

Annual Project Report

[Reduction of POPs and PTs Release by Environmentally Sound Management throughout the Life Cycle of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Associated Wastes in China]

[01-15-2015]

Project annual report rating

<i>Item rated</i>	<i>Rating provided</i>
Overall quality of the report	5
Does the project still fit with the Country office Strategic direction	5
Is the project still Relevant within the country setting	5
Sustainability	4
Efficiency: Financial performance (overall)	5
Efficiency: Financial performance (reporting period)	5
Effectiveness: Activity implementation (overall)	4
Effectiveness: Activity implementation (reporting period)	4
Partnership Effectiveness (if applicable)	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>

Partnership Effectiveness

The project has built up a great public and private partnership.

Overall assessment

Outstanding results have achieved for the first year.

Sustainability

Great potential for sustainable impacts.

Management steps to be taken

Strengthen the partnership for more support for substance and financial resource.

Signed by 

Date Feb 15, 2015

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Basic Project Information

Project 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	
UNDP Award ID	00069359
UNDP Project ID	00088552
Project Duration	06/2014- 06/2018
Reporting Period	06/2014-12/2014
Total Approved Project Budget	\$11,650,000
Participating UN agencies	N/A
Implementing Partners/ National collaborating agencies	MEP/FECO
International collaborating agencies	N/A
Cost-sharing third parties	N/A
UNDP Contact officer	Wu Peng
Project website	N/A

Executive Summary

In the year of 2014, the project has made great progress in terms of capacity building and relevant stakeholders involved in the project.

Concretely, the Inception conference was held in 1st July. About 55 people attended the meeting. The steering groups were established both in national level and in provincial level. 3 agreements with local Project Management Offices were prepared and signed. In addition, the coordination mechanism and management regulations in the local level for the project implementation have been established.

The facilities upgraded working in demonstration enterprises was carried out gradual. Over 40 recycling sites were established; and more than 1,809,506 units WEEE were dismantled in the first two quarters of 2014.

Some consulting experts were recruited. All the experts and stakeholders communicated adequately in workshop during this year.

Contact with USEPA, Swedish EPA, Norwegian NEA, GIZ and Switzerland Embassy was established for possible cooperation for e-waste management in China based on the project.

The project contributes for MDG targets achievement in terms of sustainable environment and reducing the human poverty.

Online and offline solutions (O2O) were developed and tested through innovative Public and Private Partnerships with Baidu and Aihuishou by linking them with TCL and GEM, the two project pilot companies. The good practices and good ideas of O2O and low carbon development were also shared with other relevant project pilots in order to build up the competitive strength of the legitimate e-waste processing companies to better integrate the informal sector for e-waste collection.

The project is being implemented a little delay, however much effectively than expected. By now, more than 9.6% of project total budget has been disbursed. The delivery rate of 2014 is 92.2%. The project will be implemented on track and on schedule in 2015.

1. Background

Development Context

The goal of the Stockholm Convention related to avoiding the environment pollutions by POPs is to protect the environment and human health. As one of the first panel of contracting parties,

China government signed the Convention at May 23, 2001. The Convention became effective at November 11, 2004 in China. The Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan on POPs (NIP), completed and submitted in 2007, is the principle national plan directly pertinent to this project. It's Action Plan that places a high priority on reduction of unintentionally produced POPs releases. During the period up to 2015, the planned actions focus on sectoral or source category initiatives involving first-stage interventions to initiate control of PCDD/F sources by means of technical evaluation, environmental impact assessment, revised release standards, monitoring capacity building, and BAT/BEP demonstration. GEF-5 projects are approved in two such priority source categories, municipal waste and pulp and paper. This project, with its primary focus on unintentional POPs releases represents the third such sectoral initiative proposed for GEF support and is consistent with the NIP Action Plan it focused on these first stage interventions. The secondary processing of non-ferrous metals generally was also identified in the NIP as a primary source category and priority for action. The informal processing e-waste is now recognized under the UNEP Tool Kit Source Category 2 (Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal Production/Group 1) (Thermal wire reclamation and e-waste recycling). In China, this is a major and rapidly growing sub-sector in this source category, as well as being a source of unintended new POPs emissions in the form of PBDD/F as a consequence of open-burning of cables and circuit boards

China is generally considered the world's largest processor of e-waste derived from WEEE recycling. While illegal imports have predominated historically, China's domestic generation of such wastes is rapidly increasing and will sustain the high volume of processing as imports decline. Currently the majority of WEEE processing, and specifically e-waste sensitive POPs and PTS release is handled by an informal sector typically utilizing crude, processing technologies such as smouldering of cable and crude leaching of printed circuit boards to extract high value metals, while burning or randomly disposing of residual plastics. This has resulted in the sector being

associated with a range of serious environmental and health impacts including significant air U-POPs releases of PCDD/F and PBDD/F. Direct POPs release from random land disposal of PCB, PBDE and potentially PFOS containing components also result in eventual POPs release. Additionally these processes also result in release of a variety of toxic heavy metals classed as PTS, notably mercury, lead, and cadmium, which further contribute to air, land and water contamination.

The current implementation plan for the EPR based WEEE management system is based on several critical assumptions as follows: i) the current informal sector will be replaced by or absorbed into the new formal sector, something that will depend on the effectiveness and competitiveness of the EPR system relative to the informal sector that should be achieved by the financial incentives a well-funded EPR system can preferentially provide to the formal sector and the private sector investing in it as a consequence; ii) the current large volumes of imported e-waste which might otherwise sustain a competing informal sector will be eliminated; iii) there is a broader coverage of WEEE than currently provided for; and iv) international experience related to implementing EPR systems and introducing processing technology based on international BAT/BEP is available and applicable to the Chinese context.

In order to fulfill the obligations under the Stockholm Convention and reduce the release of POPs and PTS during the process of WEEE treatment, the ministry of environmental protection, assisted by UNDP has initiated the project "Reduction of POPs and PTS Release by Environmentally Sound Management throughout the Life Cycle of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Associated Wastes in China". The project also is a key part of a current national policy initiative under the Regulation on the Administration of the Recovery and Disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Products that came into effect in 2011. This has the overall objective of establishing a national Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system by 2015, inclusive of an EPR Treatment Fund that provides environmentally sound processing of such wastes, including those currently associated with U-POPs releases. This system assumes and relies on substantial private sector involvement as noted elsewhere herein. More generally, this flows from the Circular Economy Promotion Law of the PRC (2008), and earlier Law of People's Republic of China on Prevention of Environmental Pollution caused by Solid Waste (2004 revision) and Promotion of Clean Production (2002). It is also consistent with a number of broader national environmental and economic development programs including the current (12th) National 5-years Plan which specifically includes a specific sub-plan to address POPs.

As a main achievement of the project, the four-year project will help China to fulfil 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.

Project Objectives and Strategy

Project Objectives: The proposed four-year project will help China to fulfill the requirement of the Stockholm Convention. Consistent with this objective and taking into account of achievements of the PPG activities, the project will address the POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste stream in eco-design, recycling, dismantling, treatment and final disposal processes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). The main objectives are: at least 250 management persons to be trained for EPR concept and EPR management system; at least 25,000 technical workers to be trained on BAT/BEP; 3 kinds of WEEE recycling/colletion system to be demonstrated, and will cover at least 3 provinces; over 2,000,000 units WEEE in the demon area to be collected into

formal sector at the first year, 50% increased at the end of the project; setup an environmental sound management system for WEEE control; finalize 5 item EEE guidances about eco-design and at least develop 1 kind of EEE up to eco-design standard and at least 1 national policy proposal about EFR system.

Project Strategies: 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 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 GEF support focused on introduction of international technology and capability; Component 3 addresses the integration of the informal sector into the formal EFR system with GEF support focused on 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.

2. Key Results

The proposed four-year project will help China to fulfill the requirement of the Stockholm Convention. Consistent with this objective and taking into account of achievements of the PPG activities, the project will address the POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste stream in eco-design, recycling, dismantling, treatment and final disposal processes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). Almost all of the expected indicators and targets of outputs under this project have been achieved by the end of 2014.

Project Outcomes

Outcome 1: The coordination mechanism both in the national level and in the provincial level and elimination has been established, and relevant capacity for POPs reduction and elimination was strengthened in the demonstration areas. **3 agreements** with local Project Management Offices were signed and **5 enterprises** involved for demonstration. **3 local PMOs** improved their verification capacities by integrating their inner strength. More than **50 management persons** were trained and at least **3 propagandas** were carried out at provincial level in 2014.

Outcome 2: 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. The facilities upgraded working in **4 demonstration enterprises** was ongoing this year. More than **1,809,506 units WEEE** were dismantled in 2014 under the legal.

Outcome 3: 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 EFR system recycling network for further processing. Over **40 recycling sites** were established and more than **2,000,000 units WEEE** were recycled in 3 demonstration provinces.

Outcome 4: The project implement manual was published, and 100 copies of them have been disseminated in three demonstration provinces.

Activities and Outputs

Output 1.1.1 National EPR Treatment Fund supporting environmentally sound WEEE collection, dismantling and processing operations is established and disbursing with coverage of POPs sensitive e-waste.

- 1 relevant policy research was ongoing in 2014 at provincial level, which is focus on demand of normative system building and enterprise internal management in Hubei province. The subcontract was signed.

Output 1.1.2 International experience on EPR system management and control of WEEE material and financial flows in the WEEE management chain delivered through training particularly with respect to POPs sensitive e-waste stream components.

Output 1.1.3 Integrated information/data management system providing current data covering national, regional and local levels of the WEEE management chain operating in support of the EPR system.

Output 1.2.1 Technical standards defining targeted high POPs/PTS release sensitive WEEE (e-waste) streams, and applicable WEEE management chain technology performance, adopted and implemented.

Output 1.3.1 Guidance documentation for LCA/LCM and associated eco-labeling applied to product design and production for waste minimization and R&R processing optimization in use.

Output 1.4.1 Stakeholder consultation program involving product producers, government implementing agencies, distributors, consumer representatives and NGOs at all levels on EPR system implementation through workshops, and input solicitation on disseminated documentation implemented.

- 6 pieces of important news were printed in media.
 - http://news.cenews.com.cn/html/2014-07/08/content_13551.htm
 - http://news.xinhuanet.com/tech/2014-07/03/c_126704884.htm
 - http://digitalpaper.stdaily.com/http_www.kjrb.com/kjrb/html/2014-07/02/contenc_267646.htm?div=-1
 - <http://tc.people.com.cn/n/2014/0715/c183175-25282342.html>
 - <http://hbrb.cnhubei.com/html/hbrb/20141022/hbrb2457907.html>
 - http://www.jshb.gov.cn/jshbw/xwdt/slyw/201410/t20141029_285145.html
- 400 copies of calendar on project promotion were printed & disseminated in Jiangsu PMO.

Output 1.4.2 Public awareness initiatives respecting the EPR system in the form of information product dissemination delivered.

- 3 propagandas were carried out in 3 demonstration areas at provincial level.

Output 1.5.1 Strengthened policy, regulations and enforcement covering the expanded controls on second hand product and e-waste imports.

Output 1.5.2 Training and detection enhancement for improved discrimination between e-waste and second hand product imports consistent with Basel Convention requirements and guidance in place.

Output 1.5.3 Strengthened bi-lateral cooperation and coordination with major exporting countries implemented.

Output 2.1.1 Comprehensive characterization of current WEEE and specifically e-waste

collection chain, inclusive of developing and documenting the identified measures necessary to optimize the collection chain.

Output 2.2.1 Registration of WEEE processing operations including those handling POPs/PTS sensitive e-waste implemented and required upgrading/expansion opportunities identified.

Output 2.2.2 Technology selection and operational technical guidelines appropriate to various scale levels of WEEE processing developed.

- The consultant in charge of printed circuit board was recruited. The contract has been signed and questionnaire was distributed to 5 demonstration enterprises.
- The subcontract on develop technology selection and operational guidelines was called for bid.

Output 2.2.3 BAT/BEP technology demonstration initiatives investments targeting on POPs/PTS release sensitive e-waste materials undertaken.

- The report on demands of information system building was prepared in Hubei PMO at provincial level. The subcontract was signed.
- The equipment updated working was ongoing at TCL Aobo Co. Ltd. 3 CRT treatment facilities were purchased and installed in No.1 workshop. Information management system was established in this year. The installation of printed circuit board treatment equipment was prepared, and the test run was ongoing.
- One new dismantle line was purchased in this year at Xiangyu Resource Recycling Technology Co., LTD. The proposal of monitoring system updating was prepared. The resin plastic product was passed the hazardous waste detection. 58 technical workers were trained for safety production.
- The equipment updated working was ongoing at Bowang xingyuan Group Co. Ltd. The printed circuit board treatment equipment was purchased and acceptance.
- The internet of things system was building in Jingmen GEM High-Tech Co. Ltd. The WEEE recycling and disposal system was established. One relevant waste management information system and terminal monitoring system was updated.

Output 2.2.4 At least one center created for processing of high value materials (i.e. printed circuit boards) to recover precious metals) at qualified non-ferrous metals smelter(s).

- Based on AWP, the experiment proposal on furnace was prepared in 2014. The Hubei PMO approved their request. The relevant testing is still ongoing.

Output 2.2.5 Existing and new formal dismantling and processing operations supported based on incremental requirements matched to market growth such that a network of major regional facilities are operational.

- The pollutants emission detection agency in 4 demonstration enterprises was recruited in 2014. The experimental data report was submitted in Dec 2014, including 3 kinds of pollutants and 48 measurements at WEEE dismantling step.

Output 3.1.1 National informal WEEE sector characterization study of the informal WEEE processing sector, particularly that handling POPs/PTS sensitive e-waste undertaken.

Output 3.1.2 Guidance and procedural documentation for undertaking environmental and health impact evaluations of potentially impacted areas and locations at the local level prepared and disseminated.

Output 3.2.1 Model regulations and guidance materials on the supervision of WEEE processing at the local level developed and disseminated.

- Thrice supervisions of WEEE processing at the provincial level on informal sector.

Output 3.2.2 Awareness and assessment programs on the control and impacts of informal WEEE processing for local officials, operators and the public developed and delivered.

Output 3.3.1 Collectives formed from informal dismantling/processing operations established, inclusive of common support infrastructure and links to environmentally sound processors/residual disposal facilities. Pilot interventions in the collection chain to optimize efficiency, particularly related to primary product separation for direction to recycling facilities undertaken.

- 10 recycling sites were building in TCL Aobo Co. Ltd. The web site and telephone service were established and updating. 4 times promotion activities were carried out in community. Cooperation with Baidu is explored to develop online solutions for e-waste collection and integration of informal sector. Over 50 media practitioners were printed and disseminated.
- The web site and telephone service were established and updating in Xiangyu Resource Recycling Technology Co. LTD. And 5 new recycling sites were building.
- 25 new recycling sites were building in Jingmen GEM High-Tech Co. Ltd. 1 time promotion activity and 1 academic communication was carried out this year. 5,000 copies of promotional materials were printed and disseminated. 5 times of inner training were held and 1,000 people involved totally.

Output 4.1.1 Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment

- The inception conference was held in 1 July, 2014 in Beijing. The 3 PMOs attended the meeting. All the PMOs submitted their 2014 AWP based on project AWP signed between FECO and UNDP CO.
- 2 QORs and 2 QPRs were submitted timely.
- 3 FACEs were submitted.
- 1 project assistant was recruited.
- The field visit for project supervision has been performed twice in October and November, 2014. One of the travels was to attend the inception workshop in Jiangsu Province on 28th Oct. Another was to join the Wrap-up workshop in one demonstration enterprise (Bowang, Wuhan) on 19th Nov.

Output 4.1.2 Knowledge sharing and post-project action plan

Output 5.1.1 Strengthened institutional capacity for project management in MEP and three demonstration provinces/municipality

- The national project team has been established in 2014.
- The project PIM (draft) has been finished in 2014, and the relevant training workshop was held in July, 2014. The project management training included financial, procurement, daily management and performance evaluation. About 20 people from 3 Local PMOs were attended.
- The good practices of O2O and low carbon development were shared and promoted among the project sites.

Output 5.1.2 Project smoothly implemented and all results specified achieved.

- Project Management Offices in each demonstration county have been established in 2014.
- The routine project management activities are performed smoothly and timely.

Sustainability

The overall result of the project will be China having an domestic WEEE management system financed by a robust sustainable EPR mechanism and operating with BAT/BEP that effectively maximizes the resource recovery potential available while eliminating the major environmental releases, particularly POPs releases currently attributed to WEEE processing by 2015. For PCDD/F this reduction has been estimated on a preliminary basis to be as high as 655 g I-TEQ/year along with avoidance of up to 8.3 t/year of PBDE being released just from cable and printed circuit board combustion as well as plastic waste stream management. The basis of the above estimates is application of source category emission factors from the UNEP Tool Kit and technical literature for cable burning and printed circuit board open burning applied to estimates of projected quantities of these two e-waste stream constituents (2% and 1.7% of total generation of 17.3 million t respectively) discounted by a conservative assumption that 50% is directed to the informal sector and subject to open burning. This system will have the potential to substantially

Partnership Effectiveness

Sustainability of the project impact is greatly enhanced through comprehensive networking of public and private sector.

The demonstration activities, with introduction of international experience, lessons learned and BAT/BEP technology at selected enterprises in the three provinces will be appropriately replicable at many other formal processing facilities. Replication can be first expanded to other processing facilities at the demonstration provinces/municipality, and subsequently nationally to other EPR experience, experience in combating illegal imports, effective discrimination of second hand products, and collaboration with international enforcement networks can all be replicated at other developing countries experience enormous and rapid growth of e-waste like China.

The project components will become integral parts of the functioning national EPR system for electrical and electronic goods ensuring technical, institutional and financial long-term sustainability. Component 1 covers the development and improvement of a national WEEE management system with the introduction of international experience and lessons learned that will result in an efficient infrastructure and strengthened capacity for effective WEEE management. With the administrative and procedural enhancements in the collection, administration and disbursement of the WEEE EPR Treatment Fund, it facilitates a working mechanism to ensure financial sustainability in the WEEE management system. Component 2 covers the development of the required infrastructure and the demonstration of BAT/BEP technologies with the introduction of international technology and capacity at selected enterprises in three demonstration locations. This will strengthen structure and capacity to ensure infrastructure and technological sustainability, to reduce POPs/PTS sensitive releases and ensure efficient and environmentally sound chemical management. Significant co-financing committed by these selected demonstration enterprises will also contribute to successful technology demonstration and the long term sustainability of technological improvements. Component 3 focus principally on the informal sector, addressing the integration of the informal sector into formal EPR system, targeting illegal imports and the discrimination of second hand products. Through improved collection system and economic incentives, it aims to divert WEEE to formal recycling facilities for processing, thus reducing POPs/PTS release at the primitive and manual operations at the informal recyclers. Sustainability might be attained with proper channeling of WEEE for treatment. Components 4 and 5 will provide proper infrastructure and strengthened capacity for efficient project monitoring and management to achieve project objectives. The structure and capacity developed will ensure long-term sustainability.

displace the current informal processing of WEEE that is associated with globally significant POPs releases as well as release of other high impact pollutants, and associated negative impacts on health, air quality, and levels of soil and water contamination.

Partnerships with government agency, associations, research institutes and private sector were greatly enhanced through project platform in order to deliver the targets of the project.

Cross-cutting Issues

In daily life, men, women, and children are exposed to different kinds of toxic chemicals include POPs in varying concentrations. The level of exposure to toxic chemicals – as well as the resulting impacts on human health – is determined by social as well as biological factors. The increasing use of appliances in homes and business, combined with shorter lifecycle of appliances, has drastically increased the volume of e-waste globally and domestically in China. Generally the level and type of harmful substances are not depending on whether the e-waste is treated in large or small scale, or indeed whether mechanical or manual step are utilized. There is however, a large difference in the scale of harmful releases depending on whether e-waste treatment is conducted under controlled and systemized circumstances by operators that are aware of the various hazards or treated uncontrolled by unaware processors.

In China, WEEE dismantling process employs more primitive, manual technology. As WEEE itself contains persistent toxic chemical contaminants (such as heavy metals, dioxins, brominated flame retardants, etc.) which will be released into the environment through improper treatment process, serious threats are imposed to the ecological system and the human health at the dismantling site. The Chinese WEEE recycling industry is related to severe health and safety risks for labours in this industry. The risks come from inadequate methods during the recovering procedures such as open burning of wires and the chemical treatment of circuit boards and electronic parts. The labours' health is not protected since there are not precautionary measures adopted in the informal sector. Therefore occupational diseases related to skin, stomach, respiratory tract and other organs have been found. Many of the workers in dismantling and processing e-waste informally are women children and thus women and children become the group most directly impacted by the health risk in the work place, as well as due to exposure in the contaminated sites where most of this group inhabited.

By addressing the POPs/PTS release in WEEE processing, health risks for the female works and their children will be reduced from exposure of POPs/PTS leading to ameliorated health situation for them. During implementation, the project will address the priority concerns of vulnerable groups including female workers and the poor to assess and strengthen capacity to reduce POPs/PTS release sensitive streams. The project will ensure female participation in the related activities of training and capacity building. In addition, there will be two overarching interventions – awareness raising and multi-stakeholder's participation – that will contribute to ensuring the successful implementation of gender mainstreaming.

3. Project Management and Oversight

The project is being implemented a little delay, however much effectively than expected. By now, more than 9.6% of project total budget has been disbursed. The delivery rate of 2014 is 92.2%. The project will be implemented on track and on schedule in 2015.

Implementation status

Project activities are effective and outputs are produced on timely schedule. The inception conference was held in 1st July. The steering groups were established both in national level and in provincial level. 3 agreements with local Project Management Offices were prepared and signed. In addition, the coordination mechanism and management regulations in the local level for the project implementation have been established. The facilities upgraded working in demonstration enterprises was carried out gradual based on AWP.

Human Resource Management

In the year, 2 national experts were engaged in corresponding work. The project officer was ongoing to take over this project and one extra new project officer get into assisting to handle this project in the PMO. The project management has been strengthened in national level.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The inception workshop was held on 1 July, 2014 in Beijing. Twice field visits for project supervision were carried out in Oct. and Nov. One of the travels was to attend the inception workshop in Jiangsu Province on 28th Oct. Another was to join the Wrap-up workshop in one demonstration enterprise (Bowang, Wuhan) on 19th Nov.

Risk management

N/A

Communication and advocacy

Contact with USEPA, Swedish EPA, Norwegian NEA, GIZ and Switzerland Embassy was established for possible cooperation for e-waste management in China. Baidu recycling was jointly launched by UNDP, MFP, Baidu and TCL involving film star Ms. Zhao Wei as advocate with both local and international news coverage. As a result awareness of e-waste management in an environmentally friendly way is greatly enhanced in China.

4. Financial Management

Expenditure Vs. Approved project budget by source of funding	Source of Fund	Budget	Expenditure
	UNDP	\$ 11,650,000	\$ 1,119,929.1
	Government Cost Sharing		
	Third Party Cost-sharing		
	Other (please specify)		
	Total	\$ 11,650,000	\$ 1,119,929.1

Component	Outcomes	Source of Funding	Budget Description	Annual Budget (USD)	Annual Expenditure (USD)	Note
Component 1	1.1	GEF/FECO	72100	54,000	17,043.25	
Develop and implement national EPR system for WEEE	1.2	GEF/FECO	72100	20,000	0	
	1.3	GEF/FECO	72100	90,000	0	
	1.4	GEF/FECO	72100	185,000	86,795.89	
	1.5	GEF/FECO	72100	4,000	0	
Component 2	2.1	GEF/FECO	72100	4,000	0	
Demonstration and development of market based WEEE processing	2.2	GEF/FECO	72100	404,000	630,892.51	
		GEF/FECO	71300	6,000	3,855.42	
Component 3	3.1	GEF/FECO	72100	6,000	0	
Upgrading of informal WEEE processing and its integration into the EPR System		GEF/FECO	71300	2,000	0	
		GEF/FECO	75700	2,000	2,249	
	3.2	GEF/FECO	72100	230,000	108,629.32	
		GEF/FECO	71600	70,000	0	
	3.3	GEF/FECO	72100	0	236,157.75	
Component 4	4.1	GEF/FECO	71300	12,000	4,273.09	
Project Monitoring and Evaluation		GEF/FECO	71600	2,500	0	
		GEF/FECO	75700	15,000	4,137.35	

Component 5 Project Management	5.1	GEF/FECCO	71300	90,000	18,949.32	
		GEF/FECCO	71600	2,500	3,037.59	
		GEF/FECCO	74100	1,500	538.15	
		GEF/FECCO	74500	5,000	625.08	
		GEF/FECCO	75700	6,000	2,473.89	
		GEF/FECCO	72400	1,000	271.49	
		GEF/FECCO	73100	2,500	0	
		Total		1,215,000	1,119,929.1	92.2%

5. Management recommendations

5.1 List recommendation here.

Many aspects contribute to the effective project implementation and productive achievements, including top level project design, good cooperation and understanding among all implementation agencies, competent implementation capacity, and strong support from line ministries in the national level and local level.

5.2 List recommendation here.

N/A

6. Annexe/s

7. Conclusion

This is the first year of the project implementation; and the launch conference was held in the middle of this year. Project activities were implemented and managed effectively and achieved positive results. The objectives, expected outcomes and the project activities remain relevant to the project, however some were ongoing. It is expected that the project could achieve the project objectives as planned.

