



**Report of the Global Environment Facility  
to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the  
Parties to the Stockholm Convention  
on Persistent Organic Pollutants**

Reporting period: July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

March 29, 2023

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
BAT/BEP	Best Available Technique and Best Environmental Practice
BCCC	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BOAD	West African Development Bank
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Support Program
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
E-waste	Electronic Waste
EA	Enabling Activity
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEB	Global Environment Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GICS	Global Industry Classification Standard
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
gTEQ	Gram of Toxic Equivalent
HBCDD	Hexabromocyclododecane
HCBD	Hexachlorobutadiene
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IP	Impact Program
ISLANDS	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean

LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MFA	Multi-focal Area
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGI	Non-grant Instrument
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODS	Ozone-depleting Substances
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PACE	Platform to Accelerate the Circular Economy
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCDF	Polychlorinated Dibenzofuran
PFD	Program Framework Document
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PIF	Project Identification Form
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RMF	Results Management Framework
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCP	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffin
SCRC	Stockholm Convention Regional Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutant
WEEE	Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides this report in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. This report covers the period from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, which corresponds to the final year of the seventh replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-7). The report also gives an overview of results achieved in the entire GEF-7 (from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2022).
2. Resources in the amount of \$599 million were allocated to the chemicals and waste focal area in GEF-7, of which \$359 million were allocated to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.<sup>1</sup>

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

3. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the reporting period amounted to \$73.90 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$0.52 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$6.77 million for Agency fees. This amounts to 22.6 percent of the GEF-7 allocation.
4. Excluding enabling activities (EAs), GEF projects leveraged \$644.80 million<sup>2</sup> in co-financing, or \$8.73 for each GEF dollar invested. Of the co-financing, \$529.65 million (or 82 percent) was mobilized investment.
5. The resources were programmed for four full-sized projects (FSPs), covering four countries, one programmatic approach covering seven countries, one medium-sized project (MSP) covering one country, and six EAs covering 13 countries. The full list of projects approved during the reporting period is presented in Annex 1.
6. Twenty-three countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which five are least developed countries (LDCs), and two are small island developing States (SIDS)<sup>3</sup>.
7. Programs and projects approved in the reporting period will generate results towards the GEF-7 targets, including reducing 52,288 metric tons of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which is 52 percent of the overall GEF-7 target and 49 grams of toxic equivalent (gTEQ) of unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs), which is 4 percent of the overall GEF-7 target. These

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<sup>1</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

<sup>2</sup> This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-Convention projects.

<sup>3</sup> The list of LDCs and SIDS that received support in the reporting period is presented in Annex 6.

programs and projects will also support synergies and contribute to non-Stockholm Convention global environmental benefits (GEBs).

8. For the two previous reporting periods in GEF-7 the results achieved for core indicator 9, which measures tons of chemicals eliminated, including POPs were 71 percent of the target for the two-year period July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2020 and 2 percent for the one year period July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. During the same two periods the achievements towards core indicator 10 were 108 percent and 79 percent respectively.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS IN GEF-7**

9. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the GEF-7 amounted to \$318.64 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$4.34 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$29.29 million for Agency fees. This amounts to 98.1 percent of the GEF-7 allocation of \$359 million.

10. Excluding EAs, GEF projects leveraged \$2.91 billion<sup>4</sup> in co-financing, or \$9.14 for each GEF dollar invested. Of the co-financing, \$2.25 billion or 77 percent was mobilized investment.

11. The resources were programmed for 30 FSPs covering 40 countries, two programmatic approaches covering 40 countries, four MSPs covering eight countries, and eleven EA projects covering 39 countries. The full list of projects and programs approved in GEF-7 are in Annex 5.

12. Ninety-eight countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which 20 are LDCs, 27 are SIDS and seven LDC-SIDS.<sup>5</sup>

13. In addition to the resources under the chemicals and waste focal area, the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and non-grant instruments (NGIs) provided support to meet Stockholm Convention objectives as a co-benefit, amounting to project financing of \$307.39 million from the FOLUR IP and \$12.39 million from the NGIs.<sup>6</sup> \$27.67 million and \$1.11 million were programmed for Agency fees, respectively.

14. Programs and projects approved in GEF-7 are expected to reduce 126,165 metric tons of POPs and 3,067 gTEQ of UPOPs. These results exceed the targets set for GEF-7, which were 100,000 metric tons of POPs and 1,300 gTEQ of UPOPs reduced. The approved programs and projects are also expected to contribute to the achievement of the non-Stockholm Convention GEBs.

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<sup>4</sup> This amount includes MFA projects and multi-Convention projects.

<sup>5</sup> The list of LDCs and SIDS that received support in GEF-7 is presented in Annex 6.

<sup>6</sup> The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request project preparation grants (PPGs).



15. In addition to the GEBs from the chemicals and waste focal area, the FOLUR IP is expected to achieve over 3,000 metric tons of POP reductions and the NGIs are expected to achieve 2,000 metric tons of POP reductions.

16. All FSPs and programmatic approaches submitted to the GEF Council have been approved and the focal area resources for GEF-7 have been fully utilized.

17. The outcomes of the eighth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-8) were presented to, and endorsed by, the GEF Council at its 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting, which took place from June 21 to 24, 2022. Twenty-nine countries jointly pledged more than \$5.3 billion towards GEF-8 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026) programming. It was agreed to allocate a total of \$800 million to the chemicals and waste focal area, representing 15 percent of the total GEF-8 resource envelope. This makes chemicals and waste the third largest focal area. Out of that amount, \$413 million was allocated to the support of the Stockholm Convention.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides this report in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. This report covers the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, which corresponds to the final year of the seventh replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-7). The report also gives an overview of results achieved in the entire GEF-7 (from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022).

## UPDATE ON THE GEF'S RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

2. The world is beginning to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, which has hampered many economic and social activities over the last years and caused human suffering and hardship.

3. It is clear that the fundamental solution to the COVID-19 crisis and prevention of similar crises in the future need to include transformational change in the way natural and human-made systems interact, with a view to restore balance and ensure health of and on the planet. The GEF has already been pursuing the goal of system change throughout GEF-7 to help continued human prosperity and protect the environment. The GEF's strategy of focusing on the need to safeguard and restore the integrity of ecosystems as a central requirement for sustainable economic development has been reinforced during the COVID-19 crisis.

4. As governments were striving to find the best ways to cope with the pandemic's massive impact on the societies and economies, the GEF has made sure since early 2020 that its work and partnerships are not critically disrupted and has adapted to the rapidly changing situation by integrating responses to the COVID-19 pandemic into its business processes.

5. The GEF has worked with countries and Agencies to ensure that the support for chemicals and waste focal area priorities continues to be provided in the reporting period, with the approval of four projects and a program by the GEF Council at its meetings in December 2021 and June 2022. The efforts of the GEF, Agencies and countries resulted in 98.1 percent of allocated resources having been programmed at the end of GEF-7.

6. The process of the eighth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-8) was initiated in early 2021 and completed and approved by the Council in June 2022. The GEF's contribution to a green and blue post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery is articulated in the GEF-8 Strategy and Programming Directions.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

7. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted GEF’s work in significant ways. However, given its response to the pandemic, as described above, the GEF is on track to minimize and/or mitigate much of the disruption the pandemic has created in its business. More importantly, by focusing even more strongly on rebuilding the health of the environment and investing in blue and green recovery activities, the work of the GEF can help prevent such crises in the future and contribute to a healthier and more resilient life of people and the planet.

**PART I: REPORTING REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND THE COUNCIL OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

8. This Part provides information on the GEF’s support of the Stockholm Convention in the reporting period.

**RESPONSE TO GUIDANCE FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 (A)]**

9. Table 1 provides the complete list of the guidance received from the face-to-face segment of COP 10 that took place from June 6 to 17, 2022 and the GEF’s response. Annex 3 provides the consolidated response to the guidance received from COP 1 to COP 10.

**Table 1: GEF Response to the Guidance Received from the Face-to-Face Segment of the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention**

<b>Paragraph</b>	<b><i>Stockholm Convention COP 10 Face-to-Face Segment Guidance</i></b>	<b><i>GEF’s Response</i></b>
1	<p><b>Decision SC-10/16: Financial Mechanism</b></p> <p>Requests the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraphs 8 and 11 of the present decision, to consider, in its programming of areas of work for the period 2022–2026, the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</li> <li>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</li> <li>(c) Environmentally sound management and disposal of newly listed persistent organic pollutants, with</li> </ul>	<p>The priorities identified in this paragraph have been included in objectives 1-3 of the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, in paragraphs 627-633 of the GEF-8 Programming Directions.<sup>9</sup></p>

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

Paragraph	<b>Stockholm Convention COP 10 Face-to-Face Segment Guidance</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
	<p>a focus on brominated flame retardants, fluorinated persistent organic pollutants and chlorinated paraffins;</p> <p>(d) Environmentally sound management and disposal of pesticides containing or consisting of persistent organic pollutants, including obsolete stockpiles;</p> <p>(e) Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;</p> <p>(f) Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;</p>	
2	<p>Also requests the Global Environment Facility to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2022–2026:</p> <p>(a) The review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development;</p> <p>(b) The development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention;</p> <p>(c) The implementation of the activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity building to sustain the new monitoring initiatives that provide data and information for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the continued evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention;</p>	<p>The priorities identified in this paragraph have been included in objectives 1 of the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, in paragraphs 627-628 of the GEF-8 Programming Directions.<sup>10</sup></p>
5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider in the implementation of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund the information contained in the needs assessment report submitted pursuant to paragraph 1 of decision SC-10/3 and any other information submitted to the Facility pursuant to paragraph 4 (c) of the present decision;</p>	<p>The GEF-8 replenishment considered the information contained in the needs assessment report, including the financial considerations, as well as the urgency of the deadline for the phase out of PCBs. In this regard, the replenishment agreed to increase the overall</p>

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

Paragraph	<b>Stockholm Convention COP 10 Face-to-Face Segment Guidance</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
		<p>allocation to the GEF-8 chemicals and waste focal area by 30 percent to \$800 million, which represents 15 percent of the total GEF-8 replenishment.</p> <p>Regarding PCBs, the GEF Secretariat and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat have begun bilateral discussions on how to accelerate action in GEF-8, where needed.</p>
6	<p>Also requests the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its report to the Conference of Parties at its eleventh meeting, how the documents set out in paragraph 5 of the present decision have been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on and implementation of the eighth replenishment of the Facility trust fund;</p>	<p>The GEF replenishment considered the information contained in the needs assessment report, including the financial considerations, as well as the urgency of the deadline for the phase out of PCBs. In this regard, the replenishment agreed to increase the overall allocation to the GEF-8 chemicals and waste focal area by 30 percent to \$800 million, which represents 15 percent of the total GEF-8 replenishment.</p>
7	<p><b>Report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility</b></p> <p>Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its tenth meeting;</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

<p>10</p>	<p><b>Monitoring and evaluation</b></p> <p>Requests the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its report to the Conference of Parties at its eleventh meeting, how the draft report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism has been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on and implementation of the eighth replenishment of the Facility trust fund;</p>	<p>The draft report of the fifth review of the financial mechanism has been used to inform the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, which seeks to strengthen the enabling, institutional and legislative environment for management of chemicals and waste and sets out a pathway to eliminate existing stockpiles of chemicals and legacy waste and leapfrog to responsible chemistry, which will eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals in the long term. The Strategy builds on the over 20 years of implementation of GEF projects supporting the Stockholm Convention and other chemicals Conventions and processes, to be able to address the recommendations of the review. The Strategy is defined in objectives 1-3 of the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, in paragraphs 627-633 of the GEF-8 Programming Directions.<sup>11</sup></p> <p>In addition to the Focal Area Strategy, in GEF-8, the templates for projects, including enabling activities (EAs), have been further streamlined and the enforcement of the GEF's cancellation policy has resulted in 100 percent compliance with the timely submission of projects for Chief Executive Officer (CEO) endorsement. The GEF-8 policy recommendations also seek to strengthen gender reporting from projects, and this is a key criterion in the project review and reporting process.</p>
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Paragraph	<i>Stockholm Convention COP 10 Face-to-Face Segment Guidance</i>	<i>GEF's Response</i>
		<p>With regard to the use of available resources for EAs, the GEF is working with Agencies to ensure that funds are fully utilized. This process resulted in requests and approvals of national implementation plan (NIP) updates for 13 countries in the reporting period.</p> <p>This report submitted to COP 11 fully details how the recommendations of the review were incorporated into the GEF-8 replenishment.</p>
16	<p><b>Assessment of funding needs with regard to polychlorinated biphenyls</b></p> <p>Recognizes that significant financial resources are required to assist recipient country Parties, in full conformity with the provisions of the Convention, in fulfilling their commitments related to, among others, the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls having a content above 0.005 per cent as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p>	Noted.
17	<p>Takes note of the projected funding gap, as outlined in the reports referred to in paragraphs 8 and 11 of the present decision, with regard to achieving the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls having a content above 0.005 per cent as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p>	Noted.
18	<p>Urges and requests the Global Environment Facility to explore all feasible options available to provide enhanced</p>	<p>Regarding PCBs, the GEF Secretariat and the BRS Conventions</p>

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

Paragraph	<b>Stockholm Convention COP 10 Face-to-Face Segment Guidance</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
	support to achieve the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls having a content above 0.005 per cent as soon as possible and no later than 2028, recognizing the importance and urgency of these actions within the period of the eighth and ninth replenishment cycles of the Global Environment Facility trust fund;	Secretariat have begun bilateral discussions on how to accelerate action in GEF-8, where needed.
23	<p><b>Cooperation between secretariats and reciprocal representation</b></p> <p>Takes note of the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;</p>	The GEF will continue to strengthen its relationship with the Convention Secretariat, including routine bilateral meetings and events.
24	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.	Guidance directed to the Convention Secretariat. No GEF response required; however, the GEF will work with the Convention Secretariat on the preparation of this report.

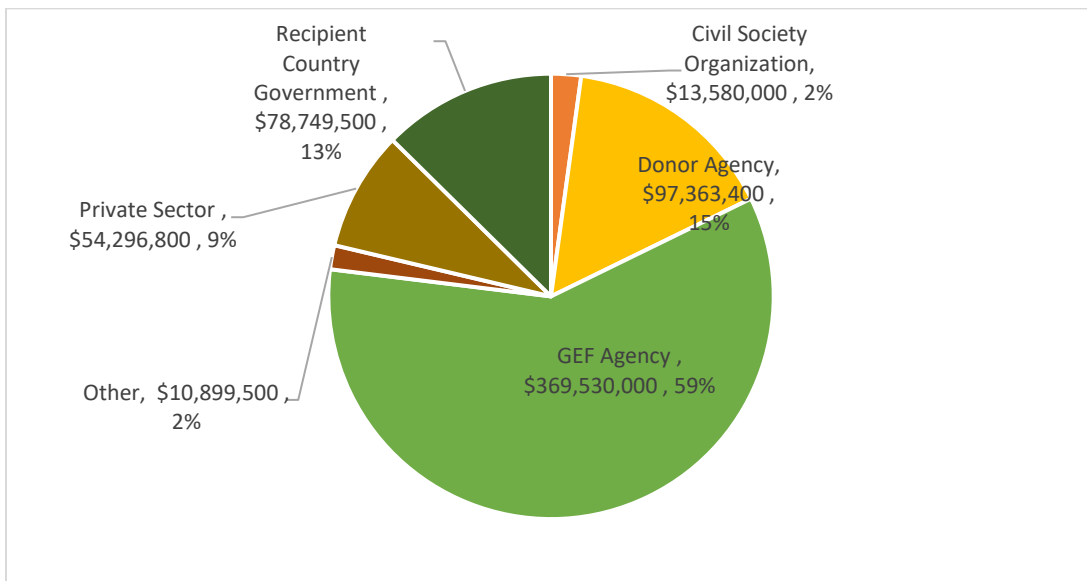
**SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL IN THE REPORTING PERIOD  
[MOU PARAGRAPH 9 (B)]**

10. In the reporting period, resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention amounted to \$73.9 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$0.52 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$6.77 million for Agency fees. This amounts to 22.6 percent of the GEF-7 allocation.



11. Excluding EAs,<sup>12</sup> these resources leveraged \$644.80 million<sup>13</sup> in co-financing,<sup>14</sup> or \$8.73 for each GEF dollar invested. Of the co-financing, \$529.65 billion (or 82 percent) was mobilized investment. The largest sources of co-financing were GEF Agencies and donor agencies, as well as the recipient countries' governments (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in the Reporting Period (inclusive of projects that combine resources with those of other focal areas/Conventions)**



12. In the reporting period, the resources were programmed for four full-sized projects (FSPs) covering four countries, one medium-sized project (MSP) covering one country, six EAs covering 13 countries, and one programmatic approach covering seven countries. The list of approved projects can be found in Annex 1.

13. In total, 23 countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which five are least developed countries (LDCs) and two are small island developing States (SIDS).<sup>15</sup>

14. Table 2 presents the number of projects and countries that received support from the GEF-7 resources in the reporting period.

<sup>12</sup> Co-financing is not required for EAs.

<sup>13</sup> This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-Convention projects.

<sup>14</sup> According to the 2018 Co-financing Policy, co-financing is calculated based on GEF project financing for programs, FSPs and MSPs. Project preparation grants (PPGs) and Agency fees are excluded.

<sup>15</sup> The list of LDCs and SIDS that received support in the reporting period is presented in Annex 6.

**Table 2: Resources Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in the Reporting Period**

<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Number of Countries<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>GEF Project Financing (\$ million)<sup>17</sup></b>
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	6	13	4.70
MSPs	1	1	2.00
FSPs	4	4	29.76
Programmatic approaches	1	7	37.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73.90</b>

15. The GEF-7 results framework tracks the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs) related to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) through two core indicators.

- (a) Core indicator 9 measures and tracks the elimination, reduction and avoidance of POPs, mercury, and ozone-depleting substances (ODS), measured in metric tons; and
- (b) Core indicator 10 measures and tracks the elimination, reduction, and avoidance of emissions of unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) to air, measured in grams of toxic equivalent (gTEQ).

16. Core indicator 9 has a target of 100,000 metric tons and core indicator 10 a target of 1,300 gTEQ of UPOPs.

17. The contribution of projects and programs approved in the reporting period to the achievement of GEBs is presented in Table 3.

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<sup>16</sup> Two countries received more than one project in the reporting period.

<sup>17</sup> Excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

**Table 3: Contribution of Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period to the Achievement of Global Environmental Benefits**

Core Indicator	Expected <sup>18</sup> Result	Breakdown by Chemical
9 (GEF-7 target: 100,000 metric tons)	52,288 metric tons	<p>Initial 12 POPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aldrin - 20 metric tons</li> <li>• Chlordane - 21 metric tons</li> <li>• Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) - 2,389 metric tons</li> <li>• Endrin - 22 metric tons</li> <li>• Heptachlor - 25 metric tons</li> <li>• Dieldrin – 24 metric tons</li> <li>• Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - 1 metric ton</li> </ul> <p>New POPs added since COP 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly hazardous pesticides – 44,884 metric tons</li> <li>• Technical endosulfan and its related isomers - 2,700 metric tons</li> <li>• Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) - 1,214 metric tons</li> <li>• Lindane - 728 metric tons</li> <li>• Pentachlorobenzene - 216 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) - 50 metric tons</li> <li>• Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> <li>• Beta hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> </ul>
10 (GEF-7 target: 1,300 gTEQ)	49 gTEQ	UPOPs

18. In addition to the benefits above, over 1,795 metric tons of material and products containing POPs have been phased out or eliminated.

19. The Stockholm Convention does not have targets set in metric tons for chemicals listed in the Convention. Certain targets are time-bound, e.g., for PCBs (“make determined efforts designed to lead to environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of

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<sup>18</sup> Each project, at work program entry, provides an estimate of the quantity of chemicals that the project will eliminate, avoid or reduce. This estimate is refined by the time the project is submitted for CEO endorsement and actual results are provided at the mid-term review and at terminal evaluation. The amount used for this report contains estimates from the project identification form (PIF)/program framework document (PFD) stage and, where available, the CEO endorsement stage.

Article 6, as soon as possible but no later than 2028, subject to review by the Conference of the Parties”). In this regard, individual project estimates for reductions of chemicals are based on data in the most recently submitted NIPs.

20. Projects in the reporting period respond to the GEF-7 Strategy and guidance received from the COP. The projects manage existing waste in the form of stockpiles and products and put systems in place to either phase out the production of a chemical and associated products or prevent the future imports of products and materials containing POPs. There are projects that address the health care waste sector at a critical time with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic. UPOPs are addressed through integrated sound management of chemicals.

21. The approved programs and projects are also expected to contribute to the achievement of the following non-Stockholm Convention GEBs:

- (a) Chemicals and waste focal area
  - Quantity of mercury reduced - 9 metric tons
- (b) Land degradation focal area
  - Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) - 3,144,153 hectares
  - Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems - 3,144,153 hectares
- (c) Climate change mitigation focal area
  - Indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated - 116,108 CO<sub>2</sub> eq
- (d) International waters focal area
  - Marine litter avoided - 6,534 metric tons
  - Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation - 2
  - Level of engagement in IW:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products - 2

22. The regional distribution of resources programmed in the reporting period is as follows:

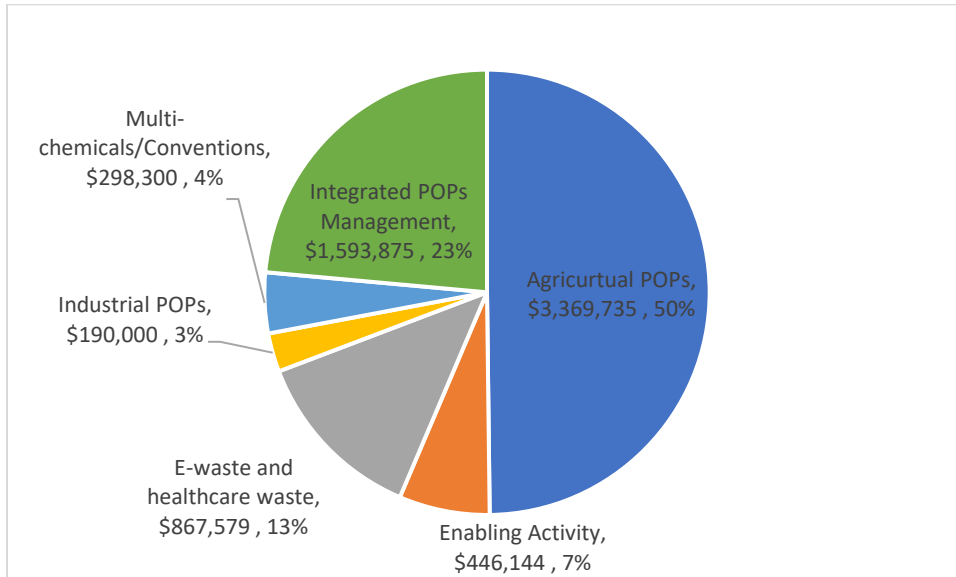
- (a) Africa: 15 percent (\$11.01 million);
- (b) Asia: 6 percent (\$4.14 million);
- (c) Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa: 22 percent (\$16.42 million);
- (d) Latin America:<sup>19</sup> 5 percent (\$4.00 million);
- (e) Global programs and projects: 52 percent (\$38.07 million); and
- (f) SIDS: 0.4 percent (\$250,000).

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<sup>19</sup> For this purpose, Latin America region excludes the Caribbean countries, which are covered in the SIDS region.

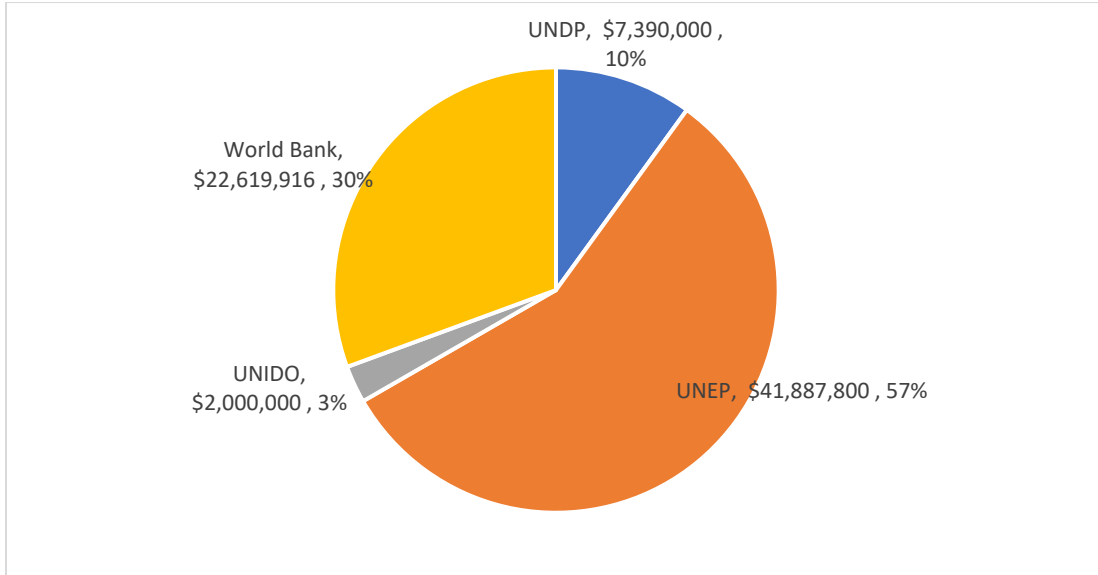
23. In the reporting period, 50 percent of the resources were programmed towards agricultural POPs, followed by integrated POPs management at 23 percent, e-waste and healthcare waste at 13 percent, EAs at seven percent, multi-chemicals/Conventions at four percent, and industrial POPs at three percent (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Thematic Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period**



24. In the reporting period, projects implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) received the majority of Stockholm Convention funding (57 percent), followed by the World Bank (30 percent), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (ten percent), and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (three percent) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Agency Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period**



25. One regional center under the BRS Conventions was involved in the execution of projects in the reporting period. The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus) helps to execute the MSP *Reduction of Industrial POP Chemicals in Manufacturing and Recycling Sectors through Life-cycle Approaches in Georgia*.

**LISTING OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 (c)]**

26. The list of projects and programs approved in the reporting period is presented in Annex 1. Annex 2 lists Small Grants Programme (SGP)-funded projects that support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

**PROJECT PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED IN A WORK PROGRAM BY THE GEF COUNCIL [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 (d)]**

27. In the reporting period, all FSPs and programmatic approaches submitted to the GEF Council, and MSPs and EAs submitted to the GEF CEO, to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, were approved.

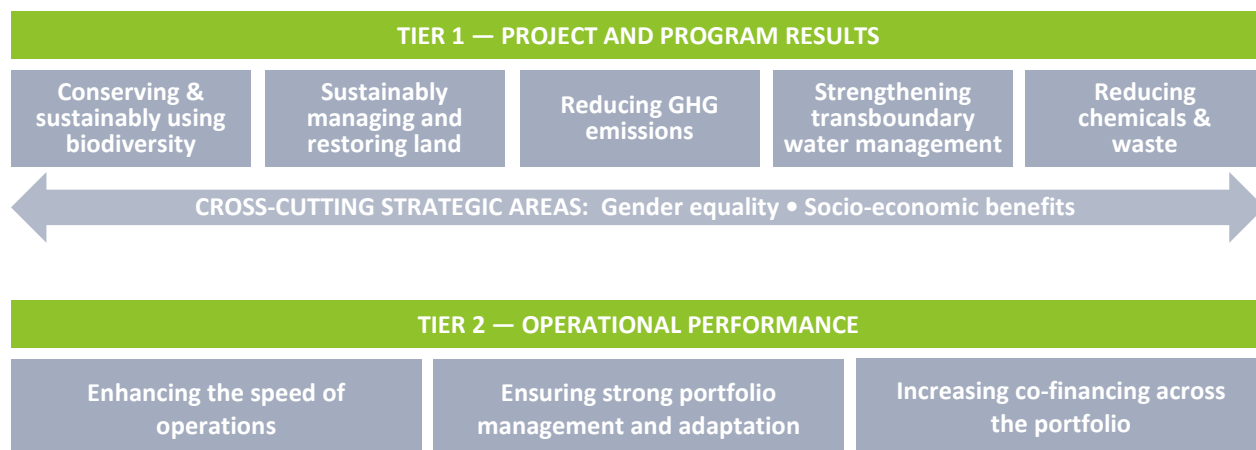
**MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES OF STOCKHOLM CONVENTION PROJECTS  
[MOU PARAGRAPH 10]**

28. GEF projects and the focal area portfolio are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its GEF Monitoring Report<sup>20</sup> and the GEF Corporate Scorecard.<sup>21</sup> Comprehensive evaluations of the GEF are also conducted every four years as inputs to the replenishment process.

**Monitoring Report**

29. The Monitoring Report assesses every year the contribution of GEF-financed activities to achieving GEBs and analyzes the progress made by the portfolio of projects under implementation that are financed from the GEF Trust Fund. It also provides an overview of the size and distribution of the portfolio. The Monitoring Report is structured along the two tiers of the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework (RMF): results, and portfolio efficiency. Tier 1 measures the GEF’s contributions to achieving GEBs, including in the area of chemicals and waste, through aggregated core indicator data set established in GEF-7. Tier 2 assesses the GEF Partnership’s progress in implementing operations, through the portfolio scorecard indicators introduced in GEF-7. This architecture makes it possible to analyze each field, learn from implementation, and report on progress. By vertically aligning the two tiers, the RMF establishes stronger conceptual linkages between the GEF’s outcomes (Tier 1) and the inputs, processes and activities (Tier 2) that helped lead to them (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Two Tiers Capturing the GEF’s Results and Operational Effectiveness in GEF-8**



30. The latest Monitoring Report (2022) provides an update on progress, with a breakdown by focal area, in areas such as portfolio distribution, quality of implementation progress, and

<sup>20</sup> GEF, 2022, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2022](#), Council Document GEF/C.63/03.

<sup>21</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.04.

extent of co-financing.<sup>22</sup> With its focus on results, the Monitoring Report presents achievements through a series of project examples, including under the theme of chemicals and waste. This complements reporting on core indicators related to chemicals and waste<sup>23</sup> and related sub-indicators.

31. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the chemicals and waste focal area accounted for 14 percent of the GEF portfolio of projects under implementation. Ninety-one percent of projects in this focal area were rated satisfactorily on implementation progress and 92 percent were rated satisfactorily on the likelihood of reaching intended outcomes. At the end of fiscal year 2022, this focal area accounted for ten percent of the GEF portfolio of projects under implementation. Ninety-one percent of these projects were rated satisfactorily on implementation progress and eighty-seven percent were rated satisfactorily on the likelihood of reaching intended outcomes.

### **GEF Corporate Scorecard**

32. The GEF Corporate Scorecard is a comprehensive report on the progress the GEF is making in implementing its GEF-7 commitments to better protect the planet's environment. The GEF Corporate Scorecard also looks at how the GEF is utilizing GEF-7 resources and implementing its key policies. The Scorecard is published twice a year, and the one produced in June 2022 covered all projects approved from July 2018 to June 2022.<sup>24</sup>

33. The GEF Corporate Scorecard includes an update on resource utilization of the chemicals and waste focal area, disaggregated by the three Conventions it serves, including the Stockholm Convention. It also provides an update on achieving the results set for GEF-7 with respect to two chemicals and waste core indicators.

34. The June 2022 edition of the GEF Corporate Scorecard indicates that 98 percent of the GEF-7 amount allocated to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention has been programmed. This includes a utilization rate of 98 percent for POPs, 95 percent for mercury, over 100 percent for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and 0 percent for ODS. On the achievement of GEF-7 targets with respect to core indicators, the June 2022 GEF Corporate Scorecard reported that the GEF has already exceeded its target to eliminate, reduce and avoid emissions of UPOPs to air from point and non-point sources of 1,300 gTEQ.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, the GEF reached more than 90.4 percent of its target to reduce,

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<sup>22</sup> GEF, 2022, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2022](#), Council Document GEF/C.63/03.

<sup>23</sup> GEF, 2022, [Guidelines on the Implementation of the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.12/Rev.01.

<sup>24</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.04.

<sup>25</sup> In calculating the contribution towards the achievement of targets related to core indicators, the GEF Corporate Scorecard uses the amounts at PIF/PFD stage. This report uses the amounts at the latest stage, *i.e.* at CEO Endorsement stage, if available. Therefore, the figures related to the achievement of targets in the GEF Corporate Scorecard and those presented in this report can differ.



dispose/destroy, phase out, eliminate, and avoid chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products.

## **Evaluation**

35. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations of the portfolio that involve a set of projects from more than one GEF Agency. The evaluation results are presented in the following reports:

- (a) Annual Performance Reports;
- (b) Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations; and
- (c) Thematic Evaluations: programs, processes, and cross-cutting or focal areas.

36. The GEF IEO supports knowledge sharing and follow-up of evaluation recommendations. It works with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Agencies to establish systems to disseminate lessons learned and best practices emanating from monitoring and evaluation activities and provides independent evaluative evidence to the GEF knowledge base.

### ***Evaluation of Enabling Activities***

37. The GEF IEO presented an evaluation of EAs to the June 2022 Council meeting.<sup>26</sup> The GEF defines an EA as a “project for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or report to fulfill commitments under a Convention.” The EAs represent the “basic building block of GEF assistance to countries.”

38. The share of EAs under the Stockholm Convention was \$35 million in GEF-5, representing 17.5 percent of all GEF EAs. This has declined to \$20 million (9.5 percent) in GEF-6 and further to \$18 million (8.5 percent) in GEF-7. Ninety percent of all EAs specifically supported countries to meet their obligations under the Conventions (Table 4), with most EAs having been used for creating and updating NIPs under the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO has implemented most of the EAs related to the Stockholm Convention.

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<sup>26</sup> GEF, 2020, [\*Evaluation of GEF Enabling Activities \(Prepared by the Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF\)\*](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.62/Inf.01.

**Table 4: Use of Enabling Activities for Reporting under Conventions (GEF-4 to GEF-7)**

Convention / Area of Intervention		Number of EAs	Percentage*	Grant amount (\$ million)	Percentage*
Convention	CBD	164	24.7	132.95	21.8
	UNFCCC	175	26.4	297.29	48.7
	UNCCD	57	8.6	27.14	4.4
	Stockholm Convention**	97	14.6	73.97	12.1
	Minamata Convention**	109	16.4	80.77	13.2
Rio Convention Coordination		13	2.0	11.26	1.8
Non-Convention		50	7.5	9.48	1.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>663***</b>		<b>610.47</b>	

\* Single projects may include components for multiple Conventions.

\*\* Two projects are double counted on account of addressing both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

\*\*\* Total includes umbrella arrangements.

39. EAs have played a strategic role, beyond reporting under Conventions, in the development of national policies, national plans/strategies, and domestic legal and regulatory frameworks. In addition, funding received through this modality has helped countries identify needs, create enabling environments for future projects, develop accurate data and baseline information, and build national capacities. Respondents suggested that one of the strengths of NIPs was that there was a direct link between a chemical being listed in the Stockholm Convention and the introduction of new domestic chemical control laws.

**INFORMATION ON OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 6 [MOU PARAGRAPH 11]**

40. There have been no concerns regarding MOU paragraph 11.

**VIEWS OF THE GEF COUNCIL ON GUIDANCE DECIDED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES [MOU PARAGRAPH 12]**

41. The GEF Council approves GEF reports to the COP prior to their submission. The GEF Council also considers its responses to the guidance provided by the COP summarized in the GEF Council Document on Relations with the Conventions, which is a decision document at every Council meeting. Any views expressed by the Council are reflected in the Council highlights document. The GEF Council's response to the guidance of the COP is reflected in response to the guidance of the face-to-face segment of COP 10, presented in Table 1 of this report, and the consolidated responses to the guidance received from previous COPs, presented in Annex 3 of this report. There were no specific views on this guidance expressed by the Council at its December 2021 and June 2022 meetings.

## **MATTERS ARISING FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY COP [MOU PARAGRAPH 13]**

42. In the reporting period, the COP provided guidance to the GEF based on the Report of the GEF to the COP 10. The GEF, through this report, provides its response to this guidance.

## **COOPERATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**

43. The GEF Secretariat, led by the CEO, attended both segments of the COPs to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BC COP 15, RC COP 10, SC COP 10), i.e., the online segment from July 26 to 30, 2021, and the face-to-face segment from June 6 to 17, 2022. During the 2022 segment, GEF organized a side event “GEF-8 – Accelerating towards a Pollution-free Planet”, in which both the GEF CEO and the Executive Secretary of BRS Conventions participated. Furthermore, at the 2022 segment, the GEF, together with BRS Conventions Secretariat, organized a joint side event “Meeting the 2025/28 deadlines under the Stockholm Convention with regard to PCBs – Panel on Global Clean-up of PCBs”, in which both the GEF CEO and the Executive Secretary of BRS Conventions participated.

44. The Executive Secretary of the Stockholm Convention participated in the 61<sup>st</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> GEF Council meetings in December 2021 and June 2022, respectively. The Executive Secretary provided an update on the COPs and offered his views on the GEF-8 replenishment process.

## **PART II: OVERVIEW OF THE GEF SUPPORT TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN GEF-7**

45. Under the GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, \$599 million of GEF resources was committed at the time of replenishment, of which \$359 million was allocated to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.<sup>27</sup> Table 5 summarizes the allocation of the GEF-7 chemicals and waste resources among different Conventions, Protocol, and framework.

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<sup>27</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

**Table 5: GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Notional Allocations**

	<b>Notional allocation (\$ million)</b>
Stockholm Convention	359
- EAs	18
- Other Programming	341
Minamata Convention	206
- EAs	14
- Other Programming	192
Montreal Protocol	23
SAICM	11
<b>Total Chemicals and Waste Focal Area</b>	<b>599</b>

**RESOURCES PROGRAMMED IN GEF-7**

46. Table 6 summarizes resources programmed in GEF-7 for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

**Table 6: Resources Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7**

<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Number of Countries<sup>28</sup></b>	<b>GEF Project Financing (\$ million)<sup>29</sup></b>
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	11	39	13.65
MSPs	4	8	4.17
FSPs	30	40	202.58
Programmatic approaches	2	40	98.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>318.64</b>

47. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7 amounted to \$318.64 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$4.34 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$29.29 million for Agency fees. This amounts to 98.1 percent of the GEF-7 allocation.

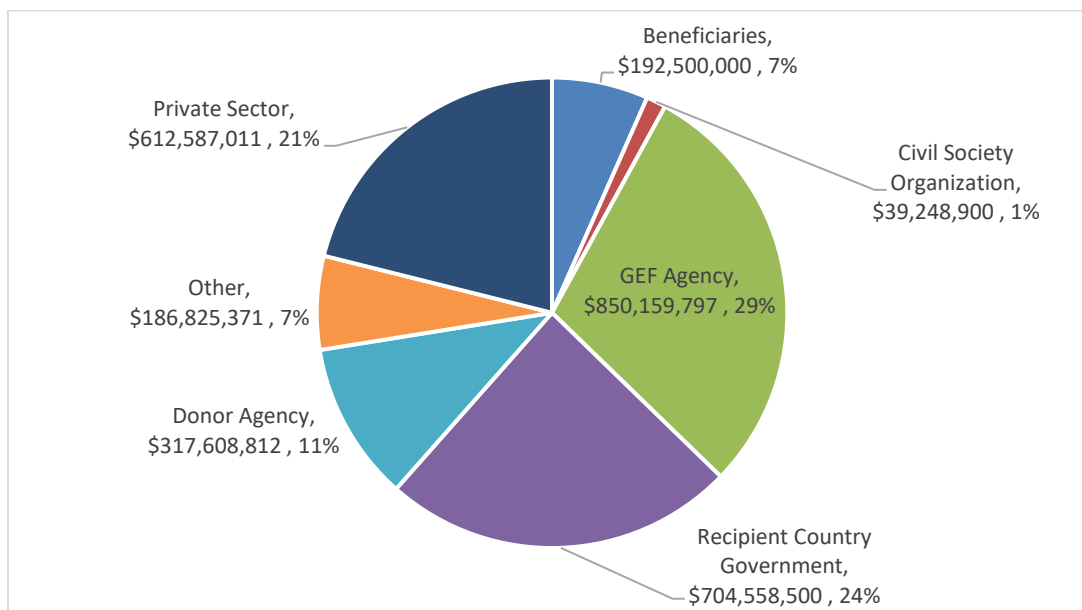
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<sup>28</sup> Some countries received funding for more than one project in GEF-7.

<sup>29</sup> Excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

48. Excluding EAs,<sup>30</sup> these resources leveraged \$2.91 billion<sup>31</sup> in co-financing, or \$9.14 for each GEF dollar invested.<sup>32</sup> Of the co-financing, \$2.25 billion (or 77 percent) was mobilized investment. In GEF-7, the largest sources of co-financing were GEF Agencies, the recipient countries' governments and the private sector, as shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7  
(inclusive of projects that combine resources with those of other focal areas/Conventions)**



49. The resources were allocated to 30 FSPs covering 40 countries, four MSPs covering eight countries, eleven EAs covering 39 countries, and two programmatic approaches covering 40 countries. In total, 98 countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which 20 are LDCs, 27 SIDS and seven LDC-SIDS.<sup>33</sup>

50. In addition to the resources from the chemicals and waste focal area, resources from the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and non-grant instruments (NGIs) were programmed to meet Stockholm Convention objectives as a co-benefit, amounting to \$307.39 million from the FOLUR IP and \$12.39 million from the NGIs, in terms of project financing.<sup>34</sup> \$27.67 million and \$1.11 million were programmed for Agency fees, respectively.

<sup>30</sup> Co-financing is not required for EAs.

<sup>31</sup> This amount includes MFA projects and multi-Convention projects.

<sup>32</sup> According to the 2018 Co-financing Policy, co-financing is calculated based on GEF project financing for programs, FSPs and MSPs. PPGs and Agency fees are excluded.

<sup>33</sup> The list of LDCs and SIDS that received support in GEF-7 is presented in Annex 6.

<sup>34</sup> The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request PPGs.

51. The GEF has continued to support Parties to conduct the reviews and updates of NIPs, which are required when new chemicals are added to the Convention.
52. In GEF-7, \$18 million has been allocated for the NIPs and their reviews and updates. In GEF-7, 39 countries accessed these resources through 11 EAs, amounting to \$13.65 million.
53. The list of projects and programs approved in GEF-7 is presented in Annex 5.
54. The achievement of the targets set for GEF-7 with respect to core indicators 9 and 10 is shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Achievement of Targets on Global Environmental Benefits Set for GEF-7**

Core Indicator	Expected <sup>35</sup> Result	Breakdown by Chemical
9 (GEF-7 target: 100,000 metric tons)	126,165 metric tons	<p>Initial POPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aldrin - 250 metric tons</li> <li>• Chlordane - 148 metric tons</li> <li>• Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) - 3,395 metric tons</li> <li>• Endrin - 22 metric tons</li> <li>• Heptachlor - 25 metric tons</li> <li>• Dieldrin – 249 metric tons</li> <li>• Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - 7,298 metric tons</li> </ul> <p>New POPs added since COP 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly hazardous pesticides - 45,368 metric tons</li> <li>• Technical endosulfan and its related isomers - 3,200 metric tons</li> <li>• Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) - 1,650 metric tons</li> <li>• Lindane - 801 metric tons</li> <li>• Pentachlorobenzene - 216 metric tons</li> <li>• Decabromodiphenyl - 225 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 158 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) - 61,824 metric tons</li> <li>• Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 44 metric tons</li> <li>• Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) - 294 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd) - 12.5 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromobiphenyl - 0.7 metric tons</li> <li>• Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> <li>• Beta hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> </ul>
10 (GEF-7 target: 1,300 gTEQ)	3,067 gTEQ	UPOPs

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<sup>35</sup> Each project, at work program entry, provides an estimate of the quantity of chemicals that the project will eliminate, avoid or reduce. This estimate is refined by the time the project is submitted for CEO endorsement and actual results are provided at the mid-term review and at terminal evaluation. The amount used for this report contains estimates from the PIF/PFD stage and, where available, the CEO endorsement stage.

55. The 126,165 metric tons of POPs are contained in over 5,000,512 metric tons of material and products to be phased out or eliminated.

56. It is evident that targets set for core indicators 9 and 10 in GEF-7 have been exceeded.

57. The approved programs and projects are also expected to contribute to the achievement of the following non-Stockholm Convention GEBs:

(a) Chemicals and waste focal area

- Quantity of mercury reduced - 630.81 metric tons

(b) Land degradation focal area

- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness - 4,342,620 hectares
- Area of degraded agricultural land restored - 1,100 hectares
- Area of forest and forest land restored - 2,000 hectares
- Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored - 1,000 hectares
- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) - 3,170,853 hectares
- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity - 25,000 hectares
- Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems - 3,144,153 hectares

(c) Climate change mitigation focal area

- Direct GHG emissions mitigated - 19,859,986 CO<sub>2</sub> eq
- Indirect GHG emissions mitigated - 1,572,340 CO<sub>2</sub> eq

(d) International waters focal area

- Marine protected area under improved management - 78,000 hectares
- Marine litter avoided - 4,891,290 metric tons
- Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation - 4
- Level of engagement in IW:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products - 4

58. In addition to the GEBs from the chemicals and waste focal area, the FOLUR IP is expected to achieve over 3,000 metric tons of POP reductions and the NGIs are expected to achieve 2,000 metric tons of POP reductions.

59. In GEF-7, several regional centers under the BRS Conventions were involved in the execution of the projects, including the following:

- (a) Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) Senegal;
- (b) Basel Convention Coordinating Centre (BCCC) Nigeria;



- (c) BCRC Caribbean;
- (d) BCRC-Stockholm Convention Regional Center (SCRC) Indonesia;
- (e) BCCC-SCRC Uruguay;
- (f) Africa Institute, South Africa;
- (g) BCRC Pacific Regional Environment Programme; and
- (h) REC Caucasus.

#### **THEMATIC AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE GEF-7 STOCKHOLM CONVENTION PORTFOLIO**

60. Projects and programs approved in GEF-7 addressed various themes relevant for the Convention, as listed below and illustrated in Figure 6:

- (a) Multi-chemicals/Conventions;
- (b) Integrated POPs management;
- (c) Agricultural POPs;<sup>36</sup>
- (d) Industrial POPs;<sup>37</sup>
- (e) Industrial POPs - new POPs;
- (f) E-waste and healthcare waste;<sup>38</sup>
- (g) EAs;
- (h) PCB management and disposal; and
- (i) Circular economy.

61. Multi-chemicals/Conventions projects and programs received the largest share of programming, accounting for 44 percent, totaling \$139.84 million of GEF-7 project financing. In GEF-6, only two percent of Stockholm Convention resources, or less than \$5.0 million of project financing, were allocated to multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects. These projects and programs seek to manage chemicals and waste through a sectoral approach rather than chemical by chemical and as such allow for interventions that strengthen and build the capacity of governments to manage chemicals and waste more broadly.

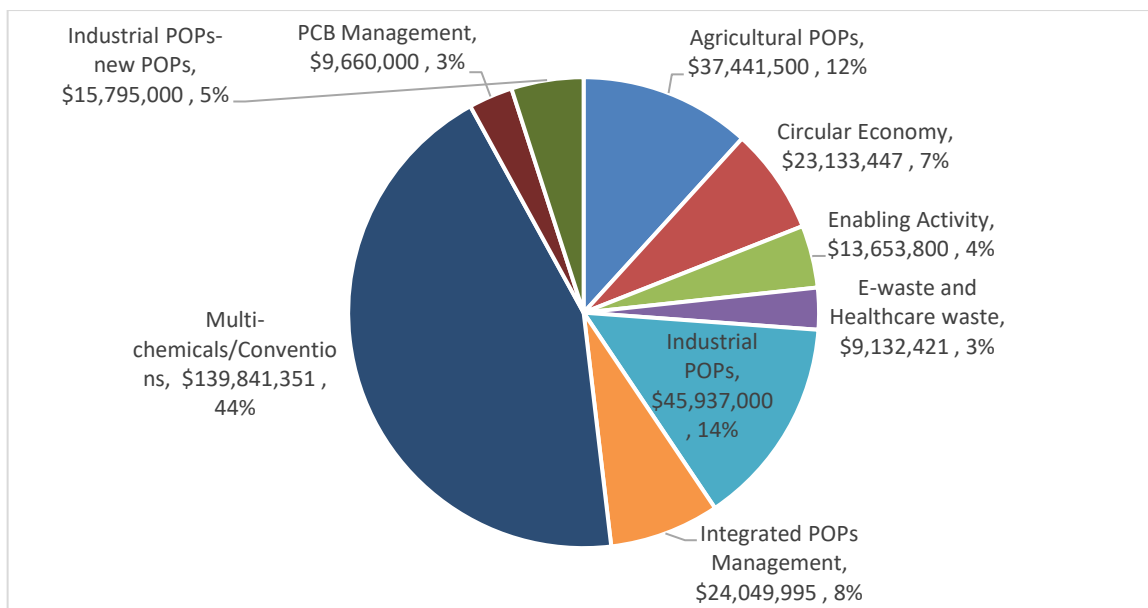
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<sup>36</sup> Including new agricultural POPs.

<sup>37</sup> Excluding PCBs.

<sup>38</sup> One project combined the two sectors.

**Figure 6: Thematic Distribution of Project Financing in GEF-7**



62. Asia region received the highest share of GEF-7 resources at \$49.3 million (26 percent), followed by SIDS at \$61.5 million (19 percent), global at \$55.7 million (17 percent), Africa at \$49.3 million (15 percent), Latin America<sup>39</sup> at \$38.2 million (12 percent), and ECA at \$29.7 million (nine percent).

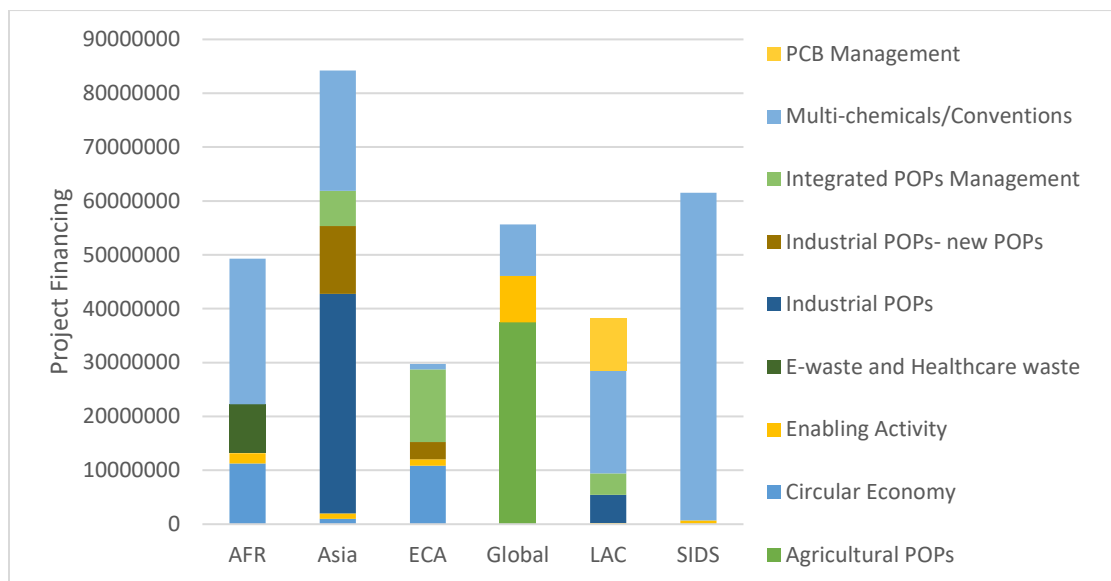
63. As shown in Figure 7, SIDS received the highest share of multi-chemicals/Conventions programming, followed by Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The second largest programming area was industrial POPs, for which the Asia region accounts for the highest level of programming, followed by Latin America and ECA. Circular economy is a theme that stands out in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste portfolio, with Africa and ECA having the most programming in this area. This has shifted from GEF-6 (in GEF-6, there were no circular economy projects).

64. In GEF-7, under Objective 3 of the Focal Area Strategy, the *Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)* Program was developed to provide support to SIDS to better manage hazardous chemicals and waste and begin the transition towards a less polluting development pathway.

65. The global projects and programs include the *Financing Agro-chemical Reduction and Management (FARM)* Program and projects that include countries from multiple regions.

<sup>39</sup> Excluding Caribbean SIDS.

**Figure 7: Regional Distribution of Project Financing in GEF-7 by Thematic Areas**



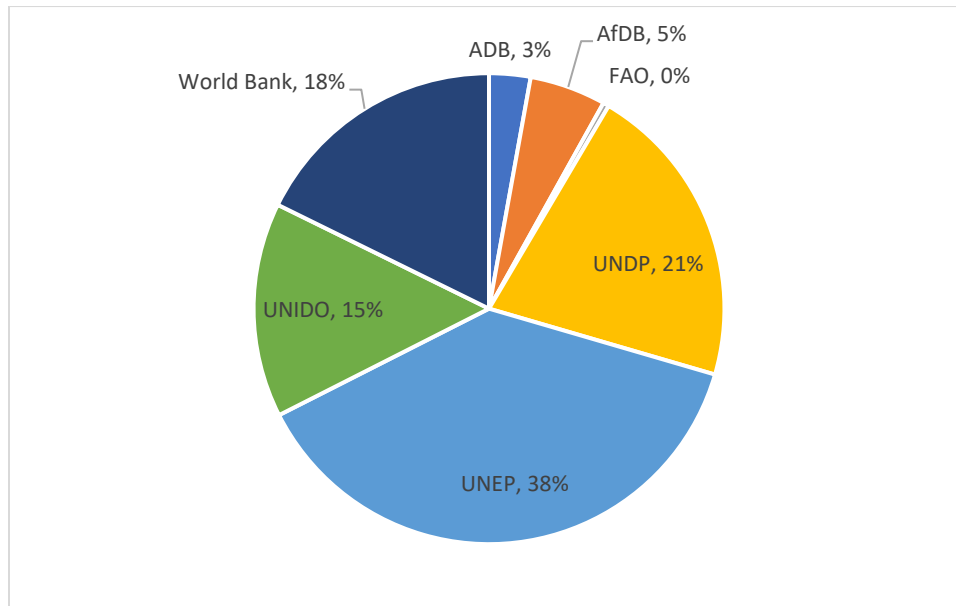
**AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN THE GEF-7 STOCKHOLM CONVENTION PORTFOLIO**

66. As shown in Figure 8, seven GEF Agencies were engaged in programming for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7. Among them, five agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Bank) have historically assisted Parties to implement GEF-funded projects for the Convention. Of these agencies, UNEP accounted for the largest project financing share (38 percent), followed by UNDP (21 percent), the World Bank (18 percent), UNIDO (15 percent), African Development Bank (AfDB) (five percent), Asian Development Bank (ADB) (three percent), and FAO (less than one percent).

67. Outreach from the GEF Secretariat to new Agencies, particularly the development banks, helped increasing their programming and brought for the first time the ADB in the chemicals and waste portfolio.

68. In GEF-6, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), and the AfDB were for the first time involved in programming for the Stockholm Convention.

**Figure 8: Agency Distribution of Project Financing in GEF-7**



#### **CHEMICALS AND WASTE PORTFOLIO IN THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN GEF-7**

69. Since its launch in 1992, the GEF SGP, as a corporate program of the GEF implemented by UNDP, has been actively supporting community-based actions on global environmental issues, while improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. The SGP provides grants of up to \$50,000 (and on average \$25,000) directly to civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). Since its inception, the Programme has supported over 27,000 projects implemented by civil society and community-based groups in 136 countries.

70. In GEF-7, the SGP supported 220 projects under its chemicals and waste portfolio to prevent, reduce, and eliminate the use of POPs and harmful chemicals, with a total GEF funding of \$7.67 million and co-financing of \$7.96 million. As shown in Table 8, these projects were spread across 67 countries and implemented by 213 organizations, including 159 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 49 CBOs, and five other organizations. As a result, 136 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management were strengthened; and the use of 194,457 kg of pesticides and 253,565 kg of harmful chemicals was avoided. The list of SGP projects approved in GEF-7 is presented in Annex 2.

**Table 8: SGP Chemicals and Waste Portfolio Projects by Region in GEF-7**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Grant financing (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>
Africa	60	2,149,770	1,905,582
Arab states	12	455,600	248,199
Asia and the Pacific	66	2,282,407	2,833,478
Europe and the CIS	46	1,343,671	1,356,458
LAC	36	1,441,540	1,620,661
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>7,672,988</b>	<b>7,964,378</b>

71. The SGP chemicals and waste portfolio focused its activities on:

- (a) Plastic use reduction, reuse, and recycling, and solid waste management to avoid open burning of solid waste; use of non-chemical techniques that could be used to provide longer-term control of pests and weeds;
- (b) Agrochemicals reduction and prevention, organic farming;
- (c) Reduction of chemicals use and contamination; and
- (d) Mapping of pollution hotspots, baseline assessments, promotion of citizen science, advocacy and policy dialogues/partnership, awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and capacity development.

72. In GEF-7, the SGP has launched an innovation program on plastics that focuses on upstream solutions for plastic management. The program was launched as part of the SGP's side event organized during the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions COP meeting in 2021. This program represents a radical shift from the predominant focus on downstream measures that have failed to address plastic pollution at source. It is being piloted in 15 countries, with an initial investment of \$3 million (2021-2023) and focuses on mapping of pollution hotspots, development of policies and action plans for plastic use reduction and improved solid waste management, manufacturing of ecologically sustainable alternatives to widely used plastics, redesigning materials to reduce plastic content, and promoting sustainable delivery systems.

### **PART III: GEF-7 POLICY UPDATE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION PORTFOLIO WITH RESPECT TO THESE POLICIES**

#### **GENDER**

73. The GEF's approach to gender equality corresponds with the recognition by the Parties to the Stockholm Convention of the need to improve the understanding of the impact of hazardous chemicals and waste from a gender perspective, and to promote gender issues in hazardous chemicals and waste management at the national and regional levels.

74. The GEF Policy on Gender Equality<sup>40</sup> that introduced new principles and standards on gender equality, including a set of new project-specific requirements, has guided the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all GEF programs and projects since 2018.

75. Efforts to ensure meaningful gender mainstreaming in GEF's projects and programs is further supported by the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy<sup>41</sup> and the Guidance that was developed in close collaboration with GEF partners in 2018.<sup>42</sup> In line with the Strategy, the GEF is working to ensure gender-responsive approaches and results in GEF projects and programs by, among other things, enhancing capacity of its partners to address gender equality, increasing collaboration with partners to generate knowledge on links between gender and the environment, and enhancing corporate processes for tracking gender equality results across the GEF project portfolio. Specifically, in terms of raising awareness and building capacity on gender and environment, the GEF is promoting its Open Online Course on Gender and Environment,<sup>43</sup> including in strategic events and workshops. As of June 30, 2022, 24,549 certificates were issued across the Course's six modules, with over 1,500 certificates issued for the module on chemicals and waste. The Course is now available in English, French, Lao and Spanish.

76. An analysis of GEF-7 projects and programs prepared by the Secretariat was presented to the 63<sup>rd</sup> GEF Council meeting in November 2022.<sup>44</sup> It confirmed the compliance with the principles and requirements set out in the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, suggesting that the GEF's activities, guided by the Strategy, are translating into gender-responsive approaches across GEF projects and programs. This fourth report of this type captured all projects and programs at the PIF/PFD stage submitted in GEF-7. At the end of GEF-7, all 528 PIFs/PFDs, including those related to chemicals and waste, had undertaken gender analysis that informed the initial project design. This is an important step in ensuring the substantive integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in the project/program elaboration at CEO endorsement/approval stage. Furthermore, this report showed that all projects and programs at CEO endorsement/approval stage, including those related to chemicals and waste, had very detailed gender analysis and all planned to include gender-responsive results framework. They are critical for the implementation of gender-responsive projects and programs on the ground and for ensuring that women and girls are acknowledged as agents and beneficiaries of environmental actions. Seventy-eight percent of the projects and programs in the chemicals and waste focal area in GEF-7 indicated plans to include gender-sensitive indicators in their results framework.

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<sup>40</sup> GEF, 2017, [Policy on Gender Equality](#), Council Document GEF/C.53/04.

<sup>41</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/06.

<sup>42</sup> GEF, 2018, [Guidance to Advance Gender Equality](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/Inf.05.

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.thegef.org/news/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>

<sup>44</sup> GEF, 2022, [Progress Report on the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.63/Inf.07.

## PRIVATE SECTOR

77. In GEF-7, additional emphasis was placed on facilitating the reduction of chemicals and waste through stronger alignment with the shift to sustainable production and consumption. The GEF encourages stronger private sector engagement, including supporting the enabling environments for industry to adopt better technologies and practices aimed at becoming more environmentally sustainable, including by eliminating POPs and mercury, creating incentives for private sector involvement, and streamlining processes for easier private sector navigation. Stronger emphasis was also placed on developing sustainable financing at the national and regional levels to reduce, avoid and eliminate chemicals covered under the Stockholm Convention and, at the same time, facilitate the sound management of chemicals and waste.

78. The overall GEF-7 Programming Directions included strengthened engagement with the private sector and had an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy,<sup>45</sup> which aimed to foster value chain and sectoral collaboration through multi-stakeholder platforms to achieve scale and transformation at a system level.

79. In GEF-7, engagement with the private sector occurred under two pillars:

- (a) Pillar I aimed to expand the use of NGIs; and
- (b) Pillar II supported working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation.

80. The GEF Secretariat has categorized the contribution of the private sector according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry sector classification. The level of contribution to projects and programs within the GEF-7 Stockholm Convention portfolio is indicated in Table 9.

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<sup>45</sup> GEF, 2020, [GEF'S Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01.

**Table 9: Private Sector Engagement Across the GEF-7 Stockholm Convention Portfolio**

GICS Industry Sectors	Private Sector Engagement
<b>Energy Sector:</b> The Energy Sector comprises companies engaged in exploration & production, refining & marketing, and storage & transportation of oil & gas and coal & consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil & gas equipment and services.	Yellow
<b>Materials Sector:</b> The Materials Sector includes companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass, paper, forest products and related packaging products, and metals, minerals and mining companies, including producers of steel.	Red
<b>Industrials Sector:</b> The Industrials Sector includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services.	Red
<b>Consumer Discretionary Sector:</b> The Consumer Discretionary Sector encompasses the manufacturing segment includes automotive, household durable goods, leisure equipment and textiles & apparel.	Red
<b>Consumer Staples Sector:</b> The Consumer Staples Sector comprises manufacturers and distributors of food, beverages and tobacco and producers of non-durable household goods and personal products. It also includes food & drug retailing companies as well as hypermarkets and consumer super centers.	Orange
<b>Health Care Sector:</b> The Health Care Sector includes health care providers & services, companies that manufacture and distribute health care equipment & supplies, and health care technology companies.	Yellow
<b>Financials Sector:</b> The Financials Sector contains companies involved in banking, thrifts & mortgage finance, specialized finance, consumer finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage and insurance.	Yellow
<b>Information Technology Sector:</b> The Information Technology Sector comprises companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware & equipment such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers & peripherals.	Red
<b>Communication Services Sector:</b> The Communication Services Sector includes companies that facilitate communication and offer related content and information through various mediums.	Yellow
<b>Utilities Sector:</b> The Utilities Sector comprises utility companies such as electric, gas and water utilities. It also includes independent power producers & energy traders and companies that engage in generation and distribution of electricity using renewable sources.	Red
<b>Real Estate Sector:</b> The Real Estate Sector contains companies engaged in real estate development and operation.	Yellow

\*Key: Red: Critical contribution to the overall program outcomes and industry transformation  
Orange: Major contributor to project outcomes or key components of the program  
Yellow: Valuable contributor in projects

81. In GEF-7, the GEF engaged a total of 372 separate private sector entities listed at the latest stage in each of the project or program documents. Additional private sector entities were also noted under generic headings, such as smallholders or artisanal producers, without specific references that could be categorized.

82. These 372 private sector entities were distributed across nearly all of the industry sectors, but importantly, the priority sectors noted in Table 9 were the most active for private



sector engagement. Table 10 below shows the number of involved entities from each sector, according to the GICS industry sector classification.

**Table 10: Number of Private Sector Entities Involved in the Stockholm Convention Portfolio in GEF-7 According to GICS Classification**

GICS Sector	Number
Industrial	161
Materials	73
Consumer discretionary	58
Utilities	50
Consumer staples	17
Financials	4
Health care	4
Energy	2
Information Technology	2
Communications	1
Real estate	0

83. The 372 private sector entities involved in the Stockholm Convention GEF-7 portfolio are classified according to the typology in Table 11.

**Table 11: Number of Private Sector Entities Involved in the Stockholm Convention Portfolio in GEF-7 According to Typology**

Typology	Number
National corporations	214
National chambers of commerce and industry	85
Multinational corporations	40
Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises	23
National trade and professional organizations	3
State-owned / partially state-owned corporations	3
Cooperatives	2
Private foundations	2
Small-scale enterprises	Numerous (not individually listed)

84. The MSP *Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria* (GEF ID: 10141) clearly illustrates the benefits of working together with the private sector at all scales, engaging multi-stakeholder platforms and creating scalable solutions beyond the time and spatial scope of the project. The project works with platforms such as the E-waste Solutions Alliance for Africa (the Alliance), comprising Dell, HP, Microsoft Mobile, and Philips, which has been working to implement a sustainable model for e-waste recycling in Africa. The Alliance has created a multi-stakeholder blueprint by implementing an effective, private sector managed e-

waste system in Nigeria. The initiative links with the Platform to Accelerate the Circular Economy (PACE) strategies to extend the model beyond the project area and utilizes the convening power and connectivity provided by the World Economic Forum to raise awareness through global private sector networks. This collaborative approach has resulted in the active participation of the private sector on all scales, from participants in the informal economy recovering materials, to small and medium-sized enterprises and large multinational corporations.

85. There was also a strong representation of the tourism sector in the portfolio through the *ISLANDS* Program through mitigation initiatives that focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand-side energy management. The agriculture sector was also prominent through landscape management actions, climate-smart agriculture, and efficiency measures, including food loss. The sectoral coverage demonstrates broad private sector stakeholder engagement and illustrates opportunities to extend the reach of projects beyond geographic boundaries.

86. The principal modalities of private sector engagement across the portfolio are through co-financing, technical assistance, development and enforcement of regulations, and project implementation.

87. Projects with sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiatives were able to leverage the most co-finance, often with the private sector contributions in the form of grants, equity investments and recurring expenditures.

88. In the FSP *Green Production and Sustainable Development in Secondary Aluminum, Lead, Zinc and Lithium Sectors in China* (GEF ID: 10673), which engages a wide range of large companies across the secondary metals sector, the five to seven demonstration enterprises will contribute a total of \$109,400,000 in co-financing, accounting for a significant 97 percent of the total \$110,350,000 co-financing amount, of which 60 percent (\$65,410,000) is in grant co-financing. The project will engage private sector participation, with the selection of a total of five to seven enterprises to undertake demonstration activities. Two enterprises will be selected to demonstrate BAT/BEP and life cycle recycling in the collection and conditioning of waste batteries (one in lead acid batteries and one in lithium-ion batteries). Three to five other enterprises will be selected to demonstrate BAT/BEP in the secondary production of metals (in aluminum, zinc and End of live vehicles).

89. Similarly, the FSP *Environmentally Sound Destruction of PCBs in Brazil* (GEF ID: 10368) has a significant share of the total private sector partners across the major electrical utilities sector with 82 percent of the project's co-financing (\$50.8 million) provided by the private sector.

90. A key finding from the analysis of the in-country enabling environments shows how supportive policies and planning directions can enhance private sector engagement, clearly demonstrating the importance of NIPs to create an inclusive and action-oriented enabling environment for industry with participatory approaches to regulation and enforcement.

#### **PART IV: SUMMARY OF GEF-8 REPLENISHMENT DISCUSSIONS**

91. Following the final negotiating session of the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund at the 62<sup>nd</sup> GEF Council Meeting in June 2022, 29 countries jointly pledged more than \$5.3 billion towards GEF-8 (July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2026) programming.

92. The GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table was included in the Summary of Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.<sup>46</sup>

93. The Replenishment Participants agreed to allocate a total of \$800 million to the chemicals and waste focal area, representing 15 percent of the total GEF-8 resource envelope. This makes chemicals and waste the third largest focal area. Out of that amount, \$413 million was allocated to the support of the Stockholm Convention.

94. The goal of the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy is to prevent pollution from harmful chemicals and waste, particularly POPs and mercury. To achieve this goal, the Strategy will support the following three objectives:

- (a) Create, strengthen and support the enabling environment to transform the manufacture, use and sound management of chemicals and to eliminate waste and chemical pollution;
- (b) Prevent future build-up of hazardous chemicals and waste in the environment; and
- (c) Eliminate stockpiles and obsolete hazardous chemicals and waste.

95. The GEF-8 Strategy builds on GEF's successful experience in providing catalytic financing as well planning and implementation support in a country-driven manner. The Strategy also responds to the objectives of the Stockholm Convention as well as the Minamata Convention, SAICM, and Montreal Protocol.

96. Eleven IPs form part of the GEF-8 Programming Directions and strongly complement the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy. The IPs cover a wide array of thematic areas of direct relevance to the Stockholm Convention and provide opportunities to address the key underlying drivers of chemical pollution in comprehensive and integrated ways. The IPs that are most directly relevant to the Stockholm Convention include: Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains, Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution, Food Systems IP, and Sustainable Cities IP.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

<sup>47</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF-8 Programming Directions](#), Document GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01.

**ANNEX 1: PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Project financing includes only the GEF project grant for Stockholm Convention component.

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10868	FSP	Sri Lanka	<i>Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs, Pesticides and Mercury in Healthcare and Agricultural Sectors in Sri Lanka</i>	UNDP	3,140,000	298,300	100,000	9,500	40,860,000
10872	PFD	Ecuador, India, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Uruguay, Viet Nam	<i>Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM)</i>	UNEP	37,441,500	3,369,735	0	0	341,789,200
10879	FSP	Egypt	<i>Improved Management of E-waste and Healthcare Waste to Reduce Emissions of UPOPs</i>	World Bank	9,132,421	867,579	0	0	142,000,000
10924	EA	Albania, Armenia, Kazakhstan	<i>Review and Update of NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Albania, Armenia and Kazakhstan</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	60,000
10925	EA	Algeria, Togo, Tunisia	<i>Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention in Algeria, Togo and Tunisia</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	0
10972	FSP	Iraq	<i>Integrated POPs Management Project</i>	World Bank	13,487,495	1,213,875	273,973	24,657	89,000,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10976	EA	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Maldives</i>	UNEP	626,600	59,527	0	0	0
10977	EA	Ethiopia, Malawi, Zambia	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	0
10978	EA	India	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention in India</i>	UNEP	1,000,000	95,000	0	0	0
11005	MSP	Georgia	<i>Reduction of Industrial POP Chemicals in Manufacturing and Recycling Sectors through Life-cycle Approaches in Georgia</i>	UNIDO	2,000,000	190,000	0	0	14,600,000
11015	FSP	Costa Rica	<i>Strengthening the National Capacity for the Management of POPs in Costa Rica</i>	UNDP	4,000,000	380,000	150,000	14,250	16,550,000
11021	EA	Mauritius	<i>Review and update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention in Mauritius</i>	UNDP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0

**ANNEX 2: PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN GEF-7**

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Albania	Environmental Centre for Administration and Technology	<i>Improvement of the Capacity of the Public Administration in Fighting Marine Litter</i>	29,386	29,800
Albania	Qendra per Menaxhimin Agro Mjedisor & Ekonomik	<i>Application of Agro-Mining Techniques in Nickel-rich Soils as an Alternative for Sustainable Agriculture in the Mineral-rich Agricultural Soils</i>	25,000	9,900
Albania	Association of Heritage and Education	<i>Promotion of Phasing Out the Use of Plastic Bags</i>	30,000	6,000
Albania	Shoqata per nje zhvillim rural te qendrueshem	<i>Update of SGP – Albania CPS for OP7</i>	8,800	-
Albania	Instituti Shqiptar i SME - SME Albania	<i>Clean Gjirokastra for a Healthier Living</i>	30,972	10,568
Albania	Sustainable Environment Albania (SEA)	<i>Clean up and Rehabilitation of the Lake from Plastic Pollution in the Vicinity of the Town of Kukes</i>	36,100	8,660
Albania	Qendra JOBIS	<i>Support for the Modernization of the Waste Service in the Municipality of Saranda - Towards the Circular Economy</i>	18,460	13,610
Albania	Qendra Progres dhe Zhvillim	<i>Textile Masks for Protecting Yourself and the Environment</i>	16,920	4,010
Albania	Instituti per Politika Publike dhe Ndryshim Social	<i>Unmask the Environment: Women in Environmental Protection and Poverty Alleviation</i>	19,860	6,804
Albania	Instituti per shkence dhe kerkim ne arsimin e larte	<i>Active Youth for Environmental Protection in Elbasan</i>	37,768	4,833
Albania	LEAA (Livestock Entrepreneurs Association of Albania)	<i>Composting for Circular Farming and Waste Reduction</i>	33,283	75,595
Albania	Social Development Investment (SDI)	<i>Recycling of Used Cooking Oil and Lesser Quality Olive Oil Tailings for Production of Artisanal Soap</i>	21,370	10,000
Algeria	Association Inter-Wilayas Youth LED Algeria et la Fondation Synergia pour l'Environnement, l'Écologie et la Promotion de l'Économie Circulaire	<i>Stoppont l'Invasion du Plastique !</i>	12,800	7,450
Antigua and Barbuda	Abundant Life Radio	<i>Demonstration of Integrated Farming Practices in Climate-smart Technologies at Home and Community Levels that Build upon Local Practices and Support to Livelihoods from Nature and Heritage Occupations</i>	50,000	14,500
Antigua and Barbuda	Second Chance Program, Inc	<i>One Integrated Solution for Waste, Sanitation, Housing and Water</i>	50,000	15,500

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Antigua and Barbuda	Douvert Burnes	<i>Let's Recycle Antigua</i>	5,000	1,150
Antigua and Barbuda	Valley Ventures	<i>Using the Waste from Coconut Shells for Fertilizers and Soil Improvement*</i>	-	4,500
Antigua and Barbuda	Wills Recycling	<i>Ecosystems Protection, Educational and Empowerment Pathways for Metal Recycling in Antigua and Barbuda</i>	50,000	6,000
Argentina	Asociación Ángel Blanco	<i>Del Barro y la Leña al Parque de Reciclado de PET</i>	50,000	91,393
Argentina	Asociacion Civil Ampliando Pueblo	<i>Importancia de la Mosca Soldado Negra (MSN) en el Desarrollo Local</i>	19,552	53,628
Argentina	Fundacion Corriente Calida Humanistica	<i>Los Jóvenes Cuentan en la Implementación del Convenio de Minamata</i>	18,409	18,409
Argentina	Asociación Civil Taba Isîrîrî - Pueblos del Arroyo	<i>Producción de Vajillas y Envases Descartables Biodegradables con Hojas y Tallos de Banano</i>	19,784	19,838
Armenia	My Step Charitable Foundation	<i>Plastic-free Armenia Behavioral Change and Awareness-raising Campaign</i>	50,000	67,750
Armenia	Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development of Communities	<i>Compost Academy</i>	50,000	34,350
Barbados	Ten Habitat	<i>Environmental/Social Entrepreneurship Development – Bitegreen Barbados</i>	50,000	54,129
Barbados	Barbados Rabbits and Ruminants Management Services	<i>Pilot to Use Local Plant Material Pellets/Dried Forage as Alternative Feed for Blackbelly Sheep In the Farming Community, Augmented with Molasses Urea Blocks</i>	49,992	37,900
Belarus	World Around Us Environmental Consultancy and Awareness Institution	<i>Environmentally Safe Disposal of Waste Containing POPs</i>	49,968	53,356
Belize	Humana People to People Belize	<i>Full Circle Belize: Addressing Plastic Waste and COVID-19 In Belmopan and Surroundings</i>	50,000	71,950
Burkina Faso	Association Bayiri Malguéré Zamaana	<i>Appui à la Lutte contre la Prolifération des Déchets Plastiques et la Promotion des Emplois Écologiques</i>	200,000	159,521
Burkina Faso	Groupement Neb Nooma	<i>Projet de Valorisation des Déchets Plastiques dans la Commune de Ipelcé / Province du Bazèga</i>	49,900	5,327
Cameroon	Madiba et Nature	<i>Contribution à la Mise en Place d'un Modèle de Développement Socio-économique Communautaire Compatible à la Protection de l'Environnement sur la Zone Littorale Kribi-Londji</i>	24,440	10,086
Cameroon	Action for Sustainable Development	<i>Gestion Durable Des Déchets Ménagers Pour Une Production Saine En Agriculture Urbaine</i>	26,604	28,102
China	Governance and Community Institute	<i>Recycling and Environmentally Sound Management of Domestic Hazardous Waste In Residential Community</i>	49,853	21,045

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
China	Guangdong Association of Circular Economy and Resources Comprehensive Utilization	<i>Demonstration Project of Plastic Pollution Prevention and Control In Guangdong Province</i>	50,000	31,407
China	All China Environment Federation	<i>Project of Plastic Pollution Prevention and Control Through the Entire Value Chain Modality</i>	150,000	50,219
China	Lijiang Institute of Health and Environment	<i>Demonstration Project of Multi-governance and Co-construction of Sustainable Community in Lijiang City</i>	50,000	8,496
China	China Association of Electronics Equipments for Technology Development	<i>Demonstration Project of Sustainable Urban Community in Kunming City</i>	50,000	158,735
China	Beijing Shijingshan A'niu Public Welfare Development Center	<i>Demonstration Project of Waste Management and Integrated Utilization in Nanzhuang Village, Cuicun Township, Changping District, Beijing</i>	50,000	28,492
Cook Islands	Pacific Islands Conservation Initiative	<i>Northern Cook Islands Waste Management Pilot Project</i>	49,600	8,217
Cook Islands	Island Government Association of the Cook Islands	<i>Solid Waste Management Programme for the Southern Group Islands of Mauke and Mangaia</i>	64,500	-
Cook Islands	Te Ipukarea Society	<i>Creating Positive Community Behaviours and Attitudes towards Waste Management in Mauke and Mangaia</i>	48,000	19,737
Cook Islands	New Hope Church Committee	<i>Environmentally-safe Disposal of Scrap Vehicles from Takuvaine/Parekura/Tutakimoo and The Wider Vaka Te Au O Tonga Area</i>	98,500	7,237
Cook Islands	Cook Islands Solid Waste Management Committee	<i>Towards a Clean Green Cook Islands - Rent a Plate Initiative for Punanga Nui Market</i>	25,000	4,605
Cook Islands	Ruaau Disaster Management Committee	<i>Environmentally and Safe Removal and Disposal of Abandoned/End-of-life Vehicles in the Ruaau Tapere</i>	83,300	55,224
Cook Islands	Titikaveka Community and Teimurimotia Fire and Rescue Brigade Charitable Trust	<i>Titikaveka Solid Waste Removal Pilot Project</i>	40,100	7,200
Côte D'Ivoire	Partenariat National de l'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Contribution à la Gestion Durable de la Lagune Ebrié par la Valorisation et l'Utilisation des Déchets Issus de la Production de l'Attiéké comme Source d'Énergie</i>	15,000	19,811
Côte D'Ivoire	Yedemin	<i>Création d'un Centre de Collecte et de Valorisation de Déchets Plastiques en Pavés Écologiques dans la Ville de Bingerville</i>	15,000	10,851
Côte D'Ivoire	Mines au Feminin	<i>Production d'une Agriculture Intelligente dans la Production de Céréales sans Produits Chimiques de Synthèse dans la Région de Djekanou</i>	15,000	13,800
Côte D'Ivoire	Groupement Bayewah	<i>Recyclage de Déchets Plastiques pour la Fabrication de Pavés de Deuxième Génération</i>	15,000	38,766



Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Côte D'Ivoire	Action Communautaire de la Vallée du Bandama	<i>Restauration des Sols et des Cours d'Eau par l'élimination de l'Utilisation des Pesticides de la Chimie de Synthèse dans la Production des Cultures Maraîchères dans la Localité de Korhogo</i>	15,000	12,500
Côte D'Ivoire	Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement	<i>Upcyclage des Dechets en Mobiliers de Decoration</i>	14,000	6,000
Cuba	Cooperativa de Producción y Comercialización de Artículos Decorativos (ARTE 3)	<i>Transferencia de Conocimiento y Tecnología en la Gestión y Reúso de los Desechos Plásticos a Comunidades de Belice, Honduras, El Salvador y Samoa</i>	150,000	200,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Union des Cooperatives Maraicheres de Kinshasa-Ouest	<i>Production et Utilisation des Pesticides Naturels dans le Maraichage à Ngombe Lutendele</i>	20,000	50,000
Djibouti	Association Green Generation	<i>Projet de Recyclage des Déchets et Lutte contre la Pollution à Douda</i>	45,175	44,158
Dominica	National Youth Council of Dominica	<i>Cycleplast: A Recycling Project Focusing on Eliminating Single-use Plastic Waste from the Environment through Reverse Vending Machines</i>	36,000	500
Dominican Republic	Federación de Campesinos hacia el Progreso	<i>Proyecto de Reciclaje de los Desechos Sólidos en las Comunidades Boca de Blanco y La Cienaguita</i>	29,000	46,134
Dominican Republic	Fundacion Merced	<i>R-ECO: Alternativa Sostenible en la Gestión de Residuos Sólidos Urbanos, Generando Medios de Vida con la Población Joven</i>	28,700	41,451
Dominican Republic	Asociacion de Cazaberos La Santisima	<i>Arreglo del Biodigestor Fabrica de Casabe</i>	18,000	27,720
Dominican Republic	Cooperativa de Caficultores y Servicios Multiples de La Cienaga	<i>Renovación y Manejo de Plantaciones Cafetalera con Valor Agregado en el Municipio de la Ciénaga, Barahona</i>	26,000	33,648
Dominican Republic	Fundacion Merced	<i>Comunidad R-ECO: Creando Capacidades y Espacios de Gestión, Reducción y Reciclaje del Plástico que Generen Medios de Vida Alternativos como Modelo Sostenible de Desarrollo Socio Ambiental</i>	31,800	32,277
Dominican Republic	Asociacion de Productores de Banano del Valle de Azua	<i>Conversión de los Residuos Plásticos Generados por el Proceso de Producción de Banano en Materia Prima para la Industria del Reciclaje</i>	21,900	23,340
Dominican Republic	Asociación Mujeres en Desarrollo de Las Placetas	<i>Gestión Integral para la Reducción de Uso de Plásticos No Reciclables en el Distrito Municipal de Las Placetas, Cuenca Río Yaque Del Norte, Santiago</i>	27,000	21,518
Dominican Republic	Fundación Saltadero para el Rescate del Río Jacagua, Inc.	<i>Proyecto Circular de Reciclaje de Plásticos en Comunidades Aledañas al Monumento Natural Saltos de la Tinaja</i>	29,000	39,543
Dominican Republic	Fundación Río Jaya	<i>Proyecto de Valorización del Plástico en el Entorno del Río Jaya, Municipio de San Francisco de Macoris</i>	27,000	30,915

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Dominican Republic	Nature Power Foundation	<i>Recicla+. Un Programa de Gestión de Residuos y Educación Ambiental</i>	36,300	35,658
Dominican Republic	Fundacion Dominicana para la Promocion de la Economia Naranja	<i>Reducción de la Contaminación por Plásticos de un Solo Uso en los Ríos Soco y Cumayasa y Promoción de la Protección de Ambas Cuencas Hidrográficas</i>	27,000	24,073
Egypt	Egyptian Youth Association for Development and Environment	<i>E-Waste Management in Cairo University and Zaytoun Area</i>	50,000	9,104
Egypt	Beit Ala ALSakhr Association for Development and Community Care	<i>Robabikia Call</i>	37,500	7,600
El Salvador	Asociación de Desarrollo Comunal Nueva Esperanza del Cantón La Ceiba	<i>Aprovechamiento de Residuos Organicos para la Produccion de Biol para Uso como Fertilizante Foliar y Biosol Peletizado para uso en Cultivos de Hortalizas y Granos Basicos</i>	50,000	50,000
Eritrea	National Union of Eritrean Women – Maekel Region	<i>Capacity Building of Communities for Sound Waste Management in Sub-region Abashawel</i>	50,000	100,000
Eswatini	Women Unlimited	<i>Eswatini Zero Plastic Contamination Initiative</i>	146,758	34,300
Ethiopia	Oda-Shenen Charity and Development Organization	<i>Central Rift Valley Chemicals and Waste Management Project (CRCWMP); West Arsi Zone of Oromia National Regional State, Shashammanne Town</i>	31,500	15,000
Ethiopia	Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia	<i>Enhancing the Solid Waste Management Practices of Hawassa City in the Era of COVID-19 Pandemic through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Approach</i>	30,000	6,150
Fiji	Friend	<i>Creating Awareness to Build a Movement for Organic Agriculture for Health and Sustainable Environment</i>	50,000	11,175
Gambia (Republic of The)	Sofaniama Marketing Federation	<i>Agrochemicals Reduction Strategy through the Promotion of Organic Farming for Vegetable Growers of Sofaniama Marketing Federation</i>	30,000	30,500
Gambia (Republic of The)	Health and Environment Information Network	<i>Promoting GEF-Civil Society Partnership for Chemical Safety/Waste Management and Supporting the SAICM 2020 Goal in The Gambia</i>	25,000	27,000
Gambia (Republic of The)	Solicita Marketing Federation	<i>Rural Women's Economic Empowerment and Environmental Management Project for North Bank Region of The Gambia</i>	30,000	28,000
Gambia (Republic of The)	Health and Environment Information Network	<i>Enhancing Sustainable Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and Strengthening Strategy for Reaching the SAICM 2020 Goal</i>	24,000	16,900
Ghana	Project Hope Ghana	<i>Coastal Watch Marine Plastic Pollution Education and Awareness for Sustainable Development</i>	30,000	41,000
Ghana	Green Diversity Foundation	<i>Integrated Plastic Waste Management in Korle Klottey Municipality</i>	24,000	27,000

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Ghana	The Light Foundation	<i>Promoting Behavioural Change, Environmental Education and Advocacy on Zero Plastic Waste Management in Korle-Klottey and La-Dade-Kotopon Municipalities in Greater Accra Region</i>	30,000	19,000
Ghana	Friends of the Earth - Ghana	<i>Promoting Community-based Zero Plastic Waste Management System in Krowor and La Dade Kotopon Municipalities</i>	36,000	24,500
Ghana	Ecological Restoration Club	<i>Promoting Integrated Plastic Waste Management in Public Schools In La Dade Kotopon Municipality</i>	20,000	28,000
Ghana	Socioserve-Ghana	<i>Promoting Sustainable Plastic Waste Management in the Ledzokuku Municipality</i>	30,000	34,180
Ghana	Save our Environment Foundation	<i>Integrated Community-based Waste Management Systems in Bechem In the Tano South Municipality</i>	33,000	41,900
Ghana	Green Africa Youth Organization	<i>Sustainable Enterprise-driven Solutions to Plastic Management Project in La Dade Kotopon and Ledzokuku Municipalities</i>	30,000	40,000
Guinea	Association des jeunes pour le développement socio-économique de Boola	<i>Coalition Régionale pour la Réduction et l'Élimination de l'Utilisation des Pesticides et Herbicides dans l'Agriculture en Guinée Forestière</i>	25,000	12,500
Guinea Bissau	Parceria Global para o Desenvolvimento Local (PARCEL-ODS Homem Novo)	<i>New Man: Waste Treatment Center</i>	50,000	7,295
Haiti	Organisation des Jeunes pour l'Avancement de la Grande'Anse	<i>Valorisation des Dechets Biodégradables en Compost dans la Ville de Jérémie, Grande-Anse</i>	25,000	4,881
Jamaica	Jamaica Environment Trust	<i>Increasing Awareness of the Impacts of Improper Solid Waste Disposal on Public Health, Livelihoods and the Marine Environment</i>	150,000	150,072
Jamaica	Jamaica Climate Change Youth Council	<i>Managing Solid Waste and Building Awareness of the Environmental Impacts Using Proper Waste Management Systems</i>	50,000	65,000
Jordan	Al Oroba Cooperatie	<i>Chemical and POPs Awareness and Capacity Building</i>	10,000	6,465
Jordan	Anjara Women Cooperative	<i>Organic Waste and Climate Change in Rural Areas: Methods for Treatment and Re-use</i>	35,000	5,500
Jordan	Union of Productive Women Farmers	<i>Reducing the Use of Chemicals in Agriculture to Save Indigenous Species and Train Women on Better Farming Techniques</i>	30,000	1,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Ban Boumxieng	<i>Management of Pig Manure Pollution Effects to Environment and Climate Change by Raising Pig in Deep Pit Litter System at Chomphet District, Luangprabang Province</i>	22,585	2,415
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Educational Organization	<i>Green Trash Bin Make Money and Reduce Waste</i>	12,000	3,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos	<i>Integrated Solid Waste Management, Awareness Promotion and Circular Economy (ISWMAPCE)</i>	14,750	1,844

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Lao People's Democratic Republic	Integrated Vocational Education and Training School of Luangnamtha Province	<i>Sustainable Waste Management and Capacity Building at the Vocational Education and Training School of Luangnamtha Province</i>	15,000	1,200
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vanghai Village Authority	<i>Waste Management Model Village at Vanghai Village, Xay District, Oudomxay Province</i>	12,900	1,500
Lebanon	Social and Culture Association	<i>Nutrient Recycling – A Sustainable and Synergetic Solution to Land Degradation</i>	50,000	46,600
Lebanon	Assi Development Association	<i>Water and Environment Protection through Community Awareness, Women Empowerment and Reuse of Organic Waste</i>	48,500	-
Lesotho	Bokamoso Youth Cooperative Society	<i>Thaba-Tseka Waste Reduction, Recovery and Sustainable Management Project</i>	21,000	30,370
Liberia	Ever Green Recycling Institute	<i>Innovative Plastic Waste Management in Rural Community</i>	5,000	1,500
Liberia	Ever Green Recycling Institute	<i>Low-carbon Energy Access Co-benefits</i>	25,000	2,500
Madagascar	Groupe de Communauté Paysanne	<i>Appui à la Responsabilisation de Fokonolona dans la Reduction des Produits Polluants dans le Fleuve de Mananjary et Amélioration de la Technique d'Exploitation Aurifère à Ambohimiarina I, Commune Tsiatosika, District Mananjary, Region Vatovavy Fitovinany</i>	25,000	27,766
Madagascar	ADDEV Madagascar	<i>Réduction des Émissions des POPs et Autres Polluants à Travers d'une Amélioration du Niveau Environnemental et Social du Secteur Privé Malagasy avec l'Aide d'un Label Vert et en Combinaison avec l'Accès au Financement du Green Climate Fund à Travers une Nouvelle Entité National Accrédité qui va Permettre au Secteur Privé de Financer les Activités d'Amélioration et des Projets dans le Cadre de la Lutte contre le Changement Climatique</i>	40,000	68,427
Malaysia	Engineers without Borders Malaysia	<i>Reducing and Removing Single-use Plastic Waste on Pulau Omadal with Rainwater Harvesting, Water Filtration, and a Co-operative</i>	25,000	20,537
Maldives	Ali Fushi Heera Sports Club	<i>We Are Responsible for our Environment</i>	43,230	7,533
Maldives	Small Island Research Group	<i>Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metal in Reef Fish at Thilafushi Waste Disposal Site</i>	23,399	7,240
Maldives	Meedhoo Jamiyathul Salah	<i>Blue Water</i>	30,272	17,049
Mali	DONKO	<i>Appui au Renforcement des Capacités des Exploitants Orpailleurs pour une Harmonisation des Interventions Liées à la Gestion des Produits Chimiques dans les Zones Aurifères au Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinée et au Mali</i>	150,000	10,662

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Mali	Association Malienne pour le soutien aux Associations et Coopératives	<i>Appui à la Réduction des Effets Néfastes des POPs sur l'Homme et l'Environnement dans la Commune Rurale de Benkadi-Founia pour Améliorer le Cadre de Vie de la Population dans la Région de Kita</i>	31,766	68,678
Mali	Groupe d'Actions pour la Gouvernance en Environnement au Mali	<i>Lutte contre les POPs et la Promotion des Semences Améliorées pour une Sécurité Alimentaire Renforcée dans la Commune de Nonsombougou, Cercle de Kolokani, Région de Koulikoro</i>	21,224	14,912
Marshall Islands	University of the South Pacific	<i>Applied Science Summer Camp and Model UN Simulation on Waste Management and "Don't Trash This Show"</i>	24,000	30,000
Marshall Islands	Kwajalein Atoll Local Government	<i>Kwajalein Atoll Local Government Recycling Project</i>	50,000	50,000
Marshall Islands	Jo-Jikum	<i>Jo-Jikum Waste Management and Treatment Project</i>	46,884	-
Mauritius	Outgrowing Entrepreneurs Co-operative Society Limitée	<i>Upscaling Production of Palm Leaves Biodegradable Tableware to Reduce Use of Plastic and Polystyrene in Mauritius (Women-led Innovation Programme)</i>	42,210	23,083
Mauritius	Caritas Ile Maurice	<i>Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment of Wakashio-Afflicted Communities through Sustainable Aquaponics</i>	50,000	136,228
Mauritius	Kolektif Rivier Nwar	<i>Village Les Salines Community Aquaponics Project</i>	50,000	38,396
Mongolia	Mongolian Researchers Association	<i>Model Village on Waste Management and Transport Logistics</i>	17,478	13,614
Mongolia	Waste-free Mongolia	<i>Zero Waste Mongolia</i>	16,891	14,086
Mongolia	Baigali orchin-olon niit san	<i>Establishing a Standard Waste Reduction System in Soums</i>	36,822	199,061
Mongolia	Ireeduid tsokhilokh zurkh	<i>Wasteless Tarialan Soum: Changing Community Attitudes and Training on Waste Sorting</i>	21,230	3,126
Morocco	Association Dar Si Hmad pour le Développement, l'Éducation et la Culture	<i>Projet de Lutte Inclusive Contre la Pollution Chimique par la Lutte Biologique Intégrée de la Cochenille du Cactus dans le Massif de Sidi Ifni</i>	50,000	72,622
Namibia	Otjombinde Community Heritage Foundation	<i>Recycling of Bottles and Plastics</i>	3,000	3,000
Nepal	Creative Integrated Sustainable Development Samaj	<i>Piloting of Urban Solid Waste Management in Sandhikharka Municipality</i>	37,000	9,433
Nepal	Active Women Forum for Justice	<i>Saving the Planet (Supporting Green) and Empower through Scaling up the Current Pad Production</i>	38,000	11,149
Nepal	Nepal Communitere	<i>Upscaling Nepal's Green Enterprises</i>	38,000	13,033

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Nigeria	Women Environmental Programme	<i>Promoting Organic Farming in Dobi and Pagadna Communities in Gwagwalada Area Council of FCT</i>	50,000	45,000
Nigeria	Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development	<i>Community Action towards Sustainable Piggery Waste Management, Energy Generation and Organo-Fertilizer Production In Lagos State</i>	50,000	29,302
Nigeria	Global Social Welfare Support Advocacy Organization	<i>Reducing the Impact of Indiscriminate Disposal of Used/Waste Oil in the West Senatorial District of Lagos State</i>	50,000	172,221
Niue	Tahi Me?	<i>Niue Says No! to Plastic Straws</i>	5,000	5,000
North Macedonia	Eko Zivot	<i>Reduction of Waste from Furniture, Wood Waste and Textiles through Its Re-use and Increase in Social Inclusion in the Municipality of Kavadarci</i>	29,910	6,000
North Macedonia	Ino Teh Klub	<i>Circular Economy as a Model for Managing Textile Waste in the Municipality of Stip</i>	25,000	25,780
North Macedonia	Vesta Zena	<i>Promotion of Recycling with Social Inclusion of Marginalized Women / Girls in the Polog Region</i>	24,990	62,996
North Macedonia	Utro	<i>Reducing the Electronic Waste by its Repeated Re-using*</i>	-	15,674
North Macedonia	Ekolajf	<i>Reduction of Plastic Waste on the Territory of the Municipality of Gevgelija through Establishing a System for Eco Outdoor Tiles Production from PET Waste</i>	25,833	24,657
North Macedonia	Eko Tim Istok	<i>Reduction of Plastic Waste on the Territory of the Municipality of Kochani through Establishing a System for Eco Outdoor Tiles Production from PET Waste</i>	26,317	16,390
North Macedonia	Grinvizija	<i>Selection and Collecting of Plastic Waste (Used Foils and Chemical Packs) in Agriculture in the Municipality of Novo Selo</i>	12,300	14,035
North Macedonia	Centar za odrzivi inicijativi	<i>Carpentry Educational Workshop for Decreasing Waste from the Furniture Industry</i>	30,611	20,703
North Macedonia	Nacionalen Sovet za Rodova Ravnopravnost	<i>E-servicing to Reduce E-waste from Households by Repair, Re-use and Proper Disposal of Parts*</i>	-	7,120
North Macedonia	Novinari za Covekovi Prava	<i>Increasing Awareness of Menstrual Waste and Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups of Women through the Production of Re-usable Menstrual Pads in North Macedonia "Budget Mama"</i>	30,790	26,170
North Macedonia	Planktonium	<i>Preparation of Draft By-laws Arising from the Regulation on the Extended Producer Responsibility and Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste</i>	19,430	3,358
North Macedonia	Eco Action	<i>Re-use and Recycling of E-waste through the Shop for E-waste Repair</i>	30,000	17,100

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North Macedonia	Regionalen Centar za Zastapuvanje / Regional Advocacy Center	<i>Sustainable Electronic Waste Management - Repair Service and Proper Disposal of WEEE In the Micro-region Pijanec-Malesh</i>	31,000	24,396
Palau	Debedebokel	<i>Removal of World War Two Depth Charges and Beach Mines from within the Palau Reef</i>	50,000	1,303,183
Palestine	Arab Agronomist Association	<i>Wastewater Reuse in Wadi Alshami, Kefryat-Tulkarem</i>	50,000	44,700
Republic of Moldova	AO Femeia si Copilul - Protectie si Sprijin	<i>Partnership for a Cleaner Environment</i>	15,626	18,135
Republic of Moldova	AO Asociatia de Tineret "Sansa"	<i>Public Awareness of Toxic Effects of Waste on the Environment</i>	44,467	200,438
Republic of Moldova	AO Vesta	<i>Improving the Environment by Switching from Plastic to Environmentally Friendly Materials in Comrat District</i>	22,494	26,010
Republic of Moldova	AO Verde e Moldova	<i>Plastic Waste in the Circular Economy: Community Solutions</i>	112,725	112,490
Republic of Moldova	AO Reciclare	<i>Application of Regulatory Provisions on Packaging and Packaging Waste</i>	900	-
Republic of Moldova	AO Reciclare	<i>Application of Regulatory Provisions on Packaging and Packaging Waste</i>	33,688	37,085
Republic of Moldova	AO Vitality	<i>E-waste Collection Project "WEEE Recycled"</i>	29,519	29,599
Republic of Moldova	AO Femeia si Copilul - Protectie si Sprijin	<i>Partnership for a Clean Environment - II</i>	49,850	89,412
Republic of Moldova	AO EcoDigital	<i>We Recycle WEEE and Achieve SDGs</i>	43,885	52,294
Saint Kitts and Nevis	St. Kitts and Nevis Cancer Society	<i>Awareness Creation of improved Management of Chemicals for Sustainable Land Management and Cancer Prevention</i>	17,155	6,273
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Windward in Action	<i>Bring Your Own Bag, Single Use Plastics Reduction in Nevis</i>	50,000	27,540
Saint Lucia	National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities Inc.	<i>Eliminating the Use of Toxic Chemicals While Enabling People with Disabilities to Contribute to Food Security in Saint Lucia through Aquaponics Technology</i>	3,948	620
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule o Vaisala	<i>Implementing a Waste Management and Awareness Program to Address Hazardous Materials and Organic Waste Materials for an Improved Healthy Living for the Vaisala Village Community</i>	31,410	45,300
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule o Foailalo	<i>Waste Management Campaign</i>	19,631	3,926
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule Komit o Tina ma Tamaitai Fagasa	<i>Waste Management Campaign</i>	19,631	25,000

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Samoa	Alamagoto Village Fono	<i>Waste Management Campaign</i>	19,631	8,100
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule Salioa Fasitoo Uta	<i>Managing of Waste for a Clean Environment</i>	22,990	19,000
Samoa	Autalavou Metotisi & EFKS Levi Saleimoa	<i>Reforestation and Producing Rubbish Stands</i>	19,160	26,000
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule Saleilua Falealili	<i>Reforestation and Producing Rubbish Stands</i>	19,160	29,000
Samoa	Komiti o Atinae Siumu Sasae	<i>Waste Management and Land Rehabilitation</i>	19,160	15,000
Samoa	Safaatoa Village Council	<i>Waste Management Campaign</i>	13,555	15,000
Samoa	Alii ma Faipule Saletagaloa Salelologa	<i>Waste Management, Nursery and Composting</i>	15,325	27,000
Samoa	Komiti Tumama Vaigaga	<i>Waste Management and Mangrove Replanting</i>	17,091	35,000
Sierra Leone	eWomen Sierra Leone	<i>Using Innovative Products to Fight against Exclusion of Marginalized Groups, Poverty and Global Pollution</i>	25,000	7,488
Sierra Leone	Sierra Enviro Hope and Milton Margai Research and Project Implementation Unit	<i>Building the Capacity of Rice Farmers on Proper Use of Pesticides (Agro-Chemicals)</i>	30,000	455
Sierra Leone	Tewoh Community Development Organization	<i>Community Action against the Use of Chemicals in Fishing and Mining.</i>	5,000	365
Sierra Leone	Sierra Enviro Hope and Milton Margai Research and Project Implementation Unit	<i>Building the Capacity of Rice Farmers on Proper Use of Pesticides</i>	20,000	4,675
Sierra Leone	Planning Green Futures	<i>Fish Biodiversity Status and Physico-chemical Parameters of River Little Scarcies Strait</i>	20,000	10,000
Sierra Leone	eWomen Sierra Leone	<i>Building Affordable School Structures Using Plastic Bricks Made from Plastic Waste to Promote Zero Plastic Waste in Sierra Leone</i>	20,000	13,911
Sierra Leone	Galilee Gallery Organization	<i>Making Waste Work – Transforming Woody Waste into Fuel Briquettes</i>	20,000	48,175
Solomon Islands	Baela Association Trust Board Incorporated	<i>Northeast Guadalcanal Sanitation Support to East Central Guadalcanal</i>	20,000	7,602
Solomon Islands	Gurafesu Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Community Development Association	<i>Promoting Sustainable Organic Farming for the People in and around April Valley and East Honiara</i>	40,795	-
Tajikistan	Peshsaf	<i>Establishment of a Regulatory Framework and Demonstration of E-waste Management Practices</i>	22,000	22,500



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Tajikistan	Olima	<i>Formation of Public Opinion on the Harmfulness of Improper Use of Plastic Bags</i>	12,000	15,667
Tajikistan	Public Organization Safi	<i>Future Without Plastic</i>	24,500	23,003
Tajikistan	Elyor	<i>Hazardous Waste Management System in Tajikistan</i>	14,000	8,650
Tajikistan	PO Toji Zarrin	<i>Reduction of Environmental Pollution with Plastic Waste due to their Processing into New Construction Raw Materials</i>	25,000	40,000
Togo	Ecosystème Naturel Propre	<i>Renforcement de l'Activité de Compostage des Déchets Ménagers à Lomé</i>	40,849	57,083
Togo	Structure d'Appui pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales au Togo	<i>Compostage des Déchets Ménagers de la Commune de Tchamba 1</i>	29,000	12,107
Togo	Dynamique des Volontaires Sociaux	<i>Installation d'une Unité de Recyclage de Papiers et Cartons Usagés en Mobiliers à Lomé</i>	32,349	5,064
Togo	Conseils pour un Développement Utile en Afrique	<i>Production et Vulgarisation des Pesticides Biologiques dans la Région des Savanes</i>	26,500	19,417
Togo	Science et Technologie Africaines pour un Développement Durable	<i>Renforcement des Capacités de l'Unité de Recyclage des Déchets Plastiques à Lomé</i>	26,670	16,056
Tonga	Tuanuku Village Council	<i>Improving the Water Supply to Aid the Organic Farming of Crops</i>	44,053	7,200
Tonga	Holonga Village Council / Esi o Salote Water Committee	<i>Improving the Water Supply to Protect the Local Biodiversity</i>	42,269	17,000
Tonga	Mua Village Council	<i>Installation of Water Tanks to Aid Sustainable Organic Farming of Native Plants</i>	44,053	19,100
Tonga	Koulo Youth Committee	<i>Koulo Coastal Protection; Recycling Plastics and Re-vegetation of Coastline</i>	26,432	16,000
Tonga	Hihifo Youth Committee	<i>Vai Ko Lupesia Conservation Park</i>	44,053	9,000
Tonga	Ongo Niua Community Corporation	<i>Women of Niuas - Weaving a Sustainable Livelihood in a Changing Climate</i>	22,026	16,000
Tonga	Ahonorou and Fuamotu Village Council	<i>Clean Energy Project</i>	43,390	20,000
Tonga	Kulupu Fakalongo-Ki-Kava-2	<i>Green Kolonga: Seaview Protection and Plastic Alleviation</i>	26,034	2,700
Tonga	Kulupu Langa Fakalalaka Kakai Fefine Niutu'utolu	<i>Kanokupolu Waste Management Project</i>	4,440	1,760
Tonga	Ha'akame Masani	<i>Keep Ha'akame Masani Clean Project</i>	4,440	1,320

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Tonga	Komiti Vai 'A Faleloa	<i>Resource Protection Project: Water, Earth and People</i>	43,800	1,320
Tonga	Komiti Fakakolo Matahau	<i>Matahau Resilient Resource Management</i>	27,500	2,500
Tonga	Tonga Organic Association (TOA)	<i>National Organic Association Project</i>	45,000	10,000
Tonga	Komiti Vai 'A Ha'asini	<i>Upgrading Community Water Supply</i>	27,500	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Bridge Initiative	<i>New Fire Environmental Empowerment Program</i>	50,000	192,731
Trinidad and Tobago	University of the West Indies - Division of Student Services and Development	<i>Persons with Disabilities as Change Agents for Upcycling Waste Plastics</i>	50,000	76,731
Trinidad and Tobago	Flying Tree Environmental Management	<i>Reducing Environmental Polymer (Plastics) Pollution in Trinidad and Tobago</i>	50,000	27,958
Trinidad and Tobago	Cashew Gardens Community Council (CGCC)	<i>CGCC Green Market and Upcycling Project</i>	45,000	73,180
Tunisia	Association d'Education Environnementale pour les Futures Générations	<i>Protection des Enfants des Dangers des POPs Présents dans les Jouets en Tunisie</i>	36,625	3,000
Uganda	Inspire International	<i>Inspire E-waste Management Project</i>	5,000	2,096
Ukraine	Ecological Life	<i>Minimizing Chemicals' Hazardous Effect on Environment and Livelihoods</i>	49,600	26,450
Ukraine	National Youth Center Ecological initiatives	<i>National Forum: Waste Management Programs for the Communities: Best Practice and Challenges</i>	49,950	26,000
Ukraine	All-Ukrainian Charitable foundation Ecology of Ukraine	<i>Plastic-free Communities</i>	49,400	29,110
Uzbekistan	Green Building Council of Uzbekistan	<i>Waste Recycling Bins for Preliminary Sorting of PET and Aluminum Cans*</i>	-	-
Vanuatu	Activ Association	<i>Recycling Waste for Income Generation for the Handicraft Industry</i>	42,284	49,500
Vanuatu	Mama's Laef Vanuatu	<i>Reusable Baby Nappy</i>	25,000	35,080
Viet Nam	Farmers' Association of Quang Ninh Province	<i>Developing the Community-based Plastic Waste Management in Coastal Areas of Ha Long Bay</i>	4,000	584
Viet Nam	Farmers' Association of Quang Ninh Province	<i>Developing the Community-based Plastic Waste Management in Coastal Areas of Ha Long Bay, Quang Ninh Province</i>	49,301	238,194
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Sunshine Group	<i>Catalyst for Zero Single Use Plastic Initiative</i>	50,000	45,536

<b>Country</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Grant (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>
Zimbabwe	Community Water Alliance	<i>Joint Community Waste Management Project (Jocwam)</i>	50,000	52,200
Zimbabwe	Save Our Environment Trust	<i>Putting Value in Waste</i>	50,000	50,920

Note: 62 projects focused solely on mercury and have not been included in this list and any analysis contained in this report.

\*: These projects did not receive a grant from the SGP, as they were terminated before completion.

### ANNEX 3: CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES TO THE GUIDANCE RECEIVED FROM COP 1 TO COP 10

This Annex is complementary to Part I of the report. It provides, by article of the Stockholm Convention and chronologically, a review of all COP decisions that contained guidance to the GEF, together with GEF’s response and description of related activities.

#### INITIAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

This guidance is intended to assist the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 13 and in accordance with Article 14 of the Stockholm Convention.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF’s Response
COP 1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, considers COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. Most of funding is programmed in UPOPs reduction through best available techniques and best environmental practices (BATs/BEPs) introduction, PCB elimination, DDT elimination, and pesticide management. Also, every request for funding to develop NIPs has been funded. All requests to review and update NIPs have also been funded.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF used the information transmitted by the Parties, on the needs assessment, the 3<sup>rd</sup> review of the financial mechanism, and the consolidated guidance, to develop the GEF-6 programming strategies for chemicals and waste.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The guidance received at COP 8, along with the needs assessment and the fourth review of the financial mechanism that was transmitted to the GEF Council by COP 8, were used as inputs into the negotiations for the GEF-7 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Guidance from COP 9, along with that of COP 10 will be included in the development of the programming directions for GEF-8.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Guidance received from the online segment of COP 10 has been taken into consideration in draft programming directions for GEF-8 that are under consideration in the replenishment process.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> Guidance from COP 9 and COP 10 have been included in the development of the GEF-8 Programming Directions. COP priorities have been included in Objectives 1-3 of the GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy (paragraphs 627-633 of the GEF-8 Programming Directions<sup>48</sup>).</p>

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<sup>48</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
		5	Requests the GEF to prepare and submit reports to each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties on its operations in support of the Convention, as set out in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of GEF.	<p>The development of GEF programming directions incorporates the guidance from the COPs. So far, the GEF has submitted reports to all nine COPs on GEF activities supporting implementation of the Convention in recipient countries and has submitted its report to the current COP 10.</p> <p>A full list of reports provided by the GEF to the COP of the Stockholm Convention is attached in Annex 5 of this report.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p><b>Eligibility</b>  (a) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the financial mechanism a country must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A developing country or country with an economy in transition; and</li> <li>(ii) A Party to the Convention.</li> </ul> <p>For the preparation of the initial national implementation plan, developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are signatories or in the process of becoming Parties should also be eligible.</p> <p>The entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism should take full account of the specific needs and the special situation of the least developed countries and small island developing States in their actions with regard to funding;</p> <p>(b) <i>Eligible activities:</i> Activities that are eligible for funding from the financial mechanism are</p>	<p>In response to this guidance, the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding EAs.</p> <p>For LDCs and SIDS, the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio.</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are eligible.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u>  In developing the GEF-6 Strategy, a set aside program for LDCs and SIDS has been included in the Chemicals and Waste Strategy that considers the special needs of LDCs and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCs and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>those that seek to meet the objectives of the Convention, by assisting eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in accordance with guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>In the programming directions for GEF-7, the Chemicals and Waste Strategy has set aside resources under program 3:</p> <p>Program 3. Least Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States Program.</p> <p>This program will seek to address the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national, and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries.</p> <p>The program will provide support to the development of public-private partnerships specifically adapted to the circumstances of LDCs and SIDS to enable the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Under the SIDS/LDC program, the following may be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ISLANDS Program</i>;</li> <li>• Promoting BATs/BEPs to reduce UPOP releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;</li> <li>• Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF-funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the management system for E-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;</li> <li>• Phasing out of mercury-containing products;</li> <li>• Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and evaluation; and</li> <li>• Developing a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance the ability of countries to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.</li> </ul> <p>Under this program, locally appropriate solutions will be encouraged as well as the use of existing regional institutions. This program does not prevent LDCs and SIDS from accessing resources from the other three programs.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, one program that specifically addresses SIDS has been funded for 30 SIDS. Sixteen LDCs have received funding, including 11 African LDCs through one regional project.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, nine LDCs and six SIDS, two of which are LDC SIDS, received support.</p>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>            In the reporting period, GEF supported five LDCs and two SIDS. In GEF-7, GEF projects and programs supported 20 LDCs, 27 SIDS and seven LDC-SIDS. The GEF-8 Programming Directions also prioritize LDCs and SIDS.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	2	<p><b>Policy and strategy</b>            Timely, adequate and sustainable financial resources on a grant or concessional basis should be allocated to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing eligible activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) That are country-driven and are endorsed by the Parties concerned;</li> <li>(b) That assist eligible Parties in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and are in conformity with, and supportive of, the priorities identified in their respective national implementation plans;</li> <li>(c) That are in conformity with the programme priorities as reflected in the relevant guidance and guidelines developed and/or adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate;</li> <li>(d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise;</li> </ul>	<p>This guidance is reflected in the GEF strategies.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and</li> <li>(f) That promotes sustainable national socio-economic development, poverty reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.</li> </ul>	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p><b>Programme priorities</b> Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention;</li> <li>(b) Development and implementation of activities identified in national implementation plan as national or regional priorities;</li> <li>(c) Reducing the need for specific exemptions by eligible Parties;</li> <li>(d) Activities that support or promote capacity-building, including human resource development and institutional development and/or strengthening; including those from centers for</li> </ul>	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All requests for development, review, and updating of NIPs have been funded.</li> <li>(b) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country.</li> <li>(c) This is included in the GEF strategies.</li> <li>(d) Several projects address capacity building and many projects funding include capacity building as a component.</li> <li>(e) Many projects that seek to address management, treatment and disposal of POPs include technical assistance components that receive funding. The GEF</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Institutional strengthening and capacity-building;</li> <li>(ii) Capacity improvement for designing, developing and enforcing action plans, strategies and policies, including measures to minimize negative impacts on workers and local communities;</li> </ul> <p>(e) Activities that promote and provide access to technical assistance through appropriate arrangements, including those from centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance;</p> <p>(f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding;</p> <p>(g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices;</p> <p>(h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public;</p>	<p>also encourages its Agencies to utilize the regional centers set up by the Convention.</p> <p>(f) Through the funding of NIPs, the GEF provides assistance with regard to needs assessments of the Parties. Information on available resources is provided in the reports to the COP after the end of each replenishment negotiation. Information on programming and access to resources are provided through extended constituency workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5.</p> <p>(g) This is included in the programming of resources bearing in mind projects are country driven and so the final choice of how technology transfer is executed is the country's decision.</p> <p>(h) Many projects have included education, training, public participation, and awareness raising as components, particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes.</p> <p>(i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Projects that are responsive to priorities identified in the national implementation plans of eligible Parties and take fully into account the relevant guidance of the Conference of the Parties;</li> <li>(j) Activities that enhance information exchange and management;</li> <li>(k) Development and promotion of alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including non-chemical alternatives.</li> </ul>	<p>are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(j) Some projects include mechanisms to enhance information exchange and management.</li> <li>(k) Several projects, particularly those that seek to address the reduction of the consumption of DDT and other pesticides, have been funded where non-chemical alternatives are developed and demonstrated. Some of the non-chemical alternative projects invest in integrated pest management and integrated vector management.</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> This guidance has been replaced by priorities in subsequent COPs, including at COP 10.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	4	<p><b>Determination of funding</b> In accordance with paragraph 7 (d) of article 13, the Conference of the Parties will regularly provide the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention assessments of the funding needed to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.</p>	The GEF has incorporated the needs assessments provided by the Convention into the development of the strategic programming documents used during the GEF replenishment process.
	SC-1/9 Annex	5	<p><b>Updating the guidance</b> The Conference of the Parties shall review, in consultation, as appropriate, with the entity or</p>	No action required by the GEF.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, the effectiveness of the present guidance on a regular basis and update and prioritize it as necessary. <sup>49</sup> Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.	
COP 7	SC-7/19	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its regular reports, to continue to report on paragraphs 7–13 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11;	<p>The GEF continues to report on paragraphs 7-13 of the MOU.</p> <p>The report to COP 8 is organized to respond to paragraphs 7-13 as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report            Para 8 – Chapter 1 and Annex 1            Para 9(a) – Chapter 1 and Annex 1            Para 9(b) – Chapter 2            Para 9(c) – Annex 2            Para 9(d) – Chapter 2            Para 10 – Chapter 3            Para 11, 12, 13 – Chapter 5</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u>            In the report of the GEF to COP 9, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p>

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<sup>49</sup> In determining the length of time between updates of the guidance, COP may wish to take into account the schedule for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Para 7 – The present report            Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3            Para 9(a) – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3            Para 9(b) – Part I, B            Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2            Para 9(d) – Part I, D            Para 10 – Part I, E            Para 11 – Part I, F            Para 12 – Part I, G            Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u>            In the report of the GEF to the online segment of COP 10, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report            Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3            Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3            Para 9(b) – Part I, B            Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2            Para 9(d) – Part I, D            Para 10 – Part I, E            Para 11 – Part I, F            Para 12 – Part I, G            Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In the report of the GEF to the face-to-face segment of COP 10, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report            Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3            Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3            Para 9(b) – Part I, B            Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2            Para 9(d) – Part I, D            Para 10 – Part I, E            Para 11 – Part I, F            Para 12 – Part I, G            Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>            In this report of the GEF to COP 11, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report            Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3            Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3            Para 9(b) – Part I, B            Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2            Para 9(d) – Part I, D</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H
		4	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well as information on the application of the Facility co-financing policy, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.	Noted. The GEF has collaborated with the BRS Conventions Secretariat and provided the information requested by it, including data from the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS) and the co-financing policy.  <u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional action is required.

#### CONSOLIDATED ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

#### *Article 3 – Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use*

#### *DDT*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/25	8(b)	Concludes that sufficient capacity at the national and subnational levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of	The GEF has, through programming projects in countries that produce and consume DDT, built and strengthened the capacity of these countries to adopt alternatives to DDT and has strengthened the relevant public health systems in this regard.



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems.	<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-5, a project was approved for India to phase out production of DDT and begin the production of alternatives to DDT including biological alternatives. This, together with the implementation of alternatives to DDT for vector control, will lead to a global phase-out of the use of DDT for vector control. In GEF-6, projects were approved to identify technologies to dispose of DDT, including non-combustion technologies such as super-critical water.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in this period.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in this period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in the reporting period. In GEF-7, one regional project in African LDCs and two programs will address 3,394 metric tons of DDT.</p>
	SC-1/25	8(f)	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites other international financial institutions, to support ongoing processes to develop global partnerships on long-term strategies for developing and	The GEF has responded to this guidance through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3			deploying cost-effective alternatives to DDT, including the development of insecticides for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide treated materials and non-chemical alternatives.	<u>Update for COP 11:</u> In GEF-7, one regional project in African LDCs and two programs will address 3,394 metric tons of DDT.
	SC-3/16	4	Invites Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the development of the business plan for promoting a global partnership on the development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT for disease vector control and encourages the Global Environment Facility, donors and other funding agencies to provide financial and other resources to support the creation and implementation of the business plan.	The GEF has supported the implementation of the business plan through the funding of projects from countries.
COP 4	SC-4/28	4	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide, within its mandate, financial support for country-driven activities of the global alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control <sup>50</sup> and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a PFD and several projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals.  <u>Update for COP 9:</u>

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<sup>50</sup> See decision SC-4/2.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In GEF-7, one regional project in African LDCs and two programs will address 3,394 metric tons of DDT.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	<p>The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the reporting period for the COP 9 report, two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over \$25 million were approved to develop new biologically-based alternatives and physical barriers for the control of malaria as well as to build the capacity in Africa to implement integrated vector management approaches. Additionally, a project in India has been funded that seeks to develop alternatives to DDT including long-lasting nets and bio-based alternatives.</p>

PCBs

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	3	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support for country-driven training and capacity-building activities related to activities of the polychlorinated biphenyls elimination network.	<p>The GEF provided \$34.5 million in grant to countries to manage PCBs in equipment in use and to destroy 15,183 tons of PCB oil and PCB-contaminated oil and equipment in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> For this reporting period, 10,200 tons of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment have been targeted.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Ten Parties conducted work on the management and disposal of PCBs in GEF-6, which accounted for 17 percent of resources as shown in Figure 4 in the main text of the report to COP 9. These projects are projected to dispose of 19,923 tons of PCBs and PCB-containing and contaminated equipment and material.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> For this reporting period, one program and six projects were approved, including one project designed primarily for PCB management, which are expected to remove or dispose of a total of 6,164 metric tons of pure PCBs.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> For this reporting period, one program amendment and two FSPs that manage and dispose of PCBs and PCB-contaminated material and equipment were approved. The disposal of 869 tons of pure PCBs is expected from these projects.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, one project will dispose of one metric ton of PCBs. In GEF-7, 7,298 metric tons of DDT will be disposed through eight projects and one program.</p>

*Endosulfan*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	5	Recognizes that financial and technical support is required to facilitate the replacement of the use of endosulfan in developing countries.	<p>Countries are encouraged to include endosulfan in their NIP updates. The GEF has funded a project in Uruguay that seeks to address alternatives to endosulfan in the production of soybean.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

				<p>In GEF-6, a project was funded for China which seeks to set the conditions to phase out the production of endosulfan in China.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> No new projects to address endosulfan were submitted for consideration.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> One project to address 400 tons of endosulfan was funded in the reporting period. This MFA project is a regional project in Afghanistan and Tajikistan.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> No new projects to address endosulfan were submitted for consideration in the reporting period. In GEF-7, 3,200 metric tons of endosulfan were addressed.</p>
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**Article 5 – Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production**

*Best available techniques and best environmental practices*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF’s Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	5	Urges the Global Environment Facility to incorporate best available techniques and best environmental practices and demonstration as one of its priorities for providing financial support.	COP decision on prioritizing demonstration of BATs/BEPs was incorporated in GEF-4 POPs strategy and GEF-5 chemicals strategy. GEF-4 strategy identified as a priority “improving the capacity for POPs destruction in GEF recipient countries) or the demonstration of BATs/BEPs for

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>the reduction of releases of UPOPs.” GEF-5 strategy states that “investments supported by the GEF will address implementation of BATs/BEPs for release reduction of UPOPs, including from industrial sources and open-burning.” The two strategies can be found at:</p> <p>GEF-4: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A.3.6.English_1.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A.3.6.English_1.pdf</a></p> <p>GEF-5: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/publications/gef-5-focal-area-strategies">https://www.thegef.org/publications/gef-5-focal-area-strategies</a></p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u>  In the GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the Chemicals and Waste Strategy, the introduction of BATs/BEPs is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production, have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u>  This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and waste focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including waste, E-waste and industrial emissions, accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOP reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce these emissions. The target is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded in the first half of GEF-7.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, an additional 1,023 gTEQ was added to the estimates for reduction.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, 49 gTEQ of UPOPs have been addressed. In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOP reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce and eliminate these emissions. The target is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded, as projects and programs in GEF-7 have addressed 3,067 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	6	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide funding to parties to enable them to implement best available techniques and best environmental practices to support the reduction or elimination of	In the reporting period, seven projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, E-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million.



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants.	<p>Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding in the next reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the Chemicals and Waste Strategy, the introduction of BATs/BEPs is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production, have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and waste focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including waste, E-waste and industrial emissions, accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention. As a result of the significance of this work, the GEF has included a target for UPOPs in the GEF-7 results framework.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOP reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce these emissions. The target set is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded in the first half of the GEF-7 period.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, an additional 1,023 gTEQ was added to the estimates for reduction.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, 49 gTEQ of UPOPs have been addressed. In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOPs reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce and eliminate these emissions. The target is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded, as projects and programs in GEF-7 have addressed 3,067 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p>

*Toolkit for identification and quantification of releases of dioxin, furans and other unintentional persistent organic pollutants*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 6	SC-6/9	4	Requests the Secretariat and the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Toolkit experts contribute to the development of a training programme on the revised Toolkit in support of data comparability and consistency of time trends and also requests the Secretariat to organize,	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			within available resources, awareness raising and training activities on the revised Toolkit.	

## **Article 7 – Implementation Plans**

### *Preparation and updating of national implementation plans*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/12	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, recognizing the importance of national implementation plans to a Party's ability to implement its obligations under the Convention, to support the regular review and updating of national implementation plans in accordance with the guidance adopted under paragraph 1 above.	<p>The GEF Council, at its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting in November 2000, decided that “should the GEF be the financial mechanism for the legal agreement, it would be willing to initiate early action with regard to the proposed EAs with existing resources,” mainly by supporting two types of activities: 1) development and strengthening of capacity aimed at enabling the recipient country to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. These country-specific EAs will be eligible for full funding of agreed costs; and 2) on-the-ground interventions aimed at implementing specific phase-out and remediation measures at national and/or regional levels, including targeted capacity building and investments. This second category of GEF interventions will be eligible for GEF incremental costs funding.</p> <p>In its decision GEF/C.17/4, the Council approved Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities of the Stockholm Convention, as an early response for</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook significant efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of this assistance, including through the appropriate dissemination of relevant information at the Diplomatic Conference that would be held in Stockholm in May 2001 for the adoption of the Convention. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting the development of NIPs as required in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>As at August 2012, the GEF has assisted 139 countries to make an inventory of their POPs and develop priority interventions to reduce or eliminate releases of these chemicals to the environment. Hundred and eight countries have formally submitted their NIPs to the Stockholm Convention. These efforts have also raised awareness and built institutional capacities for a comprehensive approach to toxic chemical management.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> In the reporting period, an additional 43 NIPs were funded by the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, nine countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates, which takes the total of countries supported during GEF-6 to 16 Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, 13 countries received support for NIP reviews and updates. In GEF-7, 32 countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates.</p>
COP 4	SC-4/28	1	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to help them to prepare or update their	<p>The preparation and update of NIPs is included in the draft GEF-5 Strategy for chemicals, objective 1, outcome 5, paragraph 44. An allocation of \$25 million was included in the GEF-5 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>national implementation plans and to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>In the GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, \$20 million has been allocated for NIPs (for new parties) and NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> At the end of GEF-6, 16 countries applied for, and received resources, amounting to \$4.08 million, to conduct NIPs and NIP Updates.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. So far, five countries have accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$.95 million.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates, utilizing \$8.8 million in GEF financing.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, 13 countries received support for NIP reviews and updates. For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. In GEF-7, 32 countries have accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$13.65 million.</p>

*Funding of priorities listed in national implementation plans*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	11	Requests the Global Environment Facility as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis to give special consideration to those activities relevant to the sound management of chemicals identified as priorities in national implementation plans when deciding on the funding of activities under the Convention.	<p>Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the need to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which have been listed as focal area indicators.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 and GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Strategies were developed to support the sound management of chemicals and waste as a programming principle.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy was developed to support the sound management of chemicals and waste as a programming principle.</p>
	SC-3/16	12	Requests the Global Environment Facility to give special consideration to support for those activities identified as priorities in national implementation plans which promote capacity-building in sound chemicals management, so as to enhance synergies in the implementation of different multilateral environment agreements and further strengthen the links between environment and development objectives.	<p>In GEF-4, projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the POPs focal area and the ODS focal area with other focal areas, such as climate change and international waters, in order to maximize GEBs.</p> <p>The GEF has projects on the ground for co-reduction of carbon dioxide, POPs, and</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/GHG emission reduction.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u>  In GEF-6, a number of projects that support both the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention have been funded, as they bring synergies to the two Conventions. Additionally, the Africa Health Observatory's project (Africa ChemOBS) specifically targets synergies among the chemicals and waste Conventions.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u>  The GEF-6 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. In GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPs were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects and one program seek to implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects and one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) that were MFA and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal areas. Details are included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> The report to the online segment of COP 10 highlights the increase in projects and programs that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions, and these projects now make up the largest part of the portfolio. Details of the projects are included in Annex 1 of the GEF report to the online segment of COP 10.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, projects and program that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions continue to have a significant share of the focal area programming (43 percent).</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> This report highlights the increase in projects and programs that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions and these projects now make up a major part of the portfolio (46 percent). Details of the approved projects are presented in Annex 1 of the GEF report to COP 11.</p>

**Article 8 – Information Exchange**

*Listing of new chemicals*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
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COP 5	SC-5/23	4	<p>Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to support activities in respect of the newly listed chemicals and invites other international financial institutions to do so.</p>	<p>The GEF has approved 16 EAs in the reporting period, to update the NIPs. Two additional EAs were approved for Parties that have not yet developed their NIPs and two more NIP update projects were approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2 of the GEF report to COP 6.</p> <p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates. Additionally, projects that seek to address PFOS and PDBEs have been funded in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Fifteen percent of GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention was allocated to management, phase out, and disposal of the new POPs.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Ten percent of resources were programmed in six countries to manage the use of new POPs, including PFOS, HBCDD, and SCCP.</p>
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Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:

Five projects in nine countries were funded in the reporting period to address SCCP, PFOS, PCDF, PCCD and endosulfan.

Update for COP 11:

The breakdown of POPs addressed in GEF-7, including new POPs, is as follows:

- Highly hazardous pesticides - 45,368 metric tons
- Technical endosulfan and its related isomers - 3,200 metric tons
- DDT - 3,394 metric tons
- PFOS - 1,650 metric tons
- Lindane - 801 metric tons
- c-decaBDE - 224 metric tons
- Dieldrin – 224 metric tons
- Pentachlorobenzene - 216 metric tons
- PCBs - 7,298 metric tons
- Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 158 metric tons
- HBCDD - 61,824 metric tons
- Heptachlor - 25 metric tons
- Endrin - 22 metric tons
- Chlordane - 145 metric tons
- Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 44 metric tons
- Aldrin - 250 metric tons
- SCCPs - 294 metric tons
- HCBd - 12.5 metric tons
- Hexabromobiphenyl - 0.7 metric tons
- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons

- Beta hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons

## Article 9 – Information Exchange

### Clearing-house mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4	SC-4/28	5	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, including its principal entity the Global Environment Facility, and invites other relevant international financial institutions and others from the donor community to provide the financial resources, within their mandates, necessary for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition, Stockholm Convention regional centers and other interested stakeholders to carry out projects aimed at improving information exchange at the regional and national levels and to set up clearing-house mechanism nodes as described in the note by the Secretariat on the possible role of the clearing-house mechanism at the national and regional levels. <sup>51</sup>	Information generation, management, and exchange, and capacity building more generally, are relevant and cut across all objectives and outcomes in the draft GEF-5 Strategy. For example, it is the norm that a project addressing POPs waste management and disposal would put in place a data management system. Projects that aim at demonstrating and promoting alternatives to specific POPs have strong information dissemination components. Country-driven, stand-alone projects for information exchange activities could be supported within the GEF's mandate as per objective 1, outcome 5, of the draft GEF-5 chemicals strategy.
COP 9	SC-9/15	4	Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to	Noted. The GEF will continue to follow its operational guidelines, programming directions

<sup>51</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner.	<p>and guidance from the COP in the review of proposals for funding of the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, all project proposals received were reviewed pursuant to the GEF policy on project and program cycle.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, all project proposals received were reviewed pursuant to the GEF policy on project and program cycle.</p>

## **Article 12 – Technical Assistance**

### *Technical assistance and technology transfer*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/15	1	Adopts the guidance on technical assistance contained in the annex to the present decision and recommends its use by Parties and the financial mechanism of the Convention.	Providing technical assistance to recipient countries has been considered in all GEF's POPs strategies across replenishment phases.
COP 5	SC-5/23	11	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and parties in a position to do so to provide funds necessary to facilitate the technical assistance and technology transfer to be provided to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition.	All projects approved in the reporting period provide technical assistance to countries, and in a number of projects BATs/BEPs for the reduction of dioxins and furans are implemented in the health care waste management sector, the pulp and paper sector, municipal and E-waste

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>management and others. Integrated vector management is introduced in one project approved in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> GEF projects in the reporting period will introduce manufacturing alternatives for PFOS as well as seek ways to reduce POPs by demonstrating green/sustainable manufacturing of alternatives.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, super-critical water, a non-combustion destruction method, is tested to dispose of lindane and DDT by three Parties. Additionally, the use of sustainable chemistry to introduce safe alternatives to POPs is demonstrated by two Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, debromination technologies are piloted to treat waste-containing brominated POPs. Additionally, an accelerator and incubation hub is developed to strengthen green chemical and nature-based solutions in recipient countries.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, projects that introduce BATs in secondary non-ferrous metals, and circular economy practices in textile</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>manufacturing and processing were funded that introduce new technologies in recipient countries to address POP use, emissions, and releases.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  In GEF-7, several projects supporting technology transfer that include debromination technologies are being piloted to treat waste containing brominated POPs. Additionally, an accelerator and incubation hub is being established to develop green chemical and nature-based solutions in recipient countries. The <i>ISLANDS</i> Program includes components on technology transfer that introduce new technologies in recipient countries to address POP use, emissions, and releases.</p>

*Regional centers*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	10	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with	<p>Regional centers are participating in GEF projects through implementing agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u>  The GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy encourage Parties in the development of their projects to implement the Stockholm Convention to consider including the regional centers in the design and implementation phase of the projects.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.</p>	<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u>  Several countries use the regional centers to execute GEF funded projects including the Africa Health Observatory's project and a number of NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCCC Uruguay</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC South Africa</li> <li>• BCRC China</li> <li>• Environmental Agency of São Paulo (CETESB)</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> </ul>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC – Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in the reporting period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC–SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals and waste projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC–SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	7	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p>Parties and Agencies are encouraged to work with the regional centers set up by the Convention for inputs into design of the projects and execution during the implementation of the project. The decision to include the regional centers is ultimately the Parties'. The GEF has agreed with the Convention Secretariat to continue to strengthen the role of the regional centers and it is expected that projects utilizing the regional centers will be reported upon in the next reporting period.</p> <p>In this reporting period, regional centers in Africa are involved in the design and execution of an E-waste project.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions and under the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>Additionally, in programming of GEF-7 resources to address chemicals and waste priorities, several principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>principle from the GEF-7 programming directions applies to this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects that build on, or use existing networks, regional, national, and sub-national institutions, including regional centers set up under the chemicals and waste Conventions.</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF-8 Programming Directions<sup>52</sup> specifically call out to “build on or use existing networks, regional, national, and sub-national institutions including regional centers set up under the chemicals and waste conventions.”</p>
COP 6	SC-6/16	11	Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plan aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;	<p>The GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country-driven approach for project identification</p>

<sup>52</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions have strengthened language that was established in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC – Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in the reporting period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC-SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals and waste projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC-SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p>For example, the BCRC in the Caribbean is supporting the <i>ISLANDS</i> Program.</p>
COP 6	SC-6/20	6	<p>Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.</p>	<p>The GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country-driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions have strengthened language that was established in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC – Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u>  Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in the reporting period, including:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC–SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  One project in the reporting period uses regional centers. Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals and waste projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRC–SCRC China</li> <li>• BCRC Senegal</li> <li>• BCCC Nigeria</li> <li>• BCRC Caribbean</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC South Africa</li> <li>• BCRC-SCRC Indonesia</li> <li>• SCRC Czech Republic</li> <li>• BCCC-SCRC Uruguay</li> <li>• Africa Institute</li> <li>• BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme</li> </ul> <p>For example, the BCRC in the Caribbean is supporting the <i>ISLANDS</i> Program.</p>



Needs Assessment

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 2	SC-2/12	Annex, 5 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
COP 3	SC-3/15	Annex, 7 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
	SC-3/16	13	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to support, within its project activities, the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to estimate the costs and funding needs of activities in their national implementation plans.	The GEF supports such activities if proposed in the NIPs and if the priorities are consistent with the guidance from the COP.
COP 5	SC-5/22	12	Invites parties, the Global Environment Facility and relevant international and non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Secretariat on their views of and experiences in applying the methodology used to undertake the needs assessment, including information on priority setting in national implementation plans as	The Secretariat of the Conventions officially invited the GEF Secretariat to comment on the methodology used for the assessment of funding needs in 2012. The GEF also facilitated responses from the GEF network of agencies on the methodology.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			appropriate, for the continuous improvement of the methodology;	The Secretariat has provided all required information to aid in the preparation of the report to the COP.  <u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional action required.
COP 6	SC-6/17	2	Requests the Secretariat to transmit that report to the Global Environment Facility for consideration during the sixth replenishment process of the Global Environment Facility and for action as appropriate;	The GEF received the report and used it in the development of the GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy.
COP 7	SC-7/18	Annex	Relevant supplementary information, where available, will be drawn from the Secretariat and from:  The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to the assistance needs of eligible parties;	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention. The GEF Secretariat was invited by the consultants contracted by the BRS Conventions Secretariat to provide data from the GEF. This data was provided to the consultants.

### **Article 13 – Financial Resources and Mechanisms**

#### *General Additional Guidance to the Financial Mechanism*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9 and SC-2/11.	Noted.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4	SC-4/27	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16.	Noted.
	SC-4/28	3	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, when implementing the guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by the Conference in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans transmitted to the Conference of the Parties.	<p>Country-driven activities within the GEF's mandate can be further considered and would be eligible as per paragraph 35 of the draft chemicals strategy for GEF-5. Central to past GEF strategies is that interventions are based on priorities identified in a country's NIP. This principle is repeated in GEF-5 strategies for chemicals.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> For GEF-7, in programming resources to address chemicals and waste priorities, a number of principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle applies to this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects that are prioritized under NIPs/Minamata initial assessments (MIAs)/artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) national action plans (NAPs).</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> All projects approved for funding are aligned with the priorities articulated in the NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> All projects approved for funding are aligned with the priorities articulated in the NIPs and NIP updates.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5				<p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> All projects approved for funding are aligned with the priorities articulated in the NIPs and NIP updates.</p>
	SC-5/23	1	Requests the Secretariat to prepare consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF will work with the Secretariat of Conventions to develop a joint proposal on the consolidated guidance.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No further action required by the GEF.</p>
	SC-5/23	2	Decides to update the consolidated guidance every four years starting from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	No action required by the GEF.
	SC-5/23	10	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, when providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans.	<p>In the reporting period, several first-time post-NIP implementation projects were approved. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in developing work programs.</p> <p>Fourteen post-NIP implementation projects were approved in countries that had not yet received funding for implementation of activities contained in their NIPs. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in constituting work programs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 9				<p>The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In the reporting period, Iraq received funding for its first FSP.</p>
	SC-9/15	3	Recalls Articles 13 and 14 of the Stockholm Convention, and encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, at the time of negotiations of its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient countries.	This will be taken into consideration by donors during the GEF-8 negotiations.
		12	Adopts the terms of reference for the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026, as set out in annex II to the present decision.	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026.
COP 10	SC-10/3	1-3	Requests the Secretariat to forward the report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the	(a) The report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention for the period 2022–2026 <sup>54</sup> were used in the

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<sup>54</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/32 and UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/33.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>Stockholm Convention for the period 2022–2026 to the Global Environment Facility;</p> <p>Recalls decision SC-9/15 and strongly encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility trust fund, at its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient country Parties, in full conformity with the provisions of the Convention, in fulfilling their commitments related to, among others, the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls<sup>53</sup> as soon as possible and no later than 2028, in line with the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision;</p> <p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To consider the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision in the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund;</p>	<p>preparation of the Programming Directions for the Second Replenishment Meeting for GEF-8 replenishment in September 2021. The BRS Conventions Secretariat provided comments on the draft before and after this Meeting. The post-Meeting comments have been incorporated in the Draft Programming Directions that will be considered at the Third Replenishment Meeting, scheduled for February 2022.</p> <p>(b) There are five project types within the GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Expedited enabling activities (EAs), which amount to up to \$ 1 million dollars and for the purpose of the Stockholm Convention are the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. They can be accessed through one of 18 GEF Agencies or directly by the country. These projects are approved by the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) under the delegated authority of the Council.</li> <li>(ii) Non-expedited EAs amount to over \$1 million and can include one or more countries. These projects are submitted in one step to the Council for approval. Once</li> </ul>

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<sup>53</sup> Having a PCB content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>(b) Also to consider continuing to improve its access modalities in line with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention;</p> <p>(c) To submit an updated report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting, in 2022;</p>	<p>the Council has approved them, they can begin implementation.</p> <p>(iii) Medium-sized projects (MSPs), are projects of up to \$2 million and are approved by the CEO under the delegated authority of the Council. These projects can be submitted in one step, i.e. fully elaborated, or in two steps, where a Project Identification Form (PIF) is submitted, followed by project preparation and then the submission of the fully elaborated project.</p> <p>(iv) Full-sized projects (FSPs) are projects of more than \$2 million. These projects are submitted for Council approval. Once the Council has approved them, project preparation is undertaken followed by the submission to the Secretariat of the fully elaborated project for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>(v) Programs amount to more than \$2 million and are longer-term and strategic arrangements of individual yet interlinked projects that aim at achieving large-scale impacts on the global environment. Programs are submitted as a package for Council approval. Once the Council has approved the program, project preparation is undertaken for the individual child projects under the</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>program, followed by the submission to the Secretariat of the fully elaborated child projects for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>In addition to the types of project modalities available to countries and 18 GEF Agencies, the Council has adopted the project cycle and cancellation guidelines to ensure that projects and programs can begin implementation in the shortest time possible.</p> <p>In the GEF-8 replenishment, addition of Agencies may be considered, based on gaps in geographic and thematic coverage.</p> <p>(c) The present report is submitted in accordance with this request from the COP.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  The GEF replenishment considered the information contained in the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the needs assessment report, including the financial considerations, as well as the urgency of the deadline for the phase out of PCBs. In this regard, the replenishment agreed to increase the overall allocation to the GEF-8 chemicals and waste focal area by 30 percent to \$800 million, which represents 15 percent of the total GEF-8 replenishment.</p>

**Article 14 – Interim Financial Arrangements**



*General Additional Guidance to the Global Environment Facility*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	3	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties a more in-depth analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>Each GEF report to the COP provides an in-depth analysis of GEF financing and co-financing in the POPs portfolio, details of the reports can be retrieved from the webpages listed in Annex 4.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The 46<sup>th</sup> GEF Council adopted a revised policy on co-financing which can be retrieved at: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy">https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy</a></p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The report provides the co-financing analysis in the reporting period and in all of GEF-6 along with the new policy on co-financing agreed by 54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council in June 2018. <a href="https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/updated-co-financing-policy">https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/updated-co-financing-policy</a></p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Part II of the report provides a detailed analysis of financing, including co-financing, in its POPs portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Part I of the report provides an analysis of the financing, including co-financing, in the reporting</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>period, and Part II of the report provides an analysis of the financing in the first three years of GEF-7 period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> This report provides a detailed analysis of financing, including co-financing, for the reporting period and the entire GEF-7.</p>
	SC-2/11	4	<p>Invites the Global Environment Facility to use its network in identifying other sources of finance for persistent organic pollutant activities and to continue to develop operational requirements which facilitate and guide the approach and actions of its implementing agencies and executing agencies to proactively assist in mobilizing other sources of financing for persistent organic pollutants projects from multilateral and bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector.</p>	<p>The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financing includes national and local government, GEF agencies, NGOs, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financing mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-7 programming directions proposes strengthening the engagement of the private sector as follows:</p> <p>In GEF-7, more emphasis will be placed on facilitating the reduction of chemicals through stronger alignment with the shift to sustainable production and consumption. The GEF will also emphasize stronger private sector engagement, including supporting the enabling environments for industry to adopt better technologies and practices aimed at becoming more environmentally sustainable, including eliminating</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>POPs and mercury, creating incentives for the private sector involvement and streamlining processes for easier private sector navigation. More emphasis will also be placed on developing sustainable financing at the national/regional level to sustainably eliminate chemicals covered under the Conventions and at the same time facilitate the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>The overall GEF-7 programming directions propose a strengthened engagement with the private sector and has an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy, which is found in paragraphs 396 – 414 of the GEF-7 Programming Directions. The core of the engagement with the private sector will be based on two pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding the use of NGIs; and</li> <li>• Working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u>  In the reporting period, significant progress on mobilizing resources from the private sector has been made. Some examples are: over \$50 million from the shipping and cruise line sectors, over \$15 million from donors in the <i>ISLANDS Program</i>, over \$80 million from the private sector supporting the global GreenChem project, and</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>over \$90 million from the private sector for the China HBCDD project.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Part III of this report provides a detailed analysis of private sector engagement in the portfolio.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In GEF-7, significant progress on mobilizing resources from the private sector has been made. This report also includes an update on engagement with the private sector.</p>
	SC-2/11	5	Requests the Global Environment Facility to clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the persistent organic pollutants focal area.	The COP requested the GEF to “clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the POPs focal area.” <sup>55</sup> One of the policy recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies should prepare clearer operational guidelines for the application of the incremental cost principle in GEF operations for each focal area. As a follow up, and in response to the Evaluation of Incremental Cost Assessment prepared by the GEF Office of Evaluation, <sup>56</sup> the GEF Council at its meeting in December 2006 requested the GEF

<sup>55</sup> In GEF-6, the POPs focal area was replaced by the chemicals and waste focal area which covers the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM.

<sup>56</sup> The GEF Office of Evaluation was replaced by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office in July 2003.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Secretariat to prepare new operational guidelines that respond, among other things, to the need to simplify the demonstration of project baseline, incremental costs, and co-financing.</p> <p>This is work in progress and the GEF will report more fully on the outcomes of this work and its implications for the POPs focal area in its report to COP 4. In the meanwhile, and without prejudice to further GEF Council decisions, it is possible to make general statements about the GEF's approach to incremental costs in the POPs focal area.</p> <p>The GEF, in the original policy covering incremental costs,<sup>57</sup> defines incremental costs as the costs of the additional national action beyond what is strictly necessary for a country to achieve its own national development goal, but that is nevertheless necessary to generate global environmental benefits. This requires an estimate of the sustainable development baseline, and of the costs of the GEF supported alternative. The difference in costs between the baseline and the alternative course of action (the "project" or program) constitutes the incremental costs.</p>

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<sup>57</sup> GEF, 1996, [Incremental Costs](#), Council Document GEF/C.7/Inf.5.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In practical terms, the determination of GEF funding of incremental costs involves negotiation and flexibility. The policy paper cited above refers to the “approach to estimating agreed full incremental costs.” The words “approach” and “estimate” clearly point to the fact that the determination of incremental costs is not a formulaic exercise.<sup>58</sup> The word “agreed” conveys that the determination of incremental costs is not imposed but is a negotiation between project proponents and the GEF and other project co-financiers (The GEF policy refers to “technical negotiations between the GEF and the recipients.”)</p> <p>One conceptual issue when applying the incremental cost principle to POPs is that the estimate of incremental cost is most useful and straightforward where it “involves a comparison between two projects or programs that provide the same service.”<sup>59</sup> In the case of interventions that address the disposal of POPs and POPs-</p>

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<sup>58</sup> It should be noted that, in general, the GEF has not defined negative lists of items that could never be covered by GEF funding. There are a few exceptions: (i) For EAs (NIP development), vehicle purchase is normally excluded, and the procurement of laboratory equipment is capped at five percent of the GEF grant; and (ii) The GEF Council has expressed the view that, whilst the closure of plants of POP producing chemicals was a desirable outcome that could be part of a GEF project, the GEF could not finance the loss of revenues or compensate workers as a result of such closures.

<sup>59</sup> Ahuja D., 1993, *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>containing wastes, there is often no such baseline on which to base a comparison. Secondly, although there are domestic benefits in terms, for example, of reduced morbidity and health care costs that can accrue from the GEF intervention, these are not always understood or taken into consideration. Moreover, even if it can be agreed in principle that a particular POPs reduction intervention will generate both local and global benefits, it is not technically feasible to develop a "formula" that would help in apportioning these benefits and related costs.</p> <p><u>Update to information provided at COP 3:</u>  The GEF COP 3 report included a discussion of the approach to applying the incremental costs principle in the POPs focal area. In addition, and complementary to that discussion, the GEF Council adopted in June 2007 <i>revised Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle</i>. The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the "business-as-usual" scenario, and a discussion of "incremental reasoning" that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The "incremental costs analysis annex" is no longer a requirement.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In May 2014, in response to policy recommendations for GEF-6, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy (<a href="https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy">https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy</a>), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and</li> <li>• strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and</li> </ul>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society.</p> <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner Agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs, MSPs, and programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes that requirements for GEF Agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly in June 2018 decided on the following on co-financing in the context of optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries:</p> <p><b>Optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries</b></p> <p>Participants reiterate their support for the objectives of the 2014 Co-financing Policy (FI/PL/01), i.e., for the GEF to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>(a) enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and</p> <p>(b) strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society.</p> <p>Participants agree that further refinement of the Co-financing policy is desirable to seek greater public and private investments in measures to achieve global environmental benefits.</p> <p>To this end, participants request that the Secretariat develop, for Council consideration, an updated co-financing policy and associated guidelines, including the following:</p> <p><b>Definitions:</b> As per the 2014 co-financing policy, co-financing means “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner Agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.” Investment mobilized means the subset of co-financing that excludes recurrent expenditures.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><b>Level of Ambition:</b> Against the background of the positive performance in GEF-6, the ambition for the overall GEF portfolio is increased to a co-financing ratio of at least 7:1. The ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing is monitored across all countries. For the portfolio of projects and programs approved in countries that are subject to “expectations for greater co-financing” as per the 2014 co-financing policy, the GEF aims to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1. Countries with the capacity to do so are encouraged to seek even higher levels of co-financing and investment mobilized. It is noted, however, that, over time, all countries should seek to mobilize greater investments.</p> <p><b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b> The Secretariat will report annually on estimated and realized co-financing and investment mobilized at the portfolio and recipient country level.</p> <p>Participants emphasize, consistent with the current co-financing policy, that no minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing or investment sources should be imposed in the review of individual projects or work programs.</p> <p>Recognizing that investment mobilized is a new concept in the GEF, participants further</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>emphasize the importance of clear, operational definitions, and recommend that the Council review, at the mid-point of GEF-7, experiences of the implementation of the updated policy and associated guidelines with a view to drawing lessons and informing future deliberations on ways to optimize the use of GEF resources in different countries.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The co-financing policy remains the same as what was reported as an update for COP 9.</p>
	SC-2/11	6	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to dedicate a section of its website on Operational Programme 14 to guidance on how to apply for funding and to finalize as soon as possible its operations manual related to the Stockholm Convention.	<p>The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties to the Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with GEF operational focal points (OFPs).</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF no longer has operational programs. These were replaced by focal areas<sup>60</sup> under which the programming directions for each GEF replenishment are developed. The GEF operates a Country Support Program (CSP), which provides</p>

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<sup>60</sup> They are listed in the [Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility](#).

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				support to Parties and to provide guidance on GEF policies, strategies and funding. <sup>61</sup>
	SC-2/11	7	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to consider the guidance from the Conference of the Parties on incremental costs.	COP guidance was taken into account while finalizing GEF programming documents. The GEF Secretariat attempts to ensure that the guidelines and information requirements are followed in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
	SC-2/11	8	Notes that the Resource Allocation Framework of the Global Environment Facility is not currently applied to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Convention Secretariat with regard to its future work on the Resource Allocation Framework as it relates to the Convention without prejudice to any further decision on the application of the Resource Allocation Framework to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and to report on this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.	<p>The COP requested the GEF to report on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). With the successful conclusion of the GEF-4 replenishment, the RAF is implemented, initially for the biodiversity and climate change focal areas.</p> <p>The policy recommendations approved by the replenishment negotiations and endorsed by the GEF Council instruct the GEF Secretariat to “work to develop a GEF-wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level performance relevant to those priorities.” The policy recommendations further provide that “there will be an independent mid-term review of the RAF to be considered by the Council in November/December 2008, at which time the Council will review the Secretariat’s progress in</p>

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<sup>61</sup> GEF, [GEF Country Support Programme](#).

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>developing indicators for the other focal areas. Taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for other focal areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible.”</p> <p>National focal points in GEF recipient countries are expected to play an important role in facilitating a consultative process in their respective countries that leads to the best use of resources. The GEF Council has expanded support for GEF national focal point development and national capacity building so that countries can better address global environmental challenges and strengthen their capacities to work through the RAF approach. To this end, two new initiatives – CSP for focal points and the GEF National Dialogue Initiative – have provided opportunities for stakeholders to seek clarification and provide feedback about the RAF.</p> <p>In the reporting period, the first meeting to increase familiarity with the RAF was held with the POPs inter-agency task force, in which the Stockholm Convention Secretariat participated. No further directly related activities took place in the reporting period. The GEF Secretariat will</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u> The RAF was abolished and replaced by the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in GEF-5. Currently, the chemicals and waste focal area is not included in the STAR, and neither is the international waters focal area.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The RAF was abolished and replaced by the STAR in GEF-5. The GEF-8 replenishment decided that the chemicals and waste focal area is not included in the STAR and neither is the international waters focal area.</p>
	SC-2/11	10	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties of the ways in which the Global Environment Facility might support the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity necessary for specific project execution in developing countries and countries with economies in transition necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	Past experience with GEF and other projects shows that the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity is best conducted in the framework of larger programs, where procurement or capacity is not the end in itself, but rather a means to reaching a broader goal (here, specifically, POPs reduction and elimination). In particular, experience shows that the likelihood of such efforts to be sustainable is greatly enhanced when they take place in a broader context.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In general, most GEF FSPs that aim to implement alternatives to replace POPs or to remove and dispose of POPs containing waste, include elements of scientific and technical capacity development. For example, a project is concerned with promoting various measures, including bait systems and alternative construction technologies and practices to replace the use of POPs pesticides used for termite control. This includes a modest research and development component to enhance the demonstration of the applicability of the selected alternatives to local conditions. Another project on PCB management includes training of government and electric utilities personnel on various aspects of PCB monitoring, including sampling, data evaluation, and quality assurance/quality control. The same project includes the use of ground-penetrating radar technology to locate PCB burial sites and will also introduce thermal desorption technology for the treatment of relatively low-level contaminated soils. In another project dealing with PCB management, the GEF will co-finance the upgrade and strengthening of existing laboratories for POPs analysis. This also constitutes a small portion of the funding allocated to a project dealing with the demonstration of alternatives to DDT for vector control. Such projects typically also include training on integrated malaria vector control techniques and introduce geographic</p>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3				information systems to analyze malaria epidemiology and entomological and other data. Finally, two GEF projects are supporting the introduction of available non-combustion technologies to destroy POPs, and yet another project will support research and development in two developing countries to verify the efficacy of low-cost technologies for site remediation.
	SC-3/16	3	Welcomes the ongoing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility and also welcomes in particular the streamlining of its project cycle, its review of focal area strategies and priority setting and its increased emphasis on the sound management of chemicals.	No action required by the GEF.
	SC-3/16	8	Welcomes the Global Environment Facility's shift in emphasis from support for the preparation of national implementation plans to the implementation of those plans and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to streamline its project cycle so that persistent organic pollutant projects can be developed and implemented on a priority basis.	No action required by the GEF.
	SC-3/16	9	Welcomes the co-financing analysis of the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and urges the Global Environment Facility to take into full consideration the	No action required by the GEF.  <u>Update for COP 7:</u> The 46 <sup>th</sup> GEF Council adopted a revised co-financing policy. The policy can be retrieved at:

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			different characteristics of projects when establishing its co-financing requirements.	<p data-bbox="1213 204 1766 272"><a href="https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy">https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy</a></p> <p data-bbox="1213 321 1451 350"><u>Update for COP 8:</u></p> <p data-bbox="1213 358 1871 695">In May 2014, in response to Policy recommendations for the GEF-6 replenishment, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy<sup>62</sup> that applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the LDCF or the SCCF.</p> <p data-bbox="1213 743 1871 1008">The policy: (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p data-bbox="1213 1057 1829 1162">The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p>

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<sup>62</sup> GEF, 2014, [Co-financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.46/09.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and</li> <li>• strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society.</li> </ul> <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner Agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs and MSPs, and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes requirements for GEF Agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF co-financing policy was updated in GEF-7. The policy notes that co-financing is required for</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4				all FSPs and MSPs, and programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. <sup>63</sup>
	SC-4/27	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Convention Secretariat are appropriately informed and consulted in a timely manner on any further developments with regard to the Resource Allocation Framework that involve the persistent organic pollutant focal area.	<p>Noted.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> There has been no change to the STAR, which has replaced the RAF, with regard to POPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The Fifth GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR with regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The 6<sup>th</sup> GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR with regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF-8 replenishment did not make any changes to the STAR with regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p>
	SC-4/27	4	Welcomes the continuing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility as they relate to the streamlining of the project	<p>No action required by the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p>

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<sup>63</sup> GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>cycle and urges the Global Environment Facility to continue such efforts.</p>	<p>In the reporting period, reforms to the project cycle have been made, including reducing the level of information required at the PIF stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF, raising the ceiling of MSPs to \$2 million. Additional reforms are ongoing, including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18-month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update for COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u>  The GEF Council approved amendments to the Cancellation Policy in June 2015. The policy aims to improve the GEF's operational efficiency by requiring effective management of the portfolio, providing incentives for the timely preparation, processing, and implementation of projects, and clarifying criteria and requirements for the cancellation or suspension of projects.</p> <p>The policy establishes: (i) the rules and procedures to cancel or suspend GEF projects or programs; (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties – GEF Secretariat, GEF CEO, partner Agencies, country OFPs, and Trustee – at each stage of the project cycle; and (iii) the exception to the rule and the criteria.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>This policy applies to FSPs and programs whose PIFs or PFDs were included in: (i) the Work Program approved at the October 2014 Council Meeting; and (ii) all Work Programs approved after October 2014. It also applies to MSPs whose PIFs were approved after June 4, 2015.</p> <p>As a result of this, the following POPs project was cancelled:</p> <p>Kazakhstan – Program Management Information System (PMIS) 3982, <i>Elimination of POPs Waste</i>, implemented by the World Bank. Cancelled project amount - \$10,350,000; Cancelled Agency fee – \$1,035,000</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly approved the following with respect to improving the operation efficiency of the GEF project cycle:</p> <p><b>Operational Efficiency and Transparency</b> Participants welcome the progress made in reducing the time elapsed from project approval to submission for CEO endorsement/approval.</p> <p>Participants recognize that there is further scope to accelerate the preparation and implementation of GEF projects and programs. Moreover, participants agree that there is a need to enhance</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>the flow of data and information on operational progress and financing throughout the GEF project cycle to enable stronger oversight and transparency.</p> <p>Participants request that the Secretariat, in consultation with Agencies, identify and present for Council consideration a proposal with additional policy measures to enhance the operational efficiency and transparency of the GEF, taking into account the comparative advantages of the respective Agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Following the request of the Sixth GEF Assembly, the GEF Council approved the GEF Project Cancellation Policy (OP/PL/02).<sup>64</sup></p>
COP 5	SC-5/24	5	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF is working with the Secretariat of the Convention on the preparation of the planned evaluation of the effectiveness of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council. Details on the cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention are provided in paragraphs 12-19 in the report to COP 6.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

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<sup>64</sup> GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation](#), Policy Document OP/PL/02.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>No further action on this guidance is required by the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF-8 replenishment process updated the policy recommendations, including concentration, results and monitoring, inclusion, sustainability of GEF investments, resource allocation, and equitable access.<sup>65</sup></p>
COP 6	SC-6/20	2	<p>Requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the general guidance to the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-1/9, to continue to support eligible parties to the Convention in their efforts to develop plans for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to review and update, as appropriate, those implementation plans on a periodic basis,</p>	<p>In the reporting period, twelve requests were received and funded for review and updating of NIPs and two requests for NIPs were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Six Parties requested resources for the update and review of their NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-6, a total of 16 Parties requested resources for NIPs and NIP updates. A list of these projects is included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u></p>

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<sup>65</sup> GEF, 2022, [Revised Policy Recommendations](#), Document GEF/R.08.32.



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. In the first two years of the GEF-7 period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$0.95 million.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates, utilizing \$8.8 million in GEF financing.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million was allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. Thirty-two countries accessed the funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$13.65 million.</p>
	SC-6/20	3	<p>Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two biennia, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated</p>	<p>The GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, Program 4, adopts the guidance provided as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with Convention guidance, the program will take into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs, having a PCB content</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question;</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party.</p>	<p>above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed POPs;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for Parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For Parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question;</p> <p>(f) Use of BATs for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a Party.</p> <p>In addition to time-bound areas above, in response to Convention guidance, and in areas where the activity has a direct benefit to a Convention obligation, the GEF may support the following initiatives under this program:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>(a) Elimination of stockpiles, and where applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6);</p> <p>(b) Management and phase out POPs;</p> <p>(c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines;</p> <p>(d) Reduction of emissions of UPOPs (Article 5);</p> <p>(e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health;</p> <p>(f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives;</p> <p>(g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security;</p> <p>(h) Application of green industry, or sound chemicals management along the supply chain;</p> <p>(i) Design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste.</p> <p>Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies, such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and green chemistry, may be considered when there are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In the reporting period, close to 60 percent of the resources were aimed at PCB elimination and UPOPs reduction. The portfolio targets 10,500 tons of PCB and over 1100 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> As at June 2018, the focal area is expected to achieve the following results for GEF-6:</p> <p>76,251 tons of POPs, including obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS or PFOS-containing material (36,652 tons) and others (13,850 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ.<sup>66</sup></p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, the focal area is expected to achieve a total of 71,041 metric tons of POPs reduction. The majority of this is from HBCDD, which accounts for 61,773 metric tons. PCB accounted for 6,164 metric tons. Other POPs include SCCP, PFOS and DDT; removal amounts expected are 720, 204 and 130 metric tons, respectively.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u></p>

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<sup>66</sup> This reduction from the previous reporting period reflects a change from the time of PIF approval to CEO endorsement.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In the reporting period, the focal area is expected to achieve a total of 2,061 metric tons of POPs reduction. The majority of this is from PCB, which accounts for 869 metric tons. DDT accounted for 475 metric tons. Other POPs include endosulfan and PFOS; expected removal amounts are 400 and 188 metric tons, respectively.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  In GEF-7, the chemicals and waste focal area is expected to achieve a total of 127,165 metric tons of POP reductions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly hazardous pesticide - 45,368 metric tons</li> <li>• Technical endosulfan and its related isomers - 3,200 metric tons</li> <li>• DDT - 3,394 metric tons</li> <li>• PFOS - 1,650 metric tons</li> <li>• Lindane - 801 metric tons</li> <li>• c-decaBDE - 224 metric tons</li> <li>• Dieldrin – 224 metric tons</li> <li>• Pentachlorobenzene - 216 metric tons</li> <li>• PCBs - 7,298 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 158 metric tons</li> <li>• HBCDD - 61,824 metric tons</li> <li>• Heptachlor - 25 metric tons</li> <li>• Endrin - 22 metric tons</li> <li>• Chlordane - 145 metric tons</li> <li>• Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 44 metric tons</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aldrin - 250 metric tons</li> <li>• SCCPs - 294 metric tons</li> <li>• HCB(D) - 12.5 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromobiphenyl - 0.7 metric tons</li> <li>• Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> <li>• Beta hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> </ul>
	SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p> <p>(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;</p>	<p>a. The GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPs and ODS focal areas with a chemicals and waste focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on chemicals and waste and insures integrated and synergistic programming. With regard to the SGP, the GEF-6 SGP document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste:</p> <p>Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition:</p> <p>The SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners, such as the International Pesticides Elimination Network, as well as new partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, private sector, and international</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>(e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area.</p>	<p>agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. The SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level initially through producer-consumer agreements, eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries — Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe — could be converted to the use of alternative gold-mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.</p> <p>b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their NIPs are afforded priority.</p> <p>c. In the reporting period, twelve Parties requested funding to update their NIPs and two Parties requested funding for their first NIP. In all these projects, the GEF encouraged the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly-listed chemicals that were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.</p> <p>d. In GEF-5, \$375 million were allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of GEF-5, \$369</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>million had been allocated to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention when they dealt with the environmentally-sound management of POPs waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues such as POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste, while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues, including POPs and climate change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF-6 chemicals and waste focal area has \$554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF, after biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional response is required since this guidance was specific to the report on the GEF-6 replenishment.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of guidance referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of the present decision.	<p>A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of the report to COP 7.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of the report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.</p>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of the report to the online segment of COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of the report to the face-to-face segment of COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to the online segment of COP 10.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> Annex 3 of this report to COP 11 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 10.</p>
COP 7	SC-7/21	2	Reaffirms the guidance to the financial mechanism that it adopted in previous decisions, as reflected in the note by the Secretariat.	<p>Noted. Annex 1 to the report provides complete GEF responses to all guidance provided to the GEF since COP 1.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of the report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of the report to the online segment of COP 10 provides updated responses (where</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of the report to the face-to-face segment of COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to the online segment of COP 10.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> Annex 3 of this report to COP 11 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 10.</p>
		5	<p>Welcomes the establishment of the Global Environment Facility chemicals and waste focal area, its strategy and the increased funds allocated for chemicals and waste and encourages the Facility to continue to enhance synergies in its activities, taking into account the co-benefits for the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, while first addressing the needs of the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>The GEF has supported sustainable waste management projects, including hazardous waste from E-waste and health care waste, to reduce emissions not only of POPs but also of various other chemicals such as lead and cadmium. The activities will contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and follow the requirement and guidelines under the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions.</p>
		7	<p>Notes the evolving funding needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention and the chemicals and waste agenda and reaffirms the request to</p>	<p>The GEF continues to fund requests for NIP updates and, in this reporting period, it has funded six requests that were submitted. In GEF-6, \$20 million have been set aside for NIPs and NIP updates. With regard to FSPs to support the implementation of the amendments to the</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>the Global Environment Facility to respond in that regard.</p>	<p>Convention, the GEF has provided resources to projects to phase out PFOS and PBDE in a number of countries. The details are provided in Annex 2 of the report to COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 period included projects that addressed implementation of amendments to the Stockholm Convention. Several projects addressed the new POPs including lindane, PFOS, endosulfan and PBDE. A full list of GEF-6 projects is included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the first half of the GEF-7 period, several projects addressed the new POPs, including HBCDD, PFOS and SCCP.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Projects addressing SCCP, PFOS, PCDF, PCCD and endosulfan were funded in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> In GEF-7, the chemicals and waste focal area is expected to achieve a total of 127,165 metric tons of POP reductions, including new POPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly hazardous pesticide - 45,368 metric tons</li> <li>• Technical endosulfan and its related isomers - 3,200 metric tons</li> <li>• DDT - 3,394 metric tons</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PFOS - 1,650 metric tons</li> <li>• Lindane - 801 metric tons</li> <li>• c-decaBDE - 224 metric tons</li> <li>• Dieldrin – 224 metric tons</li> <li>• Pentachlorobenzene - 216 metric tons</li> <li>• PCBs - 7,298 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 158 metric tons</li> <li>• HBCDD - 61,824 metric tons</li> <li>• Heptachlor - 25 metric tons</li> <li>• Endrin - 22 metric tons</li> <li>• Chlordane - 145 metric tons</li> <li>• Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 44 metric tons</li> <li>• Aldrin - 250 metric tons</li> <li>• SCCPs - 294 metric tons</li> <li>• HCBd - 12.5 metric tons</li> <li>• Hexabromobiphenyl - 0.7 metric tons</li> <li>• Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> <li>• Beta hexachlorocyclohexane - 0.03 metric tons</li> </ul>
		8	Requests the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to identify possible elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address the relevant priorities of the Basel and Rotterdam conventions for consideration by the Conference of the	Noted. The GEF was consulted by the BRS Conventions Secretariat on the development of the information paper on the elements of guidance that was presented at the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Minamata Convention.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 8			Parties to the Stockholm Convention at its eighth meeting;	
		11	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the implementation of the guidance set forth in the present decision.	Noted.
	SC-8/16	1	<i>Requests</i> the principal entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2018–2022 the following priority areas:	In the GEF-6 and GEF-7, deadlines specifically pertaining to PCB are included in the programming directions.  Note: No additional response is needed on this guidance.
		a	Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;	Under the Industrial Program in GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area, the following areas of work will specifically address development, deployment of products, and technologies to replace POPs and strive towards widespread use green chemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable chemistry/eco-design/strategies encompassing the entire life-cycle of chemicals</li> <li>• Elimination of the use of mercury and POPs in products (Including brominated flame retardants and PFOS) as well as the use of mercury in products (as specified in Annex A of the Minamata Convention) by phasing out manufacturing of the pure chemicals and introduction of alternatives</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>in the products with a preference to non-toxic chemicals.</p> <p>Similarly, the Agricultural Program will address this guidance as follows: "This program will address the agricultural POPs and agricultural chemicals that contain mercury or its compounds. Where the chemicals are in use, investments will be made to introduce alternatives with a preference given to non-chemical means. The program will target the reduction of endosulfan, lindane, and highly hazardous pesticides that enter the global food supply chain, as well as address end of life, waste, and obsolete POPs and mercury-based agricultural chemicals and management and safe disposal of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals."</p>
		b	Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;	The Agricultural Program in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area specifically addresses this guidance on DDT as follows: "This program will also address restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with WHO recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question."
		c	Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;	The Industrial Program includes the following: "Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025," which responds to this guidance.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
		d	Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;	The Industrial Program includes the following: "Environmentally sound waste management/disposal of mercury/mercury-containing waste or POPs including liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028," which responds to this guidance.
		e	Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants.	The Industrial Programs includes the following: "Introduction and use of BATs/BEPs to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of UPOPs and mercury from major source categories included in both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions including, but not limited to, cement manufacturing, coal fired power plants, various metallurgical processes, waste incineration." The Agricultural Program will deal with safe handling of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury-based agricultural chemicals. Both programs directly respond to the introduction of BATs/BEPs, which minimizes releases of UPOPs from the industrial and agricultural processes.
		f	Development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention.	The Industrial Program has been designed as follows: "This program is intended to eliminate or significantly reduce chemicals listed under <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stockholm Convention on POPs</li> <li>• Minamata Convention on Mercury</li> </ul>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAICM</li> <li>• Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</li> </ul> <p>Through supporting projects and programs that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemicals and waste at the end of life;</li> <li>• Chemicals that are used or emitted from or in processes and products.</li> </ul> <p>In support of the above, this program will fund facilitation of enabling environments and strengthening of national legislation and regulatory capacity for meeting obligations with regard to POPs, mercury and other chemicals listed in the chemicals and waste Conventions including the removal of barriers to market access of manufacturing of products containing GEF relevant chemicals, introduction of alternatives and reduction of production of the pure chemical using sustainable/green chemistry approaches and that promotes a shift to a circular economy and that supports de-toxifying products and material supply chains.”</p>
		g	Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development.	<p>The Enabling Activities Program includes the following: “This program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support EAs under the Stockholm Convention, NIPs, and NIP updates;</li> <li>• Support EAs under the Minamata Convention, including MIAs and ASGM NAPs.</li> <li>• Global monitoring of chemicals related to</li> </ul>



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
		2	<p>Encourages the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;</p>	<p>effectiveness evaluation under the chemicals Conventions.”</p> <p>In GEF-6, the portfolio of projects supported synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. In GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPs were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects and one of the programs implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects and one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities IAP that were MFA and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal areas.</p> <p>In GEF-7, the chemicals and waste focal area will support the Sustainable Cities IAP and the FOLUR IP that are included in the GEF-7 programming strategy. The focal area will help to minimize the inclusion of chemicals covered by the Convention in new cities and will support phase out and management of Stockholm-relevant chemicals and their waste in existing infrastructure, products, and materials. The focal area will also, where appropriate, support the phase-out of relevant chemicals for the global food supply through integration with the GEF-7 FOLUR IP.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u>  The programming in the first half of the GEF-7 period meets the ambition of greater integration in the chemicals and waste portfolio. Forty-six percent of the POPs resources were programmed in multi-chemicals/Conventions projects and programs that address the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, and the Montreal Protocol. The portfolio also benefitted from additional resources from the FOLUR IP and the NGIs. Furthermore, the projects had benefits for the three Rio conventions and the international waters focal area.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u>  In the reporting period, projects and program that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions continue to represent the largest share of the focal area programming (43 percent).</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  The programming in GEF-7 meets the ambition of greater integration in the chemicals and waste cluster. 46 percent of POP resources were programmed in multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects that address the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, and SAICM. The portfolio also benefitted from additional resources from the FOLUR IP and the NGIs. Furthermore, the projects</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				had benefits for the three Rio conventions and the international waters focal area.
		3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries.	<p>Since the changes to the project cycle in GEF-5, Parties can directly access resources for EAs. There are also 18 accredited GEF Agencies, including Agencies from developing countries. In GEF-6, nine of the 18 GEF Agencies supported Parties to implement their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of the nine, three were regional development banks (AfDB, BOAD, and EBRD) and one was a national development bank, Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA). The addition of regional and national development banks in the GEF partnership has improved access to diverse capabilities, as concluded in the Sixth Overall Performance Study (OPS 6) Report.<sup>67</sup> While for the most part, the expansion of the GEF Agencies has been positive, the OPS 6 Report also notes that the increase has led to greater competition among Agencies and increased the transaction cost to governments that need to engage with a larger cohort of Agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Since the expansion of the GEF partnership, eleven out of 18 GEF Agencies have been actively</p>

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<sup>67</sup> GEF IEO, 2017, [OPS 6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape](#).

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>engaged in supporting Parties to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Besides the five Agencies that have worked on chemicals and waste since the onset (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO and the World Bank), six other Agencies have started supporting the Stockholm Convention projects (ADB, AfDB, BOAD, DBSA, EBRD and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)).</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u>  Eleven of 18 GEF Agencies have been actively engaged in supporting Parties to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Besides the five Agencies that have worked on chemicals and waste since the onset (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO and the World Bank), six other Agencies have started supporting the Stockholm Convention projects (ADB, AfDB, BOAD, DBSA, EBRD and IDB).</p>
		4	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private	<p>The GEF Council, at its 54<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2018, approved an updated policy on co-financing.<sup>68</sup> The policy reiterates that “[co-financing is required for all GEF-financed Full-Sized Projects, Medium-Sized Projects and programs [, and] encouraged for all Enabling Activities”, while</p>

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<sup>68</sup> GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), Document FI/PL/01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds.</p>	<p>providing for exceptions in response to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances.</p> <p>Reflecting the GEF's track record of mobilizing increasing levels of co-financing, the policy raises the level of ambition for the GEF portfolio to "reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 7:1, and for the portfolio of projects and programs approved in UMICs and HIC that are not SIDS or LDCs to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1". The policy affirms, however, that "the Secretariat does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programs."</p> <p>The implementation of the policy is supported by guidelines.<sup>69</sup> Early experience of the implementation of the policy and guidelines<sup>70</sup> is presented in a Council document. The document demonstrates that GEF projects and programs continue to mobilize varying levels of co-financing, and that the GEF remains responsive to the variable co-financing opportunities and</p>

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<sup>69</sup> GEF, 2018, [Guidelines on Co-financing](#), Policy: FI/GN/01.

<sup>70</sup> GEF, 2018, [Report on the Implementation of the Co-financing Guidelines](#), Council Document GEF/C.55/Inf.06.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>constraints of different countries, Agencies, and GEF focal areas.</p> <p>Recognizing that the policy introduces new concepts and a higher level of ambition, the Council has requested that the Secretariat monitor its implementation and report on progress, results, and lessons learned at the 59<sup>th</sup> Council meeting in the fall of 2020.</p>
		5	Takes note of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;	No action required by the GEF.
		6	Notes the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to	At its 51 <sup>st</sup> meeting, the GEF Council considered options to manage a projected shortfall of resources for GEF-6 as a result of currency fluctuations of the US dollar relative to the other GEF donor currencies. The projected shortfall for the chemicals and waste focal area was 16 percent, as put forward in the Update of GEF-6 Resource Availability. <sup>71</sup> This translates to an indicative allocation of \$467 million. By the end of GEF-6, \$465 million was allocated to the

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<sup>71</sup> GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF 6 Resource Availability](#), Council Document GEF/C.51/04.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries.	chemicals and waste focal area. Within the context of the overall final GEF-6 envelope that was programmed, this amount for the chemicals and waste focal area was consistent with the balance among the focal areas agreed in the replenishment.
		7	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.	Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment explored measures to manage currency risks, including: (a) the establishment of a (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework; and (b) employing a second operating currency, such as EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars, the benefits of employing a second operating currency would be limited. Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs, and collateral requirements. Participants had divergent views on hedging and agreed therefore to defer the decision to a later date, as summarized in the GEF-6 Funding Retrospective. <sup>72</sup>
		8	Requests the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and	The reviews of all GEF projects follows GEF policy and procedures, and review results are sent to the GEF Agency and proponent country for

<sup>72</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Funding Retrospective](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/06.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner.	feedback and information to ensure transparency and efficiency.
		9	Takes note of the following non-exhaustive list of elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address relevant priorities of the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.	Noted. No action required by the GEF.
		a	Environmentally sound management of waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants.	The GEF's programming already addresses and funds the environmentally sound management of waste containing or contaminated with POPs including PCB containing equipment and waste, medical waste, waste pesticides including containers, and other.
		b	Minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants.	The GEF's programming already addresses the minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from UPOPs, including minimization of open burning of E-waste, municipal and hazardous waste, and incineration of medical and plastic waste.  In GEF-6, 44 percent of GEF resources were allocated to the reduction and elimination of 439 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Projects approved in the first half of the GEF-7 period seek to reduce or eliminate 1,476 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Projects approved in the reporting period seek to reduce or eliminate 1,023 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> Projects approved in GEF-7 seek to reduced or eliminate 3,067 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p>
		c	Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention.	GEF programming for the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions helps to strengthen the environmentally sound management of POPs and mercury, which strengthens the national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations under Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This usually extends to Rotterdam and Basel Conventions, if the legislation includes waste management and trans-shipment of waste and the chemicals themselves.
		10	Requests the Secretariat	
		a	To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20, a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision	The GEF Secretariat has been consulted on this list and is ready to continue to provide feedback with a view to helping the BRS Conventions Secretariat to fully develop the consolidated guidance.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision.	
		11	Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.	The GEF Council appreciates the acknowledgment of the report and will report at COP 9.
		15	Requests the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above.	The needs assessment has been considered in providing funding scenarios for the GEF-7 replenishment. The chemicals and waste focal area has an indicative allocation of \$599 million for GEF-7.
		22	Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes	The GEF-7 chemicals and waste programming investment framework, paragraphs 219 to 246 of the GEF Programming Directions, contained in the Report on 7 <sup>th</sup> replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, <sup>73</sup> describes in detail the elements for programming priorities and areas that are extracted from the COP guidance.

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<sup>73</sup> GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			of the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Facility.	
		23	Welcomes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter- secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF will continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.
		24	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.	The GEF Secretariat is ready to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to prepare a report on the implementation of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF regarding cooperation between the Secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by COP 9.
COP 9	SC-9/15	7	Notes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention, and encourages them to further enhance effective inter secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of	Noted.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.	
		8	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.	Noted. The GEF will work with the Convention Secretariat to prepare the report for the consideration of COP 10.

*Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund*

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	2	Welcomes the successful fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility along with the increased level of the funding for persistent organic pollutants within that replenishment.	No action required by the GEF.
	SC-3/16	7	Decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessments of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the convention shall be an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF uses the needs assessment as an input to the replenishment process.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4	SC-4/27	2	Calls on developed countries, in the context of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment <sup>74</sup> and in the light of the current and possible future listing of new persistent organic pollutants, to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	No action required by the GEF.
COP 5	SC-5/25	2	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the third review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixth meeting.	The GEF is cooperating with the Secretariat of the Convention and independent evaluators to provide all necessary information to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism.
COP 9	SC-9/15	1	Welcomes the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the report of the Facility to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	Noted.
		2	Welcomes the inclusion in the programming directions for the seventh replenishment of	Noted.

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<sup>74</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			the Global Environment Facility trust fund of measures with respect to marine plastic litter and microplastics and alignment between those matters in the strategies for the international waters and the chemicals and waste focal areas.	
COP 9	SC-9/15	5	Adopts the terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism set out in annex I to the present decision.	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the review process.

### **Article 16 – Effectiveness Evaluation**

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	9	Requests the Global Environment Facility to work with the Convention Secretariat to determine an appropriate approach for capacity-building for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in the process of effectiveness evaluation pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention.	The GEF has consulted regularly with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter. As the COP will be considering for adoption at its third session the draft implementation plan for the global monitoring plan for the first effectiveness evaluation, the GEF will continue to keep a watchful brief with a view to defining support that may be provided for country-driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. Through support to the project <i>Assessment of existing capacity and capacity building needs to analyze POPs in developing countries</i> , with co-financing from Canada, Germany, and Japan, the GEF has already taken steps that contribute to this effort. The project, which is nearing completion, has led to the development of a

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				database of existing laboratory capacity and a number of training tools and guidance material, and has worked on various aspects of POPs analysis with selected laboratories in Africa, Latin America, and South East Asia.
	SC-2/13	10	Agrees that immediate actions for long-term funding arrangements, including capacity-building to implement the global monitoring plan, should be started, taking into account gaps in information between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities to enable long-term evaluation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism.	No action required by the GEF.
COP 3	SC-3/16	6	Invites the Global Environment Facility to incorporate activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity-building in developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition as priorities for providing financial support.	In response to the COP guidance, reference to the global monitoring plan was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how the GEF could best provide support to this effort through country-driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. It was envisaged that the GEF might support a limited number of sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan. To date, the GEF Secretariat has received requests for four PIFs that were processed for approval for

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4				the Eastern and Southern African region, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the SIDS. The full project document for the latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and has been approved.
	SC-4/28	2	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. <sup>75</sup>	<p>The GEF supported four sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan for the Eastern and Southern African region, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the SIDS. An additional project has been submitted recently by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF has funded two rounds of the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and there is a flexibility in the GEF-8 Programming Directions to continue this work.</p>
	SC-4/31	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support to further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic	<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has funded two phases of the global monitoring plan in all regions which consist of countries that are developing or and those with economies in transition. The work conducted</p>

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<sup>75</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.



COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5			partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the first monitoring report.	<p>under this program has contributed to the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF has funded two rounds of GMP and there is a flexibility in the GEF-8 Programming Directions to continue this work.</p>
	SC-5/23	8	Further requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to enable the collection of data on all indicators stipulated in the effectiveness evaluation framework set out in the annex to the note by the Secretariat on effectiveness evaluation. <sup>76</sup>	<p>The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plan.</p> <p>In the reporting period, the GEF has worked with UNEP to develop and upscale the global monitoring plans. These projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of \$12 million.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF has funded two rounds of GMP and there is a flexibility in the GEF-8 Programming Directions to continue this work.</p>
	SC-5/23	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plans.

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<sup>76</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	<p>Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 11:</u> The GEF has funded two rounds of GMP and there is a flexibility in the GEF-8 Programming Directions to continue this work.</p>
COP 6	SC-6/18	3	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.	Noted. The GEF provided inputs to the report.

**ANNEX 4: GEF REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION COP**

COP	Document Number	Meeting Website
1	UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11	<a href="#">COP 1 Meeting Documents</a>
2	UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28	<a href="#">COP 2 Meeting Documents</a>
3	UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3	<a href="#">COP 3 Meeting Documents</a>
4	UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25	<a href="#">COP 4 Meeting Documents</a>
5	UNEP/POPS/COP.5/24	<a href="#">COP 5 Meeting Documents</a>
6	UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/24	<a href="#">COP 6 Meeting Documents</a>
7	UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/33	<a href="#">COP 7 Meeting Documents</a>
8	UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/28	<a href="#">COP 8 Meeting Documents</a>
9	UNEP/POPS/COP.9/INF/30	<a href="#">COP 9 Meeting Documents</a>
10 (online segment)	UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/36	<a href="#">COP 10 Meeting Documents</a>
10 (face-to-face segment)	UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/36/Add.1	<a href="#">COP 10 Meeting Documents</a>

## ANNEX 5: PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS APPROVED IN GEF-7

Project financing includes only the GEF project grant for Stockholm Convention component.

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10074	MSP	El Salvador, Guatemala (Regional)	<i>Enabling Concerted Source to Sea Management in the Paz River Watershed</i>	FAO	293,035	27,838	9,211	875	2,293,783
10082	FSP	Türkiye	<i>Enhancing Environmental Performance in the Expanded and Extruded Polystyrene Foam Industries in Turkey</i>	UNIDO	3,195,000	303,525	120,000	11,400	26,259,954
10094	FSP	Argentina	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of POPs, Mercury and other Hazardous Chemicals in Argentina</i>	UNDP	7,084,150	672,994	140,000	13,300	46,625,509
10117	FSP	Egypt	<i>Green Sharm El Sheikh</i>	UNDP	1,775,055	168,630	51,429	4,885	56,690,000
10130	EA	Jamaica	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention in Jamaica</i>	UNDP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0
10141	MSP	Nigeria	<i>Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria</i>	UNEP	875,000	83,125	50,000	4,750	13,086,582
10154	EA	Guyana	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for Guyana under the Stockholm Convention</i>	UNEP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0
10163	FSP	China	<i>Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase-out and Management of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China</i>	UNIDO	12,600,000	1,134,000	300,000	27,000	100,140,000

10185	PFD	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu (Global)	<i>Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)</i>	UNEP	60,805,500	5,472,495	0	0	440,214,560
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GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10202	FSP	Colombia	<i>Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Industrial POPs within the Framework of National and International Guidelines on Chemical Substances and Hazardous Waste Management</i>	UNDP	5,187,000	492,765	150,000	14,250	28,948,212
10218	FSP	Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia (Republic of The), Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Zambia (Regional)	<i>AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs</i>	AfDB	16,704,195	1,503,378	300,000	27,000	237,143,479
10353	FSP	Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Ukraine (Global)	<i>The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Program</i>	UNIDO	9,600,000	864,000	287,616	25,885	127,556,441
10354	EA	Republic of Moldova	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for the Republic of Moldova under the Stockholm Convention</i>	UNEP	250,000	23,750	0	0	32,000
10368	FSP	Brazil	<i>Environmentally Sound Destruction of PCBs in Brazil</i>	UNDP	9,660,000	917,700	200,000	19,000	62,169,993
10373	FSP	Rwanda	<i>Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda</i>	UNDP	5,040,000	478,800	128,000	12,160	34,133,931

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10401	FSP	Ghana	<i>Establishing a Circular Economy Framework for the Plastics Sector in Ghana</i>	UNIDO	3,500,000	332,500	100,000	9,500	81,923,668
10419	FSP	Peru	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs, Mercury and Other Toxic Chemicals in Peru</i>	UNDP	3,525,000	334,875	100,000	9,500	34,019,215
10512	EA	Niue, Vanuatu (Regional)	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for Niue and Vanuatu under the Stockholm Convention</i>	UNEP	200,000	19,000	0	0.00	30,000
10519	FSP	Viet Nam	<i>Reducing the Impact and Release of Mercury and POPs in Viet Nam through Lifecycle Approach and Eco-labelling</i>	UNDP	3,059,500	290,653	100,000	9,500	28,550,000.00
10523	FSP	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Viet Nam (Regional)	<i>Reducing Uses and Releases of Chemicals of Concern, including POPs, in the Textiles Sector</i>	UNEP	5,350,000	508,250	120,904	0	43,272,506
10543	FSP	Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa (Regional)	<i>Promotion of Circular Economy in the Textile and Garment Sector through the Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa</i>	UNIDO	7,400,000	703,000	200,000	19,000	47,433,838.00
10546	FSP	Indonesia	<i>Plastik Sulit: Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia</i>	ADB	3,561,644	338,356	91,325	8,675	61,749,934
10547	FSP	Colombia, Jamaica, Panama (Regional)	<i>Reducing Marine Plastics and Plastic Pollution in Latin American and Caribbean Cities through a Circular</i>	UNEP	3,500,000	332,500	100,000	9,500	35,407,240

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
			<i>Economy Approach</i>						
10564	FSP	China	<i>Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Iron and Steel Industry</i>	World Bank	25,000,000	2,250,000	300,000	27,000	175,000,000
10628	MSP	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam (Regional)	<i>Promoting Resource Efficiency and Circularity to Reduce Plastic Pollution for Asia and the Pacific</i>	ADB	1,000,000	95,000	25,000	2,375	73,687,470
10673	FSP	China	<i>Green Production and Sustainable Development in Secondary Aluminum, Lead, Zinc and Lithium Sectors in China</i>	UNDP	15,750,000	1,417,500	300,000	27,000	110,350,000
10682	FSP	Paraguay	<i>POPs and Mercury-free Solutions for Environmentally Sound Waste Management in Paraguay</i>	UNIDO	3,000,000	285,000	90,000	8,550	27,830,000
10683	FSP	Ethiopia	<i>Promotion of Circular Economy in the Textile and Garment Sector through the Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste in Ethiopia</i>	UNIDO	3,000,000	285,000	100,000	9,500	30,590,273
10686	FSP	Philippines	<i>Reduction of POPs and UPOPs through Integrated Sound Management of Chemicals</i>	UNDP	6,562,500	623,437	150,000	14,250	46,203,583
10711	FSP	China	<i>Innovating Eco-compensation Mechanisms in Yangtze River Basin</i>	ADB	4,495,413	404,587	91,744	8,256	109,500,000
10714	FSP	Afghanistan, Tajikistan (Regional)	<i>Institutionalizing Transboundary Water Management between Tajikistan and Afghanistan for the Panj River Sub-basin</i>	FAO	997,859	94,796	24,972	2,372	54,300,000



<b>GEF ID</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing (\$)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (\$)</b>	<b>PPG (\$)</b>	<b>PPG Fee (\$)</b>	<b>Total Co-financing (\$)</b>
10721	FSP	Panama	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste Containing POPs and Mercury</i>	UNDP	1,720,000	163,400	100,000	9,500	26,050,020

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10785	EA	Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Dominica, Gambia (Republic of The), Georgia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Uganda, Uruguay, Zimbabwe (Global)	<i>Global Development, Review and Update of the NIPs under the Stockholm Convention</i>	UNEP	8,007,500	760,712	0	0	737,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10798	FSP	Philippines	<i>Reduction of UPOPs and Mercury through an Environmentally Sound Approach on Health Care Waste Management in the Philippines with a Special Focus on the Pandemic</i>	UNIDO	2,690,000	255,550	82,500	7,838	34,700,000
10803	FSP	Lebanon	<i>Reduction of UPOPs through Waste Management in a Circular Economy</i>	World Bank	8,858,447	841,552	0	0	62,000,000
10868	FSP	Sri Lanka	<i>Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs, Pesticides and Mercury in Healthcare and Agricultural Sectors in Sri Lanka</i>	UNDP	3,140,000	298,300	100,000	9,500	40,860,000
10872	PFD	Ecuador, India, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Uruguay, Viet Nam (Global)	<i>Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM)</i>	UNEP	37,441,500	3,369,735	0	0	341,789,200
10879	FSP	Egypt	<i>Improved Management of E-waste and Healthcare Waste to Reduce Emissions of UPOPs</i>	World Bank	9,132,421	867,579	0	0	142,000,000
10924	EA	Albania, Armenia, Kazakhstan (Global)	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Albania, Armenia and Kazakhstan</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	60,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Project Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	PPG (\$)	PPG Fee (\$)	Total Co-financing (\$)
10925	EA	Algeria, Togo, Tunisia (Global)	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Algeria, Togo and Tunisia</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	0
10972	FSP	Iraq	<i>Integrated POPs Management Project</i>	World Bank	13,487,495	1,213,875	273,973	24,657	89,000,000
10976	EA	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives (Global)	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Maldives</i>	UNEP	626,600	59,527	0	0	0
10977	EA	Ethiopia, Malawi, Zambia (Regional)	<i>Review and Update of the NIPs for the Stockholm Convention in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia</i>	UNEP	939,900	89,289	0	0	0
10978	EA	India	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention in India</i>	UNEP	1,000,000	95,000	0	0	0
11005	MSP	Georgia	<i>Reduction of Industrial POP Chemicals in Manufacturing and Recycling Sectors through Life-cycle Approaches in Georgia</i>	UNIDO	2,000,000	190,000	0	0	14,600,000
11015	FSP	Costa Rica	<i>Strengthening the National Capacity for the Management of POPs in Costa Rica</i>	UNDP	4,000,000	380,000	150,000	14,250	16,550,000
11021	EA	Mauritius	<i>Review and Update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention in Mauritius</i>	UNDP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0

## **ANNEX 6: LDCs AND SIDS SUPPORTED BY GEF PROJECTS**

This Annex provides a list of LDCs and SIDS supported by GEF projects.

### **LDCs and SIDS supported in the reporting period**

LDCs: Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (two projects), Malawi, Togo, Zambia

SIDS: Maldives, Mauritius

### **LDCs and SIDS supported in GEF-7**

LDCs: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia (three projects), Gambia (two projects), Guinea (two projects), Lao People's Democratic Republic (two projects), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar (two projects), Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal (two projects), Sierra Leone, Togo (two projects), Uganda (three projects), Zambia (two projects)

SIDS: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas (two projects), Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominica (two projects), Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica (two projects), Maldives (two projects), Marshall Islands, Mauritius (two projects), Micronesia, Nauru, Niue (two projects), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles (two projects), Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago

LDC-SIDS: Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Kiribati, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu\* (two projects)

\*: Vanuatu graduated from the official list of LDCs in December 2020.