has been 100% achieved as the original project target is to demonstrate 2 BAT/BEP technologies. But in fact, the project has over-reached to include 3 BAT/BEP technologies, which is one more than the original plan and target.  3 types of BAT/BEP technologies for disposal were demonstrated, which were lead glass co-processing, waste printed circuit boards (WPCB) treatment in furnace and waste resin integrated utilization. The end gas discharge of PCDD/PCDF in above technologies are up to China’s standard discharge.  In this reporting period, the demonstration on lead glass co-processing and waste resin have been completed. And waste printed circuit boards (WPCB) treatment in furnace by Daye from Hubei is still in process as it has reached the target of treating 10,000 tons of WPCBs. They will finish their work by Q4 2019. |
| - | Dominated by primitive and manual processing of WEEE | *(not set or not applicable)* | Technology demonstration activities at selected enterprises at the three demonstration provinces/municipality successfully completed | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017,, this activity was 95% completed, with work on the dismantlement standards remaining for completion  For PIR 2018, activities are completed. At this reporting period, things are now at 100% completion, with the dismantlement standards completed. For the rest of the project, there will be additional focus on seeing these adopted at provincial and national level. | 100% completion of activities and the target is achieved.  Upgraded technical work has been completed smoothly in demonstration enterprises, and uptake and adoption at provincial/ national has been good, enabling the overall exceeding of project targets for WEEE processed.  The evaluation of implementation effort will be completed in October of 2019. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Over 5,000 tons of Brominated Flame Retardants (BFR) containing plastic/resins performed/reused annually | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, activities could have been deemed 100% completed, since with 249,130 t of BFR containing resin already captured and processed, the project had delivered approximately 50 times the envisioned GEBs  For PIR 2018, activities are completed.  At this reporting period, further GEBs have been accrued, such that 65 times the original amount of BFR containing resin has been processed that expected by the project target. This bodes well for post project sustainability. | 100% completed, and the target has been exceeded 57-fold.  During the implementation period of the project, about 284,890 tons of PBDE-containing plastics were safely recycled and treated by the project. In 2019 PIR period, 35,760 tons of PBDE-containing plastics were safely treated. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Over 5,000 tons of CRT to be recycled annually from environmental emission annually in the demonstration locations | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 30% completed, with the following activities remaining:  Activity 1 Achieve the project target of the quantity of CRT glass.  Activity 2 Follow on monitoring to assess performance and tonnages processed with new process will be the main focus for the rest of the activity.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. | Activities are 100% completed and the target has been exceeded by about 3 times the original end-of-project target.  From 2017 to reporting date, three demonstration enterprises under the project have co-processed a total of 13,500 tons of waste CRT glass. It is estimated that the disposal amount of CRT glass will reach 15,000 tons at the October 2019. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 WEEE technical guidelines about eco-design finalised. | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 15% completed, with the following activities remaining:  Activity 1 The project has started the partnership with Saidi Industry and Information Research Institute and China Electronic Product Reliability and Environmental Testing Research Institute to develop eco-design technical guidelines for 6 electronic and electrical products, including TVs, air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, computers and mobile phones.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. In this reporting period, two draft reports under the guidelines have been completed, including 1)Policy Research and Assessment on the Implementation Effectiveness of the Eco-design of E-products in China and other Major Countries and 2)Environmental Risk Assessment on POPs and Other Hazardous Chemicals Contained in E-products. Those two reports are the cornerstone for the final guidelines, which are now at 30% completion. Remaining or delayed activities include: complete the 6 WEEE technical guidelines about eco-design. | 90% of target is achieved.  During the 2019 PIR period, the draft report on electric and electronic equipment (EEE), ecological design policy research and implementation effect evaluation were finished.  Secondly, the draft reports on 6 types of EEE (television, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machines, computers and mobile phones) guidelines about eco-design were completed.  The final 6 guidelines will be completed in September 2019. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Eco-design for at least one electrical and electronic equipment developed | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 20% completed, with the following activities remaining:  Activity 1, to develop an eco-design computer.  Activity 2, to finish the assessment report about the computer.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. Remaining or delayed activities include:  Activity 1, to finish the selection of the eco-design computer.  Activity 2, to produce the computer. | 95% of target is achieved.  One eco-design laptop was developed and sold about 100,000 units during 2019 PIR period.  Zhaoyang K43c-80, supported by the project, reduced 92 kinds of chemicals in the wire, power cords, fan, and circuit board, which did not use the PBB, PBDE and SCCP and HBCD remobilized substances.  The self assessment report will be completed in September 2019. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | New WEEE entities registered and qualified and elegible to receive EPR Treatment Fund subsidies | Re-examining the 2017 PIR reporting, it was recognized that clear assessment of achievements against indicators was not being done in this section. Quantifying % completion in 2017, this activity was 65% completed.  For PIR 2018, activities are On track. At this reporting period, things are now at 35% completion. Remaining or delayed activities include:  Activity 1, the consulting report on improving the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises how to apply the production license on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) treatment. The report was being revised still.  Activity 2, the project began to develop WEEE dismantling guidelines and audit guidelines to guide local Environmental Protection Bureaus on how to supervise the current enterprise’s operation. The subcontract was signed. This work is planned to be finished in 2019. | 100% completion of activities and the target is achieved.  During the project period, the suggestion report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises how to apply the production license on 14 types of WEEE treatment.  In 2019 PIR period, the guideline for review of disassembly and disposal of WEEE (2019 edition) was issued in June by Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE). This guideline is based on the previous project work and help the first 5-types of WEEE treatment enterprises to receive EPR Treatment Fund subsidies. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 BAT/BEP technologies for pre-treatment demonstrated and relevant technical guidelines finalized. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% completion of activities and the target is achieved. The guildlines for pretreatment 5 types of e-waste were finished. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 25,000 technical workers trained on BAT/BEP and sound WEEE processing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% completion of activities and the target is achieved.  During the implementation period of the project, about 32,000 technical workers were trained on BAT/BEP WEEE processing. About 55% of them are women. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Operational national EPR system covering priority POPs/PTS release sensitive E-Waste streams** | | | | | | |
| **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 companies in EPR system | Approximately120 formal enterprises | *(not set or not applicable)* | All newly established and qualified formal enterprises are required to be registered | This activity is 100% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator. Cumulatively, the number of registered formal processor remains unchanged, i.e. there are 109 registered factories in China. This is because that processing capacity of those 109 factories is far bigger than the annual production of WEEE in China. | 100% complete. The target is achieved.  In China, the quantity of WEEE treatment enterprise is planned by local EPB in 13th five-year plan. The plan shows that there are 109 factories, which is far bigger than the annual production of 5 types of WEEE in China. 18 new enterprises were added over the course of the project implementation period.  During the project period, the suggestion report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises to apply the production license on all 14 types of WEEE treatment. |
| Amount of WEEE processed by companies receiving EPR Treatment Fund | 2,000,000 units WEEE collected and processed at the three demonstration provinces/municipality | *(not set or not applicable)* | Estimated 50% increase in WEEE collected and processed in the demonstration locations | This activity is 75% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Since the start of the project at July 2014, to 31 May 2018., 52.07 million units of WEEE have been collected and processed at the three demonstration provinces/municipalities (Tianjin, Jiangsu and Hubei). The cumulative units collected represents 14 times what was expected by the end-of project indicator of success (ie the 50% increase over the baseline of 2 million units). 8.44 million units were collected over the final reporting period alone surpasses the end of project target by nearly 3 times. Therefore this has been a very successful outcome of the project. | 100% complete and the target has been exceed more than 21-fold.  For the PIR 2019 reporting period, three demonstration provinces/municipality have collected and dismantled about 11.92 million units of WEEE (2.04 million in Tianjin, 5.2 million in Jiangsu and 4.68 million in Hubei).  For the project period, approximately 64 million units of WEEE were collected and dismantled, which is much higher than the target of the project. |
| At least one training per year conducted disseminating international EPR experience | No training with input of international experience | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 trainings conducted | To date there have been 3 of International Conferences on WEEE Management and EPR have been held, as well as project specific trainings at national level. None of trainings took place in this reporting period. An international training for sharing EPR experience will be organized in 2019. Therefore the end of project target has already been reached to meet the project target. | 100% completed, and the target is achieved.  During the project period, three of International Conferences on WEEE Management and EPR have been held in 2015 and 2016. Over 210 people attended.  About 55% of them are women. |
| Integrated information/data management system installed and utilised by MOF for disbursement under the EPR Treatment Fund | Preliminary database used by MOF to calculate and manage subsidy and disbursement | *(not set or not applicable)* | Fully established data-base, with all EPR Treatment Fund disbursements released through the Integrated Information Data Management System | This activity is 90% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The national Management Information System (MIS) was completed, now waiting for the notice of nation-wide trial.  A national level MIS on WEEE treatment can strengthen and enhance national management capacity on WEEE dismantling. With such a system, the information from every licensed sector can be uploaded in an easier and timely fashion. Through this modality, it will greatly facilitate the MEE in overseeing the sector and tracking the dismantling data, even post project. | 100% completed and the target is achieved.  The construction of China's Integrated information management system on WEEE treatment was completed. After the pilot run in 2018, the system will be on line officially in the near future. |
| Amount of fund disbursed by the  EPR Treatment Fund | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nationally, RMB 500  million disbursed annually  from EPR Treatment Fund | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% completed and the target is achieved.  During the implementation period of the project, the three demonstration provinces collected and dismantled about 64 million units of e-waste, involving an EPR subsidy fund of about RMB 3.84 billion , far exceeding the project target of 500 million yuan ($558 million). The dismantling review and report of the three demonstration provinces has been completed, which will be released in due course after the review by the ministry of finance. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Adopted and implemented national technical standards and operational business documentation governing the management of WEEE in support of the EPR system.** | | | | | | |
| **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 technical standards finalised | No specific technical standard document available for collection, logistics, pre-treatment, material recovery and hazardous waste disposal | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2 technical standard documents finalised | This activity is 15% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator, and is currently on track. The workshop was held in 2017 for gap detection in this reporting period. The advice for technical standard on waste printed circuit boards (WPCBs) is proposed by experts. The activity to develop the standard is expected to start by the end of 2018. | 60% of target is achieved.  In the period of project implementation, research on the reuse of WPCB components in WEEE technical will improve the national hazardous waste management system and hazardous waste identification management system. The final version of the technical standard document will be completed by the end of 2019.  In addition, research on implementation of WEEE in EPR system of effect assessment will provide the technical support for the benign development in China. The suggestion on technical guidance documents to complete the final version at the end of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Applied LCA/LCM procedures and labelling for product design and production** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Five eco-design standard documents | None exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | Eco-design document finalized and made available | This is on track. The activity is 30% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The project has started the partnership with Saidi Industry and Information  Research Institute and China Electronic Product Reliability and Environmental Testing Research Institute to develop eco-design technical guidelines for 6 electronic and electrical products, including TVs, air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, computers and mobile phones.    In this reporting period, two draft reports under the guidelines were completed, including 1)Policy Research and Assessment on the Implementation Effectiveness of the Eco-design of E-products in China and other Major Countries and 2)Environmental Risk Assessment on POPs and Other Hazardous Chemicals Contained in E-products. Those two reports are the cornerstone for the final guidelines. | 95% of target is achieved.  During the 2019 PIR period, the draft report on electric and electronic equipment (EEE), ecological design policy research and implementation effect evaluation were finished.  Secondly, the draft reports on 6 types of EEE (television, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machines, computers and mobile phones) guidelines about eco-design were completed.  The final 6 guidelines will be completed in September 2019.  Zhaoyang K43c-80, produced by Lenovo, reduced 92 kinds of chemicals in the wire, power cords, fan, and circuit board, which did not use the PBB, PBDE and SCCP and HBCD remobilized substances.  The self-assessment report will be completed in September 2019. |
| Electric and electronic product  eco-design developed | None exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | Eco-design for at least one  electrical and Electronic  equipment developed | *(not set or not applicable)* | 95% of target is achieved.  Zhaoyang K43c-80, produced by Lenovo, reduced 92 kinds of chemicals in the wire, power cords, fan, and circuit board, which did not use the PBB, PBDE and SCCP and HBCD remobilized substances.  The self-assessment report will be completed in September 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Achieved public awareness and stakeholder consensus on the detailed design and implementation of the national EPR system.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| One stakeholder nodal body is established | No coordination body exist for WEEE stakeholders | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 multi-stakeholder platform established | This activity is 100% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The alliance created in Hubei Province continues to play its role of liaising different stakeholders from local Environmental Protection Bureau, enterprises, universities and research institute. Therefore the end of project target of creation of at least 1 multi stakeholder platform has been reached. | 100% completed and the target is achieved.  There are 2 multi-stakeholder platforms established.  One called public service platform for green recycling of WEEE is built by GEM from Hubei province, combined recyclers, associations, WEEE treatment factories and universities.  Another one is Baidu Recycler, made by TCL in Tianjin City. This platform contributes to build a bridge between users and disassembling enterprises, and use big data to analyze and process industry data, blocking informal recycling channels from the side. |
| At least one public awareness campaign conducted every year | None. Level of awareness to be established during first year of implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 public awareness campaigns conducted in the demonstration provinces/municipality | This activity is 100% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Between 1 June and 5 June 2018, the project partnered with Lenovo, the demonstration enterprise of eco-design, to organize a series of public awareness campaigns in three of its branches in Huiyang, Wuhan and Shenzhen to commemorate World Environment Day and disseminate knowledge on POPs and responsible disposal of e-waste. About 250 Lenovo employees and their families attended the campaigns.  To support those off-line campaigns, a social media campaign was conducted in parallel via UNDP’s Wechat and Weibo platforms. One Wechat article and four Weibo posts were published, which in total were viewed by 59,521 times and shared 46 times.  Therefore, cumulatively since the start of the project, 15 of awareness campaigns, targeting approximately 0.8 million people have been carried out, whatever at national level and provincial level. This has surpassed the project target of 3 awareness campaigns by 5 times, representing a very successful area of project activity. | 100% completed and the target is achieved (exceeded by 5 times).  There are 15 public awareness campaigns conducted in the demonstration provinces/municipality in the project period. Over 1 million people have been involved in these activities.  About 50% of them are women. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Implementation of effective discrimination between second hand product and e-waste imports.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Training Guidelines for the control of imports are made available to the relevant government agency | None existed | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidelines compatible with Basel Convention finalized and made available and used by relevant government agencies | This activity is 90% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The report on distinguishing between second-hand imports of electronic equipment and e-waste from Tsinghua University was completed in this period. The accompanying Training Guidelines for the control of imports were submitted. The review is expected in August 2018. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  The "guidance manual and training textbook on import identification of e-waste and second-hand products" has been compiled, which conforms to the requirements of the Basel convention and has been provided to the customs for training. |
| Training programme and workshop | None implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidelines documents of the Basel Convention are used | This activity is 90% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The training workshop for customs was postponed from May to July in 2018, on identifying e-waste from other import goods/waste. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  The instruction manual has been prepared and in use. On July 11, 2018, the general administration of customs anti-smuggling bureau sponsored by "the national customs anti-smuggling department combating the garbage smuggling special training course" was held in Beijing Tsinghua university. 43 customs officers attended the training.  About 35% of them are women. |
| Criteria for discrimination between e-waste and second hand product established and used by relevant government authorities | None implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidelines documents of the Basel Convention are used as reference | This activity is 30% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  This activity will be finished in the next report period. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  During the implementation period of the project, the research report on the import management policy of electronic waste and second-hand products and the research report on the countermeasures of illegal cross-border transfer of electronic waste have been completed by referring to the guidelines of the Basel convention. |
| Contacts and communication with major exporting countries established | No active activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | Possibilities and mechanisms of cooperation and coordination explored and activities initiated | This activity is 50% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Three were several international communications with the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan in this reporting period.  During the exchange, the project team shared with them China’s new laws/bans on solid waste imports, including e-waste. China will provide disposal technology and support to developing country to help increase their capacity and autonomy in treating solid waste and e-waste by themselves. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  In June 2016, the project organized an international sharing meeting on the successful experience of reducing e-waste POPs, sharing the introduction of China's management system, cooperation mode, capacity building and technology application in such fields as environmentally sound dismantling and disposal of e-waste.  Additionally, in march and June 2018, international experience exchange was organized under the project, and project publicity was conducted in Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and other countries, and cooperation and coordination possibilities and mechanisms were explored with local environmental protection authorities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **Utilization and upgrading of the existing domestic WEEE collection system to efficiently and cost effectively supply registered WEEE processing facilities particularly for POPs/PTS sensitive e-waste constituents.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Diagnostic studies and action plan conducted with at least one recycler in each demonstration province | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 diagnostic reports and action plan finalised | This activity is 80% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  In this reporting year, the project developed an assessment report to compare the effectiveness between traditional collection modes and the three WEEE collection modes piloted in the project. In addition, this assessment report proposed an optimization plan for enterprises to select the most appropriate collection modes in order to channel more WEEE to formal sector. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  Three diagnostic reports and action plans show the implementation effect of recycling demonstration activities of three demonstration enterprises under the project, and analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of the self- recycling system established based on the current situation of China's recycling system and foreign experience. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Operation of a comprehensive national network of registered WEEE processing facilities to dismantle and process POPs/PTS release sensitive materials in an environmentally sound manner utilizing demonstrated BAT/BEP technologies.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Authorized recyclers registered with the EPR Treatment Fund | Only about 120 formal recyclers registered | *(not set or not applicable)* | All newly established formal recyclers in the demonstration provinces/municipality are registered | This activity is 80% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator. The improving registered regulation including 14 types of WEEEs are being revised on going.  All of the newly formal recyclers are registered in China. The formal recycler means the enterprise that is response for recycling and dismantling WEEE both.( If the enterprise only works on recycling WEEEs and sell them, they can't get the EPR Treatment Fund.) There is an old regulation published in 2012 about the registration of formal recyclers only included 5 types of WEEE in China. In this reporting year, the number of registered formal processor remains unchanged, i.e. there are 109 registered factories in China. This is because that processing capacity of those 109 factories is far bigger than the annual production of WEEE in China.  In addition, the project began to develop WEEE dismantling guidelines and audit guidelines to guide local Environmental Protection Bureaus on how to supervise the current enterprise’s operation. The subcontract was signed. This work is planned to be finished in 2019. | 100% Completed. The target is achieved.  In China, the quantity of WEEE treatment enterprise is planned by local EPB in 13th five-year plan. The plan is shown that there are 109 factories by the end of the project period for 5 types of WEEE treatment in China. Though the number of the plants is lower than 12th five-year plan, the total production ability is far bigger than the annual production of 5 types of WEEE in China.  During the project period, 18 new plants were built and registered under the authorized application to reach the total number of WEEE plants in 13th five-year plan and meet the environmental protection standards  In addition, the suggestion report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises how to apply the production license on all 14 types of WEEE. |
| Technical guidelines for pre-treatment of WEEE prepared | None existed | *(not set or not applicable)* | Technical guideline for pre-treatment of WEEE finalized and made available | This activity is 80% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  In this period, all of the facilities were updated and operated well in 4 demonstration enterprises. Technical guidelines at enterprise level were completed on standard dismantling. Relevant guidelines at provincial level are being prepared. | The target is achieved.  During the project period, there are 6 technical guidelines for pre-treatment of WEEE on CRT-TV, LCD-TV, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machines, and computers. |
| Demonstration initiatives implemented with at least one recycler in each demonstration province/municipality | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 demonstrations activities implemented | This activity is 85% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  All of the demonstration activities were almost finished. The 3 LPMOs still assume responsibility of supervising demonstration factories, implementing activities at local levels, collecting and reporting project progress, organizing capacity building and meetings and etc. in their respective demonstration areas.  All of the activities will be finished in early 2019. | The target is achieved.  All the demonstrations upgraded activities are completed in 3 Local Project Management Offices (LPMOs, during the project period. |
| At least one no-ferrous metal smelter processing printed curcuit boards with precious metal recover >85% | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Emission meeting pollution control standard for hazardous wastes incineration | This activity is 20% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Daye from Hubei LPMO received environmental and administrative approval on low-value PCBs treatment in smelter. All activities will be carried out as planned. It is expected that 10,000 tons of low-value WPCB will be treated by the end of 2018. | 75% of the target is achieved.  The technology of WPCB treatment in furnace is successfully completed with precious metal recovery at 85.7%. The end gas discharge of PCDD/PCDF in above technologies are up to China’s standard discharge.  The quantity of WPCB treatment in Daye at Hubei province has not reached the quantity target yet. They will finish their work in Q4 2019. |
| Operational Guidelines for  upgrading to technical standards  are made available | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 operational guideline  documents finalized and  made available | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% of the target is achieved.  Three technical guidelines have been prepared, including:  Technical guide for dismantling electrical and electronic products  Technical guide for decommissioning printed circuit boards  Technical guide for wet printed circuit board disposal  Technical guide for fire disposal of printed circuit boards  Five technical guidelines have been developed to support the publication of technical documents:  Disassembly and disposal of printed circuit boards in waste electrical and electronic products;  CRT glass disassembly treatment;  Refrigerant disassembly and treatment;  Disassembly and treatment of waste refrigerator insulation layer material;  Disassembling and disposing of waste washing machine electrolytic capacitor. |
| Risk assessment undertaken to  evaluate the establishment of a  network of regional facilities | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 assessment reports  completed | *(not set or not applicable)* | 80% of the target is achieved. The campaign technical renovation work has been completed in enterprise technical innovation project has been contaminants inspections of work before, and are conducting pollutant emission testing work after the technical transformation, technical reformation effect evaluation will be completed in October 2019, is expected this year to complete the project target smoothly. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Characterization of overall national scale, scope and impacts associated with the informal e-waste processing inclusive of identification high priority regions and centres.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Characterization study highlighting the most critical processes from the informal WEEE recycling sector undertaken | Several reports mentioned the informal sector but data not clear due to data scarcity | *(not set or not applicable)* | Characterisation study report completed and finalized | This activity is 85% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  In this reporting year, the project developed an assessment report to compare the effectiveness between traditional collection modes and the three WEEE collection modes piloted in the project. In addition, this assessment report proposed an optimization plan for enterprises to select the most appropriate collection modes in order to channel more WEEE to formal sector. | 100% completed The target is achieved.  During the project period, an evaluation report on recycling mode of domestic and foreign waste electrical and electronic products has been completed. In addition, it also studied the recycling effect evaluation scheme of waste electrical and electronic products, completed the research report on recycling pricing scheme of waste electrical and electronic products and the research report on recycling effect evaluation of waste electrical and electronic products, providing industry and technical support for the establishment of green recycling system for waste electrical and electronic products. |
| Guidance document completed and information disseminated | No guidance document available on measurement of impacts associated with informal recycling | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidance document finalized | This activity is 15% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  The workshop was held in 2018 for gap detection in this reporting period. The advice for site selection on this activity is proposed at Guangdong Province by experts. The activity is expected to start by the end of 2018. | 60% of target is achieved.  The project is planning to analyze and evaluate the health impact of environmental pollution characteristics in typical waste electrical and electronic products treatment and disposal areas and their surrounding areas. The investigation and discussion of the activities have been completed, and the research results will be used for the guidance and publicity of the activities. The report will be completed by the end of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 9**  **Provision of policy, regulatory enforcement and awareness support provided through MEP to the local level related to supervision of the informal WEEE sector.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| WEEE flows from informal sector to registered recyclers are monitored by the EPR Treatment Fund | No registered exchange between informal and formal recyclers | *(not set or not applicable)* | Enforcement actions on informal recyclers and efforts to divert e-waste to formal sector | This activity is 75% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Law enforcement activities are regularly undertaken by local Environmental Protection Bureaus to control the informal sector. In addition, a special environment supervision program took place from September 2017 to March 2018 in Tianjin city to crack down informal sectors.  In April 2018, Hubei and Jiangsu province launched an activity on checking out solid waste along the Yangzi River, including e-waste.  It's on track in 2018. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  The local EPB carried actions for cracking down on informal WEEE treatment sectors and workshops for copying WEEE regularly in order to support the formal WEEE processing facilities indirectly.  In 2019 PIR period, a woman in Yangxin of Hubei province has been arrested on charges of environmental pollution, who was burning the e-waste for profit. |
| At least one awareness campaign conducted in each demonstration province/municipality | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 awareness campaigns conducted | This activity is 100% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Tianjin PMO launched the environmental culture festival on 5 June 2018 to raise public environmental awareness. Over 1,000 people attended this big event.  In Jiangsu, 18 middle school students visited the project demonstration enterprise to learn about e-waste standardized dismantling procedures and help increase their awareness.  In Hubei, an exhibition booth was set-up in June 2018 in WuHan to showcase the achievements of the e-waste project and also advocate for public participation in eco-friendly handling of WEEE.  It's on track in 2018. | 100% completed. The target is achieved.  There are 18 public awareness campaigns conducted in the demonstration provinces/municipality in the project period. Over 1.2 million people have been involved in these activities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 10**  **Demonstration of collective infrastructure supporting informal WEEE processors and providing environmentally sound dismantling operations related to POPs/ PTS release developed and integrated with the national EPR system recycling network for further processing.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Pilot interventions implemented based on technical standards for collection and logistics | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 pilot interventions implemented | This activity is 90% progress to meet the end-of-term indicator.  Pilot activities are almost finished.  In Tianjin City, TCL developed 100 recycling centers in Hebei, Shandong, Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and other regions.  In Jiangsu Province, the demonstration enterprise continued to use WEEE recycling information system provided via telephone, website and etc.  In Hubei province, the GEM company finished the recycling work, and network information platform, transport and logistics tracking system and online pollutant monitoring system operated smoothly. | 100% Completed. The target is achieved.  During the project period, all the demonstration plants were upgraded their recycling channel and completed the demonstration activates.  During the implementation period of the project, three enterprises have collected a total of 19.69 million units of WEEE through collection by the 3 demonstration facilities.  The implementation effort report revealed that demonstration recycling model can achieve stable and good recycling effect in demonstration enterprises. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 11**  **Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge sharing and information dissemination** | | | | | | |
| **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. 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 | M&E activities were carried out as per the work plan. In this reporting period, 3 Quarterly Project Progress Reports and 1 Annual Progress Report were submitted to UNDP. | Achieve project objectives annually.  During project period, the project submitted 5 PIR and APR reports, 15 QPR reports and several FACE forms on time, recording the progress of the project in a timely and detailed manner and according to the current situation.  In 2019 PIR period, 2 final evaluation experts were recruited on time to prepare for the final evaluation of the project.  In March 2019, the national project office assisted UNDP China to complete the independent evaluation activities of UNDP headquarters, and assisted the evaluation team to complete the evaluation activities in Jiangsu province. |
| Lessons learned and experience documented and disseminated; post-project action plan formulated | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Lessons and experience documented and disseminated | Three were several international communications in the form of mutual visits with Mexico, USA, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan in this reporting period.  The project has shared the achievements and lesson-learn with those countries.  The project is also planning to develop an e-waste management report to summarize the project and share in the context of South-South coperation. | 90% of target is achieved.  Three were several international communications in the form of mutual visits with Mexico, USA, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan. The project has shared the achievements and lesson-learn with those countries.  The project is also planning to develop an e-waste management book to summarize the project and share in the context of South-South cooperation in Q4 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 12**  **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** |
| Timely project implementation and disbursement | Existing staff | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacity of National Project Team strengthened. In additional to existing staff, a Project Coordinator and a secretary are recruited.    National Project Team established, staffed, equipped and trained | The National Project Team (NPT) consists of staff from MEP and staff from other ministries with responsibilities on WEEE management and legislative activities. NPT is administratively managed by FECO.  Every year in the project review meeting, the project implementation team provides management trainings including reporting skills, communication skills and adaptive management to the PMOs and demonstration enterprise. Managerial knowledge and technical knowledge are disseminated among PMOs and demonstration factories whenever there are site visits.  The supervision site survey was carried out in end July 2017 to improve the communication between NPT and local project management office (LPMO). | Achieve project objectives annually.  With project objectives fulfilled, state program office (FECO) has been implementing project activities in an organized and efficient manner. In addition, FECO is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project, including tendering, acceptance of activities, communication with demonstration provinces, etc.  In 2019 PIR period, FECO organized the 2018 project work review. In November 2018, FECO went to Hubei province to coordinate and schedule the project progress. In December 2018, FECO went to Jiangsu province to assist the project office to carry out debate competition activities; In January 2019, FECO went to Hubei province to investigate the implementation of the Stockholm convention and completed an investigation report. |
| LPMO established in each demonstration provinces/municipality furnished with staff and equipment | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | LPMOs at each demonstration location established, staffed, equipped and trained | The LPMOs are located in Tianjin(city), Jiangsu(province), Hubei(province) and established at 2014. In Tianjing PMO, about 8 people are responsibility for the project on daily project management. In addition, 15 people work in Jiangsu PMO and 8 people work in Hubei.  LPMOs continue to support/lead the implementation of local activities, monitoring of enterprises and organizing project management training and ensure communication with project stakeholders to ensure efficient and effective project management.  The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) was finalized and initiated for implementation guidance since 2014. The PIM continues to be the most crucial management document to guide project implementation and management measures. | Achieve project objectives annually.  During this 2019 PIR period, the three LPMOs were composed of a total of 21 people. As there was no change in their office, the project successfully implemented various activities under the project. Through several years of project implementation, LPMO staff are familiar with UNDP project management regulations. With the ability improving rapidly, the staff push the project progress relatively smooth. |
| Project Implementation Manual (PIM) developed | PIM for other GEF project can be used as reference | *(not set or not applicable)* | PIM finalised and used as guidance for project implementation | The project annual review meeting was held in Jiangsu province on 16 January 2018. 30 people with 9 women and 21 men from LPMOs and enterprises attended to review project progresses and discuss the problems. Additionally, the participants were trained on project management skills and communication skills at this meeting. | The target is achieved.  Each LPMO has strengthened the relevant provisions on procurement, finance and equipment management of UNDP projects, and exchanged project implementation experience through the annual project summary meeting, mid-year quality control evaluation and other activities.  The staff of each project office have gained knowledge from it and their management ability has been strengthened.  During the 2019 PIR period, one project management experience exchange meeting was carried out. |
| Staff of PT and LPMOs staff trained about the PIM and relevant requirements of GEF and UNDP on project management | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Staff trained and project management capacity strengthened | The project annual review meeting was held in Jiangsu province on 16 January 2018. 30 people with 9 women and 21 men from LPMOs and enterprises attended to review project progresses and discuss the problems. Additionally, the participants were trained on project management skills and communication skills at this meeting. | Achieve project objective annually.  During the 2019 PIR period, one project management experience exchange meeting was carried out in Beijing. 10 LPMO staff attended. 60% of them are women. |
| 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 | In addition to the aforementioned M&E activities, communication and coordination occur frequently among project management team by telephone, email, regular meetings, site visits and etc.  Telephone/email/meeting communication among UNDP, FECO, LPMOs and subcontractors took place regularly to ensure smooth and timely implementation. | Achieve project objective annually.  In addition to the aforementioned M&E activities, communication and coordination occur frequently among project management team by telephone, email, regular meetings, site visits and etc.  During the 2019 PIR period, FECO organized experts to conduct phased inspection of various activities under the project, draft 9 TORs and invite bids, and review work plans, progress reports, and summary reports of the three demonstration zones. Participated in the publicity activities organized by Jiangsu project office and the demonstration enterprise acceptance meeting organized by Hubei project office. |
| **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): | 75.66% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 75.66% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,814,582 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 220,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 11,650,000 |
| Co-financing | 47,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | May 7, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Feb 19, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 23, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 1, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 1, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 29, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 25, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 25, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Oct 25, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-08 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | Insufficient funds will be generated under the WEEE EPR management system to adequately attract process facility and associated infrastructure investment, and to sustain the WEEE managements system’s operation  2019 PIR update: There is a big EPR funding deficiency that affects the operation of some small and medium-size process facilities. The project has helped the demonstration facilities improve their dismantling efficiency and compliance, which is helpful for them to pass the audit of EPR funding and receive the EPR fund timely to support their operation. |
| Operational | Continued operation of an informal sector that diverts a substantial amount of WEEE away from the national system and the formal processing operations  2019 PIR update: Because of the strict law enforcement of environmental agencies, the informal sector is almost extinct and no recent records of informal processing is reported. |
| Organizational | Inadequate capacity and insufficient coordination will impact project implementation  2019 PIR update: This risk is very unlikely at this stage as the project has provided adequate capacity building for managerial and technical partners and participants of the project. |
| Political | Change of national funding policy.  2019 PIR update: The national funding policy i.e EPR funding mechanism’s future adjustment and implementation are under uncertainty due to the funding deficiency. The project has helped analyze the gap of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) management, policy suggestions, standard dismantling and disposal of waste electrical and electronic products, production management guidelines and implementation effect evaluation of dismantling and disposal review guidelines. Based on the previous work, the guideline for review of disassembly and disposal of WEEE (2019 edition) was issued in June by Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE).  In addition, the suggestion report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises to apply for the production license on WEEE treatment. |
| Environmental | The environmental performance objectives of eliminating POPs and PTS release will be technology limited  2019 PIR update: this risk is very unlikely after the BAT/BEP demonstration and associated national replication is in place. |

# 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.** |
| At the end of 2018, the project signed agreement with three demonstration provinces on extending the implementation time of the project, which included budget arrangement of activities, adjustment of demonstration technologies in enterprise, etc. These changes were conducive to the project technology promotion, demonstration activities implementation smoothly, and to achieve the efficient utilization of waste PCB resources in demonstration enterprise. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project will be operationally closed on 15 October 2019, the terminal evaluation will be kicked off at the end of September. But considering the week long national holiday in October, the mission can only take place in the middle of October. So in this regard, the final report of terminal evaluation will be a bit delayed to be ready in early November. |

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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.** |
| In this reporting period, the project team made appropriate use of the project extension, and completed tasks as promised. As indicated by the UNDP CO, there is only a little slippage in the final submission of the Terminal Evaluation Report due to national holiday period. However, the start of Terminal Evaluation advertising and contracting was done well in advance, starting at the start of Q2. This reporting period saw the successful conclusion of nearly all activities, and all looks to be on target for conclusion by operational closure in mid October. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated as satisfactory as the implementation is proceeding as planned with minor delays. The project has made significant progress at this stage. With the joint efforts of local project offices, 95% of the project objectives have been achieved. All of the demonstration enterprises have completed technical transformation work in this stage. In the safe treatment and disposal of E-wastes, in the first three quarters of this year, 11.92 million pieces of e-wastes were dismantled and processed. And about 35,760 tons of PBDE-containing plastics were safely recycled. Over 12,500 tons of CRT lead glass were safely disposed of, and achieving the project's goals. The project not only focuses on the end disposal, but also pays attention to the ecological design of the electronic products, The project has completed the development of PC ecological products and finished technical guidance.in line with the policy situation ,the project completed various studies on 9 new types of the e-wastes. Through the training of e-wastes management and treatment in identification of second-hand products and the publicity of e-wastes science knowledge, the project technical achievements and environmental protection knowledge will be promoted in a larger scope. The project continues to focus on women, with dismantling companies focusing more on hiring women and adding 200 female employees through the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated as satisfactory as the implementation is proceeding as planned with minor delays, however, t will not affect the achievement of project objectives.    In term of financial efficiency, the project's 2018 annual delivery is 70%. The semi-annual delivery for 2019 is small around 9%.The reason of relatively low delivery for the first two quarters of 2019 is that big chunk of financial disbursement will be made in the second half of the year after as CRT processing disbursement was postponed. The other financial disbursement is under good planning and control.    Regarding to implementation progresses, policy and regulation related work such as eco-design guidelines and eco-designed laptop, national auditing guideline update for e-waste dismantling, Jiang provincial management and supervision methods for e-waste dismantling have been completed in this reporting period. CRT demonstration will be completed by this year, and fire-based co-processing of PCBs have kicked off last November and will be finished this year. Therefore, the progress is very satisfactory.    The results and impact of the project activities are concrete and impactful in this reporting period. The national auditing guideline update for e-waste dismantling has been issued by Ministry of Ecology and Environment and will be used by environmental agencies and enterprises in dismantling and auditing the EPR fund. The eco-design laptop has been produced by Lenovo and began to be sold in the market from the end of 2018, which not only substantially reduced POPs and toxic chemicals via eco-design but also reached the market to influence the consumer. | |
| **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** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated as satisfactory as the implementation is proceeding as planned with minor delays. Based on the two years’ work plan, 95% of annual target is achieved. APR, PIR, QPR, AWP and FACEs were submitted on time. The project budget was $2.8 million in 2018, and cost $2.05 million, with an implementation rate of about 73% this period. The project should be speeding up the process of the demonstration work and well prepare to pick out the highlights of the outputs for the final evaluation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Highly Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the 5th PIR of this project. The project is 95% completed, and is well on track to achieve its intended objective of “address(ing) the POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste stream in the recycling, dismantling, treatment and final disposal processes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)”. There is a significant progress in the development objective of the project during the reporting period, and what has been notable is the fact that the project has overperformed in almost all targets, just ahead of start up of Terminal Evaluation and wrap up of activities by mid October 2019. More details of this are explained in the ratings rationale that follows. It should be noted that this GEF 5 project did not have a properly designed PDF, with too many outcomes per component, misaligned and/or poorly articulated indicators, it pre-dated stakeholder, gender and SESP plans as more commonly recognized in GEF 6 and 7. Despite this, over the course of implementation, gender, vulnerable communities, principles of stakeholder inclusivity and monitoring of risks was taken up into project implementation.    Completion of this PIR was again somewhat challenging, with heavy inputs needed by RTA. However, there can be reduced need for back and forth reviews ahead of upload of PIR to the system if attention is consistently paid to the following:-    (i) sticking to simple, bullet point updates of DO progress to completion, what occurred in the reporting period, and immediate next steps;  (ii) Upload of critical risks to ATLAS (this is consistently neglected by several COs across the region),  (iii) tracking of the SESP (or its predecessor equivalent), gender, stakeholder plans etc, which always has to be flagged by RTA suggesting that there is insufficient use of the prodoc to ensure that implementation is thorough and that all expected duties of the UNDP CO, PMU and National Implementation partners are being consistently carried out.  (iv) As in several countries, georeferenced data has proven challenging, and the process is not as simple for projects as proposed. The tutorial embedded in PIMS+ is applicable to desk top application vs the browser version of Google Earth, and not every office has the downloaded version. Indeed, it can be blocked by systems administrator. Further, like COs, PAs have not been trained in this, and cannot assist countries in difficulty. This needs to be revisited in the PIR portal as a requirement.  (v) UNDP CO needs to ensure that project focal points and PMU staff are fully available and dedicated during PIR period, so that there can be timely response to queries and upload for final submission. If principle focal points are absent, then their replacements MUST be versed on the projects and be able to supply the necessary information and action to permit final submission of PIR. Overall, there needs to be review and uptake of previous years' RTA advice to avoid the need to constantly reiterate the same quality of information needs, and to recall the time required to collate information so that this exercise is less stressful.    Development Objective Rating – Highly Satisfactory  The DO progress has been rated “Highly Satisfactory” for this 2019 reporting period. The reasons for this are rooted in the continued outperformance against multiple end of project indicators.    1. “Efficient and Functional Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Waste Electronics and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Management System” - this reporting period saw the completion of the EPR Policy; but more than this, it was strongly supported by an Information data Base System, formalisation and registration of WEEE enterprises, as well as complementary production standards (5 originally envisioned and they are on track to complete 11) and dismantlement/disposal guidelines (2 were originally envisioned, but 14 have been completed in total, with 6 in this reporting period) across multiple categories of electronics. The construction of China's Integrated information management system on WEEE treatment was also completed. After the pilot run in 2018, the system will be on line officially in the immediate post-project period. These have all been officially accepted and issued by the Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE), The EPR policy also includes use of incentives for registered WEEE enterprises in the form of an EPR Treatment Fund, and already implementation of standards has been scaled up from demonstration enterprises to municipal/provincial level in 3 regions of China. Therefore there is already proof of implementation of project derived policy and standards for operation.    2. “WEEE treated by permitted recyclers in the three demonstration locations” – The original end of project target was 3 million units of WEEE to be collected and processed across 3 demonstration provinces/municipalities. Cumulatively, the project has actually processed 64 million units of WEEE utilizing the upgraded safe-handling protocols, with 11.92 million being processed during this reporting period across the Tianjin (2.04 million), Jiangsu (5.2 million) and Hubei (4.68 million) regions. This represents an overall 21-fold overachievement of the initial target, with this reporting period alone generating nearly 4 times the original end of project target.    3. “Market based WEEE processing infrastructure demonstrated and developed” – this focused on the demonstration activities at 3 facilities that were then replicated and scaled within the aforementioned provinces. Recalling the original end-of-project target of 3 million units processed, in this reporting period, the 3 demonstration sites alone processed 1.69 million units, and their overall contribution to the totals across 3 provinces is 19.69 million for the whole project period. This activity proved the economic and technical viability of formalizing the WEEE processing with standard guidelines in place. Three diagnostic reports and action plans were carried out to assess the performance and impacts of the demonstration activities, including critical assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the newly established system, and making comparison with systems in other countries.    4. “Informal WEEE processing facilities upgraded and integrated into EPR system through diversion into informal processing facilities” – In this reporting period, after a sectoral assessment was completed and advice generated, WEEE treatment enterprises established training and communication mechanisms with smaller informal recyclers to stabilize their recycling market and improved the efficiency of e-waste recycling by the project. This helped spread project practices and impacts to more recycling sites, incorporating more small recyclers and waste peddlers into the formal e-waste recycling work. This activity also helped identify and crack down on informal players who were operating unsustainably, and with the new policies and audit guidelines in place to support regulation, the local environmental protection bureau (EPB) was empowered to crack down on informal WEEE treatment sectors operating outside of the law (eg. For this reporting period, a woman in Yangxin of Hubei province was arrested on charges of environmental pollution, as she was open burning e-waste for profit). The above two works on this activity has contributed to upgrade and integrate the formal market of WEEE into EPR system.    5. Overall Improvement in registration of WEEE enterprises, building of capacity, interaction with informal players and operationalisation of the new EPR and waste treatment policies - During the implementation period of the project, a total of 18 new WEEE processing enterprises were established and registered on dismantling waste TVs, refrigerators, air-conditioners, washing machines and computers. In weeding out unsustainable practices, the Environment Production Board has now registered 109 factories for 5 types of WEEE treatment in China, and though the number is slightly lower than in the past, the processing capacity far exceeds the annual production capacity of these goods in China. During the project period, 18 new plants were built and registered under the authorized application to reach the total number of WEEE plants in 13th five-year plan and meet the environmental protection standards. In addition, a draft report on updating the management rules for registration of different WEEE enterprises was completed, which would guide the new enterprises on how to apply the production license on all 14 types of WEEE. At provincial level, the project supported the Jiangsu Province on releasing the notice on further strengthening supervision and management of dismantling and disposal of WEEE, which would be issued by the end of 2019. In addition, the project supported the Hubei province to complete the construction of a comprehensive management system for disassembly and treatment of WEEE. At least 250 management personnel at national and demonstration locations trained on EPR concept and WEE management system. During the implementation period of the project, 553 persons (with 50 trained within the PIR 2019 reporting period) from the municipal and district management department have been trained. In 2019 PIR period, the guideline for review of disassembly and disposal of WEEE (2019 edition) was issued in June by Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE). This guideline is based on the previous project work and help the first 5-types of WEEE treatment enterprises to receive EPR Treatment Fund subsidies. These activities all contributed to improved operational mechanisms for the EPR Treatment Fund, as well as to eligibility and access of registered operators to receive subsidies from the fund to carry out sustainable WEEE management, and are to be finished in Oct 2019.    6. Contribution to Basel and Stockholm Convention Implementation  The project made a measurable contribution to national Implementation of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions. Impressively, The tonnages achieved in one case exceeded the original target nearly 60 fold. The evidence of this is provided in the following:-     During the implementation period of the project, 3 types of BAT/BEP technologies for disposal were demonstrated, which were lead glass co-processing, waste printed circuit boards (WPCB) treatment in furnace and waste resin integrated utilization. BAT/BEP techniques were devolved to ensure that the end gas discharge of PCDD/PCDF met the national emission standards. Relevant guidelines were also prepared. End of project indicator for this activity was for two technologies to achieve the emission standard.     During the implementation period of the project, about 284,890 tons of PBDE-containing plastics were safely recycled and treated by the project (In 2019 PIR period, 35,760 tons of PBDE-containing plastics were safely treated), far exceeding the project target of 5,000 tons by a 57-fold magnitude, and greatly reducing POPs emissions.     From 2017 to reporting date, three demonstration enterprises under the project have co-processed a total of 13,500 tons of waste CRT glass. It is estimated that the disposal amount of CRT glass will reach 15,000 tons at the October 2019 end of the project, which would be three times the 5,000t project target . 70% of this target was achieved in this reporting period.     The "guidance manual and training textbook on import identification of e-waste and second-hand products" was completed by the Tshingua University, which conforms to the requirements of the Basel convention and has been provided to the Customs Inspectorate to support training. On July 11, 2018, the general administration of customs anti-smuggling bureau sponsored by "the national customs anti-smuggling department combating the garbage smuggling special training course" was held in Beijing Tsinghua university. 43 customs officers attended    7. Eco-design for at least one electrical and electronic equipment developed    In the previous reporting period, the project has started the partnership with Saidi Industry and Information Research Institute and the China Electronic Product Reliability and Environmental Testing Research Institute, to develop eco-design technical guidelines for 6 electronic and electrical products, including TVs, air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, computers and mobile phones. Two draft preparatory reports were completed, including 1) Policy Research and Assessment on the Implementation Effectiveness of the Eco-design of E-products in China and other Major Countries and 2) an Environmental Risk Assessment on POPs and Other Hazardous Chemicals Contained in E-products. Building on this start, during the 2019 PIR period, the draft report on electric and electronic equipment (EEE), ecological design policy research and implementation effect evaluation were finished. The eco-design reports for 6 types of EEE (television, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machines, computers and mobile phones) guidelines about eco-design are set for completion in September 2019.  The Zhaoyang K43c-80 laptop, produced by Lenovo, reduced 92 kinds of chemicals in the wire, power cords, fan, and circuit board, with no use of PBB, PBDE and SCCP or HBCD in production. 100,000 of these units were sold.    8. Establishment of Multistakeholder Platforms  Two 2 multi-stakeholder platforms were established under the project. 1) A public service platform for green recycling of WEEE, built by GEM from Hubei province, combined recyclers, associations, WEEE treatment factories and universities; and 2) Baidu Recycler Platform, established by TCL in Tianjin City. This platform contributes to building a bridge between users and dismantling enterprises, and uses big data to analyze and process industry data, identifying and blocking leakage by informal recycling channels..    9. South-South Cooperation    In June 2016, the project organized an international sharing meeting on the successful experience of reducing e-waste POPs, sharing the introduction of China's management system, cooperation mode, capacity building and technology application in such fields as environmentally sound dismantling and disposal of e-waste. Building on this, in 2018, international experience exchange was organized under the project, and project publicity was conducted in Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and other countries. These activities were used to explore cooperation and coordination possibilities and mechanisms with local environmental protection authorities. This is particularly critical in South Asia where countries are being overwhelmed by waste imports from the West, and are pushing back, even as they grapple with their own nationally generated waste. The project is also planning to develop an e-waste management book to summarize the project and share in the context of South-South cooperation in Q4 2019  .  10. Awareness  The project began with no awareness on this topic, and a target of at least 3 public awareness campaigns. However, the project scaled up its efforts, including partnering with ecodesign partner Lenovo to carry out campaigns in three of its branches in Huiyang, Wuhan and Shenzhen to commemorate World Environment Day and disseminate knowledge on POPs and responsible disposal of e-waste. About 250 Lenovo employees and their families attended the campaigns. In total there were 15 public awareness campaigns, reaching an estimated 1 million persons. To support those off-line campaigns, a social media campaign was conducted in parallel via UNDP’s Wechat and Weibo platforms. One Wechat article and four Weibo posts were published which in total were viewed by 59,521 times and shared 46 times.  In Tianjin, the Project Management Office launched the environmental culture festival on 5 June 2018 to raise public environmental awareness. Over 1,000 people attended this big event.    In Jiangsu, 18 middle school students visited the project demonstration enterprise to learn about e-waste standardized dismantling procedures and help increase their awareness.    In Hubei, an exhibition booth was set-up in June 2018 in WuHan to showcase the achievements of the e-waste project and also advocate for public participation in eco-friendly handling of WEEE.  There are 18 public awareness campaigns conducted in these 3 demonstration provinces/municipality in the project period, with over 1.2 million people involved in these activities.    The project is planning to analyze and evaluate the health impact of environmental pollution characteristics in typical waste electrical and electronic products treatment and disposal areas and their surrounding areas. The investigation and discussion of the activities have been completed, and the research results will be used for the guidance and publicity of the activities.    These awareness campaigns, particularly those carried out in collaboration with Lenovo, really raised the profile of this project, and the issue of e-waste. This has laid a foundation of self sufficiently for China in dealing with its nationally generated waste, and has enabled the Chinese industry and populace to support and play their part in responsible production, stewardship, consumption and disposal of electronics and their waste.    Implementation Progress – RTA Rating Moderately Satisfactory    11. The project’s cumulative financial delivery is now against the total approved grant is 75.44 %, up from 62.49% at PIR 2018. Semi-annual delivery for 2019 stood at only 9% and though clarification was sought by the RTA as to the precise size of commitments and how delivery would be accelerated, it was not forthcoming, so all that can be confirmed is that a significant amount of money has been retained for payment for the CRT processing activities, which hopefully will happen in the second half of 2019. Overall the remaining project budget is USD 2,861,730. With the current pace of implementation progress in the field, the project should be able to complete disbursement of project funds.    12. With regard to overarching, governmental project oversight, and the effective functioning of project Steering Committee, there were annual meetings of the Committee. However, the project oversight structure was quite thorough.. There were 3 local Project Management Offices (LPMOs) (consisting of 9 women and 21 men) in the 3 demonstration provinces who in turn were closely overseen by the National Project Implementation Partner, FECO, with support as required from the UNDP CO. The LPMOs were trained on project management and communication skills and had project experience exchange meetings in each reporting period. FECO organized independent experts to inspect activities on three occasions for the 3 provinces, over and above the MTR, PIR and other mandatory oversight and evaluation activities. In 2019 PIR period, 2 final evaluation experts were recruited on time to prepare for the final evaluation of the project.    In March 2019, the national project office assisted UNDP China to complete the independent evaluation activities of UNDP headquarters, and assisted the evaluation team to complete the evaluation activities in Jiangsu province.    13. During this reporting period, no new critical risks have been identified and for those that exist, only one was recognized and mitigative measures were taken for it. At the time of writing of the RTA review, however, the risks were not uploaded in ATLAS as is required.    14. With regard to gender results, the original project actually had no gender plan, and the rudimentary environmental and social screen remarkably saw no benefits or impacts on gender, no socioeconomic benefits for women and/or vulnerable groups etc. However, as the project progressed, attention was paid to these elements and ultimately the project generated 200 new jobs for women. They also received training to help raise awareness on occupational health threats to women, and engaged more women in community awareness activities on environmental and pollution awareness, the hazard of e-wastes, and the need for proper disposal of e-wastes.    15. A remarkable story has been published cross various media, including the 2019 UNDP publication “Sound Chemicals and Waste Management for Sustainable Development” , highlighting how the project has worked to empower the disabled community, freeing many from physically demanding, casual, low paying labour, and giving them much improved quality of life. Jiangsu Project Management Office (PMO) and Xiangyu, the demonstration dismantling enterprise in Changzhou, have partnered with the Changzhou Disabled People’s Federation (CDPF) since 2014 to set up e-waste collection shops across the city, and to reach counties and towns in rural areas. The owners and staff of those shops are all people with disabilities and the idea was to transform them into qualified entrepreneurs and collectors equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills on e-waste. In addition to regular technical and business training (provided by Xiangyu, the PMO and experts), funding for renovations, rent allowance, purchasing computers and office supplies and public communication was provided to certified shops. Those collection shops enjoy a transportation fee exemption with Xiangyu transporting their collected e-waste to its dismantling factories. Those shops also participate in e-waste awareness raising campaigns organized by the PMO, which helps increase the visibility of those shops to potential clients. More than 15 collection shops have been jointly supported by the project and CDPF covering 13 counties and towns in Changzhou. 48 new jobs have been created and the shops have collected around 95,800 units of e-waste, and all of them are processed in an environmentally friendly manner to reduce chemical pollution. The fact that the project, despite having a near absent environment and safeguards framework built into its design, has been able to generate these socioeconomic benefits, that speak not only to enhanced incomes, but to social justice and equality, is noteworthy and should be taken as a best practice for replication in sectors that have large informal sectors that risk unintended marginalization and threat to livelihoods through projects that seek to formalize and regulate economic activities.      16. The project has been exemplary in its direct engagement and partnership with private sector, achieving goal alignment and co-created policy, guidelines and best practices. The Private Sector is one of the most crucial players in the sound management of e-waste, and in achieving meaningful collaboration, it puts China in a long-term position to align production of EEE with capacity of WEEE dismantling and disposal capacity. What is more, in a co-created eco-design, it means also that greening of value chains is much improved, reductions in POPs and other toxics is reduced, circularity is enhanced, and there is enhanced profitability all around. In the course of the project, project teams were deeply engaged with enterprises and industry groups. Earlier in the project, cooperation was strengthened with the tech group Baidu, which also participated in the scoping mission to the Maldives in October 2016, to identify areas to which they could contribute. In addition to assistance in replication of the Baidu Recycle App, Baidu agreed to provide other technical and financial support to help the Maldives address its e-waste problems. Of course the project engaged with several facilities (even beyond the demonstration facilities) such as:-Tianjin TCL ,Jiangsu Xiangyu; Hubei GEM; Hubei Bowang; Hubei Daye; Jiangsu Xinchunxing, Hubei Jinyang and Henan Minshan. The partnership with Lenovo was particularly noteworthy as they collaborated to not only bring an eco-designed computer to market, but also ended up expanding their partnership to collaborate on extensive awareness activities. Altogether this is the type of public-private partnership that the GEF is pushing for in its 7th Replenishment, and it is impressive that this early GEF-5 project was able to make such impactful collaborations.    17. The project will undertake TE starting in September 2019 after this PIR. Procurement of services of independent evaluators has already been completed, and the missions are already planned. It should be noted that this is an example of poorly designed project, with a poor initial risk assessment, gender plan and stakeholder engagement plan, and far too many outcomes and badly designed indicators. However, with good project management, this project has been able to flourish. Indeed it is notable that whilst UNDP-GEF RBM is thinking that chemical projects should largely be high risk, the UNDP portfolio has repeatedly shown very few risks manifesting in the projects. This is likely because these projects are all specifically designed to mitigate chemicals risks, and assessment of risks for transportation, disposal, alternative approaches etc all come with built in risk assessments. It is worth the UNDP GEF RBM group taking a closer look at the overall Chemicals portfolio to see frequency of serious environmental and social risks manifesting and then looking at the characteristics of such projects vs all the others that have had no issues, despite the weak design and initial identification of ES risks.    18. Taking note of the implementation progress discussed above, although most of the achievements should impart a “Satisfactory” rating, the single digit mid year disbursement delivery is why the “Moderately Satisfactory” rating was given. | |

# 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: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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

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

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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.** |
| As the project was commenced from GEF 5, it lacked in specific gender analysis and action plan. However, gender awareness, empowerment and equality have been gradually trickled down the project implementation. Firstly, the awareness and consciousness of project stakeholders, including demonstration factories, local PMOs, vendors and etc,, have been significantly improved. Special attentions have been given the gender parity when organizing trainings, capacity buildings, campaigns and knowledge sharing.    Gender analysis and action plan:  A. The project provided new employment opportunities for more than 200 women, increasing their income and financial stability.  B. One of the process of the pre-treatment of PBC physical processing is fine sorting of the component on the PCB board. Women can give full play to their advantages in this position, so this position basically employs women. The project makes sure that factories provide necessary protection wares that are in accordance with the regulations. In addition, the project highly encouraged those female workers to participate in trainings and learning activities.  A. Organize training to help women's pay more attention to their occupational health, and through the project more female participants in community awareness activities which can raise awareness of environmental and knowledge of the pollution and hazard of e-wastes, at the same time learn more about proper disposal of e-wastes. |

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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.** |
| The project provides women with employment opportunities, also helps them to move beyond their families into society. It can increase not only the household income, but also increase women’s knowledge of environment protection and arise their social ability. At the same time, as mothers, women can pass on the knowledge and awareness of environmental protection they have learned in the workplace to the next generation. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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

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

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

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **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.** |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| N/A |

# 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.)** |
| Yang Jianrun and Yao Junkai are among 244,000 people with disabilities living in Changzhou city of Jiangsu Province, accounting for 5.92% of its population. Many have limited access to fairly paid economic activities and proper occupational training. One of the e-waste project’s key activities was to upgrade the informal collection sector by channeling e-waste into the formal sector by developing a range of collection modes to maximize participation of producers, collectors, dismantling companies, community groups and the public. Jiangsu Project Management Office (PMO) and Xiangyu, the demonstration dismantling enterprise in Changzhou, have partnered with the Changzhou Disabled People’s Federation (CDPF) since 2014 to set up e-waste collection shops across the city and to reach counties and towns in rural areas. The owners and staff of those shops are all people with disabilities and the idea was to transform them into qualified entrepreneurs and collectors equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills on e-waste. In addition to regular technical and business training (provided by Xiangyu, the PMO and experts), funding for renovations, rent allowance, purchasing computers and office supplies and public communication was provided to certified shops. Those collection shops enjoy a transportation fee exemption with Xiangyu transporting their collected e-waste to its dismantling factories. Those shops also participate in e-waste awareness raising campaigns organized by the PMO, which helps increase the visibility of those shops to potential clients. Yang Jianrun applied through CDPF for opening his own collection shop and with project support, his shop has been operating for 5 years and his monthly income increased to 5,000 yuan ($735). “I am very content with my current work because my income was raised and my life is better. This work, thanks to the help of your project, freed me from previously physically demanding casual labor and helped me find a position in a meaningful area. Others respect me because I am now working to protect our living environment from e-waste pollution”.  For Yao Junkai, since opening his e-waste collection shop in 2015, his business has grown a lot and both his wife and son help run the shop. Every month his shop brings in more than 10,000 yuan ($1,470). “You cannot imagine how grateful I am for your project’s help. I had money and survival worries years ago, but this shop, opened with e-waste project financial and technical support, raised my confidence and dignity. My family is so proud of our business and we work hard to improve our skills and attract clients. As we are trained by Xiangyu, we know how to handle e-waste properly and we guarantee our clients their recycled e-waste will end up in an environmentally regulated dismantling factory. Because of the great performance, Xiangyu and CDPF rewarded my shop with a 10,000 yuan sales bonus and 12,000 yuan rent allowance in 2018.The project aims to scale-up this partnership to benefit  more people in need. More than 15 collection shops have been jointly supported by the project and CDPF covering 13 counties and towns in Changzhou. 48 new jobs have been created and the shops have collected around 95,800 units of e-waste, and all of them are processed in an environmentally friendly manner to reduce chemical pollution. |

**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.** |
| Indonesia's visit of China for PBDEs reduction and e-waste management:  https://weibo.com/undpchina?refer\_flag=1005055013\_  http://www.china-pops.org/znxw/lydt/201710/t20171026\_94893.html  Organization of annual review and steering meeting:  http://www.china-pops.org/znxw/photo/201801/t20180119\_96770.html  https://weibo.com/undpchina?refer\_flag=1005055013\_  POPs and e-waste knowledge:  http://www.china-pops.org/was5/web/search  https://weibo.com/undpchina?refer\_flag=1005055013\_  China delegation visit Indonesia and Pakistan for learning e-waste and recycling economy:  https://weibo.com/undpchina?refer\_flag=1005055013\_  https://twitter.com/UNDP\_Pakistan/status/1013737301195853824  http://www.mepfeco.org.cn/dtxx/xwdt/201807/t20180710\_97855.html  http://www.china-pops.org/znxw/lydt/201807/t20180711\_97859.html  http://www.mepfeco.org.cn/dtxx/xwdt/201807/t20180709\_97851.html  http://www.china-pops.org/znxw/lydt/201807/t20180711\_97859.html  https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/SynryBEtWFP0kKTj3Jevug  https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/AaTkytALmLR38B4Z2gotRw  Public campaign on e-waste and POPs around International Children's day and World Environment Day:  https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/9bHYiQb\_Y6V8BnQmcBcioQ  https://weibo.com/1826648747/GjkqY44ng?from=page\_1001061826648747\_profile&wvr=6&mod=weibotime&type=comment  http://www.china-pops.org/znxw/lydt/201807/t20180711\_97859.html  https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/HDyoAUi6\_V5KjdNUnZGaGw  https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Chemicals%20and%20Waste%20Management/Chemicals%20&%20%20Waste%20Management%20for%20Sustainable%20Development2019-DigitalVersion.pdf |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

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

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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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:** [PIMS 5044\_GEF5 CEO Endorsement China E\_Waste Project\_20131216 \_2\_\_revised PPG spending.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5044/213759/1702392/1702729/PIMS%205044_GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement%20China%20E_Waste%20Project_20131216%20_2__revised%20PPG%20spending.docx) |
| **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 was very active in strategizing and diversifying stakeholder engagement at varied fronts of the project interventions and activities. And more and more attention has been attached to stakeholders at local levels for both local governments and private sector. Some of the major challenges we encountered included that local-level private sector stakeholders perceive the project as an opportunity of levering more financial resources (grants, green loans and etc) for them. But in reality, the project staff and the project design per se are not strong in maximizing funding opportunities for private sector stakeholders. This is a lesson learnt for the future GEF project to think about how to transit a grant project into a more comprehensive project that is able to empower stakeholders financially. |

# 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.