



**Report of the Global Environment Facility  
to the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the  
Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury**

July 31, 2023

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CI	Conservation International
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Enabling Activity
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGP	GEF Gender Partnership
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
IP	Integrated Program
ISLANDS	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States
LDC	Least Developed Country
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PIF	Project Identification Form
PFD	Program Framework Document
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSES	Private Sector Engagement Strategy
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLP	Skin-lightening Product
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutant

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Article 13 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury includes the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the Financial Mechanism to provide new, predictable, adequate and timely financial resources to meet costs in support of implementation of this Convention as agreed by the Conference of the Parties (COP).
2. This report presents the work of the GEF in fulfilling its mandate under the Minamata Convention in the reporting period (from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) and its updated response to the guidance received from the COP.
3. In the reporting period, the GEF has approved two full-sized projects (FSPs) covering two countries, two global medium-sized projects (MSPs) covering six countries, and eight single-country enabling activities (EAs). This brings the cumulative number of projects approved in the seventh replenishment of resources of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-7) period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022) to a total of 16 FSPs covering 32 countries, four global MSPs and one single-country MSP, two programs covering 47 countries, and 25 single-country EAs.
4. The resources committed in the reporting period for the implementation of the Minamata Convention amounted to \$29.8 million.<sup>1</sup> This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to \$184.1 million.<sup>2</sup> With project preparation grants (PPGs) and Agency fees, the programming of resources for Minamata Convention in GEF-7 represented 98 percent of the GEF-7 replenishment allocation of \$206 million.
5. In the reporting period, GEF resources have supported four Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs). Cumulatively, GEF resources have supported 119 countries to conduct MIAs.<sup>3</sup> To date, 71 MIAs have been submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.<sup>4</sup>
6. Four National Action Plans (NAPs) for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) have also been supported in the reporting period,<sup>5</sup> bringing the total to 48 countries receiving support. To date, 27 NAPs have been submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.<sup>6</sup>
7. In the reporting period, a total of 13 countries have received support, including three least developed countries (LDCs) and one small island developing State (SIDS). This brings the cumulative total of countries receiving support on mercury in GEF-7 to 87 countries, including 27 LDCs and 35 SIDS.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding project preparation grants (PPGs) and Agency fees.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding project preparation grants (PPGs) and Agency fees.

<sup>3</sup> The GEF started supporting MIAs in GEF-5.

<sup>4</sup> List of MIAs submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat can be found at: <https://mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/minamata-initial-assessments>

<sup>5</sup> Some countries include MIA and NAP under one EA.

<sup>6</sup> List of NAPs submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat can be found at: <https://mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/national-action-plans>

8. The GEF chemicals and waste portfolio, which includes mercury, leveraged \$7 in co-financing for each \$1 invested by the GEF in the reporting period.<sup>7</sup>

9. The GEF-7 results framework included a core indicator to measure the results in the chemicals and waste focal area.<sup>8</sup> This core indicator had a target of addressing 100,000 metric tons of chemicals and waste, including mercury. While there was no stand-alone target for mercury in GEF-7, the amount of mercury targeted by projects was reported through sub-indicator 9.2 of the GEF results framework. With reference to this sub-indicator, the projects approved in the reporting period are expected to reduce 113.3 metric tons of mercury. This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to 1,629 metric tons of mercury. In comparison, 638 metric tons of mercury were addressed in GEF-6.<sup>9</sup>

10. In accordance with the guidance received from the Minamata Convention COP and the COP to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the GEF chemicals and waste focal area Programming Directions were developed along sectoral lines, permitting integrated programming across this and other focal areas. Fifty percent of the FSPs funded in the reporting period have tackled matters related to both Conventions, which facilitated synergies between them and allowed the achievement of multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs).

11. In addition to mercury reductions, projects approved in the reporting period included the benefits of reducing 20.5 metric tons of POPs, and disposing of 6,595 metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing material. Altogether, all projects approved during GEF-7 included the benefits of reducing 9,132 metric tons of POPs, disposing of nearly 3 million metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing and contaminated material, reducing 1,226 grams of toxic equivalent (gTEQ) of unintentional POP (UPOP) emissions, reducing more than 600,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq, and avoiding 260,000 metric tons of marine litter.

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<sup>7</sup> Co-financing amount includes programs, FSPs and MSPs. EAs, PPGs and Agency fees are excluded.

<sup>8</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Council Document GEF/R.7/19.

<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/Inf.03.

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the work of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022 (the reporting period). The report is presented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the COP of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Council of the GEF.<sup>10</sup>

## PART I: GEF'S WORK ON MERCURY IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

### 1. Response to the Guidance from the COP to the Minamata Convention (MOU Paragraph 9(a))

2. The first COP to the Minamata Convention on Mercury was held from September 24 to 29, 2017. The COP provided guidance to the GEF on overall strategies, policies, program priorities and eligibility for, access to, and utilization of financial resources. The COP also provided guidance on an indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support from the GEF Trust Fund.<sup>11</sup> Table 1 includes the complete list of guidance and an updated list of the GEF's response.

**Table 1: Response to the Guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention**

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
<b>I. Eligibility for access to and utilization of financial resources</b>	
<b>2</b> To be eligible for funding from GEF as one of the entities comprising the financial mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a country must be a Party to the Convention and must be a developing country or a country with an economy in transition.	The GEF's eligibility policy for mercury incorporates the criteria for funding enabling activities (EAs). The guidelines for EAs are found in the information document of the 45 <sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting held in November 2013. <sup>12</sup>  In GEF-5 and GEF-6, prior to the first COP, both signatory countries and Parties were eligible to receive funding from the GEF. In GEF-7, only Parties were eligible to access GEF resources, except for EAs. According to the COP guidance, signatories to the Convention are eligible for GEF funding for

<sup>10</sup> GEF, 2019, [Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\) between the Conference of the Parties \(COP\) to the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Council of The Global Environment Facility](#), Council Document GEF/C.56/10/Rev.01.

<sup>11</sup> In the annex to Decision MC-1/5.

<sup>12</sup> GEF, 2014, [Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury](#), Council Document GEF/C.45/Inf.05/Rev.01.



	<b>COP Guidance</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
		EAs, provided that any such signatory is taking meaningful steps towards becoming a Party.
3	Activities that are eligible for funding from the GEF trust fund are those that seek to meet the objectives of the Convention and are consistent with the present guidance.	According to the GEF Instrument, paragraph 6 (e), the GEF shall: Operate as one of the entities comprising the financial mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, pursuant to its Article 13, paragraphs 5, 6, and 8. In such respects, the GEF shall operate under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP, which shall provide guidance on overall strategies, policies, program priorities and eligibility for access to, and utilization of, financial resources. In addition, the GEF shall receive guidance from the COP on an indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support; and shall provide resources to meet the agreed incremental costs of global environmental benefits (GEBs) and the agreed full costs of some EAs, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7, of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
4	Signatories to the Convention are eligible for funding from GEF for enabling activities, provided that any such signatory is taking meaningful steps towards becoming a Party as evidenced by a letter from the relevant minister to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and to the Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility.	Up to June 30, 2018, the GEF supported a total of 110 countries in GEF-5 and GEF-6 to implement their Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and 32 countries to develop their Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) National Action Plans (NAPs). Seventy-eight out of 89 signatories received funding for these EAs. Of the remaining eleven countries, six have become Parties as at June 30, 2018. Twenty-three countries that were non-signatory and non-Party States accessed EA resources. At the request of the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury (INC 6) to allow non-signatory, non-Party States to access GEF resources for EAs, the GEF Council varied the eligibility criteria through a decision by mail on January 14, 2015. This variation of the eligibility for non-signatories, non-Parties is no longer applicable, as the COP 1 guidance with

	<b>COP Guidance</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
		<p>respect to access of funding of EAs only applies to signatories and Parties.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: Up to June 30, 2019, the GEF supported a total of 111 countries to implement MIAs and 35 countries to conduct their ASGM NAPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 4: Up to June 30, 2021, the GEF supported a total of 117 countries to implement MIAs and 43 countries to conduct their ASGM NAPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 5: Up to June 30, 2022, the GEF supported a total of 119 countries to implement MIAs and 48 countries to conduct their ASGM NAPs. Data from the MIAs are used to populate the global database on mercury.</p>
<b>II. Overall strategies and policies</b>		
5	<p>In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the GEF trust fund shall provide new, predictable, adequate, and timely financial resources to meet costs in support of implementation of the Convention as agreed by the Conference of the Parties, including costs arising from activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Are country-driven;</li> <li>(b) Are in conformity with programme priorities as reflected in relevant guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties;</li> <li>(c) Build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise, if applicable;</li> <li>(d) Promote synergies with other focal areas;</li> <li>(e) Continue to enhance synergies and co-benefits within the chemicals and wastes focal area;</li> <li>(f) Promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements, including from</li> </ul>	<p>This guidance was used to inform the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming and was addressed in the GEF-7 replenishment negotiations, which were concluded in April 2018. The new strategy was included in the summary of negotiations of GEF-7.<sup>13</sup></p> <p>Update for COP 4: The projects approved in the reporting period followed this guidance. Throughout GEF-7, there was a focus on synergies within the chemicals and waste focal area and with other focal areas. Private sector engagement was also a priority. In the reporting period, the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in December 2020 approved GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy</p>

<sup>13</sup> GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

<b>COP Guidance</b>		<b>GEF's Response</b>
	the private sector, if applicable; and (g) Promote sustainable national socioeconomic development, poverty reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.	(PSES). <sup>14</sup> The PSES is supported by an Implementation Plan that sets out actions and deliverables up to the end of the GEF-7 period. The <i>Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)</i> Program achieved synergies across the chemicals and waste focal area, while the project <i>Integrated Watershed Management of the Putumayo-Içá River Basin</i> combined mercury and international water resources as a multi-focal area project in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.
<b>III. Programme priorities</b>		
<b>6</b>	In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the GEF trust fund shall provide resources to meet the agreed incremental costs of global environmental benefits and the agreed full costs of some enabling activities.	This is reflected in the GEF strategies. In GEF-7, \$206 million was allocated for the implementation of the Minamata Convention. The GEF programmed resources to meet the full cost of the MIAs and ASGM NAPs, as well as for several projects that were aimed at early implementation, particularly in the ASGM sector.  Update for COP 4: In the reporting period, the GEF programmed resources to meet the full cost of the MIAs and ASGM NAPs. Other programmed resources for projects that were aimed at early implementation addressed several priority areas of the Minamata Convention that meet the agreed incremental costs of mercury reduction, such as chlor alkali, mercury products including medical devices and ASGM.
<b>7</b>	In particular, it should give priority to the following activities when providing financial resources to developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition: (a) Enabling activities, particularly Minamata Convention initial assessment activities and national action plans for artisanal and small-scale	This guidance was used in the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming and was addressed in the priorities of the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area Programming Strategy. All projects and programs in GEF-7 that sought to implement the Minamata Convention were designed consistently with this

<sup>14</sup> GEF, 2020, [GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01.

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
<p>gold mining;</p> <p>(b) Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention, affording priority to those that:</p> <p>(i) Relate to legally binding obligations;</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate early implementation on entry into force of the Convention for a Party;</p> <p>(iii) Allow for reduction in mercury emissions and releases and address the health and environmental impacts of mercury.</p>	<p>guidance.</p> <p>Update for COP 3:</p> <p>In the reporting period, four EAs, including one MIA and three ASGM NAPs, were approved in accordance with (a). All approved full-sized projects (FSPs) met the guidance under (b).</p> <p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>In the reporting period, 13 EAs, including 6 MIA and 8 ASGM NAPs<sup>15</sup> were approved in accordance with (a). All approved medium-sized projects (MSPs) and FSPs met the guidance under (b). For example, the project to address chlor alkali in Mexico, the <i>GOLD+</i> Program addressing ASGM in 15 countries, and the projects addressing mercury products, all supported legally binding obligations that facilitate early implementation and addressed health and environmental impacts.</p>
<p><b>8</b> In providing resources for an activity, GEF should take into account the potential mercury reductions of a proposed activity relative to its costs in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 13 of the Convention.</p>	<p>In GEF-7, projects with potential for significant mercury reductions were approved. The GEF has continued to work with countries and Agencies to look at the potential mercury reductions of a proposed activity relative to its costs.</p>
<p><b>IV. Indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support</b></p> <p><b>A. Enabling activities</b></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minamata Convention initial assessments</li> <li>2. Preparation of national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 and Annex C</li> <li>3. Other types of enabling activities as agreed by the Conference of the Parties</li> </ol>	<p>This guidance was used to inform the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming and was addressed in the priorities of the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area Programming Strategy. In GEF-6 and GEF-7, all eligible EAs that were submitted to the GEF received funding.</p> <p>Update for COP 3:</p> <p>The GEF-7 notional allocation for Minamata Convention EAs was \$14 million.</p>

<sup>15</sup> One country opted to combine MIA and NAP under one EA.

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
	<p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>In the reporting period, all eligible EAs that were submitted to the GEF received funding.</p>
<p><b>B. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that relate to legally binding obligations</b></p>	
<p><b>9</b> When providing financial resources to eligible Parties for activities to implement the provisions of the Convention, GEF should afford priority to those activities that relate to legally binding obligations of Parties under the Convention and should take into account the potential mercury reductions of a proposed activity relative to its costs. Such activities could include those related to the following areas, listed in no particular order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mercury supply sources and trade;</li> <li>• Mercury-added products;</li> <li>• Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used;</li> <li>• Artisanal and small-scale gold mining;</li> <li>• Emissions;</li> <li>• Releases;</li> <li>• Environmentally sound interim storage of mercury, other than waste mercury;</li> <li>• Mercury wastes;</li> <li>• Reporting;</li> <li>• Relevant capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer in relation to the above.</li> </ul>	<p>These activities were included in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area Programming Strategy. This guidance was used to inform the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming.</p> <p>Update for COP 3:</p> <p>Projects approved in the reporting period followed this guidance. One project addressed mercury sources and trade. All projects included capacity building, and other projects, including the <i>ISLANDS Program</i> and the <i>Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs</i> project, addressed mercury waste and mercury-containing products.</p> <p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>Projects approved in the reporting period followed this guidance. All MSPs and FSPs included capacity building. There were projects on mercury-added products, manufacturing processes, ASGM, emissions, releases, environmentally sound storage, and mercury waste. The chlor alkali project in Mexico was the first addressing the sector and has the potential to serve as a model for other projects in the region and globally.</p> <p>Update for COP 5:</p> <p>Projects approved in the reporting period followed this guidance. All MSPs and FSPs included capacity building. In the reporting period, two projects on mercury in products</p>

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
	were approved, one on industrial processes and one on waste.
<b>2. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that facilitate early implementation on entry into force of the Convention for a Party</b>	
<p><b>10</b> When considering activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that facilitate early implementation on entry into force, GEF should also consider providing support for activities that, although they are not the subject of a legal obligation under the Convention, may significantly contribute to a Party's preparedness to implement the Convention upon its entry into force for that country.</p>	<p>This was addressed during the GEF-7 programming, to be reported on at subsequent COPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: GEF projects primarily focused on implementing obligations of the Convention that reduce mercury. Other activities were considered on a case-by-case basis. Projects typically included technical assistance and capacity building that addressed a legally binding obligation. For example, training of customs officers in the <i>ISLANDS</i> Program supported the countries in meeting the phase-out date in Annex A for mercury-containing products and devices.</p> <p>Update for COP 4: GEF-funded projects in the reporting period primarily focused on implementing obligations of the Convention that reduce mercury. Others were considered on a case-by-case basis. Projects typically included technical assistance and capacity building that addressed a legally binding obligation. For example, the knowledge-sharing and communication component of the <i>GOLD+</i> Program supported formalization, access to financing, and technology transfer within the sector leading to mercury reductions.</p>
<p><b>11</b> Within the context of the GEF mandate, such activities could include, inter alia, support for:</p> <p>(a) With regard to emissions, the development by Parties with relevant sources of emissions of national plans setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions and their expected targets, goals and outcomes;</p> <p>(b) With regard to releases, the development by Parties with relevant sources of releases of</p>	<p>This was addressed during the GEF-7 programming, to be reported on at subsequent COPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: GEF projects primarily focused on implementing legal obligations of the Convention and reducing mercury. Other activities were considered on a case-by-case</p>

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
<p>national plans setting out the measures to be taken to control releases and their expected targets, goals and outcomes;</p> <p>(c) With regard to contaminated sites, capacity-building for the development of strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds and, as appropriate, the remediation of those sites;</p> <p>(d) Information exchange;</p> <p>(e) Public information, awareness and education;</p> <p>(f) Cooperation in the development and improvement of research, development and monitoring;</p> <p>(g) Development of implementation plans following initial assessments.</p>	<p>basis. Activities that are not subject to legal obligations under the Convention were considered in projects funded in the reporting period, such as information exchange, public awareness, and development of implementation plans.</p> <p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>GEF projects primarily focused on implementing legal obligations of the Convention and reducing mercury. Other activities were considered on a case-by-case basis. Activities that are not subject to legal obligation under the Convention were considered in projects funded in the reporting period, such as information exchange, public awareness, and capacity building for the development of strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury and, as appropriate, their remediation. For example, the chlor alkali project in Mexico included an assessment of the site contaminated with mercury and a plan for remediation.</p>
<p><b>3. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that allow for the reduction of mercury emissions and releases and address both the health and environmental impacts of mercury</b></p>	
<p><b>12</b> Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that allow for the reduction of mercury emissions and releases and address both the health and environmental impacts of mercury may encompass activities relating to both binding and non-binding provisions, with priority to the legally binding provisions discussed above, that accord with the GEF mandate to deliver global environmental benefits and reflect the GEF chemicals and wastes focal area strategy.</p>	<p>This was addressed during the GEF-7 programming, to be reported on at subsequent COPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 3:</p> <p>The projects approved in the reporting period contributed to the reduction of 1,163 metric tons of mercury.</p> <p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>The projects approved in the reporting period contributed to the reduction of 793 metric tons of mercury.</p> <p>Update for COP 5:</p> <p>The projects approved in the reporting period were expected to contribute to the</p>

COP Guidance		GEF's Response
		reduction of 113.3 metric tons of mercury. This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to 1,629 metric tons of addressed mercury.
<b>V. Review by the Conference of the Parties</b>		
<b>13</b>	In accordance with paragraph 11 of Article 13, the Conference of the Parties will review, no later than at its third meeting, and thereafter on a regular basis, the level of funding, the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to GEF as one of the entities entrusted with operationalizing the mechanism established under this Article and the mechanism's effectiveness and ability to address the changing needs of developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. On the basis of such review, the Conference of the Parties will take appropriate action to improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, including by updating and prioritizing as necessary its guidance to GEF.	At the request of the COP, the GEF provided information that relates to the review described in paragraph 11 of Article 13 of the Minamata Convention.  Update for COP 5: The GEF provided detailed information for the second review of the financial mechanism. The report of the second review will be considered at COP 5.

**2. Synthesis of the Projects Approved by the GEF Council in the Reporting Period (MOU Paragraph 9(b))**

3. In the reporting period, \$29.8 million of GEF project financing<sup>16</sup> was utilized for programming to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention in 13 countries. In addition, \$0.2 million was programmed for project preparation grants (PPGs), and \$2.7 million in Agency fees.

4. Of the mercury funding, \$3.6 million was allocated to eight single-country EAs (MIAs and ASGM NAPs). Furthermore, \$4.0 million was allocated to two global MSPs, and \$22.2 million was allocated to two FSPs that provided resources to two countries. There were no programs (program framework documents - PFDs) approved in the reporting period. This information is presented in Table 2.

5. Table 3 presents the number of countries that received support from the resources mentioned above. Out of the 13 supported countries, three were least developed countries (LDCs) and one was a small island developing State (SIDS).

6. The eight EAs supported four MIAs and four ASGM NAPs

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<sup>16</sup> Excludes PPGs and Agency fees.



7. The full list of projects approved in the reporting period is presented in Annex 1.

**Table 2: Resources Programmed for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)**

Project Type	GEF Project Financing Amount (\$ million) <sup>17</sup>
Enabling activities (MIAs and NAPs)	3.6
Medium-sized projects	4.0
Full-sized projects	22.2
Programs	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.8</b>

**Table 3: Number of Countries Receiving Support in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)**

Project Type	Number of Countries
Enabling activities	7
Medium-sized projects	6
Full-sized projects	2
Programs	0
<b>Total<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>13</b>

8. The projects approved in the reporting period supporting the Minamata Convention implementation are estimated to reduce 113.3 metric tons of mercury.

9. The implementation of the Minamata Convention is funded under the GEF's chemicals and waste focal area, and there are several projects that combine resources for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and other focal areas with mercury resources. In this regard, the co-financing ratio in combined projects is not calculated for mercury alone. In the reporting period, the overall average co-financing ratio for projects that included resources for the implementation of the Minamata Convention was 1 to 7.<sup>19</sup>

10. In accordance with the guidance received from the Minamata Convention COP and the Stockholm Convention COP, the GEF chemicals and waste focal area Programming Directions were developed along sectoral lines, permitting integrated programming across this and other focal areas. Fifty percent of the FSPs funded in the reporting period have tackled matters related to both Conventions, which facilitates synergies between them and allows the achievement of multiple GEBs.

<sup>17</sup> Excludes PPGs and Agency Fees.

<sup>18</sup> Two countries received support through two projects.

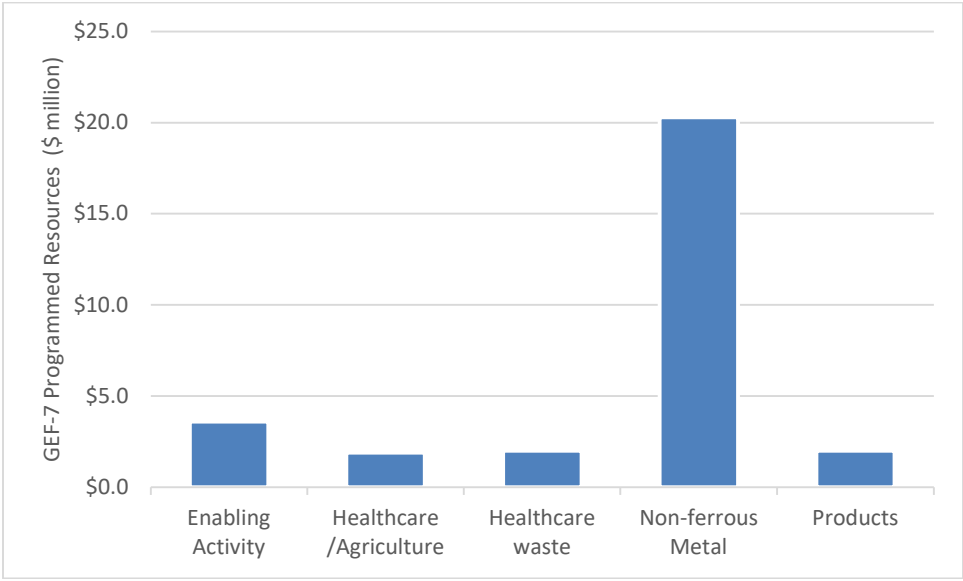
<sup>19</sup> According to the 2018 Co-financing Policy, co-financing ratio is calculated based on GEF project financing for programs, FSPs and MSPs. EAs, PPGs and Agency fees are excluded.

11. In addition to mercury reductions, the projects approved in the reporting period are estimated to achieve other GEBs, including reducing 20.5 metric tons of POPs and disposing more than 6,500 metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing and contaminated material.
12. The projects approved in the reporting period respond to the guidance from the COP by prioritizing legal obligations and mercury reductions, while also supporting capacity building and other activities that support the implementation of the Convention.
13. Projects approved in the reporting period included MIAs and ASGM NAPs to help countries identify their needs and priorities and conduct implementation work on priority sectors for the Convention.
14. As Figure 1 shows, \$20.3 million was allocated to reduce emissions from non-ferrous metal production in the reporting period. EAs received \$3.6 million, while projects addressing mercury-containing products, including medical devices and skin-lightening products (SLPs), and projects addressing healthcare waste received \$2.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. The other areas received less than ten percent of the total resources.
15. Figure 2 shows the regional distribution of project financing by thematic areas. Asia received the highest amount of project financing (\$24.1 million). This is largely due to a non-ferrous metal production project in China approved the reporting period. Global and SIDS<sup>20</sup> projects focused on healthcare waste and mercury products, each receiving project financing of \$2.0 million. Latin America and Africa received support for EAs, with \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

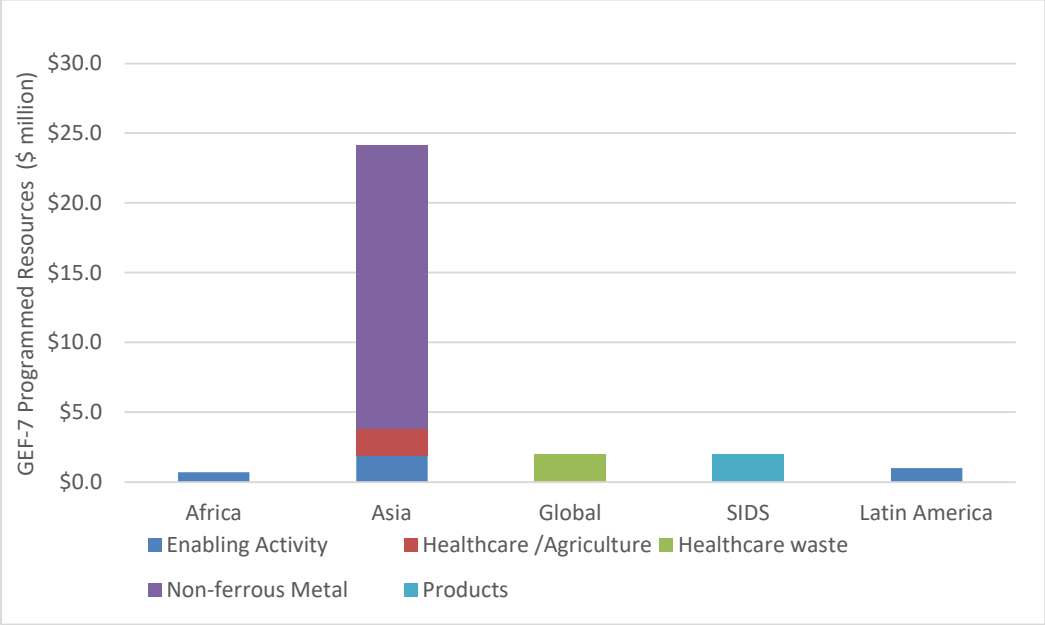
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<sup>20</sup> One global project, covering Gabon, Jamaica and Sri Lanka, is considered as a SIDS project.

**Figure 1: Thematic Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)**  
 (\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



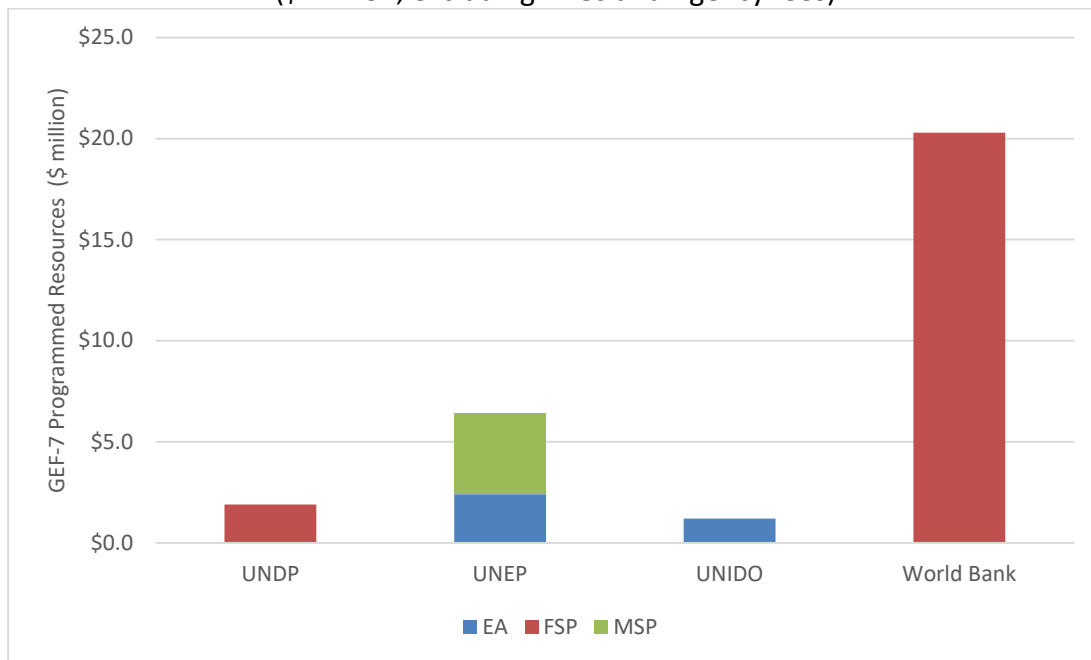
**Figure 2: Regional Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing by Thematic Areas in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)**  
 (\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



16. Four of the eighteen GEF Agencies were engaged in projects for the implementation of the Minamata Convention in the reporting period, namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank. As shown in Figure 3, the

World Bank accounts for the largest project financing share (\$20.3 million), followed by UNEP (\$6.4 million), UNDP (\$1.9 million), and UNIDO (\$1.2 million). UNEP and UNIDO supported EAs.

**Figure 3: Agency Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



17. The GEF Council has approved all project proposals to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention included in the two Work Programs in the reporting period, at its 61<sup>st</sup> meeting in December 2021, and the 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting in June 2022.

18. In accordance with paragraph 9(b) of the MOU, the GEF reports that there were 71 projects implemented in the reporting period in relation to mercury, with a total of \$280.3 million of GEF resources and \$1,828.6 million of co-financing. Annex 4 shows the complete list of projects, including their implementation status.

### **3. Project Proposals Not Approved by the GEF Council in a Work Program (MOU Paragraph 9(c))**

19. All FSPs submitted to the GEF Council and MSPs and EAs submitted to the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention were approved in the reporting period.

**4. Information on Other Matters Concerning the Discharge of Functions under Article 13, Paragraph 5 (MOU Paragraph 11)**

20. No concerns regarding this MOU paragraph arose in the reporting period.

**5. Views of the GEF Council on the Guidance Provided by the COP (MOU Paragraph 12)**

21. The GEF Council approves GEF reports to the COP prior to their submission. It also considers the GEF's response to the guidance provided by the COP, summarized in the Council document on relations with the conventions, which is a document for decision at every Council meeting. Any views expressed by the Council are reflected in the Council highlights document. The Council's views on the guidance provided by the COP are reflected in the GEF's response to the guidance provided by the COP presented in Table 1.

**6. Matters Arising from the Reports Received by the COP from the GEF Council (MOU Paragraph 13)**

22. In the reporting period, the COP did not provide guidance to the GEF. The Council, through this report, provides its updated response to the guidance provided at COP 1 in 2017.

**7. Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention and Reciprocal Representation (MOU Paragraphs 17-21)**

23. Following the adoption of the Minamata Convention in October 2013, the GEF Secretariat initiated formal cooperation and communication with the Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention to enhance coordination, share information, and collaborate on matters related to the implementation of the Convention. Since COP 2, the cooperation has continued with the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention.

24. Replenishment: The representatives of the Minamata Convention Secretariat participated in the second, third, the interim and the fourth GEF-8 replenishment meetings, which were held between September 2021 and April 2022. The Minamata Secretariat was invited to provide input and comments on each iteration of the replenishment documents.

25. Fourth Conference of the Parties: The fourth meeting of the COP of the Minamata Convention was held in two segments. The first was an online segment held from November 1 to 5, 2021, and the in-person segment took place from March 21 to 25, 2022 in Bali, Indonesia.

26. The GEF CEO and Secretariat staff participated in the online segment. The GEF CEO presented his vision for GEF-8, including further integration to address mercury in multiple sectors, and support to the priorities of the Minamata Convention. The COP discussed the GEF-8 replenishment and provided statements that were included in the report of the segment. The

COP had initial discussions on the Bali Declaration on Illegal Trade of Mercury. The COP also had an initial discussion on the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.

27. The GEF Secretariat attended the in-person segment of COP 4 with a limited delegation, led by the GEF CEO.

28. The GEF provided an update on the GEF-8 replenishment to the COP and presented the GEF report on its support to the implementation of the Convention. Parties expressed their support to the report prepared by the GEF and welcomed the intention to allocate more funding in the GEF-8 replenishment to the chemicals and waste focal area. Some regions and Parties called for more ambition in allocating resources for the focal area. No contact group on financial resources was established, as no new guidance to the GEF was provided at this COP.

29. The GEF hosted a high-level panel discussion during the COP titled “Integration to end the use and emissions of mercury.” This panel discussion explored the ways to integrate addressing mercury with activities in other sectors, including at the national level.

30. The COP took several major decisions that are relevant to the GEF’s role as the financial mechanism, including amending the Convention to accelerate the phase-out of currently listed products and add new ones. These amendments will be funded by the GEF starting with GEF-8. The COP also decided to consider, at its next meeting, addition of products and processes for which a consensus was not reached at this COP.

31. GEF Council: The Executive Secretary of the Minamata Convention addressed the 61<sup>st</sup> Council meeting in December 2021 and reported on the outcomes of the online segment of the fourth COP, with a very limited agenda, including GEF-8.

32. The Executive Secretary of the Minamata Convention participated in the 62<sup>nd</sup> Council meeting in June 2022 and addressed the Council during the consideration of the agenda item on relations with conventions and other international processes. In her address, the Executive Secretary congratulated the GEF on the successful GEF-8 replenishment, and particularly on the robust allocation to the chemicals and waste focal area. She provided an overview of the in-person segment of COP 4, including the decisions on the second review of the financial mechanism of the Convention, an effectiveness evaluation of the Convention and amendments to the Convention that accelerate the phase-out of several products containing mercury.

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

33. In GEF-7, \$184.1 million of GEF project financing<sup>21</sup> was utilized for programming to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention in 87 countries. In addition, \$1.5 million was programmed for PPGs and \$16.8 million in Agency fees. The programming of resources for Minamata Convention at the end of GEF-7 represented 98 percent of the initial allocation of \$206 million.

34. Of the mercury funding, \$10.9 million was allocated to 25 single-country EAs (MIAs and ASGM NAPs), \$6.4 million was allocated to 5 MSPs, \$85.5 million was allocated to 16 FSPs that provided resources to 32 countries and \$81.3 million was allocated to two programs (PFDs) in 47 countries. This is presented in Table 4.

35. Table 5 presents the number of countries that received support from the resources mentioned above. Out of the 87 supported countries, 27 were LDCs and 35 were SIDS, and five of them were both LDCs and SIDS.

36. The 25 EAs in GEF-7 supported 10 MIAs and 16 ASGM NAPs.<sup>22</sup> Since the GEF began funding EAs at the end of GEF-5 and up to the end of GEF-7 period, the total number of countries receiving GEF support was 119 for MIAs and 48 for ASGM NAPs. The full list of supported MIAs and NAPs is presented in Annex 3.

**Table 4: Resources Programmed for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention in the GEF-7 Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022)**

Project Type	GEF Project Financing Amount (\$ million) <sup>23</sup>
Enabling activities (MIAs and NAPs)	10.9
Medium-sized projects	6.4
Full-sized projects	85.5
Programs	81.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>184.1</b>

<sup>21</sup> Excludes PPGs and Agency fees.

<sup>22</sup> One country opted to combine MIA and NAP under one EA.

<sup>23</sup> Excludes PPGs and Agency Fees.

**Table 5: Number of Countries Receiving Support in the GEF-7 Period  
(July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022)**

Project Type	Number of Countries
Enabling activities <sup>24</sup>	23
Medium-sized projects <sup>25</sup>	7
Full-sized projects	32
Programs	47
<b>Total<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>87</b>

37. The GEF-7 results framework included a core indicator to measure the results in the chemicals and waste focal area. This core indicator had a target of addressing 100,000 metric tons of chemicals and waste, including mercury. While there was no stand-alone target for mercury in GEF-7, the amount of mercury targeted by projects was reported through sub-indicator 9.2 of the GEF results framework. With reference to this sub-indicator, the cumulative GEF-7 amount of mercury addressed was 1,629 metric tons. In comparison, 638 metric tons of mercury were addressed in GEF-6.<sup>27</sup>

38. The implementation of the Minamata Convention is funded under the GEF’s chemicals and waste focal area, and there are several projects that combine resources for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and other focal areas with mercury resources. In this regard, the co-financing ratio in combined projects is not calculated for mercury alone. In GEF-7, the overall average co-financing ratio for projects that included resources for the implementation of the Minamata Convention was 1 to 7.<sup>28</sup>

39. In accordance with the guidance received from the Minamata Convention COP and the Stockholm Convention COP, the GEF chemicals and waste focal area Programming Directions were developed along sectoral lines, permitting integrated programming across this and other focal areas. Fifty-four percent of the FSPs and programs funded in the GEF-7 period addressed matters related to both Conventions, which facilitated synergies between them and allowed the achievement of multiple GEBs. One of the FSPs is a multi-focal area project, addressing mercury and international waters. The *ISLANDS* Program also addressed multiple GEBs.

40. Projects and programs approved in GEF-7 continued to enhance synergies and co-benefits within the chemicals and waste focal area, as well as to promote synergies with other focal areas. In addition to mercury reductions, the approved projects were estimated to achieve other GEBs, including reducing 9,132 metric tons of POPs, disposing of nearly 3 million metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing and contaminated material, reducing 1,226 grams

<sup>24</sup> Two of the 25 projects were in the same country.

<sup>25</sup> The four projects out of five MSPs approved in the GEF-7 period were global projects. These MSPs provided information that will inform future programming for Parties in the areas which they were exploring.

<sup>26</sup> 22 countries receive benefits from two project types.

<sup>27</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/Inf.03.

<sup>28</sup> According to the 2018 Co-financing Policy, co-financing is calculated based on GEF project financing for programs, FSPs and MSPs. EAs, PPGs and Agency fees are excluded.



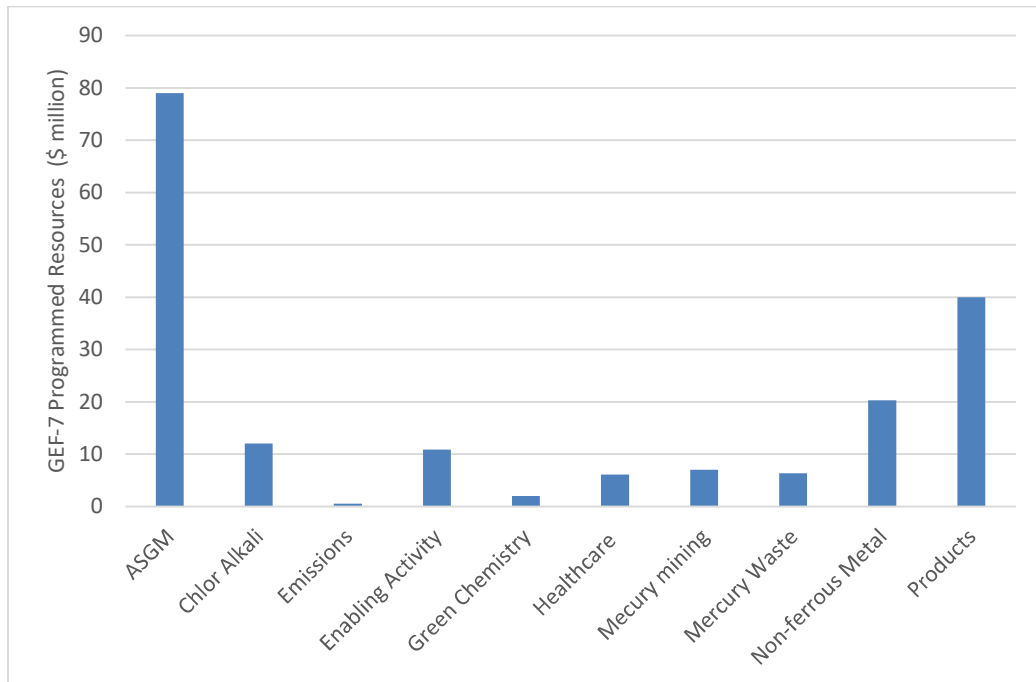
of toxic equivalent (gTEQ) of unintentional POP (UPOP) emissions, reducing more than 600,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq, and avoiding 260,000 metric tons of marine litter.

41. In addition to achieving mercury reductions, the projects and programs approved in GEF-7 had co-benefits for health, for example, with regard to SLPs, mercury-containing medical devices and dental amalgam..

42. The projects and programs approved in GEF-7 have attracted substantial financial resources from the private sector (30 percent of co-financing), and promoted its active involvement in the project implementation. This was demonstrated by initiatives such as the GEF Gold Partnership (planetGOLD) of the *Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Sector Plus (GOLD+)* Program, which aims at taking mercury out of the supply chain and building a bridge between suppliers and corporate consumers of gold.

43. Projects approved in GEF-7 included MIAs and ASGM NAPs to help countries identify their needs and priorities and conduct implementation work on priority sectors for the Convention, as illustrated in Figure 4.

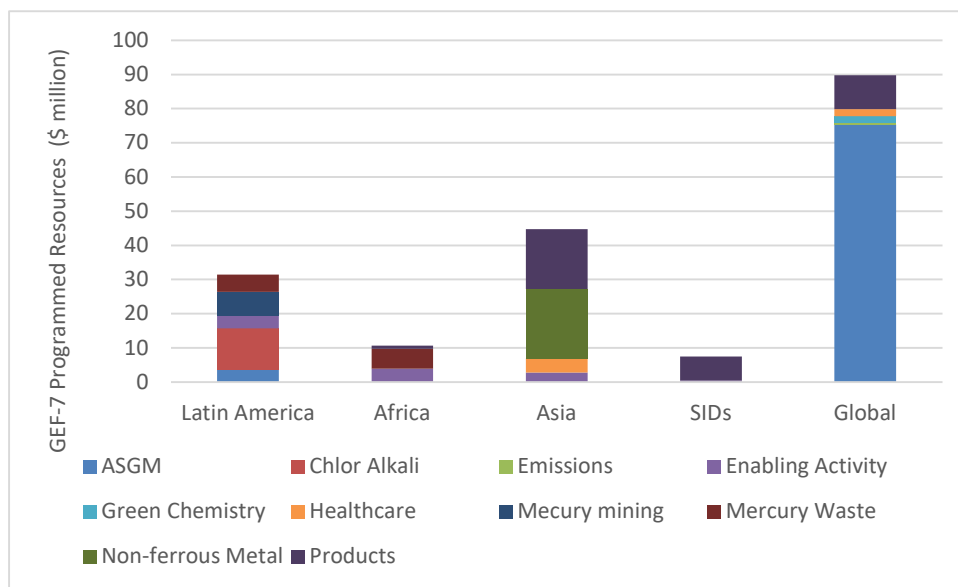
**Figure 4: Thematic Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the GEF-7 Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



44. As Figure 4 shows, \$79.0 million was allocated to ASGM. As it is the largest source of mercury globally, this allocation directly responds to the Minamata Convention. Projects addressing mercury products, including medical devices, received \$40.0 million.

45. Figure 5 shows the regional distribution of GEF-7 project financing by thematic areas. Global projects and programs received the highest amount of GEF financing in the GEF-7 period with \$89.8 million, of which \$75.3 million supported ASGM through the *GOLD+* Program.<sup>29</sup> In Africa, resources (\$10.6 million) were allocated to EAs, products (medical devices), and mercury waste. Asia projects (\$44.7 million) focused on mercury products (medical devices) and reduction of mercury emissions from non-ferrous metal production. Latin America received support (\$31.5 million) mainly for the chlor alkali project. SIDS received \$7.5 million for medical products.

**Figure 5: Regional Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing by Thematic Areas in the GEF-7 Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



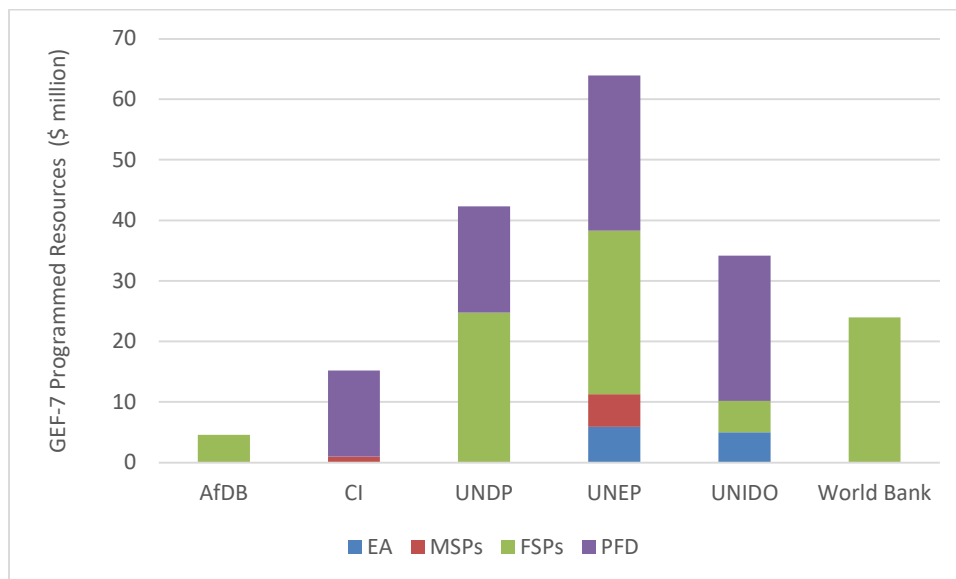
46. Six of the eighteen GEF Agencies were engaged in projects for the implementation of the Minamata Convention<sup>30</sup> in the GEF-7 period, namely the African Development Bank (AfDB), Conservation International (CI), UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank. As shown in Figure 6, UNEP accounted for the largest project financing share (\$63.9 million), followed by UNDP (\$42.3

<sup>29</sup> This GEF-7 Program expands the GEF-6 *planetGOLD* Project [www.planetgold.org](http://www.planetgold.org)

<sup>30</sup> This does not include programs, because including programs with their lead implementing Agency would lead to misinterpretation of data.

million), UNIDO (\$34.1 million), the World Bank (\$24.0 million), CI (\$15.2 million), and AfDB (\$4.6 million). UNEP and UNIDO also supported EAs.

**Figure 6: Agency Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the GEF-7 Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



47. The GEF Council has approved all project proposals to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention included in the eight Work Programs in the GEF-7 period, at its 55<sup>th</sup> meeting in December 2018, the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2019, the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting in December 2019, the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2020, the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting in December 2020, the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2021, the 61<sup>st</sup> meeting in December 2021 and the 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting in June 2022.

### **PART III: OTHER GEF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION**

#### **1. Chemicals and Waste Portfolio in the Small Grants Programme**

48. The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by UNDP, promotes the implementation of the Minamata Convention at the local and community levels by providing financial and technical support to civil society organizations (CSOs) in addressing mercury management. The SGP tests and pilots community-based approaches to the prevention, reduction, and elimination of mercury use in ASGM, and promotes safe collection and disposal of mercury-containing products and waste, such as those from health care and electronic waste.

49. The SGP provides grants of up to \$50,000 (and on average \$25,000) directly to CSOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) to undertake GEB projects. Since its inception, the SGP has supported more than 27,000 projects implemented by civil society groups in 135 countries (of which 127 were active as at June 30, 2022), across all GEF focal areas. The SGP has cumulatively supported 886 projects related to chemicals and waste, amounting to over \$26.7 million. While the portfolio on chemicals and waste, including mercury management, is still small compared to other focal areas, it is a growing field of interest for many countries and partners. However, community demand for mercury management projects is still low in comparison with management of other chemicals and waste, particularly plastic.

50. In GEF-7, the SGP planned to provide at least \$11.7 million to support chemicals and waste projects, including those addressing the Minamata Convention. In the reporting period, the second and third tranches of GEF-7 SGP were approved. The second tranche of GEF-7 SGP (\$64 million) included a component on chemicals and waste management of \$5.8 million.

51. In the reporting period, the SGP supported 16 projects (newly approved and under implementation) on mercury management with a total of \$644,800 of GEF funding, which generated \$531,892 in co-financing. Annex 2 presents the list of these projects.

52. In the reporting period, the SGP innovation program on ASGM, a targeted program to test and pilot community-based approaches to the prevention, reduction, and elimination of mercury use in ASGM as well as to advocate for policy change, was successfully implemented and completed in 11 countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe). It received a total of \$2 million of GEF SGP funding and supported 32 projects on ASGM. Each country program received a grant of \$200,000 to address matters related to ASGM at the community level.

53. In 2022, the SGP published a brochure on Community-based Mercury Management,<sup>31</sup> presenting an overview of SGP's community-based approach to the reduction, elimination, and prevention of mercury use, including examples of successful projects implemented in Ghana,

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<sup>31</sup> [Community-based Mercury Management](#)

Mali, Nepal and Uganda. It reported that, between 2011 and 2021, the SGP supported 121 community-based projects in mercury reduction and management with total funding of \$3.7 million, having generated \$3.4 million in co-financing. Among those, 117 projects were supported by a total of US\$3.5 million in GEF funding while the four projects were funded by other donors.

## **2. GEF Independent Evaluation Office Evaluation of GEF Enabling Activities**

54. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) submitted the 'Evaluation of GEF Enabling Activities' report<sup>32</sup> to the 62<sup>nd</sup> GEF Council meeting in June 2022. The evaluation analysed the role of EAs in helping countries meet their convention obligations (including for the Minamata Convention), their role in developing national policies as well as preparing national plans and strategies and the efficiency of the direct access mechanism. It addressed three main areas of enquiry: relevance, effectiveness and results and efficiency.

55. The evaluation found that countries have harnessed EAs to carry out two types of reports for the Minamata Convention: ASGM NAPs and MIAs. MIAs, although not a reporting requirement under the Convention, help fulfilment of the Convention's requirements. Funding for Minamata Convention-related EAs has increased since GEF-6 when the Convention entered into force, and now it is about \$11 million in GEF-7 grant funding. Although UNDP and UNEP tend to implement the most Convention-related enabling activities, UNIDO also plays a significant role for chemicals and waste focal area related Conventions such as the Minamata Convention.

56. The evaluation had three main suggestions for improvement for the EA mechanism: (i) the GEF should consider developing a more strategic and systematic approach for EAs, involving the possibility for countries to submit one proposal to the GEF that would cover reporting needs under all conventions for a 5-year period; (ii) the GEF should consider engaging with Agencies for possible efficiency gains such as removing the need for letters of endorsement from operational focal points prior to GEF approval; and (iii) the GEF should consider engaging with more implementing Agencies besides UNDP and UNEP.

## **3. GEF-7 Results**

57. In GEF-7, a new results framework was implemented. This framework included several core indicators to monitor the progress of implementation of the GEF-7 Programming Strategy. Starting with GEF-7, the Secretariat prepared a Corporate Scorecard for the GEF Council meetings, including the 62<sup>nd</sup> Council meeting in June 2022, presenting the results of chemicals

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<sup>32</sup> GEF, 2022, [Evaluation of GEF Enabling Activities](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.62/Inf.01.

and waste focal area in: (i) contribution to the generation of GEBs; and (ii) utilization of GEF-7 funds against the notional allocation for the Minamata Convention.<sup>33</sup>

58. The Corporate Scorecard showed that the chemicals and waste projects approved in GEF-7 exceeded the GEF's corporate target of reducing 100,000 tons of chemicals, including mercury<sup>34</sup>. The Scorecard also showed that the GEF had programmed 95 percent of the allocated GEF-7 mercury resources.

59. In GEF-7, the majority of chemicals and waste projects and programs addressed chemicals that are contained in products, materials and waste. The framework's core indicator 9 captures the tons of pure chemicals only, which are a fraction of the waste stream or materials that the project has to manage. Targets presented at the project concept stage (project identification form (PIF)/PFD) tend to be a conservative estimate and there can be an increase in the expected results at the CEO endorsement/approval stage. The Scorecard only provided data at PIF/PFD stage, which was a best estimate based on available data. When the refined estimates for Indicator 9 for tons of chemicals at CEO endorsement/approval stage are taken into consideration, the progress continues to exceed the targeted 100,000 ton of chemicals reduced.

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<sup>33</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF-7 Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.04.

<sup>34</sup> The June 2022 Scorecard edition indicated a target achievement of 90.4 percent for this indicator, as it mistakenly did not account for the contribution from hydrochlorofluorocarbons reduced/phased out.

## PART IV: GEF-7 POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE OF THE MINAMATA PORTFOLIO WITH REGARD TO THESE POLICIES

### 1. Gender Equality

60. The GEF's Policy on Gender Equality<sup>35</sup> and the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy<sup>36</sup> are the main instruments governing the GEF's ambition and actions to advance gender equality, women's rights, and their empowerment in GEF's operations and programming. Working closely with the entire GEF Partnership, the GEF Secretariat has ensured the substantive reflection of gender perspectives in all GEF-funded programs. As reflected in its 2022 progress report,<sup>37</sup> 100 percent of projects at CEO endorsement/approval stage, including projects under the chemicals and wastes focal area, had detailed gender analysis and all planned to include gender-responsive results framework.

61. Of the twelve projects approved in the reporting period, eight were EAs to support the development of ASGM NAPs or MIAs. These EAs capture gender perspectives by: (i) targeting women as key stakeholders, engaging them and including them in key committees with decision-making roles; (ii) conducting gender analysis to serve as a basis for developing a gender mainstreaming strategy for the project; (iii) including gender-sensitive indicators in the project results framework; (iv) developing gender toolkits and conducting gender-specific training for project staff and others engaged in project implementation; and (v) developing communication and knowledge products that are gender-sensitive and highlight the particularly vulnerability of women and children to mercury exposure, ensuring that this information reaches them through targeted awareness-raising campaigns.

62. A review of selected projects on sound management of mercury waste showed that these projects addressed gender equality issues and women's empowerment in their environmental assessments and gender analyses, which included gender-disaggregated data and capturing women's and girls' specific vulnerabilities. In line with GEF's Policy on Gender Equality requirements, the project interventions included: (i) ensuring women's participation in decision-making and governance processes, trainings and capacity-building activities; (ii) developing gender-specific modules and technical guides to support gender-responsive trainings on national regulations and international chemicals and waste conventions; (iii) strengthening institutional capacities at the professional and technical levels to ensure gender equality in decision-making processes regarding policy, strategies, and program design for the sound management of waste; (iv) capturing lessons learned and building knowledge and evidence through monitoring gender-related data on the use of, and exposure to, hazardous chemicals and their impacts, and documenting them to inform future

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<sup>35</sup> GEF, 2017, [Policy on Gender Equality](#), Council Document GEF/C.53/04.

<sup>36</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/06.

<sup>37</sup> GEF, 2022, [Progress Report on the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.63/Inf. 07.

projects, and preparing communication material for wide dissemination; and (v) tracking and recording gender-specific results and reporting them during mid-term review of projects.

63. Through the GEF Gender Partnership (GGP), the GEF Secretariat has broadened its engagement on the Minamata Convention. The GGP serves as a platform for knowledge exchange and learning among the members on the different thematic areas of the GEF, including on chemicals and waste. The Secretariat of the Minamata Convention, as a member of the GGP, has engaged with the GEF Secretariat in the process of the early development of the Minamata Convention Gender Action Plan. As part of its future engagements, the GEF Secretariat will enhance its interactions with women's and youth organizations engaged in the implementation of the Convention.

## **2. Private Sector Engagement**

64. One of the key components of the GEF-7 chemicals and waste Programming Strategy is to facilitate the reduction of chemicals through the shift to sustainable production and consumption, as well as stronger private sector engagement and public-private sector investments. The goal of the GEF's private sector engagement is to mobilize the private sector as an agent of market transformation. The GEF's vision is to engage the private sector at all scales, and across all GEF portfolios, to transform the markets and economic systems required to tackle key drivers of environmental degradation, reverse unsustainable global trends, and extend the delivery of GEBs.

65. With regard to mercury use, the objective of working with multi-stakeholder platforms and coalitions is to transform the markets and economic systems at the scale required to drive the uptake of mercury-free solutions and reduce mercury emissions from the major emission sources, such as ASGM, coal mining and industry sectors, including fashion, through value chain approaches, as well as horizontally, through landscapes, cities, countries and regions. These horizontal and vertical approaches to working with the private sector extend the reach of GEF funding beyond specific geographic areas and bring up a wider range of resources and solutions from all levels of the private sector. This core element of the private sector engagement strategy supports the provisions in the Convention that relate to the entire life cycle of mercury, including control and reduction across a range of products, processes and industries where mercury is used, released or emitted.

66. In the portfolio of projects in the reporting period, the main industries represented are:

- (a) healthcare, principally mercury-containing medical thermometers, sphygmomanometers and dental amalgam;
- (b) waste management, processing and disposal;
- (c) construction industry;
- (d) SLPs; and
- (e) ASGM, through country-level EAs.



67. Examples in the portfolio that demonstrate private sector engagement through multi-stakeholder platforms and broad value-chain approaches to reduce mercury emissions in the chemicals and waste focal area include:

- (a) The global MSP *Accelerate Implementation of Dental Amalgam Provisions and Strengthen Country Capacities in the Environmentally Sound Management of Associated Waste under the Minamata Convention* (GEF ID: 10936), covering Senegal, Sri Lanka and Uruguay, seeks to protect the environment from the harmful effects of mercury through the implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgams. This project brings together the public and private sectors and, importantly, the major global industry bodies: the World Dental Federation (Fédération Dentaire Internationale, FDI), the largest global dental industry association with over one million members, and the World Alliance for Mercury-Free Dentistry, a multi-stakeholder platform with eleven offices globally. The key roles that these organizations play in the global project include:
- (i) Engaging experts to provide input into specific aspects of the project, including statements and toolkits on the availability of alternative materials and techniques;
  - (ii) Disseminating data through member networks of national dental associations and supporting implementation at country level;
  - (iii) Releasing the Minamata Update Bulletin to inform national dental associations on the progress within the Minamata Convention as well as possible implications for their country and sharing best practices;
  - (iv) Leveraging the engagement of members in platforms that manage dental amalgam at national/regional levels and with other bodies, including the European Union and the Council of European Dentists.

In addition, the project brings together other major private sector actors in the safe waste management of mercury and alternative solutions.

GEF's \$2 million investment has leveraged over \$11.34 million in co-finance, with the majority (\$6 million) coming from the private sector.

- (b) The MSP *Eliminating Mercury Skin-lightening Products* (GEF ID: 10810), covering Gabon, Jamaica and Sri Lanka, with the objective of strengthening the sound management of mercury through better control and elimination of mercury in skin-lightening products (SLPs).

While most projects in the portfolio address the supply and use of mercury, this project seeks to address the demand drivers from the consumer side of SLPs and is using the reach of digital and e-commerce platforms (Amazon, eBay, Bidorbuy, Jumia, Flipkart Lazada (the largest e-commerce platform in South-East Asia) and Daraz) to exclude the sale of SLPs and educate consumers on their harmful effects.

The project will also engage the private sector in awareness-raising, education and enforcement activities.

- (c) The eight EAs in the reporting period all include provisions for the engagement of the private sector, notably in the ASGM sector, but also in other key industries and products, including batteries, lamps, cosmetics and health sector applications.

## PART V: UPDATE ON THE EIGHTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE GEF TRUST FUND

68. 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.

69. The GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table was included in the Summary of Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.<sup>38</sup>

70. 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, \$269 million was allocated to the support of the Minamata Convention.

71. 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.

72. 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, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and Montreal Protocol.

73. Eleven Integrated Programs (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 Minamata 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 Minamata Convention include: Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains IP, Food Systems IP, and Sustainable Cities IP.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

<sup>39</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF-8 Programming Directions](#), Document GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01.

**ANNEX 1: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2022)**

GEF project financing includes the amount allocated to mercury component only, excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>40</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
<b>Enabling activities</b>								
10133	Liberia	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment in Liberia</i>	UNIDO	200,000	19,000	0	0	18,400
10134	Liberia	<i>National action plan on mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Liberia</i>	UNIDO	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10811	Oman	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Sultanate of Oman</i>	UNEP	200,000	19,000	0	0	0
10860	Brazil	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Brazil</i>	UNEP	1,000,000	95,000	0	0	0
10891	Qatar	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for the State of Qatar*</i>	UNEP	200,000	19,000	0	0	0
10922	Cambodia	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Cambodia</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10940	Pakistan	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10983	Thailand	<i>Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand</i>	UNIDO	500,000	47,500	0	0	41,250
<b>Full-sized projects</b>								
10864	China	<i>Sustainable Mercury Management in Non-ferrous Metal Industry</i>	World Bank	20,300,000	1,800,000	0	0	140,000,000

<sup>40</sup> EAs do not have PPG funding.

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>40</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
10868	Sri Lanka	<i>Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Mercury in Healthcare and Agricultural Sectors in Sri Lanka</i>	UNDP	1,900,000	180,500	50,000	4,750	40,860,000
<b>Medium-sized projects</b>								
10810	Gabon, Jamaica, Sri Lanka (Global)	<i>Eliminating mercury skin lightening products</i>	UNEP	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	14,953,401
10936	Senegal, Thailand, Uruguay (Global)	<i>Accelerate implementation of dental amalgam provisions and strengthen country capacities in the environmental sound management of associated wastes under the Minamata Convention</i>	UNEP	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	11,334,280

\*: This project has been suspended since October 2022 per the request from the operational focal point (OFP).

**ANNEX 2: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN THE REPORTING PERIOD  
(JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2022)**

No.	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	Duration	SGP Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1*	Burkina Faso	Association Eveil et Conscience	<i>Préservation et lutte contre la dégradation de l'environnement et le travail des enfants dans les sites d'orpaillages artisanaux de la commune de Komtoega</i>	10/2021 –	34,800	14,006 In cash: 2,170 In kind: 11,836
2*	Uganda	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment	<i>Swagen Safe Artisanal Gold Mining</i>	09/2021 –	40,000	In kind: 32,500
3**	Benin	ONG Groupe d'Actions pour la Recherche en Apiculture et en Ressources Naturelles Intégrables	<i>Projet de lutte contre l'exploitation artisanale de l'or avec des technologies inappropriées dans l'arrondissement de Perma (PLEAO/TI)</i>	07/2021 –	35,000	22,139 In cash: 16,792 In kind: 5,347
4**	Burkina Faso	Association Wend Kouni de Paraouigue	<i>Exploitation artisanale d'or sans l'utilisation de produit chimique tel que le mercure et le cyanure</i>	10/2019 – 06/2022	36,800	2,033 In cash: 800 In kind: 1,233
5**	Guinea	Sauvons notre Environnement	<i>Projet de renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux sur les alternatives au mercure dans l'exploitation artisanale de l'or en Haute Guinée</i>	12/2020 – 07/2021	25,000	In cash: 3,523
6***	Uganda	Syanyonja Artisan Small Scale Association	<i>SAMA Reducing Mercury Use</i>	11/2019 – 10/2021	45,000	In kind: 7,730
7**	Burkina Faso	Association Pag La BiigYidgri	<i>Projet de promotion de pratiques écologiques dans l'extraction artisanale de l'or dans les communes de Boulsa et de Boala</i>	10/2019 – 6/2022	42,500	1,476 In cash: 976 In kind: 500
8**	Burkina Faso	Association Lebanka de Leere	<i>Projet de sensibilisation sur l'utilisation des produits chimiques dans les sites miniers artisanaux dans les communes de Zabré et de Zoaga</i>	10/2019 – 6/2022	43,500	44,741 In cash: 8,571 In kind: 36,170
9**	Guinea	Organisation pour la Protection de la Santé et de la Sécurité au Travail et	<i>Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets plastiques dans les zones d'extraction artisanale de l'or : Préfectures de Siguiri et</i>	12/2020 – 7/2021	15,000	In cash: 1,532

No.	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	Duration	SGP Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
		dans la Communauté	<i>Mandiana</i>			
10***	Zimbabwe	Mthandazo Women Miners Association Trust	<i>Empowered Women in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Benefiting from Mining in a Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Manner in Gwanda</i>	3/2020 – 12/2022	50,000	In kind: 184,200
11***	Zimbabwe	Prospect Mining Syndicate	<i>Promotion of Alternatives to Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold mining</i>	3/2020 – 12/2022	50,000	In kind: 106,145
12**	Burkina Faso	Association Wend la Konta pour le Développement	Projet de lutte contre l'utilisation incontrôlée des produits chimiques dans l'orpaillage dans trois villages de Kongoussi et la réhabilitation de 117 ha de terres dégradées et abandonnées par les orpailleurs	7/2019 – 6/2022	37,800	4,850 In cash: 3,750 In kind: 1,100
13**	Burkina Faso	Société Cooperative Simplifiée de Warrantage des Produits Agricoles DI-TOUNG-DAANI de Kollo	Projet lutte contre l'utilisation abusive des produits chimiques et les conséquences de l'orpaillage sur l'environnement et la société dans le village de Kollo : sauvons notre Kollo	10/2019 – 6/2022	39,400	3,247 In cash: 2,926 In kind: 321
14***	Zimbabwe	Institute of Mining Research	Introduction of Borax as a Substitute for Mercury in Gold Extraction (BSMGE) in Kadoma-Chakari Area	8/2020 – 12/2022	50,000	In kind: 41,950
15***	Zimbabwe	Gingie West Mining Syndicate	Awareness, Knowledge Sharing and Implementation of Alternatives to Mercury Use through On-site Demonstrations and Documentation of Mercury-free technology	12/2020 –	50,000	25,020 In cash: 1,500 In kind: 23,520
16***	Antigua and Barbuda	Zero Waste Antigua Barbuda	Pathways to Phase Down and Phase Out Mercury	8/2019 – 12/2021	50,000	In kind: 36,800
<b>Total number of projects: 16</b>					<b>644,800</b>	<b>531,892</b> <b>In cash: 42,540</b> <b>In kind: 489,352</b>
<p>* Newly approved in the reporting period: these refer to projects approved during the project that are yet to be implemented.</p> <p>** Projects under implementation in the reporting period: These projects were approved during the reporting period and are currently being implemented</p> <p>*** Projects repeated from the last COP report, as the projects continue implementation in the reporting period: These projects were approved in the previous reporting period but are still being implemented.</p>						

### ANNEX 3: LIST OF COUNTRIES THAT RECEIVED GEF SUPPORT FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES

In order to support the ratification of the Minamata Convention, the GEF prioritized funding EAs. As at June 30, 2022, the GEF has funded MIAs for 119 countries and 48 ASGM NAPs.<sup>41</sup> They are presented in the following table.

Minamata Initial Assessment		ASGM National Action Plan	
Parties	Non-Parties <sup>42</sup>	Parties	Non-Parties <sup>36</sup>
Afghanistan	Albania*	Afghanistan	Angola
Antigua and Barbuda*	Angola	Brazil	Burundi*
Argentina*	Azerbaijan*	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Central African Republic*
Armenia*	Bangladesh*	Burkina Faso*	Congo*
Bahamas*	Belarus	Cambodia	Democratic Republic of the Congo*
Benin*	Belize*	Cameroon	Eritrea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chad*	Kenya*
Botswana*	Burundi	Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan*
Brazil	Cabo Verde*	Côte D'Ivoire	Liberia
Burkina Faso*	Cambodia	Ecuador*	Mozambique
Chad*	Cameroon*	Eswatini*	Myanmar
Chile*	Central African Republic*	Gabon	United Republic of Tanzania*
China	Colombia*	Ghana*	Uganda*
Costa Rica*	Comoros*	Guinea*	Zimbabwe*
Cuba	Congo*	Guyana*	
Djibouti	Cook Islands	Honduras	
Dominican Republic*	Côte D'Ivoire*	Indonesia*	
El Salvador	Dominica	Lao People's Democratic Republic*	
Eswatini	Eritrea	Madagascar*	
Gabon	Ethiopia*	Mali*	
Gambia (Republic of The)*	Georgia*	Mexico	
Ghana*	Grenada	Mongolia*	
Guinea*	Guatemala*	Nicaragua	
Guyana*	Guinea Bissau*	Niger	
Honduras	Iraq	Nigeria*	
India	Kazakhstan*	Pakistan	
Indonesia*	Kenya	Paraguay*	
Jamaica*	Kyrgyzstan	Peru	
Jordan*	Liberia	Rwanda	
Kiribati	Malawi	Senegal*	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Malaysia*	Sierra Leone*	

<sup>41</sup> This is the total number of countries receiving EA support, including GEF-5, GEF-6 and GEF-7.

<sup>42</sup> Highlighted countries were non-Parties at the time of approval of EA support but have since become Parties.



Minamata Initial Assessment		ASGM National Action Plan	
Parties	Non-Parties <sup>42</sup>	Parties	Non-Parties <sup>36</sup>
Lesotho*	Maldives	Suriname	
Madagascar*	Marshall Islands	Togo	
Mali*	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Zambia*	
Mauritania	Montenegro*		
Mauritius*	Morocco		
Mexico*	Mozambique		
Mongolia*	Myanmar		
Namibia	Nepal*		
Nicaragua	Niue		
Niger*	North Macedonia*		
Nigeria*	Pakistan		
Oman	Papua New Guinea		
Palau	Philippines		
Panama*	Saint Lucia*		
Qatar	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Paraguay*	Serbia*		
Republic of Moldova*	South Africa*		
Rwanda	Sudan		
Saint Kitts and Nevis*	Tonga		
Samoa*	Trinidad and Tobago*		
Sao Tome and Principe*	Turkey		
Senegal*	Uganda*		
Seychelles*	United Republic of Tanzania*		
Sierra Leone*	Vanuatu		
Sri Lanka*	Yemen*		
Suriname*	Zimbabwe		
Togo*			
Thailand			
Tuvalu			
Viet Nam*			
Zambia*			

\* Indicates that the report has been submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.

**ANNEX 4: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2022)**

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
<b>Enabling Activities</b>										
6944	Regional	<i>Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	547,945	52,055			505,000	Under Implementation
6985	Mozambique	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining sector</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	500,000	47,500			84,000	Under Implementation
9173	Regional	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000			60,000	Under Implementation
9185	Regional	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	800,000	76,000			61,000	Under Implementation
9187	Regional	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in the Pacific</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500			20,000	Under Implementation
9346	Sri Lanka	<i>Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Sri Lanka</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	200,000	19,000			38,600	Under Implementation
9381	Ghana	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Ghana</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000				Under Implementation
9548	Maldives	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in the Maldives</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000				Under Implementation
9680	Mongolia	<i>Advanced Minamata Initial Assessment in Mongolia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	200,000	19,000			18,600	Under Implementation
9751	El Salvador	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in El Salvador</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000				Under Implementation

<sup>43</sup> EAs do not have PPG funding.

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
9755	Indonesia	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Indonesia</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500				Under Implementation
9885	Argentina	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment for Argentina</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000				Under Implementation
9930	Niue	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Niue</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	125,000	11,875				Under Implementation
9932	Federated States of Micronesia	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in the Federated States of Micronesia</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	125,000	11,875				Under Implementation
9991	Belize	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessments (MIA) in the Caribbean (Belize)</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	150,000	14,250				Under Implementation
9992	Marshall Islands	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in the Marshall Islands</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	125,000	11,875				Under Implementation
10126	Lebanon	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment in Lebanon</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	200,000	19,000			18,600	Under Implementation
10132	Rwanda	<i>Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment for Rwanda</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	200,000	19,000			18,400	Under Implementation
10133	Liberia	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment in Liberia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	200,000	19,000			18,400	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10134	Liberia	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Liberia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10135	Angola	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Angola</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			58,500	Under Implementation
10136	Rwanda	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Rwanda</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			58,500	Under Implementation
10148	Nicaragua	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment and</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	700,000	66,500			30,000	Under

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
		<i>National Action Plan on the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Nicaragua</i>								Implementation
10153	Guyana	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Guyana</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				Under Implementation
10310	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	<i>National Action Plan in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in the Plurinational State of Bolivia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			31,000	Under Implementation
10383	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Côte d'Ivoire</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10422	Mexico	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Mexico</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10423	Costa Rica	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10440	Cameroon	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Cameroon</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			46,500	Under Implementation
10448	Chad	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Chad</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			10,000	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10527	Togo	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Togo</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10582	Tuvalu	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Tuvalu</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	125,000	11,875				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10585	Bahamas	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in the Bahamas</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	150,000	14,250				CEO Endorsement Cleared

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
10631	Afghanistan	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Afghanistan</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	700,000	66,500			30,000	Under Implementation
10652	Cuba	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cuba</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	210,000	19,950				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10811	Oman	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Oman</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	200,000	19,000				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10860	Brazil	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Brazil</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	1,000,000	95,000				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10891	Qatar	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Qatar</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	200,000	19,000				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10922	Cambodia	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Cambodia</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10940	Pakistan	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Pakistan</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500				CEO Endorsement Cleared
10983	Thailand	<i>Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	500,000	47,500			41,250	CEO Endorsement Cleared
<b>Full-sized Projects</b>										
6921	China	<i>Demonstration of Mercury Reduction and Minimization in the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer in China</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	16,200,000	1,458,000	300,000	27,000	100,400,000	Under Implementation
6928	Colombia	<i>Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	5,800,000	551,000	150,000	14,250	32,915,018	Under Implementation

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
		<i>Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning</i>								
8017	Belarus	<i>GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	8,400,000	798,000	200,000	19,000	50,807,890	Under Implementation
9203	Ecuador	<i>National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	8,490,000	806,550	200,000	19,000	40,571,428	Under Implementation
9240	China	<i>Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	8,000,000	760,000	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	Under Implementation
9684	Regional	<i>Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Waste in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	14,250,000	1,282,500	300,000	27,000	53,146,727	Under Implementation
9686	Regional	<i>Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	2,500,000	225,000	150,000	13,500	6,623,920	Under Implementation
9695	Regional	<i>GEF GOLD Mongolia-Philippines: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury in the ASGM sector from Miners to Refiners</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	11,700,000	1,053,000	300,000	27,000	48,208,145	Under Implementation
9697	Global	<i>Global Knowledge Management and Exchange of Child Project Results through Networking and Outreach Activities for the GEF GOLD Program</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	8,000,000	720,000	200,000	18,000	17,767,604	Under Implementation
9707	Indonesia	<i>Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ISMIA)</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	6,720,000	604,800	150,000	13,500	28,600,880	Under Implementation

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
9708	Kenya	<i>Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) or IMKA</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	4,200,000	378,000	140,000	12,600	17,819,711	Under Implementation
9709	Colombia	<i>GEF GOLD Colombia: Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Colombia's ASGM sector</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	6,000,000	540,000	150,000	13,500	23,444,511	Under Implementation
9710	Peru	<i>GEF GOLD Peru - Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Peru's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM)</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	3,990,000	359,100	130,000	11,700	35,233,512	Under Implementation
9713	Guyana	<i>A GEF GOLD/Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's ASGM Sector: El Dorado Gold Jewelry Made in Guyana</i>	CI	GEF-6	2,652,294	238,706	100,000	9,000	3,136,600	Under Implementation
9850	United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project – United Republic of Tanzania</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	7,339,450	660,550			150,300,000	Under Implementation
9851	Ghana	<i>Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project – Ghana</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	8,715,596	784,404			50,600,000	Under Implementation
9855	Regional	<i>Knowledge Exchange and Institutional Partnerships to Reduce Environmental Health Risks from Exposure to Harmful Chemicals and Waste</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	4,311,926	388,074			10,850,000	Under Implementation
10086	Mexico	<i>Reducing Global Environmental Risks through the Monitoring and Development of Alternative Livelihood For the Primary Mercury Mining Sector in Mexico</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	7,035,000	668,325	200,000	19,000	51,068,844	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10094	Argentina	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of POPs, Mercury and other Hazardous Chemicals in</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	8,930,250	848,373	200,000	19,000	46,625,509	CEO Endorsement Cleared

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
		<i>Argentina</i>								
10218	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	GEF-7	21,300,000	1,917,000	300,000	27,000	237,143,479	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10349	China	<i>Demonstration of Production Phase-out of Mercury-Containing Medical Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers and Promoting the Application of Mercury-free Alternatives in Medical Facilities in China</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	16,000,000	1,440,000	300,000	27,000	112,000,000	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10353	Global	<i>The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	12,600,000	1,134,000	287,616	25,885	127,556,441	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10373	Rwanda	<i>Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	6,300,000	598,500	160,000	15,200	34,133,931	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10419	Peru	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs, Mercury and Other Toxic chemicals in Peru</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	4,725,000	448,875	150000	14250	34019215	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10519	Viet Nam	<i>Reduce the Impact and Release of Mercury and POPs in Viet Nam through Lifecycle Approach and Ecolabel</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	4,600,050	437,005	150,000	14,250	28,550,000	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10526	Mexico	<i>Eliminate Mercury Use and Adequately Manage Mercury and Mercury Waste in the Chlor Alkali Sector in Mexico</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	12,000,000	1,080,000	300,000	27,000	128,162,215	CEO Endorsement Cleared



GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>43</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Status
10531	Regional	<i>Integrated Watershed Management of the Putumayo-Içá River Basin</i>	World Bank	GEF-7	12,844,037	1,155,963			89,722,967	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10716	Global	<i>Phasing Out Mercury Measuring Devices in Healthcare</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	7,980,000	758,100	200,000	19,000	126,341,676	CEO Endorsement Cleared
10721	Panama	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste Containing POPs and Mercury</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	2,730,000	259,350	100,000	9,500	26,050,020	CEO Endorsement Cleared
<b>Medium-sized Projects</b>										
9379	Viet Nam	<i>Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the Use and Release of POPs/Harmful Chemicals</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	1,999,800	189,981	50,000	4,750	8,400,000	Under Implementation
9718	Burkina Faso	<i>GEF GOLD: Contribution towards the Elimination of Mercury and Improvement of the Gold Value Chain in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	2,000,000	180,000	50,000	4,500	7,310,819	Under Implementation
10141	Nigeria	<i>Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	13,086,582	Under Implementation
10658	Global	<i>Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate, and Oceans</i>	CI	GEF-7	2,000,000	180,000	50,000	4,500	4,790,893	Under Implementation
10748	Global	<i>Assessment of Existing and Future Emissions Reduction from the Coal Sector toward the Implementation of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	594,000	56,430	32,000	3,040	652,000	Under Implementation
10810	Global	<i>Eliminating Mercury Skin-lightening Products</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	14,953,401	CEO Endorsement Cleared

<b>GEF ID</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>GEF Phase</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing (\$)</b>	<b>Agency Fees (\$)</b>	<b>PPGs<sup>43</sup> (\$)</b>	<b>PPG Fees (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>Project Status</b>
10936	Global	<i>Accelerate Implementation of Dental Amalgam Provisions and Strengthen Country Capacities in the Environmentally Sound Management of Associated Waste under the Minamata Convention</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	11,334,280	CEO Endorsement Cleared