STANDARDS ALLIANCE: PHASE 2
NSF INTERNATIONAL FINAL REPORT

1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Program Name:	Standards Alliance: Phase 2
Activity Start Date and End Date:	April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2023
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
Agreement Number:	#7200AA19CA00012
Name of Subcontractor/Sub awardee:	NSF International
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)	Brazil and Morocco

1.1 Program Introduction

NSF International, as part of the Standards Alliance: Phase 2, implemented the “Community Water Systems – Standards for Safety and Risk Management" project in Morocco and Brazil.

This project aimed to enhance in-country quality of life as a reduction of the burden of disease from chemical and microbiological contaminants in community and household systems through the promotion of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards: NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 (Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects) and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 (Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects). NSF/ANSI 61 establishes minimum health effects and requirements for chemical contaminants and impurities that are directly imparted to drinking water from products, components, and materials used in piped drinking water systems. NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 establishes similar requirements for chemicals used to treat community drinking water supplies.

The standards were promoted by virtual and in-person trainings to build consensus for NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards 60 and 61 to provide safe wetted contact and performance for products used in community and household water systems in each country. NSF disseminated these standards to public agencies, government agencies, private sector stakeholders, academic and non-governmental stakeholders, regulators, water providers, and user groups in both countries.

2. ACTIVITY FINAL REPORT

2.1 Project Narrative

This project was intended to enhance in-country quality of life as a reduction of the burden of disease from chemical and microbiological contaminants in community and household systems through the promotion of NSF Standards directly or to inform and/or strengthen existing in-country programs. Important for working towards this objective was the need to identify key stakeholders for the conversation (public and private) and through engaging with them to establish an understanding of the baseline/starting point for each country. This baseline (Needs Assessment) would consider current regulatory framework, aspirations for strengthening regulatory and/or technical capacity for the country, if barriers to commerce that are tied to regulation exist and the current understanding and technical expertise in country related to NSF/ANSI or other applicable standards. This baseline would guide NSF in the development of country specific training to offer stakeholders about the standards development process and its value; and the leveraging NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 as available, well-recognized resources.

While the Needs Assessment phase from the two countries revealed different baselines for in-country regulation and knowledge about standards development and the NSF/ANSI/CAN standards, both assessments revealed support for strengthening the safety of materials in wetted contact with drinking water and an interest in the training on standards development and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 offered under this Standards Alliance: Phase 2 initiative. With respect to themes that emerged, both countries requested the training include (1) an understanding of how certification of products in wetted contact with drinking water could positively impact public health and (2) the economic discussion for implementing such standards. Brazil participants sought information on the potential business drivers, while Morocco additionally cited concerns about how this would impact the costs of these products.

Addressing the business interests, NSF conveyed in the training that strengthening of regulations in country through the use of standards that address wetted contact material safety, manufacturers may not only experience the benefit of promoting their certified products as safe for wetted contact, but also remove a barrier to existing markets where certification is now required. Thus, promoting that product certification will not only advance public health regarding drinking water safety in-country, but certification will greatly improve marketability for American manufacturers who already, by necessity, will carry certification.

In both Brazil and Morocco, the project consisted of three (3) phases of activity: Needs Assessment phase, Training phase, and Application phase. The intent of the Needs Assessment phase was to identify each country's needs/weaknesses with respect to quality infrastructure and barriers to trade. The Training phase of the project was the activities associated with developing, planning and executing the training. And the Application phase included ongoing engagement and support to country stakeholders to implement the concepts of consensus standards, specifically NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61.

It was very important to NSF to not only start from the county specific baseline, but also tailor the training to meet the expressed learning objectives reported by the in-country key stakeholders. And, with these learnings, put each country on a course to improve and protect community water through the use of standards and strengthened regulation. NSF has achieved this objective in both countries. Moroccan stakeholders now aware of the NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards and are putting their own country resources forward to continue to review and consider them for regulation. And Brazil is actively applying the learning of the training by choosing to revise their ABNT NBR 15784 Standard that references the NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 600. Additional detail by country is provide below.

Brazil

In Brazil during Q1 and Q2 2021, NSF engaged with outreach to stakeholders. NSF maintains a presence in Brazil and was therefore able to efficiently engage with stakeholders in several different industries such as plastics manufactures, environmental agencies, and educational institutions. Initial meetings were held in-person and virtually (video/phone call) about the importance of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61. In these engagements, stakeholders expressed interest in learning more about NSF and the potential adoption/implementation of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 in their business practices. During this engagement, seven (7) stakeholders from public and private sector outreach expressed interest in becoming a participant to the workshops. This enthusiasm was reflected throughout the entirety of the project as stakeholders were engaged, asked questions, and are committed to furthering the reach of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61.

The Needs Assessment survey period for Brazil was conducted Q1 – Q4 2021 (March 2021 – December 2021). For the survey, NSF identified total of twenty (20) stakeholders within Brazil and represented participants from both private and public entities covering a broad scope of sectors relevant to the discussion of water quality. A list of stakeholders is available in the Q3 2021 report. The stakeholders were made aware of the purpose and scope of Community Water Systems – *Standards for Safety and Risk Management* project and their roles/commitment should they choose to participate.

The survey found that all participants practice, follow or adhere to national or international standards for drinking water quality and safety in full (19) or partially (1), many listing the Brazilian standard ABNT NBR 15784 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 61. At least half of all participants reported having an understanding of the NSF Standards being discussed, with 50% for NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and, slightly higher, 60% for NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61. Knowledge of distribution systems and premise plumbing components yielded an overall reported understanding of 3 on a scale of 1 – 5, noting half of the participants did rate themselves as higher than this average.

Several water-related public health concerns were common among those surveyed, with water treatment deficiency and source water quality being most reported, alongside concerns about inadequate infrastructure and water scarcity. As such, it tracks that the participants cited the need for more investment in infrastructure, capacity building, regulation, knowledge, and expertise. There was much agreement among the participants as the biggest barriers to trade (domestic and international) for their business or industry is economic/high tariffs/taxes, lack of uniform practices/transparency and lack of capacity to meet demands. And very strong support for standardizing operational and manufacturing practices was reported.

NSF has been conducting business in Brazil for some time and, therefore, entered the project with understanding of the regulatory landscape, state of the infrastructure and expectation as to what would be identified as WASH priorities for the country. Survey findings were in-line with these expectations. Four (4) general themes emerged for requested training: general understanding of standards, community health impact, NSF Standards and business driver. NSF developed the training materials to address these interest areas, including consideration of the different audiences' (manufacturers versus regulators) interests.

Following the Needs Assessment, the project in Brazil entered the Training phase. NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 represent different product types; therefore, these two standards were held as two separate training events. And, worth noting, is that under the project, NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 documents were translated into Portuguese and shared with key stakeholders of Brazil, which naturally made for useful references for those learning.

Two (2) training sessions were delivered virtually covering NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 (June 28,

2022) and separately, NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 (October 25, 2022). Registration for the training was open and free of charge to all interested in attending.

For each training session the material presented covered introductions of the presenter(s), USAID, ANSI, Standards Alliance: Phase 2, and NSF International followed by the standards development process and value, and an NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 or NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 technical overview. The trainings were pre-recorded in Portuguese, played live, and included a live Question and Answer period (in Portuguese). For both trainings, the material was delivered to all stakeholder categories (regulators and health agencies, manufacturers, and consumers) concurrently. All who registered for training were automatically sent the on-demand online seminar to view at their leisure which is posted on NSF Brazil website located at:

- NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60: https://nsfinternational.com.br/webinar-nsf-ansi-can-60-descricao-geral-da-certificacao-para-produtos-quimicos-utilizados-em-tratamento-de-agua-potavel/
- NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61: https://nsfinternational.com.br/webinar-certificacao-de-produto-nsf-ansi-can-61/

The NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 training had a strong attendance with 194 registrants and 101 attendees for the virtual training, a ~52% conversion rate from registrant to attendee. For the NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 training there were 106 registrations in total. From those who registered, 52 attended the online seminar live, which a ~ 49% attendance from registrations.

During the Application phase, NSF responded to inquires that arose from direct outreach or the training. Further, the conversations and awareness had influence at the regulatory level. ABNT NBR 15784: *Produtos químicos utilizados no tratamento de água para consumo humano — Efeitos à saúde — Requisitos* is the Brazilian national standard for evaluating the health effects of water treatment chemicals. ABNT NBR 15784 standard uses NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 600 as the technical basis for chemical products to be used in the treatment of drinking water. As a result of the implementation of the NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 project in Brazil, the technical standard ABNT NBR 15784 *Produtos químicos utilizados no tratamento de água para consumo humano — Efeitos à saúde — Requisitos* was revised at ABNT with new version, expected to be published in 2024.

This initiative to revise ABNT NBR 15784 was not only a strong testament the project's effectiveness, but also points to an enabling environment for strengthening in-country standards to ensure they are of high quality, well supported and most protective of water quality. By adopting or aligning with established international standards, governments can reduce the costs of developing new standards. Through workshops and information sharing, awareness, and technical knowledge of the reference standards amongst stakeholders in the government, private, and public sectors enable assurance and trust that the referenced standard is a well-understood, protective foundation for the national standard. This messaging is important to the politicians in-country who have the ability to influence and approve sanitation regulations. To this end and because of the project, Cristina Coimbra, ABNT NRB 15784 Committee President has joined the NSF Standard 60 Joint Committee with Observer status. As a member of the Joint Committee, she will be able to speak to ABNT NBR 15784's continued alignment with NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 600. For businesses, adherence to NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 will streamline market expansion efforts, reducing the required effort.

Due to the implementation of the project in Brazil, the country's water providers recognize a heightened need and path for improved product quality. This is evident with the utility companies' outreach for additional information and, specifically, the elevation of the basic requirements to reference NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 in the state of São Paulo by SABESP. SABESP is currently responsible for supplying water in the 375 municipalities of São Paulo state and is considered one of the world's largest sanitation companies in terms of population served.

These engagements marked the conclusion of NSF Standards Alliance: Phase 2 project in Brazil.

However, due to the successful engagement with stakeholders as a result of the project, NSF will continue to have open dialogue with key stakeholders in Brazil. NSF is quite invested in Brazil with a water laboratory in Porto Alegre and additional technical, administrative, and business development staff in the country. These in-country resources are expected to provide ease and trust for ongoing engagement. Following the end of the project, NSF continued to receive question from equipment manufacturers and water treatment companies regarding the two webinar topics. Further, there will be bilateral participation as there are two (2) Brazilian stakeholders who will be contributing to NSF Joint Committees with Observer status: Helena Marcia da Cruz from SABESP (Utility Plant) serving on the NSF Standard 61 committee and, as mentioned above, Cristina Coimbra, ABNT NRB 15784 Committee President serving on the 60 Joint Committee. It is our hope and expectation that the number of Brazilian stakeholders on Joint Committees will grow, which will continue to strengthen Brazil's technical knowledge, trust, and investment in NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards for their own in-country referencing. And, in turn NSF will benefit from the sharing of expertise from these Brazilian Joint Committee members.

Morocco

Conducting engagement through virtual means in Morocco proved to be difficult, therefore in-person contact was identified to be more productive. As such, NSF requested and was approved permission by ANSI/USAID for in-person engagement for outreach and training.

The Needs Assessment phase was completed through in-person engagement in Morocco during Q2 2022 (April – June 2022). In addition to arranging for face-to-face meetings, to ensure best communication, an NSF member fluent in French and familiar with the country of Morocco, was identified and traveled with NSF's technical lead on the project for the in-country meetings. These meetings included the Moroccan Ministry of Health, ONEE (Office National de l'Energie et de l'Envioronnement), IMANOR (Institut Marocain de Normalisation) and Redal (Veolia), occurring each individually in Rabat and Amitech Maroc, taking place in Casablanca. These engagements allowed for completion of the Needs Assessment phase and progression to Training phase.

The outcome of the Needs Assessment was that there is strong support for strengthening of the safety of materials in wetted contact with drinking water; detailed information on the engagements is provided in the Q2 2022 report. Uptake of standards in Morocco were noted to be best through promotion of competitive market advantage, specifying in procurement tenders and, with time, adoption into Moroccan legislation. There were shared concerns related to how certification requirements would impact the cost of projects and noting of obstacles, such as raw material scarcity and of how to address competition among testing and certification bodies. It was recognized that there is increasing pressure and interest in specifying various standards for products in the market, therefore the existence of an enabling environment for standards that address drinking wetted contact material safety exists and several stakeholders sharing a proposed path for the discussion. Although these paths were outlined, all agreed that adoption under regulation would not be a quick process and would require several years.

It was concluded there was a strong interest in NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and in providing training to in-country stakeholders. Four (4) themes emerged to include in these trainings: (1) general understanding of standards, (2) community health impact, (3) NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards, and (4) impact on cost/business drivers. Further, it was decided that in-person trainings would be the most effective, approach in Morocco as participation in virtual meetings was low according to local advisors at the Ministry of Health The training slide deck (in French) included an introduction of the presenters, USAID, ANSI, Standards Alliance: Phase 2, and NSF International followed by the standards development process and its value and an overview of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61.

NSF's Morocco project leader met in-person with the Moroccan Ministry of Health (MoH) early in Year

4 (August 2022). Morocco MoH leads the National Water Committee, where all in-country stakeholders active in the water sector are represented. During the meeting, the MoH expressed interest in the project and the potential to tie it to the Morocco National Water Committee's efforts. At the request of the MoH, NSF and the Morocco MoH entered a formal partnership via Memorandum of Understanding for the SA2 project in Morocco.

NSF coordinated the logistics for in-country training dates and venues. NSF initially planned these as six (6) separate trainings, requiring six (6) business days, to accommodate identified individual stakeholder groups. However, with the formal collaboration in place, the MoH proposed that the trainings be held with all stakeholder organizations concurrently over a two (2) day period at their office in Rabat.

Additional to the meeting venue, Morocco MoH provided stakeholder outreach and distributed invitations prior to the training, especially to members of the Moroccan National Water Committee. The MoH promoted the Standards Alliance: Phase 2 project and the importance of developing a local standard addressing the health effects of products, materials and chemicals used in the water sector. NSF was glad for the interest and support from MoH, which strengthened interest and participation in the event.

The MoH requested financial support for the overnight lodging of invited participants who do not live near the training venue. With the meeting planned for a single MoH hosted location, the budget allowed for this request and NSF agreed to financially support the lodging for the invited attendees who traveled from a longer distances. The total number of attendees financially supported was ten (10).

The in-person training on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 was delivered October 19 and 20, 2022 respectively at Morocco MoH office in Rabat, Morocco. NSF representatives were on-site to provide the training and translation and additional technical staff were available virtually, as needed, for technical questions.

The NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 portion of the training had 23 attendees and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 portion of the training had 21 attendees. Attendees represented key stakeholder organizations with participants from both the private and public sectors. Further, all stakeholders/members of the National Water Committee participated in both trainings, which offered an opportunity to discuss the best way of moving forward toward adopting NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 in Morocco.

In the Application phase following the training in Rabat, an anonymous survey was distributed among participants to obtain feedback on the training sessions and the value NSF proposed standards bring. Survey results indicated that 89% confirmed the importance of standardized manufacturing methods and 95% of participants value NSF/ANSI/CAN standards to be considered. The current materials and products approval requirements created an inconsistency in the market/projects which derived the need to standardize the process which ultimately reflected on the survey responses. However, responses also showed that there is a gap on how to move forward. Several suggestions were proposed in this domain and stakeholders agreed that further discussion will be needed. Also, there was a debrief meeting with the Morocco MoH and NSF where it was agreed to allow some time for the National Committee to agree on the best approach going forward for referencing and /or adopting NSF/ANSI/CAN standards locally.

NSF maintained continued engagement with the MoH to keep updated on the National Water Committee discussions and provide support to their discussion and initiatives, as needed, following the end of the workshops. As such, NSF engaged in two (2) virtual meetings with Rachid Wahabi, Chief of Environmental Health Division at the MoH. The first meeting took place in January 2023 and, Mr. Wahabi confirmed that National Water Committee discussions are ongoing. Mr. Wahabi requested

examples of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 test reports that could be presented to the Committee, which NSF provided.

The second follow up meeting with Mr. Wahabi was held in early March 2023. During this meeting, he shared additional information regarding the National Water Committee's conversations/efforts:

- Difficulties have been identified by the National Water Committee to have NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 requirements aligned with the local needs, particularly, as it relates to the contaminant risk (pass/fail) criteria outlined in NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 600 – *Health Effects Evaluation Criteria for Chemicals in Drinking Water,* referenced by both NSF/ANSI Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61. One concern is the technical capacity and capabilities required to evaluate the risk criteria of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 600. In many cases, these criteria are set at low and very low concentrations. A laboratory would need to have methods and instrumentation with reporting limits for each contaminant sufficiently sensitive to meet the criteria needs. Additionally, there's a perceived gap in alignment with local needs regarding the fact that the risk criteria of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 600 are informed by national regulatory levels of the United States and Canada, rather than local or global standards. The National Water Committee would prefer criteria based on global standards, such as those from the World Health Organization, or regulations informed by individual country standards. The committee is currently working to develop standards to govern the activities of producers and distributors of drinking water products and materials.
- The idea to reference NSF/ANSI/ Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 standards as one of the accepted requirements among others is being considered. With this, the Moroccan MoH requested to share examples of other guidelines from the region where NSF certificate is accepted to help visualize how this can be drafted in the local documents.

These engagements mark the conclusion of NSF's Standards Alliance: Phase 2 project in Morocco. However, due to the successful engagement of the National Water Committee and partnership with the MoH, NSF plans to continue engagement with both entities and provide support as needed.

2.2 Activities

Activity #9 – Community Water Systems – Standards for safety and risk management
NSF's activity completion dates are included below.

Brazil

Activity	Activity Description	Completion Quarter
Activity #9.1	Conduct a needs assessment to determine the guidelines and processes drinking water providers in Brazil are currently using.	Quarter 4 2021
Activity #9.2	Conducting regulatory and governmental outreach and relationship building and strengthening to facilitate discussions on the benefits of NSF/ANSI/CAN drinking water standards.	Quarter 4 2021
Activity #9.3	Hold trainings to address barriers to trade and	Quarter 4 2022

	awareness of other issues.	

Morocco

Activity	Activity Description	Completion Quarter
Activity #9.1	Conduct a needs assessment to determine the guidelines and processes drinking water providers in Morocco are currently using.	Quarter 2 2022
Activity #9.2	Conducting regulatory and governmental outreach and relationship building and strengthening to facilitate discussions on the benefits of NSF/ANSI/CAN drinking water standards.	Quarter 4 2022
Activity #9.3	Hold trainings to address barriers to trade and awareness of other issues.	Quarter 4 2022

3. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Brazil

Brazil had relatively few implementation challenges. In part, this is due to the fact that NSF has operated a laboratory in Brazil for many years and has established relationships with some regulators and key stakeholders. Additionally, there was the precedent of awareness and uptake of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 in ABNT NBR 15784: *Produtos químicos utilizados no tratamento de água para consumo humano — Efeitos à saúde — Requisitos*, the Brazilian national standard for evaluating the health effects of water treatment chemicals. ABNT NBR 15784 standard uses NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 600 as the technical basis, is the legal basis for chemical products to be used in the treatment of drinking water.

The target audience of Brazil were open to virtual delivery of the material, making the logistics of the training much easier. With the implementation timeline, Brazil's only challenge was that because of the summer holiday season and Carnival, it was necessary to push the planned training from the end of Q1 2022 to the end of Q2 2022. This was not an issue with respect to completing the overall project within the originally proposed end date of July 2022.

Morocco

The major challenges to implementation in Morocco compared to the originally proposed plan and timeline were related to identifying and reaching regulators, government agencies, manufacturers and consumers and conducting engagement through virtual means. Due to this, securing stakeholder identification, contact information, outreach and response proved difficult. The eventual in-person approach along with the Morocco MoH official partnership was key to success with outreach and participation.

Interest from IMANOR and support from ANSI, allowed for some initial progress. However, the

greatest progress was realized with the strong interest from the Morocco Ministry of Health and the potential to tie it to the Morocco National Water Committee's efforts. NSF learned the value of collaborating with a government entity to promote the project. The MoH's outreach and proposed integration of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards into the Morocco National Water Committee's discussions certainly contributed to the strong participation as attendance from in-country stakeholders. Not only did the partnership with the Moroccan MoH provide access to stakeholders, who early in the project were difficult to access, but the MoH collaboration has been instrumental in NSF securing planned continued conversations with these in-country stakeholders on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standards and Water Management Planning.

Finally, another challenge for NSF identified in Morocco is that the country, because of its cultural and historical ties, is very close to the European (specifically French) market and regulations. However, it was also learned that Morocco does not have a central regulatory body and stakeholders are free to follow any safety standards they prefer, a situation that can open opportunities to promote ANSI standards among them. While this is a challenge, we believe there is still an opportunity to present ANSI accredited standards with a focus on NSF/ANSI 60 and 61, their benefits, their transparent way of development, and especially the commercial benefits of adopting them, if not exclusively, at least in competition with the regulations currently adopted by the Moroccan market. As currently the French ACS standard is much recognized, but it is not the only acceptable standard to address the sanitary conformity requirements in Morocco. It is worth noting that while there was opportunity for this uptake, there was a caution to anticipate a several year process when/if standards related to wetted contact safety are incorporated into regulation.

Due to the slower response during the outreach in Morocco and the new identified preference for in-person training, NSF requested and was granted approval to move the completion date of the full project from July 2022 to March 2023, to ensure adequate time for project completion.

4. WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS CONDUCTED

Activity #	Sub Activity #	Country	Training/ Workshop	Date	Number of Participants	In person/ Virtual/ Hybrid
9	9.3	Brazil	Webinar on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60	October 25, 2022	52	Virtual
9	9.3	Morocco	Webinar on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60	October 20, 2022	21	In-person
9	9.3	Morocco	Webinar on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61	October 19, 2022	23	In-person
9	9.3	Brazil	Webinar on NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61	June 28, 2022	101	Virtual

5. PERFORMANCE INDICTORS

	Indicator	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Result
IR 1.1: Countries have knowledge about the value of using their national quality infrastructure.			
3	Number of new international standards activities in which country participates.	1 (NSF - Brazil) 3 (NSF-Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (1 new activity achieved) Score 4- Morocco (2 workshops held in-country and one formal collaborative agreement with Ministry of Health)
4	Number of international standards adopted or referenced by partner country.	0 (NSF- Brazil) 0 (NSF- Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (0 achieved, with progress expected in Year 5) Score 4- Morocco (0 achieved, with progress expected in Year 5)
IR 1.2: Countries have an enabling environment			
5	Countries have an enabling environment for a national quality infrastructure.	NQI Score 4 (NSF Brazil) NQI Score 2 (NSF-Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (maintained) Score 4 - Morocco (maintained)
6	Number of private sector participants in regulatory development project activities.	15 (NSF-Brazil) 5 (NSF-Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (more than 15 private sector) Score 4- Morocco (achieved 5 private sector)
IR 2.1: Private sector participates in regulatory development			
7	Number of participants in national technical committees.	3 (NSF-Brazil) 20 (NSF- Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (target of 3 reached Score 4- Morocco (target reached at 23 people participated)
IR 3.1: Increased awareness of TBTs in country			

8	Number of U.S. industry WTO TBT concerns with partner countries eliminated.	1 (NSF-Brazil) 3 (NSF- Morocco)	Score 4- Brazil (target of 1 reached due to the implementation of training) Score 4- Morocco (3 TBTs reduced)
9	Number of workshop/reserve trade mission participants	Q3 2022 Brazil- 0 Q3 2022 Morocco- 0 Q4 2022- Brazil- 35 Q4 2022- Morocco- 20 Q1 2023 Brazil-0 Q1 2023 Morocco-0	Q3 2022 Brazil- 0 Q3 2022 Morocco- 0 Q4 2022- Brazil- 52 Q4 2022- Morocco- 23 Q1 2023 Brazil- 0 Q1 2023 Morocco-0

6. CONTRACTUAL & ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE

The original project was proposed to begin January 2021. Due to administrative delays with contract approval, the project status compared to the planned schedule deferred by a month, to February 2021. Work by NSF staff commenced officially during the first week of February 2021 after the contract was signed by both signatory parties (ANSI and NSF) and authorized by USAID. In return, the proposed end date was deferred by a month to July 2022.

Once contracted, there were three requested changes from the original projected plan and budget for the project. First, the Colombia Mission did not to accept NSF's proposal to work in-country. As such, NSF proposed and received approval to distribute the previously proposed funding for Colombia, to the total funding of facilitating the project in Morocco and Brazil.

Secondly, for Morocco, NSF requested and received permission for in-person engagement for outreach and training. This did not come at a request for additional federal funding, only at a request to change the expense from virtual or hybrid to in-person training.

And the third post-award requested change was to the end date for the full project. Due to the slower response during the outreach in Morocco and the new identified preference for in-person training, NSF requested and was granted approval to move the completion date of the full project from July 2022 to March 2023, to ensure adequate time for project completion. The project was completed within this timeframe.