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Sixth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean.

Virtual, 01 to 03 February 2023

GEF CReW+ PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR) JUNE 2022

This meeting is being convened virtually. Delegates are kindly requested to access all meeting documents electronically for download as necessary.

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table		GEF ID.: 9601	PMS: 01444
Project Title		GEF CReW+ Implementing integrated water and wastewater solutions for a clean and healthy Caribbean Sea	
Duration months	Planned	3 years (January 2020 – December 2022)	
	Extension(s)	6 months (January 2020 – June 2023)	
Division(s) Implementing the project		Ecosystems Division – Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Branch/Unit – GEF IW	
Name of co-implementing Agency		Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	
Executing Agency(ies)		Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention (CAR/RCU)	
Names of Other Project Partners		Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Organisation of the American States (OAS)	
Project Type		Full Size Project	
Project Scope		Regional	
Region		Latin America and Caribbean	
Countries		Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	
Programme of Work		Subprogramme 4 – Environmental governance Subprogramme 5 – Chemicals, waste and air quality	
GEF Focal Area(s)		International Waters, Land Degradation	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		SDG: 1.4; 2.4; 3.9; 6.2; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 6.A; 6.B; 12.4; 12.5; 13.2; 13.B; 14.1; 14.2 14.5; 15.; 15.5; 17.1; 17.7; 17.8; 17.16; 17.17; 17.18	
GEF financing amount		$14,943,938	
Co-financing amount		$150,033,203	
Date of CEO Endorsement		November 13, 2019	
Start of Implementation		March 31, 2020	
Date of first disbursement		October 13, 2020	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022		US$476,000	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		US$ 267,281	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		February 2022	

Completion Date	Planned	Technical completion – February 28, 2023 Financial closure – August 31st, 2023
	Revised	June 2023 (Expected change to the Technical Completion Date)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		June 2023
Expected Financial Closure Date		December 2023 (Expected change to the Financial Closure)

1.2. Project description

The project will demonstrate the integration of the strategic objectives of the GEF International Waters (IW), Land Degradation (LD) and Biodiversity (BD) focal areas within a natural resources and watershed management framework, building upon past initiatives and in close coordination with other regional and national projects and initiatives. The project is focused on addressing critical policy, legislation and capacity gaps to ensure long term and sustainable management of water and wastewater and is focused on the compilation and implementation of innovative solutions for ensure sustainable financing and implementation of small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions. CReW+ will stimulate and assist countries and communities mainly in rural and peri-urban areas to identify and implement innovative technological solutions based on their specific needs and which are both replicable and sustainable in the long-term. The incorporation of additional LD and BD funds from STAR allocations from one country confirms the cross-cutting influence of water and wastewater management to the other focal areas of GEF such as LD. Improving water and wastewater management through integrated approaches contributes directly to other socio-economic concerns such as human health and job creation. The project will also address a number of key SDG Goals and Targets and will ensure socioeconomic benefits at the community and national level.

The objective of CReW+ is to "To implement innovative technical small-scale solutions in the Wider Caribbean Region using an integrated water and wastewater management approach building on sustainable financing mechanisms piloted through the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management." By building on the frameworks and lessons of earlier projects (including CReW), CREW+ will implement small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban, and community-based technological solutions for integrated water and wastewater management. The project aims to implement solutions for the improved management of wastewater that can be up scaled and replicated so as to significantly reduce the negative impact of domestic wastewater on the environment and people of the Wider Caribbean Region and to similarly implement appropriate solutions at selected watersheds and freshwater basins to ensure greater water security for vulnerable rural communities. This will be achieved through targeted water resources conservation measures, wastewater and water re-use, improved land use practices and greater water use efficiency. These interventions will increase resilience of local communities to the impacts of droughts and more generally to the impacts of climate change and climate variability on the water sector.

CReW+ consists of four main components, each with specific outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM). This component will provide capacity building support for the development and strengthening of national legal, regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks. This will enable countries to better design and implement broader and more integrated national and community-based solutions for water and wastewater management. It will also facilitate more harmonized regional approaches in meeting agreed regional and global water and wastewater related goals and targets. This support will be critical for countries to develop, upgrade and/or sustain their national innovative financial mechanisms for water and wastewater management. This component will finance consultants specialized in policy reforms and design, water and wastewater-related legal and regulatory issues, and costs related to training workshops.

Component 2: Sustainable and tailor-made financing options for urban, peri-urban and rural IWWM. This component will focus on the countries' readiness and the development of sustainable and innovative financing mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of IWWM solutions supported by the program (Component III), including guaranteeing revenue streams, payment for ecosystem goods and services, and innovative mechanisms. This component will finance consultants specialized in financial sustainability of water and sanitation investments, and training programs to beneficiaries and local management entities.

Component 3: Provision of innovative small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions for IWWM. This component will provide information and advice to all participating countries on a range of innovative technologies appropriate for small-scale solutions, supported by technical assistance to address local and community-based projects, meeting the needs of rural or small urban communities. Selected rural and peri-urban hotspots will benefit by using innovative IWWM and sustainable watershed management practices. As innovations in wastewater treatment and reuse are being developed throughout the program, scarce water resources will be protected in order to sustain the livelihood of populations and economic activity in a given watershed. This component will finance consultancies, feasibility studies, investments in pilot projects and training workshops.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and Advocacy on the importance of IWWM order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This component will finance the documentation of lessons learned, experiences and good practices, and will improve awareness and understanding of implementing integrated, low-tech approaches to IWWM solutions. It will also provide communications support to internal and external partners, stakeholders and the wider public on all components and activities of the project. Activities at national and community levels will be preceded by stakeholder identification and assessment and will include best practices in stakeholder management and participation. Effective engagement will contribute to success and long-term sustainability of the solutions implemented. Activities at regional, national and community levels will generate and disseminate IWWM knowledge products, including up to date information on financial options, and wastewater treatment technology, policies and practices.

The Project is being executed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Organisation of the American States (OAS) and the Secretariat of the Cartagena Convention (CAR/RCU) on behalf of the IDB and UNEP, respectively.

At the national level, project implementation arrangements may vary but the general structure applies as follows (refer to the national sub-project documentation). Almost each participating country has already designated a National Focal Point (NFP) for the project and will further foster the establishment as relevant National Project Steering Committee (NPSC).

1.3. History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	November 13, 2019	
Rev1 (to workplan and budget)	Nov 26th, 2020	Due to the pandemic at the first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting on 25 November 2020, changes were made to the detailed Work Plan and Budget for the project
Rev2 (to workplan and budget)	Apr 28th, 2022	During the second Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting on Apr 27th and 28th 2022 changes were made to the detailed Work Plan and Budget for the project

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

Status Update

The project started during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and was faced with other ensuing challenges such as: remote planning and recruiting, tropical storms ETA and IOTA, travel restrictions and elections in target countries – Dominican Republic, Guyana and Suriname. Despite these challenges, and with the full commitment and support of our country focal points, their teams, and the regional partners, we have finalized the preparation of most of the national and regional activities and start the implementation.

The GEF CReW+ Inception Workshop was held on 23 and 24 November 2020 and the first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting on 25 November 2020. This included the development of background documentation (including the Terms of Reference for the PSC and National Focal Points; a detailed Work Plan and Budget for the project; the contractual arrangements in connection with the roles of the Executing Agencies; the CReW+ Results Matrix; the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; and the proposed Communication Strategy) and presentations for these events, the recruitment of a facilitator, assisting in the prior promotion of the events and facilitating simultaneous English and Spanish interpretation as well as the virtual platform for the meetings. The meetings brought together delegates from all eighteen GEF CReW+ participating countries, representatives of the CReW+ Project Implementing and Executing Agencies, CReW+ Partners (among them Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA), Caribbean Water and Sewerage Association (CAWASA), Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo - Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (CCAD-SICA), Comité Regional de Recursos Hidráulicos – Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (CRRH-SICA), Global Water Partnership - Central America (GWP Centroamérica), Regional Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Group for the Latin American and Caribbean Region (WASH LAC), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)) and representatives from all the main regional and international institutions involved in Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM) in the Wider Caribbean Region, with support from the Regional Project Coordinator (RPC).

During the first year of 2021, the countries such Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago have initiated the execution of the national activities, which will be finalize during 2023. St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis followed in the first half of the year 2022. The rest of the countries will initiate their activities in the second half of the year 2022.

The Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention has been advanced in the outputs related to the Cartagena Convention and its LBS Protocol.

On February 2021 was launched the GEF CReW+ Academy, emphasizing the importance of providing training to all the stakeholders involved. The first series of webinars on different topics related to integrated water and wastewater resources management was conducted during February-Abril 2021. Experts from all over the world presented their tools and discussed their findings, experiences and lessons learned on the development of climate resilient water and wastewater infrastructure and the importance of gender, financing and engagement of indigenous communities. Thematic priorities for a second block of trainings and webinars, including monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals and reduction of ocean pollution, are currently being designed.

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes:	Relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes:
UNEP Programme of Work (PoW) – 2021/2022 Subprogramme 4 – Environmental governance Subprogramme 5 – Chemicals, waste and air quality	Subprogramme 4 – Environmental governance EA (a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (i) Uptake by United Nations entities, international organizations and forums of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice EA (b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (i) The number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs as a result of UNEP support Subprogramme 5 – Chemicals, waste and air quality EA(b) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and SAICM (i) Number of governments at all levels that are implementing waste prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and other relevant international agreements with UNEP support (ii) Number of private companies/industries that are implementing policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management with UNEP support

	(iii)	Number of civil society organizations that have taken action to enhance waste prevention and improve waste management with UNEP support

Progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators:

The GEF CReW+ Project combines the facilitation of institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM) at the national and regional level, the development and promotion of sustainable financing mechanisms, and the implementation of innovative small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions for IWWM, and thus contributes directly to the objectives of UNEP Sub-Programmes 4 and 5.

For the beneficiary project countries for which UNEP is directly responsible (Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago), the Secretariat facilitated the recruitment of national consultants to assist in the update of national packages and finetune the activities planned in the context of Component 1 (institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for IWWM) and 3 (innovative small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions for IWWM) of the project.

In the time period under review, a technical report on the integration of Integrated Water Resource Management into the Cartagena Convention framework was developed, as well as an information paper on nutrients management guidelines/standards for wastewater discharges into the Wider Caribbean Region. Both papers were presented at the Conference of Parties (COP) of the Cartagena Convention and serve as a basis for further steps to anchor the above-mentioned topics in the framework of the Convention and thus strengthen the respective regional legislation.

The Secretariat has further convened coordination meetings with representatives of countries participating in the GEF CReW+ project who have expressed an interest in ratification of the LBS Protocol of the Cartagena Convention (Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and is in close contact and exchange with them.

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

The following table refers to the expected result of the overall of the project, including IDB and UNEP implementation.

GEF Core Indicators	**Indicative expected Results**

Is expected to reach a more direct beneficiaries disaggregated that the project committed, however at this period we are reporting the value at the CEO Endorsement until we have a precise value.

Indicator	*Expected values at*	
	Mid-term	*End-of-project*
Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)		*30 Hectares*
Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment		*85,000 persons*

The following CReW+ Project results are not captured in the GEF Core Indicators:

- Minimum of 9 countries with reformed institutional, policy and legislative frameworks for IWWM developed and adopted;
- Minimum of 5,000,000 cubic meters per year of wastewater treated at national sites selected (see 3.1.2);
- Reduction of approximately 1,000,000 kilograms of BOD per year; 200,000 kilograms of nitrogen per year; and 50,000 kilograms of phosphorus per year;
- Minimum 12 communities with improved wastewater management and 3 watersheds with improved water resource management; and
- Minimum 31 million cubic meters per year water conserved due to land use protection, effective water conservation/efficiency practices at end-use consumption.

It would be useful to ensure consistency and synergies in content and data collection processes among the CReW+ project indicators, the GEF Core indicators and the country SDG indicators.

2.3. Implementation status and risk (Results Matrix – Outcomes, Outputs & Changes to the Matrix)

UNEP Physical Progress

The following table refers the targets under the UNEP Implementation and give a snapshot of the status of the project as per June 2022, included target achieved and target expected to achieve in the following years.

GEF CReW+ Project **Component/Outcome/Output**	**Indicator**	**Unit of Measure**	**Targets**				
			Jan 2020 Jun 2021	**Jul 2021 Jun 2022**	**Jul 2022 Jun 2023**	**Jul 2023 Jun 2024**	**Total**
Component I **Institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM).**							
Outcome 1.1 Consolidated improved and reformed institutional, policy and legislative frameworks for IWWM.	Number of countries implementing actions towards improving IWWM	Countries		1	5		**6**
Output 1.1.1 Diagnostic analysis of existing policy framework, legislations, guidelines and standards in support of IWWM, recommendations for reforms and development of national IWWM plans. - IBD: Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (12) - UNEP: Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, St Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines (6)	Institutional development plan designed	Plans (#)		1	5		**6**
Output 1.1.2 Recommendations for amendments to the LBS Protocol to facilitate increased reuse of domestic wastewater including adoption of new criteria or standards for domestic wastewater discharges - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Regional Activity (1)	Recommendations for amendments to the LBS Protocol to facilitate increased reuse of domestic wastewater	Recommendations (#)			1		**1**

GEF CReW+ Project Component/Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Targets				
			Jan 2020 Jun 2021	Jul 2021 Jun 2022	Jul 2022 Jun 2023	Jul 2023 Jun 2024	Total
Output 1.1.3 Review, Analysis and Report for developing a new Strategy or Protocol on the management of freshwater resources within the framework of the Cartagena Convention - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Regional Activity (1)	Recommendations for a new strategy or protocol on the management of freshwater resources	Recommendations (#)			1		**1**
Output 1.1.4 Country specific Cabinet/Parliament Submissions prepared for formal ratification of the LBS Protocol - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Barbados, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname (8)	Submissions for formal ratification of the LBS Protocol	Submissions (#)				8	**8**
Outcome 1.2 Enhanced regional and national coordination, information exchange, science-based decisions, and reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs, resulting from the use of national and regional platforms/databases for IWWM by national and regional institutions	Number of countries implementing national databases supported by a regional platform	Countries			7		**7**
Output 1.2.1 New or updated national platforms/databases, supported by a regional platform for IWWM developed - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago (7)	Number of databases developed	Database (#)			7		**7**
Outcome 1.3 Improved knowledge and skills to enable the monitoring of national reform processes for IWWM, and for reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs	Percentage participants that perceive their knowledge and skills to enable the monitoring of national and regional reforms for IWWM and, for reporting on relevant SDGs increased	Percentage		95%	95%	95%	**95%**

GEF CReW+ Project Component/Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Targets				
			Jan 2020 Jun 2021	Jul 2021 Jun 2022	Jul 2022 Jun 2023	Jul 2023 Jun 2024	Total
Output 1.3.1 Capacity building workshops to drive national and regional reforms for IWWM and, for reporting on relevant SDGs - IDB: 5 workshops - UNEP: 4 workshops	Training workshops delivered	Workshops (#)		1	3		**4**
Component II Sustainable and tailor-made financing options for urban, peri-urban and rural IWWM							
Outcome 2.1 Improved understanding of different financing options and greater readiness for integrated wastewater management financing at small-scale local, community and national levels	Number of communities applying financing options proposed under the project	Communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.1.1 Compendium of recommendations on sustainable financing options considering micro credit, tariffing and other innovative mechanisms developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, based on a review of existing financing mechanisms for IWWM at small, local, community or national levels, depending upon country context - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	Diagnostics and assessments completed	Diagnostics (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.1.2 A series of community/rural specific financing action plans and business models to address IWWM including reuse - IDB: Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, Panamá, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (10) - UNEP: N/A	New financial instruments developed	Instruments (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Outcome 2.2 Watershed management - Increased and sustainable financing for Integrated watershed management including for protecting surface and groundwater water sources	Number of watersheds benefitting from sustainable financing options on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)	Watersheds/ hotspots	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**

GEF CReW+ Project Component/Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Targets				
			Jan 2020 Jun 2021	Jul 2021 Jun 2022	Jul 2022 Jun 2023	Jul 2023 Jun 2024	Total
Output 2.2.1 Compendium of innovative incentive options and recommendations on financing mechanisms for water conservation, pollution prevention, and water and wastewater reuse - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	Diagnostics and assessments completed	Diagnostics (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.2.2 Public–private mechanisms, payment options and recommendations on approaches to implement payment for ecosystem services developed - IDB: Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico (4) - UNEP: N/A	New financial instruments developed	Instruments (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Outcome 2.3 Improved knowledge and skills for successful design, establishment and management of appropriate financial mechanisms	Percentage of participants that perceive their knowledge in the design, establishment, and management of financial mechanisms has improved	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.3.1 Training modules for selected persons and agencies in the design, strategic planning, establishment and management of the financial mechanisms - IDB: 7 workshops - UNEP: N/A	Training workshops delivered	Workshops (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**

Component III **Provision of innovative small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions for IWWM**							
Outcome 3.1 Improved wastewater treatment, including reuse, in rural and peri-urban hotspots using low tech and IWWM solutions	Volume of treated wastewater increased	m3/day					
	Households benefitting from wastewater treatment	Households					
Output 3.1.1 Compendium of innovative technologies adapted to small-scale situations, supported by technical assistance, made available to all participating countries - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	Diagnostics and assessments completed	Diagnostics (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 3.1.2 Rural and community level Integrated and Innovative Water and Wastewater low tech solutions implemented - IDB: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Suriname (7) - UNEP: Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago (8)	Pilot interventions implemented	Pilots (#)			4	4	**8**
Output 3.1.3 Intervention in Barbados re: Star Allocation from Barbados (Land degradation and Biodiversity)[1]	Pilot interventions implemented	Pilots (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Outcome 3.2 Improved life cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption promoting source protection and water reuse in the joint management of surface and groundwater resources in critical watersheds/hot spots.	Number of watersheds benefitting from Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)	Watersheds/hotspots			2		**2**
Output 3.2.1 Integrated guidelines and implementation plan consistent with IWRM with a focus on water source protection and use efficiency, land use protection and food, energy and ecosystems nexus trade-offs. - IDB: N/A - UNEP: 1 guidelines	Number of Diagnostics	Diagnostics (#)			1		**1**

1 The output has been removed from the log frame as was included as a representation of the intervention in Barbados from the STAR allocation, however, has been an agreement on the activities, therefore the activities have been included in the correspondent outcomes and outputs (Outcome 1.1, 2.2 and Output 1.1.1, 2.1.2).

Output 3.2.2 Demonstration projects implemented focusing on: (1) Prevention, Reduction and Control of point and non-point sources of pollution source through best land management practices and (2) Development and Implementation of water source protection, water use efficiency and reuse strategies and action plans. - IDB: Guatemala (1) - UNEP: Guyana and Grenada (2)	Pilot interventions implemented	Pilots (#)			2		**2**
Outcome 3.3 Improved knowledge and skills within targeted communities to enable implementation of innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management solutions	Percentage of participants that perceive their knowledge has increased to enable implementation of innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management solutions	Percentage		95%	95%	95%	**95%**
Output 3.3.1 Training on innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management such as though webinars, MOOC, training programmes with the participation of civil society - IDB: 12 webinars - UNEP: 8 webinars	Webinars delivered	Webinars (#)			4	4	**8**
Component IV Knowledge Management and Advocacy on the importance of IWWM order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals							
Outcome 4.1 Improved awareness and understanding of the advantages of implementing integrated approaches within targeted communities to enable implementation of low-tech and integrated water and wastewater management solutions	Number of countries benefiting from the communication strategy	Countries			6		**6**
Output 4.1.1 A communications strategy developed and implemented, including information and dissemination of products related to IWWM and watershed management	Strategies implemented	Strategies (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**

Output 4.1.2 Updated CReW clearinghouse mechanism on financial options, small- and large-scale wastewater treatment technologies, and wastewater and water management policies and practices developed	Website with clearinghouse support established	Website (#)			1		**1**
Outcome 4.2 Improved access to an information exchange mechanism, including knowledge of experiences and lessons learnt, as well as improved information sharing capability with GEF and the wider, local and national communities amongst all 18 participating countries	Number of countries benefiting from knowledge of experiences and lessons learnt	Countries			6		**6**
Output 4.2.1 Documented best practices, lessons and experiences from all Components	Technical notes created	Notes (#)			8	8	**16**
Output 4.2.2 Operational information exchange mechanism for GEF and non-GEF projects established	Information exchange mechanism developed	Instrument (#)		1			**1**

UNEP Financial Progress

The following table refers the financial progress under the UNEP Implementation and give a snapshot of the financial status of the project as per June 2022.

GEF CReW+ Project	**Financial Progress**				
Component/Outcome/Output	**Jan 2020 Jun 2021**	**Jul 2021 Jun 2022**	**Jul 2022 Jun 2023**	**Jul 2023 Jun 2024**	**Total**
Component I Institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM).	**54,065**	**13,008 (includes FX Charge)**			**67,073**
Outcome 1.1 Consolidated improved and reformed institutional, policy and legislative frameworks for IWWM.	54,065	13,008			**67,073**
Output 1.1.1 Diagnostic analysis of existing policy framework, legislations, guidelines and standards in support of IWWM, recommendations for reforms and development of national IWWM plans. - IBD: Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (12) - UNEP: Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, St Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines (6)		7,711			**7,711**
Output 1.1.2 Recommendations for amendments to the LBS Protocol to facilitate increased reuse of domestic wastewater including adoption of new criteria or standards for domestic wastewater discharges - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Regional Activity (1)	10,000				**10,000**
Output 1.1.3 Review, Analysis and Report for developing a new Strategy or Protocol on the management of freshwater resources within the framework of the Cartagena Convention - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Regional Activity (1)	10,000				**10,000**

GEF CReW+ Project	Financial Progress				
Component/Outcome/Output	**Jan 2020 Jun 2021**	**Jul 2021 Jun 2022**	**Jul 2022 Jun 2023**	**Jul 2023 Jun 2024**	**Total**
Output 1.1.4 Country specific Cabinet/Parliament Submissions prepared for formal ratification of the LBS Protocol - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Barbados, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname (8)	34,065	5,297			**39,363**
Outcome 1.2 Enhanced regional and national coordination, information exchange, science-based decisions, and reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs, resulting from the use of national and regional platforms/databases for IWWM by national and regional institutions					
Output 1.2.1 New or updated national platforms/databases, supported by a regional platform for IWWM developed - IDB: N/A - UNEP: Costa Rica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago (6)					
Outcome 1.3 Improved knowledge and skills to enable the monitoring of national reform processes for IWWM, and for reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs					
Output 1.3.1 Capacity building workshops to drive national and regional reforms for IWWM and, for reporting on relevant SDGs - IDB: 5 workshops - UNEP: 4 workshops					

Component II **Sustainable and tailor-made financing options for urban, peri-urban and rural IWWM**					
Outcome 2.1 Improved understanding of different financing options and greater readiness for integrated wastewater management financing at small-scale local, community and national levels	N/A		N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.1.1 Compendium of recommendations on sustainable financing options considering micro credit, tariffing and other innovative mechanisms developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, based on a review of existing financing mechanisms for IWWM at small, local, community or national levels, depending upon country context - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.1.2 A series of community/rural specific financing action plans and business models to address IWWM including reuse - IDB: Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, Panamá, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (10) - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Outcome 2.2 Watershed management - Increased and sustainable financing for Integrated watershed management including for protecting surface and groundwater water sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.2.1 Compendium of innovative incentive options and recommendations on financing mechanisms for water conservation, pollution prevention, and water and wastewater reuse - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.2.2 Public–private mechanisms, payment options and recommendations on approaches to implement payment for ecosystem services developed - IDB: Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico (4) - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**

Outcome 2.3 Improved knowledge and skills for successful design, establishment and management of appropriate financial mechanisms	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 2.3.1 Training modules for selected persons and agencies in the design, strategic planning, establishment and management of the financial mechanisms - IDB: 7 workshops - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**

Component III Provision of innovative small-scale, local, rural, peri-urban and community-based solutions for IWWM	**7,500**	**162,581 (includes 143,260 of staff costs)**			**170,081**
Outcome 3.1 Improved wastewater treatment, including reuse, in rural and peri-urban hotspots using low tech and IWWM solutions	7,500	4,578			7,500
Output 3.1.1 Compendium of innovative technologies adapted to small-scale situations, supported by technical assistance, made available to all participating countries - IDB: 1 compendium - UNEP: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Output 3.1.2 Rural and community level Integrated and Innovative Water and Wastewater low tech solutions implemented - IDB: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Suriname (7) - UNEP: Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago (8)	7,500	4,578			**12,078**
Outcome 3.2 Improved life cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption promoting source protection and water reuse in the joint management of surface and groundwater resources in critical watersheds/hot spots.		14,743			14,743

Output 3.2.1 Integrated guidelines and implementation plan consistent with IWRM with a focus on water source protection and use efficiency, land use protection and food, energy and ecosystems nexus trade-offs. - IDB: N/A - UNEP: 1 guidelines					
Output 3.2.2 Demonstration projects implemented focusing on: (1) Prevention, Reduction and Control of point and non-point sources of pollution source through best land management practices and (2) Development and Implementation of water source protection, water use efficiency and reuse strategies and action plans. - IDB: Guatemala (1) - UNEP: Guyana and Grenada (2)		14,743			**14,743**
Outcome 3.3 Improved knowledge and skills within targeted communities to enable implementation of innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management solutions					
Output 3.3.1 Training on innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management such as though webinars, MOOC, training programmes with the participation of civil society - IDB: 12 webinars - UNEP: 8 webinars					

Component IV **Knowledge Management and Advocacy on the importance of IWWM order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals**					
Outcome 4.1 Improved awareness and understanding of the advantages of implementing integrated approaches within targeted communities to enable implementation of low-tech and integrated water and wastewater management solutions					
Output 4.1.1 A communications strategy developed and implemented, including information and dissemination of products related to IWWM and watershed management					
Output 4.1.2 Updated CReW clearinghouse mechanism on financial options, small- and large-scale wastewater treatment technologies, and wastewater and water management policies and practices developed					
Outcome 4.2 Improved access to an information exchange mechanism, including knowledge of experiences and lessons learnt, as well as improved information sharing capability with GEF and the wider, local and national communities amongst all 18 participating countries					
Output 4.2.1 Documented best practices, lessons and experiences from all Components					
Output 4.2.2 Operational information exchange mechanism for GEF and non-GEF projects established					
Component V **Project Management - Monitoring and evaluation**	**20,418**	**9,709**			**30,127**
TOTAL	**81,983**	**185,298**			**267,281**

Summary Status

Overall, significant progress was made during the reporting period. From the 18 participating countries, 13 are already executing activities with important progress in its execution. However, in others (such as Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines), the project activities remain in its early stages with administrative processes and agreement on the final activities to be financed. Considering this, it is likely that an extension to at least December 2023 be necessary to complete all project activities. The below paragraphs highlight the progress in each component.

Component I

The promotion of institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory reforms towards Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM) in the participating countries forms a crucial part of GEF CReW+ and is being implemented within Component 1. In reflection of the national requirements and the respective project activities within the countries, the diagnoses of existing political and legal circumstances have been grouped into the two clusters “National Framework Policy” and “National Norms and Regulations”, with the latter including guides and tools.

The Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention has been advancing in the outputs related to the Cartagena Convention and its LBS Protocol. The Freshwater Strategy and Nutrients Standards Papers were finalized and endorsed by LBS COP 6. The OEWG and its thematic sub-groups will also oversee recommendations to the LBS STAC 6 and LBS COP 6.

The Secretariat followed up with countries that participated in the virtual LBS workshops in November 2021 to obtain information on their national needs for capacity-building and technical support. The Secretariat will continue to follow up to assist countries with addressing the barriers to ratifying the LBS Protocol. The LBS RACs will also support countries in 2022 in their respective ratification processes through the SSFAs mentioned above based on specific requests for assistance. Co-financing was mobilized through the Swedish Government (SIDA Grant) and the European Union-funded ACP MEAs III project that will enable the two LBS RACs to further support ratification on the LBS Protocol through the convening of national workshops, missions and/or exchanges. During the 6th meeting of the GEF IWEco Project Steering Ctee Meeting scheduled for July 2022, the support available from the GEF CReW+ Project for ratification will be highlighted as part of the presentation by the Secretariat.

The development of a Water Information Management System (WIMS) prototype for Trinidad and Tobago is progressing. In Costa Rica, the National Information System for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (SINIGIRH) is currently being updated. The Secretariat has commenced consultations with stakeholders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and national authorities responsible for water-related data in Grenada and Saint Lucia.

Component III

The assessment of the construction activities took into account delays related to the Corona pandemic, slow country responses, existing capacity and technical expertise onsite, as well as changes of government and national counterparts.

Component IV

Activities in Component IV focus on improve awareness and access to information. The website has been developed however, with collaborative input from UNEP and GIZ, technical issues with the hosting of the site have been delaying its official launching. The website has been developed however; the absence of the IT person from the UNEP-Cartagena Convention has been delaying its official launching.

The GEF CReW+ Second Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held virtually on April 27 and 28, 2022. The progress on project execution was presented by each Executing Agency (GIZ, UNEP/SCC, and OAS). The updated project documents (including the Terms of Reference for the PSC and National Focal Points; a detailed Work Plan and Budget for the project; the contractual arrangements in connection with the roles of the Executing Agencies; the CReW+ Results Matrix; the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; and the proposed Communication Plan) were presented to the Board Members and re-confirmed. The meetings brought together delegates from eleven GEF CReW+ participating countries, representatives of the CReW+ Project Implementing and Executing Agencies, CReW+ Partners (among them Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA), Caribbean Water and Sewerage Association (CAWASA), United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH cand representatives from all the main regional and international institutions involved in Integrated Water and Wastewater Management (IWWM) in the Wider Caribbean Region, with support from the Regional Project Coordinator (RPC).

Lessons Learnt

Findings: In a GEF project of this size, with 18 countries, 2 implementing agencies and 3 executing agencies, it is important to define the coordination structure in order to have constant and effective communication between the partners for the correct execution of the activities.

Recommendations: During the preparation phase, it is important to maintain dialogues to create the structure jointly and that all stakeholders take ownership of it and feel involved.

Countries. The benefits of having direct access to the focal points and heads of ministries without a lot of protocol, and to have the ability to talk candidly about wastewater issues and the project is key. It takes years to build up that kind of relationship, and it needs to be sustained from one project to the next, and from project preparation to final evaluation.

Relearning from CReW. Although some lessons learned from the original CReW were taken into consideration for the preparation of this project, other were inappropriate for the design of CReW+, because there were no experiences in working in the variety of countries, in the variety of project concepts and the broad cast of players. A key lesson from the CReW is that all stakeholders did not initially appreciate the purpose of the project (testing of the financial mechanisms). Hence a conclusion is that more attention should have been devoted explaining the project at inception.

Operations. In a GEF project of this size, with 18 countries, 2 implementing agencies and 3 executing agencies, and four distinct components, it is important to define a coordination structure that facilitates constant and effective communication among the partners to create joint ownership and ensure correct execution of the activities.

Budget Allocation. Whereas in the original CReW, four countries received almost the entire financing and another 13 countries were supported under region-wide activities. In preparing for CReW+, countries pushed for a more equitable distribution, which led to the CReW+ design where the budget is divided among 18 countries and four components. The result is the proliferation of very small activities that are difficult for executing agencies to manage effectively, and present relatively high transaction costs for countries for a very small amount of money. A $300,000 sanitation system goes through the same planning and approval process of a $3 million system. The amount of energy that the countries and the executing agencies require is not commensurate to the size of the operation. There are certain things that are not going to happen, but we might not have known that if we had not gone forward with the design as we did.

Design Challenges. This project is the maximum expression of countries and topics that can be feasibly managed. Two challenges of CReW+ project design are: (a) the number of countries dispersed among several IDB and UNEP operational regions; and (b) the broad diversity of topics. The diversity of countries makes it difficult to guarantee the quality of the final results and to keep counterparts satisfied and motivated to continue forward. The project will produce distinct, individualized small projects for each component (4

components x 18 countries ~72 specific sub-projects), each having specific roadmap, timeframe, constraints, stakeholders and expectations. From a purely project-execution perspective, it may have been more efficient and effective to ask countries to choose a limited number of component activities, rather than attempting to do everything everywhere.

On the other hand, having the components on policy and on innovative treatment to reuse wastewater together at the same time, has successfully moved the IWWM agenda forward in nearly all countries. The combination of policy and projects is effective, but difficult. The lesson in advance is there will be a wide range of outcomes.

Relevance to IFIs. There are people in the IFI's who don't think the banks should be involved in GEF projects, because they are complex and expensive to manage, and contribute little identifying projects eligible for development lending. Interestingly, there was no reference in the PIF or CEO documents of having referenced the IFIs upcoming lending programs when developing the CReW+, with perhaps the exception of Belize. Nonetheless, there are many steps both CReW+ and the countries can take to engage the IFIs, through the country development plans and lending program with the banks.

Time and effort. A lesson from the original CReW that bears repeating in CReW+ is that all stakeholders underestimated the time and effort to undertake this project. The level of preparedness at the country level (ensuring that enabling conditions of institutions, that policies are in-place, that potential projects are prepared and evaluated for feasibility, etc.) needs to be enhanced. The country project managers have underestimated the capacity needed to carry out activities at a local level. The implementing and executing agencies' ability to provide flexible and innovative support to small utility companies, should be reconsidered.

Managing expectation. There is a huge distance between the expectations created in the country profiles and the reality of the final country budget allocation, due largely to the budget reduction. One country was under the impression that it would receive $1 million for Component 1. There needs to have been a more disciplined process of prioritization with the countries before submitting the CEO Endorsement document.

Once the budget was reduced from $45 million to $15 million, perhaps a better approach would have been to present the menu of components to countries and allow them to select one of the components. For example, this could have resulted in 6 treatment plants, 6 financing schemes, and 6 laws and regulations, which would have provided significantly more resources for each component activity. As seen in the initial CReW, clusters of countries working on similar component would work together, organize exchanges and learn from each other's efforts. Nonetheless, it is likely that without having experimented with the current model, the project would not have realized what the practical limitations are.

Acceptance of reusing treated wastewater. Some countries have strict regulations against reusing treated wastewater, and community reaction has been generally negative. Other countries have fewer restrictions, and the communities are more relaxed. The lesson is that this is not a one-size-fits-all topic, and that efforts need to be customized to the local context.

Replication and scaling up. Conversations are already underway for replicating the CReW+ project strategy in the Pacific coast of the Americas. This means the project strategy is more relevant now than ever. The UN discussions addressing ocean plastics, climate change, plastics and biodiversity are also important initiatives where CReW+ can find inspiration and synergies.

Adapting the operational model to the country needs. Different models may work better in certain circumstances. When designing a future project, it would be advantageous to put more emphasis on the country's interest and capability, and to distribute the executing agencies in a way that maximizes their strengths. Likewise, it would be more efficient to assign one agency per country, just for the sake of efficiency and integrating planning.

The pandemic cannot be the scapegoat. There are a lot of problems stemming from decision that have been made over the course of planning and executing CReW+. Yet, the pandemic ensued, affecting everything from planning, contracting, construction, training and relationships, which was outside anyone's

control. It will be important to find the balance and not place the onus of delays and problems solely on the pandemic. We must be responsible for doing the best with the current program, and down the road, try something a little simpler and more streamlined.

Concept-to-results gap. Part of the problem affecting focus, priority, relevance and readiness is the asphyxiatingly long time gap between project conception and start-up of activities, which is four to six, years depending on how it is measured. The execution period is only the tip of the iceberg. During this time many of the political and technical leaders move on and institutional memory fades, so that there is no assurance that the initial enthusiasm is present when the project begins. The question is, what can be done between PIF approval and the CEO document? Lessons learned point to the need to prepare terms of reference for consultants, complete selection, planning, appraisal and feasibility of infrastructure projects, support country managers with training and orientation, with the idea there will be on-the-ground momentum at the time of project approval. It is highly unlikely the GEF or IDB would permit retroactive financing for this type of activity, nor is it likely that countries would dedicate significant resources to an unfunded operation, in both cases, the main risk being the non-approval at the GEF CEO Endorsement phase.

Thinking ahead. One possible solution is an IDB regional technical cooperation to finance start up activities, after the PIF is approved, which would finance preliminary due diligence for infrastructure projects, identify and resolve the institutional issues, develop (generic) terms of reference for legal, regulatory and technical studies, update and finalize the Operations Manual, establish or confirm lines of communication with countries, organize knowledge materials and the project website, and assist the project team leader in identifying and confirming participation of stakeholder partners. This would require hiring a project manager who would have access to IDB project management systems, and providing that person with basic administrative infrastructure and support. Thanks to the lessons learned through the pandemic, a considerable amount of work would be conducted online, and minimal travel would be contemplated.

In recognition of the extraordinary high level of effort the GEF projects demand, benefits to the Bank of a preliminary regional TC, beyond preparing for the GEF financing, would be to articulate this program with the Water and Sanitation Sector Framework and within the individual country strategies and lending programs. Stronger links to the Bank's mainstream program will build concrete synergies to help countries meet their obligations to SDGs and regional conventions. It could also provide a structured roadmap for sector specialists (water and sanitation, environment, climate change, agriculture, urban development, etc.) to contribute constructively and opportunely to the broader objectives of IWRM and abating ocean pollution through the annual lending programs. This would be a relatively low risk proposition for the Bank. In the event the GEF financing is not approved, the outputs and outcomes of the regional TC would stand on their own merit.

Other ideas to consider include: (a) evaluating and adjusting when and how the project preparation grant is used, (b) integrate longer-term planning and sequential phasing of GEF-financed projects (or from other sources) for a particular country, region and topic, and (c) engaging other donors and lenders to provide follow-up support of this effort.

Finally, one success factor to any large, complex project will always be the willingness of all participants to work together, keep well-mended fences, communicate clearly and frequently, resolve problems quickly and respectfully, honor the strength that comes from diversity, support each other in times of weaknesses. And, in the end, celebrate the successes and share the stories.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is Satisfactory (S) because the project is expected to achieve most of its major objectives. While the targets of Components 2 and 3 may not look likely to be fully achieved, significant progress towards the initial targets is expected. The main objective of the components will be attained, and valuable lessons will be drawn from the interventions.

Rating towards the outputs: The rating is Satisfactory (S) because the rate of implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the revised work plan except for only significant delays in a few countries that will require further adjustments in the execution planning and more likely an extension of the project's execution timeline to at least December 2023. With the complex nature of the project and the

large number of participating countries, and different levels of project management capacity among them, it would be unreasonable to think the progress of implementation will be the same in all of them. Notwithstanding this, the project implementation progress has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions. Specifically, with regards travel arrangements for consultants and the face-to-face interaction, which is many times needed to conduct smother discussions with counterparts and gain a common understanding of the needs and challenges they may have that could hinder the progress of activities.

Overall Risk Rating: The overall risk rating is Modest (M), There is a probability of between 26% and 50% those assumptions may fail to hold or materialize. It has been evident that election cycles in the participating countries cause some delays in the decision-making for project activities and slows communication between the Executing Agencies and the counterparts.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total: $150,033,203 **Actual to date: $62,010,323 and 41%**	The Project identified 150 millions of co-financing from the implementing agencies, countries and key stakeholders during the preparation. The Project is materializing the co-financing directly and indirectly through the activities during the implementation. As per the date of this report the co-financing amount achieve is $62,010,323. The amount is lower than expected because the project activities are starting, and the Project will identify the co-financing during the execution.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	IDB	Loan	$137,152,500
GEF Agency	IDB	Grant	$708,000
GEF Agency	IDB	In-kind	$450,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment (Caribbean Environment Program)	In-kind	$500,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment (Caribbean Environment Program)	In-Cash	$2,000,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment (GPA)	In-kind	$2,183,186
Recipient Government	Costa Rica	In-kind	$4,061,439
Recipient Government	Saint Lucia	In-kind	$379.500
Recipient Government	Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	$ 1.426.799
Recipient Government	Trinidad and Tobago	In-Cash	$714,889
Other	CWWA	In-kind	$200,000
Private Sector	CAWASA	In-kind	$100,000
Other	CARPHA	In-kind	$130,000
Other	Amigos de Sian Ka'an	In-kind	$565,000
Total Co-financing			$144,703,575

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement	The CReW+ project continued building a broad community of partner agencies and individuals focused on integrated water and wastewater management. Progress at the national level primarily involved engagement of the ministries of environment, and by extension the National Focal Points, who are critical and indispensable constituents of the program's operational architecture, and who serve as primary links to the agencies and beneficiaries executing specific components. Regionally, CReW+ established agreements with CWWA, UN-HABITAT, CCAD, GWP-Caribbean and GWP-Central America. Throughout the reporting period, the CReW+ Academy, as an online learning platform, continued to offer short courses on wastewater management throughout the wider Caribbean region. See: https://academy.gefcrew.org/en/ CReW+ continually seeks opportunities to identify new partners through conferences, symposia and other (largely virtual) events, and to exchange perspectives on common issues and challenges. Clearly, the post-pandemic "new normal" will differ from the old one, and it will be necessary to identify evolving financial, institutional and political conditions and capabilities, which in turn will require adjustment and adaptation. During second quarter 2021, the program will conduct a comprehensive stakeholder analysis to identify the engagement modalities of key regional and national stakeholders, and to promote and clarify implementation of partnership arrangements.

2.6. Gender

Gender mainstreaming	The project has actively promoting the cross-cutting element related to all stakeholder participation and involvement in the project which seeks to promote gender equality and empowerment of women throughout the implementation of activities. In every consultancy the agencies encourage women, people of African descent, people of indigenous origin, and people with disabilities to apply. Gender audits and targeted analyses to ascertain derived benefits by stakeholders have been conducted in the first block of the CReW+ Academy, with the results of 52% of participants were women. Following the CARICOM strategy on "Strengthening Capacity in the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics and Indicators" and in compliance with its social and gender implementation plan, keeping with national commitments to the implementation of their national gender policies and in response to the GEF-6 strategy on gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming has been an integral part of the project and process towards the achievement of equity in social development. Promoting gender equity is included in the CReW+ Project. 9 of the national focal points are women out of the 18 national focal points. The Project will keep working in this line building on the multiple project outputs, sub-outputs and activities that include gender-specific elements.

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Environmental and social safeguards management	The CReW+ focus on 'ownership' of project interventions and as such allow for and promote opportunities for stakeholder engagement. All activities are specifically formulated to improve environmental and social conditions, and per definition there are no negative impacts as a result of project execution. There is a cultural and sectoral resistance to accept new wastewater management measures, therefore community and stakeholder are involved in participatory processes (including formal consultation) and communications measures, especially the indigenous communities (Guna Yala and Maya Community). Due to the climatic events including hurricanes/ tropical storms and drought conditions, the timeline of the interventions consider delays due to the usual wet-season hurricanes as e.g., the Atlantic hurricane season in the region and monitoring of other seasonal events and predictions (e.g., El Niño/ La Niña conditions) In activities that include construction, occupational health and safety on the construction site will be a must. Including obligations of the general contractor for waste disposal and occupational health and safety, and introduction of monitoring systems in the PIU

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	To feed lessons learned from the provision of its advisory services into wider discourses, the project analyses and disseminates practical, on-the-ground knowledge and experiences by developing knowledge products (i.e. best practices) during the advice on policy and regulation reforms, sustainable and tailor-made financing options and provision of innovative small-scale, and community-based solutions, as well as conducting outreach measures, feeding practical, on-the-ground experiences at country level into LAC regional discourses i.e. CReW+ Academy, social media, executing agencies platforms, collaboration with key stakeholders such as GWP-C, CWWA, and FLACSO/ CCAD. By doing so, GEF CReW+ scale up its transformative impacts beyond its current countries of implementation. Additionally, to the above mentioned channels, to facilitate knowledge exchange across all participating countries, we make use of the SuSanA (Sustainable Sanitation Alliance, with a dedicated chapter to Latin America) platform, IWLearn, Red SNIP, as well as GIZ sectoral and regional Communities of Practice (CoPs Water & Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, Circular Economy & Resource Efficiency, Red Sectorial GADeR-ALC). The Cartagena Convention Secretariat developed a dedicated page on its website for the GEF CReW+ project. The webpage outlines the main information on the project and provides further insights into the specific project activities carried out by the Secretariat.

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	The GEF CReW+ Academy web portal https://academy.gefcrew.org/en/ was establish. A bilingual platform to facilitate capacity development activities, disseminate materials produced by the project, as well as to promote the importance of IWWM and IWRM, and increase the corporate identity of the brand CReW+. The website (Spanish version) has gathered more than 7300 visits, the English version more than 5700 visits since its launch. A pilot video on the activities in Honduras was produced in English and Spanish. In addition, Instagram and Twitter accounts were created for GEF CReW+ in order to effectively disseminate these videos and other project products in the future. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4BqkdyAInU An article in the World Ocean Day 2021 was released to promote and update the status of the Project. https://news.iwlearn.net/toilets-of-the-caribbeannbspthe-gef-crew-project-keeps-on-working

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 GEF Performance Ratings – Overall

Rating of Likelihood of Achieving Project Global Environmental Objective (DO)

(Scale: 1 - 6, where 1 = Highly Satisfactory [HS] and 6 = Highly Unsatisfactory [HU])

Likelihood of Achieving Project Global Environmental Objective Ratings

1. *Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".*
2. *Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.*
3. *Marginally Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.*
4. *Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.*
5. *Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.*
6. *Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.*

Outcome Indicator Name	Unite of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year		2020	2021	2022	2023	EOP 2024
Rating of Likelihood of Achieving Project Global Environmental Objective (DO) (Scale: 1 - 6, where 1 = Highly Satisfactory [HS] and 6 = Highly Unsatisfactory [HU])	#	0	2019	P	-	-	-	-	-
				P(a)	-	-	-	-	-
				A	2				

Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

The following table refers the project outcomes, including IDB and UNEP Implementation.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Objective: To implement innovative technical small-scale solutions in the Wider Caribbean Region using an integrated water and wastewater management approach building on sustainable financing mechanisms piloted through the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management.					Overall, significant progress was made during the reporting period. While the project execution was still challenged by COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions, tropical storms Elsa and Fred, and elections cycles in target countries, 13 from the 18 participating countries are already executing activities with important progress in its execution. However, in others the project activities remain in its early stages with administrative processes and agreement on the final activities to be financed, causing the most delays.	2 (S)

2 Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 1.1 Consolidated improved and reformed institutional, policy and legislative frameworks for IWWM.	- Number of countries with policy and legislative frameworks (developed and then adopted by national governments) to ensure sustainable IWWM implementation and reduction of pollution from wastewater; and -Number of countries with IWWM policy reforms aligned to relevant SDGs.	Some disparities among countries but in general weak wastewater legislative framework in the region. Even with sufficient legal framework, enforcement is limited.		- Minimum of 9 countries with reformed institutional, policy and legislative frameworks for IWWM developed and adopted;	The target will be higher than planned. Belize, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras have significantly advanced in their activities and others have started implementation. In just a few (Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia) the activities are in their preparatory stage.	2 (S)
				- Integration of IWWM into national plans in alignment with SDGs and under implementation;	All activities are including the IWWM approach, giving the project an incremental cost during the implementation.	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
				- LBS Protocol amended to integrate wastewater criteria/standards; and	Recommendations will be presented to the next meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS STAC 6) for further discussion and consideration. This meeting is scheduled for 28th November to 2nd December 2022.	2 (S)
				- Expected further stress reduction beyond life-span of project due to implementation of reforms.		2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 1.2 Enhanced regional and national coordination, information exchange, science-based decisions, and reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs, resulting from the use of national and regional platforms/databases for IWWM by national and regional institutions.	Number countries reporting on IWWM and relevant SDGs resulting from the use of national and regional platforms/databases for IWWM.	Long-term water quality monitoring programme as well as comprehensive information management systems are often lacking [2].		Enhanced regional and national coordination, information exchange, science-based decisions, and reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs, resulting from the use of national and regional platforms/databases for IWWM by national and regional institutions in at least 6 participating countries.	In order to ensure that the development of the national databases is as effective and target-oriented as possible, the Secretariat has recruited UNU to lead this activity, maintaining a regional approach. Several countries are already engaged in the process of the database development.	2 (S)

Outcome 1.3. Improved knowledge and skills to enable the monitoring of national reform processes for IWWM, and for reporting on relevant SDGs and MEAs.	Number of countries with tools and capacity to develop and implement IWWM policy and legislation reforms.	Capacity gaps exist in expertise as well as human resources. Some countries do not have sufficient number of personnel given resource constraints. Knowledge and expertise on operation, maintenance as well as on new technologies such as spatial technologies and recycling of wastewater need to be further improved.		Capacity building/training to support all Component 1 outputs/actions: Capacity/trained personnel in all countries regarding IWWM in terms of policy development/enforcement, monitoring and reporting (in alignment with SDGs) and improved management and awareness of best practices and innovative solutions.	The GEF CReW+ Academy continued to offer relevant training during the reporting period through Block 2 and 3. As part of Block 2, two webinars were provided to include training on governance in wastewater treatment and reuse, including regional experiences in the implementation of management models and regulations. Block 3 focused on Blue Economy and the good use of wastewater. 103 participants attended the webinars and 97% perceived that the webinar improved their skills and knowledge.	1 (HS)
Outcome 2.1. Improved understanding of different financing	Number of countries applying financing options proposed for IWWM at small,	To achieve universal coverage in water and		Improve understanding in all participant countries on financing options resulting from the implementation of	The preparatory phase in this component has been challenging.	3 (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
options and greater readiness for integrated wastewater management financing at small-scale local, community and national levels.	local, community or national levels.	sanitation in LAC, it is estimated that by 2030 a total of US$170 billion are required, that is $11.5 billion annually. This means a strong increase in public and private resources spending, much higher than current efforts (0.34% of the region´s GDP).		community/rural financial plans and business models to address IWWM, including reuse.	Given the nature of the component a one-size solution does not fill all and there have been discussions to ensure the actions developed are sustainable and specific. Some countries are advancing, such as Belize, Barbados, Honduras. While in others different challenges have hindered the progress, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Panama and Suriname. The target related to the activity identified in the Output 3.1.3: Intervention in Barbados re: Star Allocation (Land degradation) which was removed, has been included in this outcome.	

Outcome 2.2 Watershed management - Increased and sustainable financing for Integrated watershed management including for protecting surface and groundwater water sources.	Number of watersheds benefitting from sustainable financing options on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Number of countries implementing IWWM financial solutions resulting in reduced pollution (cubic meters waste-water processed, Number of countries implementing watershed management integrating life-cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption, promoting source protection and water reuse.	Although LAC is considered a region with abundance of water resources there are cities in which its availability is very low. The diversification of economic activity and pressure for food generates externalities that compromise the environment and water resources in particular. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 72% of the water in LAC is used in agriculture; 11% in industry, and 17% in domestic and municipal uses. Droughts have called attention upon the resource and the need to make rational	Improve understanding in all participant countries on sustainable financing options on water conservation, pollution prevention, and water and wastewater reuse.		While some specific action had been identified (Costa Rica and Mexico), action have not fully taken place. In Costa Rica the proposed APP approach in the ASADAS was challenged in its implementation, while in Mexico, a change in direction has delayed the activities. In Trinidad and Tobago, the availability of data needed has been stalling the progress.	3 (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
		and efficient use of it. Funding for investment in source protection of freshwater resources remains a challenge in the Caribbean region despite the successes of recent programmes and projects.				

Outcome 2.3 Improved knowledge and skills for successful design, establishment and management of appropriate financial mechanisms.	Number of key personal trained per country and initiation of actions towards the design, establishment, and management of financial mechanisms.	Throughout most of the Caribbean, wastewater treatment is viewed as a lower priority to drinking water treatment, as evidenced by the level of investments in the water sector compared to the wastewater sector (Bradford et al, n.d.) and governments have not found sustainable mechanisms for providing the funding for capital investments in wastewater. This is largely due to two main factors (Janson 2014): (i) Households and businesses have a low willingness to pay for wastewater services; (ii)Governments have not		Capacity/trained personnel in all countries regarding IWWM in terms of design, establishment, and management of appropriate financial mechanisms.	135 beneficiaries were trained in the design, strategic planning, establishment, and management of business models in one webinar of the CReW+ Academy.	1 (HS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
		ensured that providers of wastewater services have sufficient funding to cover the costs of developing and operating wastewater systems.				
Outcome 3.1 Improved wastewater treatment, including reuse, in rural and peri-urban hotspots using low tech and IWWM solutions.	Implementation of IWWM solutions resulting in reduced pollution (cubic meters waste-water processed, number of households connected to wastewater treatment, reduction of kg/year of BOD, N and P in wastewater.	83 % of the population had access to improved sanitation as of 2015 in the LAC region but there are disparities in access between urban and rural areas [6] Only 15% of municipal wastewater is treated in the region [14]. There is old infrastructure and technologies [1] and insufficient number of treatment		Countries have access to innovative technologies adapted to small-scale situations;	The technical viability study and designs of the wastewater system has almost been completed in 6 countries, and the rest of the countries are in preparatory stages or defining the intervention.	2 (S)
				Improved wastewater treatment implemented, including reuse, in rural and peri-urban hotspots using low tech and IWWM solutions:	The GEF CReW+ will provide innovative and nature-based solutions to mitigate the effects of non-treated wastewater on the environment and public health, and contribute to improve the volume of wastewater treated and benefits	2 (S)
				Minimum of 5,000,000 cubic meters per year of wastewater treated at national sites selected;		2 (S)
				Benefit minimum 20,000 households from wastewater treatment		2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
		plants, coverage [3]. There is a lack of training in operation and maintenance of current and imported technologies.		Reduction of approximately 1,000,000 kilograms of BOD per year; 200,000 kilograms of nitrogen per year; and 50,000 kilograms of phosphorus per year.	households from wastewater treatment through the design, optimization, construction and the operation and maintenance of wastewater facilities including the IWWM approach.	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 3.2 Improved life cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption promoting source protection and water reuse in the joint management of surface and groundwater resources in critical watersheds/hot spots.	Watershed management implemented integrating life-cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption promoting source protection and water reuse.	Most countries lack a long-term integrated approach to wastewater management.		Improved life cycle management, circular economy and efficiency in water use-consumption promoting source protection and water reuse in the joint management of surface and groundwater resources in (three 3) critical watersheds/hot spots	The project will improve the capacity for the local stakeholders watershed management to elaborate and implement plans to improve the watershed life cycle management in Guatemala in a few selected micro watersheds in Rio Motagua. The intervention in Guyana has been identified, however still in the preparatory stage. While in Grenada still needs to be identified.	3 (MS)
				Minimum 31 million cubic meters per year water conserved due to land use protection, effective water conservation/efficiency practices at end-use consumption	The definition of the implementation plans will provide the cubic meters per year of water conserved	3 (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 3.3 Improved knowledge and skills within targeted communities to enable implementation of innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management solutions.	No of key personal trained per country and initiation of actions towards strengthened policy and legislation for IWWM.	Lack of training in operation and maintenance of current and imported technologies [3].		Capacity/trained personnel in all countries regarding IWWM in terms of implementation of best practices and innovative solutions and sustainable long-term management of wastewater.	409 beneficiaries were trained on innovative and low-cost solutions for wastewater reuse in three webinars of the CReW+ Academy, including regional case studies in two of the sessions.	1 (HS)
Outcome 4.1 Improved awareness and understanding of the advantages of implementing integrated approaches within targeted communities to enable implementation of low-tech and integrated water and wastewater management solutions.	- No of communication products on IWWM (addressing gaps from previous initiatives and projects); - Enhanced stakeholder networking and knowledge sharing towards implementation of IWWM; and - Clearing House/knowledge sharing platform (building upon CREW and existing atlas's).	- Social stigma for the reuse of wastewater except for certain use such as irrigation for golf courses - Limited awareness and knowledge of the decision and policy makers as to the importance of effective wastewater management.		Enhanced stakeholder networking and knowledge sharing towards implementation of IWWM, building upon and addressing key gaps of other regional initiatives and projects (CREW, IWEco etc.);	The countries participants and regional stakeholders are benefiting from the communication and visibility measures as well as knowledge transfer for all GEF CReW+ activities and for the supported partner countries, enabling the project to reach beneficiaries and to make sure stakeholders are aware of the outputs and of synergies with other countries.	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
				Long-term & sustainable clearing house/knowledge sharing platform (building upon CREW and existing atlas's).	The Cartagena Convention Secretariat developed a dedicated page on its website for the GEF CReW+ project. The webpage outlines the main information on the project and provides further insights into the specific project activities carried out by the Secretariat.	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 4.2 Improved access to an information exchange mechanism, including knowledge of experiences and lessons learnt, as well as improved information sharing capability with GEF and the wider, local and national communities amongst all 18 participating countries.	- Number of documented best practices and lessons learnt; - Establishment of project web portal; and - Number of experience notes prepared.	In general, awareness on environmental issues is low in the WCR [3]. This leads to limited public concern on water and wastewater issue and lack of public engagement in policy formulation as well as monitoring and enforcement.		Strengthening and sustainable resource of knowledge management reports and data via the project web portal (http://www.gefcrew.org/)	The project analyses and disseminates practical, on-the-ground knowledge and experiences by conducting outreach measures, feeding practical, on-the-ground experiences at country level into LAC regional discourses i.e., CReW+ Academy, social media, executing agencies platforms, collaboration with key stakeholders such as GWP-C, CWWA, and FLACSO/ CCAD. By doing so, GEF CReW+ scale up its transformative impacts beyond its current countries of implementation.	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
				Best-practices and experiences shared throughout region and countries supported to further identify and implement water and wastewater management actions	Conceptualization of the structure of best practices (7 of 13 already completed); elaboration of first drafts	2 (S)

				Countries supported to integrate CREW results into SDG reporting regarding water and wastewater management.	The project has participated and presented in the 3rd Webinar with Caribbean Utilities on “Financing wastewater and options for investment” on 26 May 2021, which formed part of a series of webinars on the topic of “Setting the Agenda for Wastewater Treatment and Monitoring in the Context of SDGs: Urban Wastewater 2030” co-organized by UN-Habitat, CWWA, CDB, IDB and the Caribbean Water and Sewerage Association (CAWASA), as well as the 4th webinar of the same series focusing on “Governance and policies for wastewater management” on 22 June 2021, and a presentation on “Wastewater Management: Status, Challenges and Opportunities”	2 (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
					on 30 June 2021 as part of the CAWASA Wastewater Webinar Series for Water Operators.	

3.2 GEF Performance Ratings – Progress

Rating of Implementation Progress (IP)

(Scale: 1 - 6, where 1 = Highly Satisfactory [HS] and 6 = Highly Unsatisfactory [HU])

Implementation Progress Ratings

1. *Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as "good practice".*
2. *Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.*
3. *Marginally Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.*
4. *Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.*
5. *Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.*
6. *Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. Rating of Likelihood of Achieving Project Global Environmental Objective (DO)*

Outcome Indicator Name	Unite of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year		2020	2021	2022	2023	EOP 2024
Rating of Implementation Progress (IP) (Scale: 1 - 6, where 1 = Highly Satisfactory [HS] and 6 = Highly Unsatisfactory [HU])	#	0	2019	P	-	-	-	-	-
				P(a)	-	-	-	-	-
					2				

Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

The following table refers the project outputs under UNEP implementation.

Outputs [3]	**Expected completion date** [4]	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)**	**Progress rating justification**[5]**, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	**Progress rating**
Output 1.1.1: Diagnostic analysis of existing policy framework, legislations, guidelines and standards in support of IWWM, recommendations for reforms and development of national IWWM plans	**July 2022**	**20%**	**Specific activities relating to implementation will be identified following completion of national packages.**	2
Activity 1: Coordination meetings with national focal points and project partners to review national packages	July 2022	95%	Coordination with Grenada re-initiated	
Activity 2: Recruitment of national consultants to assist in the update of national packages	July 2022	95%	Need for national consultants is being determined on a case-by-case basis from bilateral discussions with countries.	
Sub-Activity 2.1: Selection of Jamaica consultant to be made following no objection of another preliminary candidate	July 2022	95%	National Project Development Consultant is selected. Contracting process is undergoing.	
Sub-Activity 2.2: Selection of national consultant for Costa Rica following no objection of preliminary candidate	June 2022	100%	Deliverables and payment completed.	
Sub-Activity 2.3: Selection of national consultant for Panama following no objection of preliminary candidate.	July 2022	95%	National Project Development Consultant is selected. Contracting process is undergoing.	
Activity 3: Finalization of National Packages and development of Project Cooperation Agreements	August 2022	80 %		
Sub-Activity 3.1: National Packages completed for Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago.	Dec. 2021	100%		

3 Outputs and activities as described in the project log frame or in any updated project revision.
4 As per latest workplan (latest project revision)
5 As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g., access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

Outputs [3]	Expected completion date [4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating
Sub-Activity 3.2: Development of Project Cooperation Agreements for St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Dec. 2021	100%	Awaiting project funds to proceed with the first disbursement. Final expenditure reports have been cleared and funds released. Awaiting final allocation before disbursement can be processed	
Sub-Activity 3.3: Development of Project Cooperation Agreements for Guyana	August 2022	95%	Delayed due to challenges in agreeing at national level to executing arrangement. Follow up meetings resulted in approval by Ministry of Finance. The agreement is being relooked to adjust work plan and timeline before proceeding with disbursement.	
Sub-Activity 3.4: Development of Project Cooperation Agreement for Saint Lucia	July 2022	95%	Final PCA for approval with Ministry	
Sub-Activity 3.5 Development of Project Cooperation Agreement for St. Kitts and Nevis	August 2022	90%	Documents under final review by Ministry.	
Sub-Activity 3.6 Development of Project Cooperation Agreement for Trinidad and Tobago	July 2022	95%	Documents under internal approval	
Sub-Activity 3.7 Finalize National Packages and PCAs in Panama, and Cuba	September 2022	60%	Discussions ongoing with countries for final inputs into packages.	
Sub-Activity 3.8 Finalize National Package for Jamaica	September 2022	50%	Field trip by the national consultant is being planned	
Sub-Activity 3.9 Development of a Small-Scale Funding Agreement for Costa Rica	September 2022	40%	Discussions ongoing with local NGO and in coordination with country	
Activity 4: National Project Implementation	September 2023	0%	No national packages have yet begun full implementation which is expected to begin by most countries by September 2022.	
Output 1.1.2: Recommendations for amendments to the LBS Protocol to facilitate increased reuse of domestic wastewater including adoption of new criteria or standards for domestic wastewater discharges	March 2023	30%	An information paper on nutrients management guidelines/standards for wastewater discharges into the Wider Caribbean Region and their incorporation into the Cartagena Convention framework was developed. The paper will be presented to the LBS COP on 26 July 2021 and, based on the decisions taken there, it is expected that its recommendations can be translated into further work steps and that the objectives of the output can be pursued successfully.	2
Activity 1: Develop Report and Recommendations building on information paper developed	December 2022	30%		
Sub-Activity 1.1: Finalize SSFAs with RAC CIMAB and RAC IMA for the review, analysis, and development of recommendations	May 2022	100%	While contracts have been signed and meetings between RACs held to develop detailed work plan, there have been delays in disbursement of funds due to delays in release of funds to the Secretariat.	
Sub-Activity 1.2: Convene meetings of thematic group to review interim outputs and provide technical input	October 2022	0%		
Sub-Activity 1.3: Organize regional workshop to review recommendations	November 2022	0%	This is likely to take place as part of discussions prior to the LBS STAC meeting.	
Output 1.1.3: Review, Analysis and Report for developing a new Strategy or Protocol on the management of freshwater resources within the framework of the Cartagena Convention	March 2023	30%	A technical report on the incorporation of Integrated Water Resource Management into the Cartagena Convention framework was developed. The report was be presented to the LBS COP on 26 July 2021	2

Outputs [3]	Expected completion date [4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating
			and, based on the decisions taken there, it is expected that its recommendations can be translated into further work steps and that the objectives of the output can be pursued successfully.	
Activity 1: Develop Report and Recommendations building on technical information paper on Freshwater	December 2022	30%		
Sub-Activity 1.1: Finalize SSFAs with RAC CIMAB and RAC IMA for review, analysis, and development of recommendations	May 2022	100%	While contracts have been signed and meetings between RACs held to develop detailed work plan, there have been delays in disbursement of funds due to delays in release of funds to the Secretariat.	
Sub-Activity 1.2: Convene meetings of thematic group to review interim outputs and provide technical input	October 2022	0%		
Sub-Activity 1.3: Organize regional workshop to review recommendations	November 2022	0%		
Output 1.1.4: Country specific Cabinet/Parliament Submissions prepared for formal ratification of the LBS Protocol	June 2023	30%	Countries who have expressed an interest in ratification – Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines – are in close exchange with the Secretariat and will receive support for the ratification process through national workshops and consultations. **No formal requests received**	2
Activity 1: Identification of countries interested in immediate ratification of the LBS Protocol	July 2021	100%		
Activity 2 Convening of Two Virtual Workshops for English and Spanish Speaking Countries to identify challenges and needs for ratification of the LBS Protocol	November 2021	100%		
Activity 3: Completion of Needs Assessment Matrix that will enable ratification of the LBS Protocol	April 2022	100%	While the matrix was completed, many countries did not indicate need for support to ratification.	
Activity 4: Convening of LBS STAC and LBS COP and invite Non-Contracting Parties to promote ratification	July 2021	100%	Completed	
Activity 5: Implement support through SSFAs developed with LBS RAC IMA and CIMAB	Dec. 2022	0%	Through the SSFAs developed and additional co-financing obtained from EU ACP MEAs III Project, Discussions will be ongoing by RAC CIMAB and RAC IMA with Spanish and English Non-Contracting Parties respectively to support for ratification of the LBS Protocol	
Activity 6: Development of Country Specific Submissions	June 2023	0%		
Output 1.2.1: New or updated national platforms/databases, supported by a regional platform for IWWM developed	December 2022	10%		2
Activity 1: Coordination meetings with national focal points and project partners to review national packages	August 2022	95%		
Activity 2: UN to UN agreement signed with UNU INWEH to support National WIMS	Feb. 2022	100%		

Outputs [3]	Expected completion date [4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating
Activity 3. National WIMS developed	Dec. 2022	10%	First consultation with all countries for needs-assessment is expected by August 2022.	
Activity 4: Discussions with regional partners on the development of regional database	Feb. 2022	80%	Several other projects and activities have been identified which propose to work on such databases including those being implemented by CWWA, CDB, GWP C, UN Habitat. Collaboration will take place with these organizations in 2022.	
Activity 5: SSFA developed and signed with University of Geneva/GRID Arendal to support regional platform development for Secretariat.	Feb. 2022	100%	Co-funded by UNEP HQ (SIDA grant) and payment already made from that allocation.	
Activity 6: Development of Regional Platform by GRID Arendal	December 2022	35%		
Output 1.3.1 Capacity-building workshops to drive national and regional reforms for IWWM and, for reporting on relevant SDGs **Output 3.3.1 Training on innovative low-cost integrated water and wastewater management such as though webinars, MOOC, training programmes with the participation of civil society**	June 2023	20%	.	2
Activity 1: Implementation of capacity-building measures via the CReW+ Academy platform	June 2023	30%		
Sub-Activity 1.1 Finalize content for third webinar block	March 2022	100%	In cooperation with GIZ	
Sub-Activity 1.2: Conducting the fifth webinar	November 2022	10%	Initial discussions have been held with UNITAR on content for the fifth block. GIZ took the lead for the 4th block of training.	
Sub-Activity 1.3 Implement training through SSFA with GWP C	December 2022	35%	One online training on the preparation of Shit Flow Diagrams completed; Shark tank competition; Journalist & Youth WS	
Sub-Activity 1.4 Implement training through agreement with UNITAR	December 2022	5%	Initial exchange has taken place to identify areas of interest. More detailed discussions planned for Jul/Aug.	
Sub-Activity 1.5 Implement training through SSFA with CAWASA	December 2022	10%	SSFA signed and first disbursement in process.	
Sub-Activity 1.6 Identify new partnership training activities including with TNC, RARE and Ocean Sewage Alliance	December 2022	30%	Draft proposal prepared. Resource mobilization for additional financing to occur in next quarter once finalized.	
Output 3.1.2: Rural and community level Integrated and Innovative Water and Wastewater low tech solutions implemented **Output 3.2.2: Demonstration projects implemented focusing on: (1) Prevention, Reduction and Control**	June 2023	15%	The National Packages for Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have been finalized, Project Cooperation Agreements with the governments of these countries are currently being developed. For almost all other countries under UNEP responsibility,	2

Outputs [3]	Expected completion date [4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating
of point and non-point sources of pollution source through best land management practices and (2) Development and Implementation of water source protection, water use efficiency and reuse strategies and action plans			the final definition and planning of activities under Output 3.1.2 is also progressing well and implementation should be able to start on track in the foreseeable future. The only exception is Grenada, with which coordination has proven difficult so far and the way forward needs to be discussed in the coming months.	
Activity 1: Coordination meetings with national focal points and project partners to review national packages	Aug 2022	95%		
Activity 2: Recruitment of national consultants to assist in the update of national packages	August 2022	90%	Panama, and Jamaica consultants currently taken under contract	
Activity 3: Finalization of National Packages and development of Project Cooperation Agreements	September 2022	60%		
Activity 4: National Project Implementation	June 2023	0%		
Output 4.1.1: A communications strategy developed and implemented, including information and dissemination of products related to IWWM and watershed management	September 2023	30%		2
Activity 1: Support finalization of communications strategy	April 2021	100%		
Activity 2: Development of various communications products	September 2023	45%		
Activity 3: Implementation of Communication Strategy	September 2023	20%		
Activity 4. through SSFA with GWP-C compile and disseminate resulting case studies and lessons learned	April 2023	0%		
Output 4.1.2: Updated CReW clearinghouse mechanism on financial options, small- and large-scale wastewater treatment technologies, and wastewater and water management policies and practices developed	September 2023	10%	**New Activities to be identified as project implementation takes place.**	2
Activity 1: Development of CReW+ Website	April 2022	95%		
Sub-Activity 1.1: Upload of Existing Material to CReW+ Website	August 2022	80%	The website will be handed over to the Secretariat and upload of material will be ongoing.	
Sub-Activity 1.2: Update country description	September 2022	100%	Country description ENG/ESP submitted	

3.3 GEF Performance Ratings – Risk

Rating of overall Risk that may affect project performance (RISK)

(Scale 1 - 4, where 1 = High Risk [H] and 4 = Low Risk [L])

Risk ratings

Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects should be rated on the following scale:

1. *High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.*
2. *Substantial Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.*
3. *Modest Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks.*
4. *Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks*

Outcome Indicator Name	Unite of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year		2020	2021	2022	2023	EOP 2024
Rating of overall Risk that may affect project performance (RISK) (Scale 1 - 4, where 1 = High Risk [H] and 4 = Low Risk [L])	#	0	2019	P	-	-	-	-	-
				P(a)	-	-	-	-	-
				A	3				

Table A. Risk-log

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	MTR	PIR 2	PIR 3	FE		Δ	Justification
Governance structure	Outcomes 1.1; 1.2; 1.3	L	L	M	L				=	
Stakeholder involvement. Domestic wastewater management is not a priority shared by all stakeholders in the region	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L				=	
Limited political will of participating governments to push the implementation of the necessary pollution reduction measures at both national and local levels	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M/S	M				=	
Negative impact of governmental changes in one or more countries. Often a political change at government level leads to changes of technical leadership and discontinuation in an on-going project or process.	All outcomes & outputs	L/M	L/M	M	M				=	
Social, cultural and economic factors	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M				=	
Cultural resistance to accept new wastewater management measures.	Outcomes 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2	M	M	M	M				=	
Hazard and climatic events, especially hurricanes are threats to the project. For example, hurricanes could delay project start up, impact on construction of facilities especially when located in low lying or coastal areas.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M/S	M/S				=	Environmental risks, including climate-change risks, are expanded to include factors and circumstances, such as: (a) decline in rainfall / drought; (b) excess rainfall / flooding; (c) excessive extraction of water; (d) litter and pollutants at water sources; (e) sea-level rise; and (f) ocean temperatures. CReW+ should ensure the integration of climate-resilience criteria, measures and messages into all policy making, infrastructure projects and accounting of water resources.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR_{t-1}, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Governance structure	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet periodically and provide effective direction/inputs; Implementing and Executing Agencies will facilitate synergies and reduce overlap and duplication with other GEF and non-GEF Projects	- Continuous dialogue with the countries; establishment of monthly progress meetings with countries, executing agencies and implementing agencies to ensure adequate coordination.- Transparent communication with the implementing agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stakeholder involvement. Domestic wastewater management is not a priority shared by all stakeholders in the region	By enabling the private sector and civil society organizations through demonstrating the benefits of improving wastewater management	- Continuous identification of key regional stakeholders to identify collaboration	N/A	N/A	N/A
Limited political will of participating governments to push the implementation of the necessary pollution reduction measures at both national and local levels	Encouraging leadership by National Agencies and working from project inception in finding champions at local community, national and regional levels	- Continuous stakeholder involvement and sensitization (Particularly with overall and component focal points, through check-ins and periodic meetings) - Stressing importance of Sanitation for Hygiene as a pandemic prevention.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negative impact of governmental changes in one or more countries. Often a political change at government level leads to changes of technical leadership and discontinuation in an on-going project or process.	Involving the Government, opposition parties, constituency representatives, municipalities, other agencies and sectors when developing legislation and policies, and during national and local community consultations thus ensuring a multi-sectorial approach to the process	Identification of a technical champion that give continuity after a government change.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social, cultural and economic factors	Social or economic issues or changes pose challenges to project implementation, but mitigation strategies have been developed including use of partners who have already established a relationship with key stakeholders.		N/A	N/A	N/A
Cultural resistance to accept new wastewater management measures.	Communicate information to the general public on new wastewater measures in a way that is sensitive to local cultures and demonstrates direct benefits for the implementation of these new measures.	Community and stakeholder involvement in participatory processes (including formal consultation) and communications measure	N/A	N/A	N/A

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR_{t-1}, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Hazard and climatic events, especially hurricanes are threats to the project. For example, hurricanes could delay project start up, impact on construction of facilities especially when located in low lying or coastal areas.	This is a regional project which will involve activities located in various geographical areas; therefore, threats are not concentrated i.e. Any climatic event that may happen in the region will affect a low number of participating countries. Appropriate disaster-preparedness measures will be implemented for local project sites and efforts will be made to ensure that proposed solutions are as resilient as possible.	- Planning in the timeline with delays due to the usual wet-season hurricanes as e.g., the Atlantic hurricane season in the region - Monitoring of other seasonal events and predictions (e.g., El Niño/ La Niña conditions)	N/A	N/A	N/A

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

CHANGES TO PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- [ ] Results framework
- [ ] Components and cost
- [ ] Institutional and implementation arrangements
- [ ] Financial management
- [X] Implementation schedule
- [ ] Executing Entity
- [ ] Executing Entity Category
- [ ] Minor project objective change
- [ ] Safeguards
- [ ] Risk analysis
- [ ] Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- [ ] Co-financing
- [ ] Location of project activity
- [ ] Other

Minor amendments	*[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]*

Please indicate in the table below (with an 'x' under Yes or No) which aspects of the project were affected by the changes and provide a short description, as well as a reference to any supporting material uploaded into the Bank's systems:

In the Reporting Year, were any changes made that affected:	**YES**	**NO**	**If YES, please briefly describe changes made:**	**Link to supporting material**
Results Matrix/ Outputs: P(a) EOP values, wording of outputs, or addition of outputs?				
Component Cost: funding allocated per component (vs. originally approved)?				
GEF Co-financing: changes in sources and/or amounts expected?				
Dates reported to GEF (e.g., effectiveness, first/ extension of last disbursement, midterm evaluation)?				
Executing mechanism (e.g., change of Executing Agency or function of advisory committee)?				
Other implementation arrangements (e.g., coordination with other GEF projects)?				
Financial [risk] management (e.g., waiver for annual audit or change in % to be justified)?				
Management of E&S risks and impacts (e.g., changes to ESMP)?				
Management of other risks (e.g., changes due to health/ Covid-19 or security concerns)?				

GEO Location Information:

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Caribbean Region	**20.38583**	**-72.33398**	**7729891**	**International Waters**	**Implementing integrated water and wastewater solutions for a clean and healthy Caribbean Sea**
San Jose, Costa Rica	9.93333	-84.08333	3621849	Institutional and political reforms	Crear el entorno propicio para tomar mejores y más informadas decisiones, apoyando el desarrollo de Plataformas/bases de datos nacionales, incluyendo la presentación de informes al ODS 6.3 y 14.2 (proyecto IWEco), mares regionales (PNUMA, 2016), indicadores SOCAR e informes ODS 6 y Convenio de Cartagena.
La Victoria de Río Blanco, Costa Rica	9.97506	-83.15306	3624685	Technical solutions	Garantizar sostenibilidad ambiental, económica y financiera en el largo plazo a través del diseño e implementación de un sistema de tratamiento no convencional o con tecnología alternativa en la ASADA La Victoria de Río Blanco, Limón
La Habana, Cuba	23.08333	-82.3	3564073	Institutional and political reforms	Fortalecer los Consejos Municipales y Provinciales de Cuencas hidrográficas en materia de manejo integrado de cuencas y costeras.
Rodas, Cuba	22.36362	-80.56521	3541997	Technical solutions	Mejorar la calidad de vida de los pobladores del municipio cabecera Rodas a través de un tratamiento adecuado y seguro de sus aguas residuales.
Saint George, Grenada	12.05288	-61.75226	3579925	Institutional and political reforms	Effectively promote water governance in Grenada through - Review the National Water Policy drafted to ensure it includes Integrated Wastewater Management with particular attention to reuse of wastewater and sludge. - Develop effluent standards for discharge to the Environment Create the enabling environment for better and more informed decision-making by supporting the development of a national platform/database for IWWM
Richmond Hill, Grenada	12.05	-61.73333	3579950	Technical solutions	Improve water and wastewater management in the Richmond Hill Watershed

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Georgetown, Guyana	6.80448	-58.15527	3378644	Institutional and political reforms	Effectively promote water governance in Guyana through the development of National Policy and Strategy on Wastewater Management
Georgetown, Guyana	6.80448	-58.15527	3378644	Institutional and political reforms	Create the enabling environment for better and more informed decision-making by supporting the development of a National platform/database for IWWM
Kwakwani, Guyana	5.28333	-58.05	3377570	Technical solutions	Accelerate investment through the rehabilitation of the Kwakwani Park Sewerage System
Dakoura Creek, Guyana	6.51548	-58.22514	3379010	Technical solutions	Strengthen water security and operational performance within a critical water resource zone of Guyana
Kingston, Jamaica	17.99702	-76.79358	3489854	Technical solutions	Improvement to the treatment capacity of the …… to achieve improved effluent quality for viable reuse
Guna Yala, Panama	9.25	-78.25	3701537	Technical solutions	Acelerar la inversión en el sector de saneamiento a través del diseño del sistema de agua y saneamiento de la nueva Comunidad de Nuevo Cartí, que incluye el desarrollo de estudios de prefactibilidad de opciones tecnológicas, factibilidad técnica, económica y socioambiental con las alternativas seleccionadas, así como el diseño de los distintos componentes del sistema, para su plan de operación y mantenimiento, los cuales consideren como principio fundamental, se deberán incorporar
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	17.2955	-62.72499	3575551	Institutional and political reforms	Develop an integrated water and wastewater management plan inconsideration of climate change.
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	17.2955	-62.72499	3575551	Institutional and political reforms	Develop effluent standards in line with the limits set under the LBS Protocol
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	17.2955	-62.72499	3575551	Technical solutions	Improve the sanitation systems though piloting low-cost / nature-based solutions to reduce water pollution
Castries, Saint Lucia	13.9957	-61.00614	3576812	Institutional and political reforms	Effectively promote water governance in Saint Lucia through the development of wastewater guidelines

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
					which will contribute to the development of the Wastewater Master Plan (WMP) and Guidelines.
Castries, Saint Lucia	13.9957	-61.00614	3576812	Institutional and political reforms	Create the enabling environment for better and more informed decision-making by supporting the development of a national platform/database for IWWM
Canaries, Saint Lucia	13.90466	-61.06326	11351387	Technical solutions	Improve the sanitation systems implementing low-technology and sustainable water and wastewater management solutions for the Canaries community.
Canaries, Saint Lucia	13.90466	-61.06326	11351387	Technical solutions	Promote sustainable wastewater management solutions through piloting technology for wastewater treatment and waste reuse, using nature-based solutions contributing to the reduction of the volume of contaminants entering creeks, ground water, and the downstream marine environment.
Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13.15527	-61.22742	3577887	Institutional and political reforms	Create the enabling environment for better and more informed decision-making by supporting the development of a national platform/database for IWWM
Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13.15527	-61.22742	3577887	Technical solutions	Enhancement work on Wastewater Treatment System at Belle Isles Prison Facility such as water reuse for irrigation and washing of pens
Charlotteville, Trinidad and Tobago	11.32555	-60.54713	3574798	Technical solutions	Increase the awareness of the current state of pollution of the water resources in Trinidad and Tobago and improve the water and wastewater infrastructure in Charlotteville to directly benefit 2,000 persons (445 households), reducing levels of BOD, nitrogen and phosphorus in water quality testing results.

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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