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**Conference of the Parties to the  
Minamata Convention on Mercury  
Fourth meeting**

Online, 1–5 November 2021\*

Item 4 (e) (i) of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Matters for consideration or action by the Conference of  
the Parties: financial resources and mechanism: Global  
Environment Facility**

**Report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to  
the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on  
Mercury at its fourth meeting**

**Note by the secretariat**

The report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury at its fourth meeting is set out in the annex to the present note. The report is reproduced as received, without formal editing.

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\* The resumed meeting of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury is to convene in-person in Bali, Indonesia, and is tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 2022.

\*\* UNEP/MC/COP.4/1.

**Annex**



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

August 13, 2021

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**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BAT	Best Available Technique
BEP	Best Environmental Practice
BOAD	West African Development Bank
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
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
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
ISLANDS	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in small island developing States
LDC	Least Developed Country
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OPS	Overall Performance Study
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
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
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SIP	Specific International Program
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TAG	Technical Advisory Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutant

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. Article 13 of the Minamata Convention 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 between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2021 and its response to the guidance received from the COP.
3. In the reporting period, the GEF has approved 11 full-sized projects (FSPs) covering 23 countries, three global medium-sized projects (MSPs), three programs covering 19 countries, and 13 single-country enabling activity (EA) projects. This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to 14 FSPs covering 38 countries, three global MSPs and one single-country MSP, four programs covering 46 countries, and 17 single-country EA projects.
4. In the reporting period, a total of 58 countries have received support, including 14 least developed countries (LDCs) and seven small island developing States (SIDS). This brings the cumulative total of countries receiving support on mercury in GEF-7 to 104 countries, including 26 LDCs and 34 SIDS.
5. The resources committed in the reporting period for the implementation of the Minamata Convention amounted to \$136.3 million.<sup>1</sup> This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to \$158.9 million.
6. In the reporting period, GEF resources have supported six Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs). Cumulatively, GEF resources have supported 117 countries to conduct MIAs.<sup>2</sup> As of June 30, 2021, 59 MIAs have been submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.<sup>3</sup>
7. Eight National Action Plans (NAPs) for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) have also been supported in the reporting period,<sup>4</sup> bringing the total to 43 countries receiving support. As at June 30, 2021, fourteen NAPs have been submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.<sup>5</sup>
8. The GEF chemicals and waste portfolio, which includes mercury, leveraged \$6 from

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

<sup>2</sup> The GEF started supporting MIAs in GEF-5.

<sup>3</sup> List of MIAs submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat can be found at: <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/Countries/Parties/MinamataInitialAssessments/tabid/6166/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> Some countries include MIA and NAP under one EA.

<sup>5</sup> List of NAPs submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat can be found at: <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/Countries/Parties/NationalActionPlans/tabid/7966/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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co-financing for every \$1 invested by the GEF in the reporting period.<sup>6</sup>

9. The GEF-7 results framework includes a core indicator to measure the results in the chemicals and waste focal area.<sup>7</sup> This core indicator has a target of addressing 100,000 metric tons of chemicals and waste, including mercury. There is no stand-alone target for mercury in GEF-7. The GEF expects that 793.1 metric tons of mercury will be addressed by the projects that have been approved in the reporting period. This brings the cumulative GEF-7 total to 1,956.1 metric tons of addressed mercury.

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-four percent of the FSPs and programs funded in the reporting period have tackled matters related to both Conventions, which facilitates synergies between them and allows the achievement of multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). In addition to mercury reductions, this reporting period included benefits of reducing 1,920.9 metric tons of POPs, disposing of 2,457,316.4 metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing material, reducing 560.5 gTEQ of unintentional POP (UPOP) emissions, improving 300,000 hectares of landscapes, reducing 549,951.9 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq and avoiding 4,200 metric tons of marine litter.

11. As governments have striven to find the best ways to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic's massive impact on the societies, the GEF has worked with countries and Agencies to ensure that the support for chemicals and waste priorities continues to be provided, with the approval of 98 projects and programs from the GEF Council in December 2020 and June 2021. The GEF developed a guidance framework that has helped project proponents to identify risks and opportunities related to the pandemic and incorporate them into project design and preparation. The GEF Secretariat has reviewed the projects for consideration by the Councils in accordance with this guidance framework. Furthermore, the GEF granted two extensions of project submission deadlines to allow for more flexibility in project preparation and avoid unnecessary cancellations, as Agencies and their national counterparts moved to work online.

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<sup>6</sup> Co-financing amount includes programs, FSPs and MSPs. EAs, PPGs and Agency fees are excluded.

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

## 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, 2019 and June 30, 2021 (the reporting period). The report is presented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Council of the GEF.<sup>8</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 in 2017. The COP provided the 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>9</sup> There was no additional guidance to the GEF from COP 2 in 2018 and COP 3 in 2019. 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>		
2	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.	<p>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 January 2014.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>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 are eligible to access GEF resources, except for EAs. According to the COP guidance, signatories to the Convention</p>

<sup>8</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>9</sup> In the annex to Decision MC-1/5.

<sup>10</sup> GEF, 2014, [Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury](#), Council Document GEF/C.45/Inf.05/Rev.01

COP Guidance		GEF's Response
		are eligible for GEF funding from for EA, 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 Conference of the Parties, 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 Conference of the Parties 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 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 through GEF-5 and GEF-6 to implement Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and 32 countries to conduct 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 have 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 resources for EAs from the GEF, 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

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
	<p>no longer applicable, as the COP 1 guidance only applies to signatories and Parties with respect to access of funding of EAs.</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>
<b>II. Overall strategies and policies</b>	
<p>5 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 the private sector, if applicable; and</li> <li>(g) Promote sustainable national socioeconomic development, poverty reduction and activities</li> </ul>	<p>This guidance was used to inform the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming in and was addressed in the GEF-7 replenishment negotiations, which were concluded in April 2018. The new strategy is included in the summary of negotiations of GEF-7.<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Update for COP 4: The projects approved in the reporting period follow this guidance. Throughout GEF-7, there has been a focus on synergies within the chemicals and waste focal area and with other focal areas. Private sector engagement is 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 (PSES).<sup>12</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 achieves synergies</p>

<sup>11</sup> GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01

<sup>12</sup> GEF, 2020, [GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01

COP Guidance		GEF's Response
	consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.	across the chemicals and waste focal area while the project <i>Integrated Watershed Management of the Putumayo-Içá River Basin</i> combines mercury and international water resources as a multi-focal area project in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
<b>III. Programme priorities</b>		
6	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.	<p>This is reflected in the GEF strategies. In GEF-7, \$206 million is allocated for the implementation of the Minamata Convention. The GEF has programmed resources to meet the full cost of the MIAs and the ASGM NAPs. The GEF has programmed resources for several projects that are aimed at early implementation, particularly in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>Update for COP 4: In the reporting period, the GEF has programmed resources to meet the full cost of the MIAs and the ASGM NAPs. Other programmed resources for projects that are aimed at early implementation address several areas of priorities of the Minamata Convention that meet the agreed incremental costs of mercury reduction, such as chlor alkali, mercury products including medical devices and ASGM.</p>
7	<p>In particular, it should give priority to the following activities when providing financial resources to developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition:</p> <p>(a) Enabling activities, particularly Minamata Convention initial assessment activities and national action plans for artisanal and small-scale 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>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 seek to implement the Minamata Convention have been designed consistently with this guidance.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: 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>

COP Guidance		GEF's Response
		<p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>In the reporting period, 13 EAs, including 6 MIA and 8 ASGM NAPs<sup>13</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 support legally binding obligations that facilitate early implementation and address health and environmental impacts.</p>
8	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.	In GEF-7, projects with potential for significant mercury reductions have been approved. The GEF continues to work with countries and Agencies to look at the potential mercury reductions of a proposed activity relative to its costs.
<b>IV. Indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support</b>		
<b>A. Enabling activities</b>		
	<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> <p>Update for COP 4:</p> <p>In the reporting period, all eligible EAs that were submitted to the GEF received funding.</p>
<b>B. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention</b>		
<b>1. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that relate to legally binding obligations</b>		
9	When providing financial resources to eligible Parties for activities to implement the provisions	These have been included in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area

<sup>13</sup> One country opted to combine MIA and NAP under one EA.

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
<p>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>Programming Strategy. This guidance was used to inform the GEF-6 and GEF-7 programming.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: Projects approved in the reporting period follow this guidance. One project addresses mercury sources and trade. All projects include capacity building, and other projects, including the <i>ISLANDS</i> Program 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, address mercury waste and mercury-containing products.</p> <p>Update for COP 4: Projects approved in the reporting period follow this guidance. All MSPs and FSPs include capacity building. There are projects on mercury-added products, manufacturing processes, ASGM, emissions, releases, environmentally sound storage, and mercury waste. The chlor alkali project in Mexico is the first addressing the sector and has the potential to serve as a model for other projects in the region and globally.</p>
<p><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>	
<p>10 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 focus on implementing obligations of the Convention that reduce mercury. Other activities are considered on a case-by-case basis. Projects typically include technical assistance and capacity building that address a legally binding obligation. For example, training of</p>

COP Guidance	GEF's Response
	<p>customs officers in the <i>ISLANDS</i> Program will support 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 focus on implementing obligations of the Convention that reduce mercury. Others are considered on a case-by-case basis. Projects typically include technical assistance and capacity building that address a legally binding obligation. For example, the knowledge-sharing and communication component of the <i>GOLD+</i> Program will support formalization, access to financing, and technology transfer within the sector leading to mercury reductions.</p>
11	<p>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 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>This was addressed during the GEF-7 programming, to be reported on at subsequent COPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 3:            GEF projects primarily focus on implementing legal obligations of the Convention and reducing mercury. Other activities are considered on a case-by-case 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:            GEF projects primarily focus on implementing legal obligations of the Convention and reducing mercury. Other activities are 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</p>

COP Guidance		GEF's Response
		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 includes an assessment of the site contaminated with mercury and a plan for remediation.
<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>		
12	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>This was addressed during the GEF-7 programming, to be reported on at subsequent COPs.</p> <p>Update for COP 3: The projects approved in the reporting period contributed to the reduction of 1,163 metric tons of mercury.</p> <p>Update for COP 4: The projects approved in the reporting period will contribute to the reduction of 793 metric tons of mercury.</p>
<b>V. Review by the Conference of the Parties</b>		
13	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 has provided information that relates to the review described in paragraph 11 of Article 13 of the Minamata Convention.

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

3. In the reporting period, \$136.3 million of GEF project financing<sup>14</sup> was utilized for programming to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention in 58 countries. In addition, \$1.1 million was programmed for project preparation grants (PPGs), and \$12.2 million in Agency fees.

4. Of the mercury funding, \$5.6 million was allocated to 13 single-country EAs (MIAs and ASGM NAPs). Furthermore, \$3.5 million was allocated to three global MSPs, \$49.9 million was allocated to eleven FSPs that provided resources to 23 countries and \$77.3 million was allocated to three programs (program framework documents - PFDs) in 19 countries. This is presented in Table 2.

5. Table 3 presents the number of countries that received support from the resources mentioned above. Out of the 58 supported countries, 14 were least developed countries (LDCs) and seven were small island developing States (SIDS)<sup>15</sup>.

6. The 13 EA projects supported six MIAs and eight ASGM NAPs,<sup>16</sup> bringing the total number of countries receiving GEF support for MIAs as at June 30, 2021 to 117 and ASGM NAPs to 43. The full list of supported MIAs and NAPs is presented in Annex 3.

7. The full list of projects and programs 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, 2019 to June 30, 2021)**

Project Type	GEF Project Financing Amount (\$ million) <sup>17</sup>
Enabling Activities (MIAs and NAPs)	5.6
Medium-sized Projects	3.5
Full-sized Projects	49.9
Programs	77.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.3</b>

**Table 3: Number of Countries Receiving Support in the Reporting Period**

<sup>14</sup> Excludes PPGs and Agency fees.

<sup>15</sup> The SIDS region includes all Caribbean, African, and Pacific islands.

<sup>16</sup> One country opted to combine MIA and NAPs under one EA.

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

(July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021)

Project Type	Number of Countries
Enabling Activities	13
Medium-sized Projects	3 <sup>18</sup>
Full-sized Projects	23
Programs	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

8. The projects approved in the reporting period supporting the Minamata Convention implementation are estimated to reduce 793.1 metric tons of mercury.
9. The GEF-7 results framework includes a core indicator to measure the results in the chemicals and waste focal area. This core indicator has a target of addressing 100,000 metric tons of chemicals and waste, including mercury. There is no stand-alone target for mercury in GEF-7. The cumulative GEF-7 amount of mercury addressed is 1,956.1 metric tons.
10. 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 6.<sup>19</sup>
11. In accordance with the guidance received from the Minamata Convention COP and the Stockholm Convention COP, the GEF-7 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 reporting period have tackled matters related to both Conventions, which facilitates synergies between them and allows the achievement of multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). One of the FSPs is a multi-focal area project, addressing mercury and international waters. The *ISLANDS* Program<sup>20</sup> also addresses multiple GEBs.
12. The GEF Portal facilitates reporting on all relevant GEBs across the GEF. In addition to mercury reductions, the approved projects are estimated to achieve other GEBs, including reducing 1,920.9 metric tons of POPs, disposing 2,457,316.4 metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing material, reducing 560.5 gTEQ unintentional POP (UPOP) emissions, improving 300,000 hectares of landscapes, reducing 549,951.9 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq, and avoiding 4,200

<sup>18</sup> The three MSPs approved in the reporting period are global projects. These MSPs provide information that will inform future programming for Parties in the areas which they are exploring.

<sup>19</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.

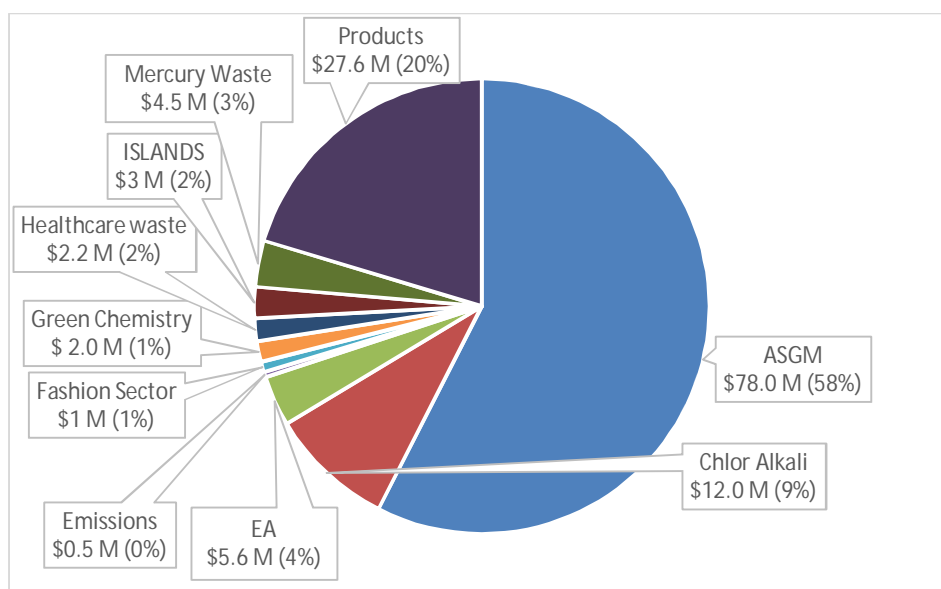
<sup>20</sup> The *ISLANDS* Program was included in the GEF Report to COP 3 and is included in this Report to COP 4 because new countries have been added in the reporting period through an addendum to the PFD.

metric tons of marine litter. The full list of projects can be found in Annex 1. Of these projects the following are synergies projects: GEF ID 10353, 10373, 10419, 10519, 10682, 10721, 10531, 10798, 10526, 10658, and 10786.

13. 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 activities that support the implementation of the Convention. For example, the portfolio deals with mercury in products, mercury waste, ASGM and mercury in industrial practices, in addition to updating regulations and policies to properly manage mercury. It also includes innovative approaches, such as green chemistry in the *Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Program*. The *GOLD+* Program and its addendum comprise 15 countries, addressing the ASGM sector as the largest global source of anthropogenic mercury.<sup>21</sup>

14. 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, as illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Thematic Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



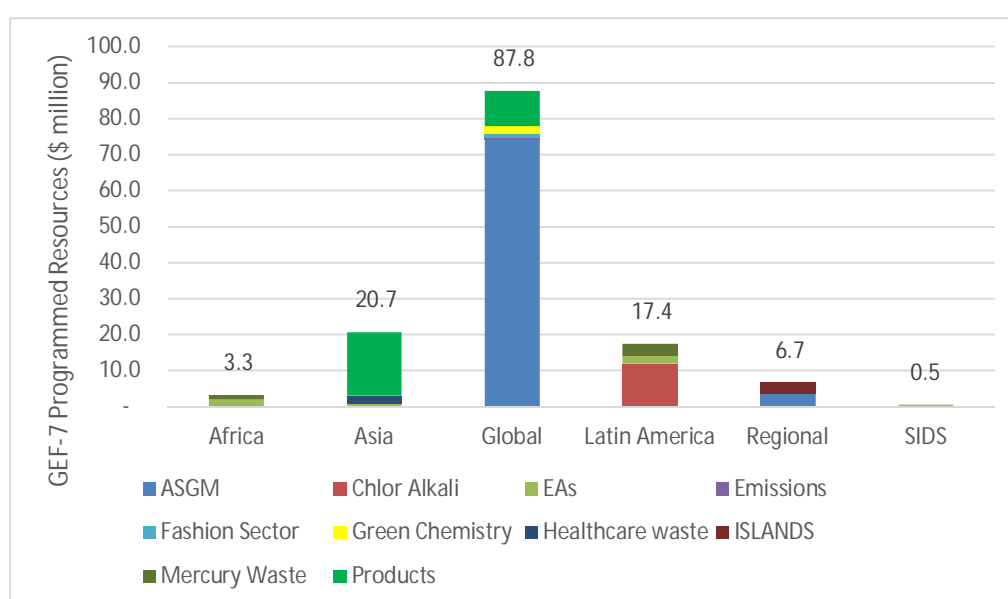
15. As Figure 1 shows, 58 percent of the resources for mercury in the reporting period was allocated to ASGM. It is the largest source of mercury globally, therefore, this allocation directly responds to the Minamata Convention. Projects addressing mercury products, including medical devices, received 20 percent of resources, while the other areas utilize less than ten

<sup>21</sup> UNEP, 2018, [Global Mercury Assessment 2018](#)

percent of the total resources.

16. Figure 2 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 reporting period with \$87.8 million, of which \$74.3 million supported ASGM through the *GOLD+* Program. In Africa, resources were allocated to EAs, medical devices, and mercury waste. Asia projects focused on mercury products, including medical devices. Latin America received support for the Chlor Alkali project. Latin America received support for the Chlor Alkali project.

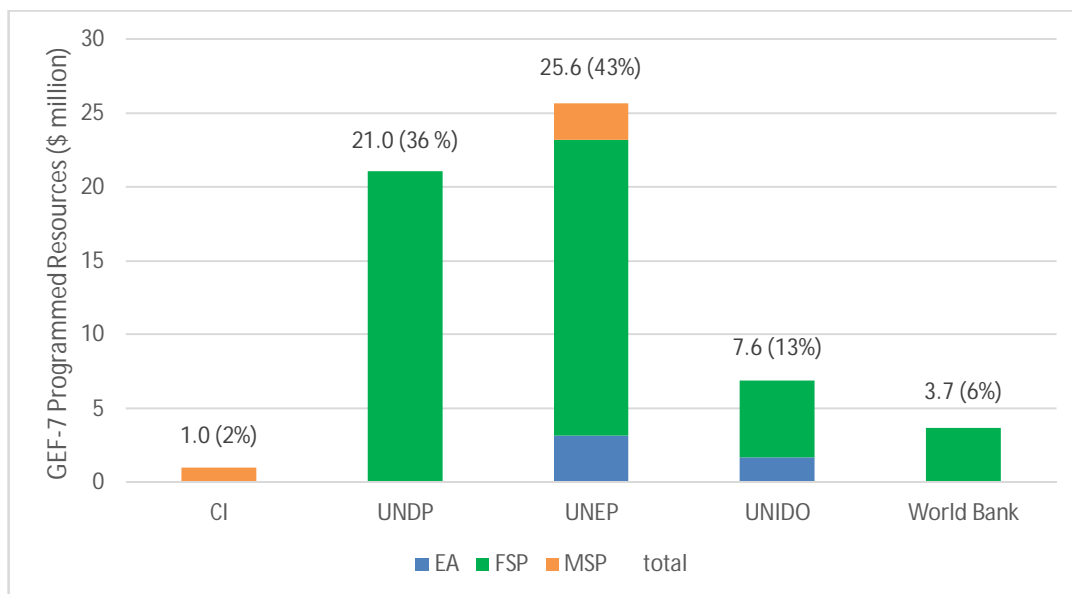
**Figure 2: Regional Distribution of GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing by Thematic Areas in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)



17. Five GEF agencies were engaged in projects for the implementation of the Minamata Convention<sup>22</sup> in the reporting period, namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Conservation International (CI), and the World Bank. As shown in Figure 3, UNEP accounts for the largest project financing share (\$25.6 million or 43 percent), followed by UNDP (\$21.0 million or 36 percent), UNIDO (\$7.6 million or 13 percent), the World Bank (\$3.7 million or 6 percent), and CI (\$1.0 million or 2 percent). UNEP and UNIDO also supported EAs.

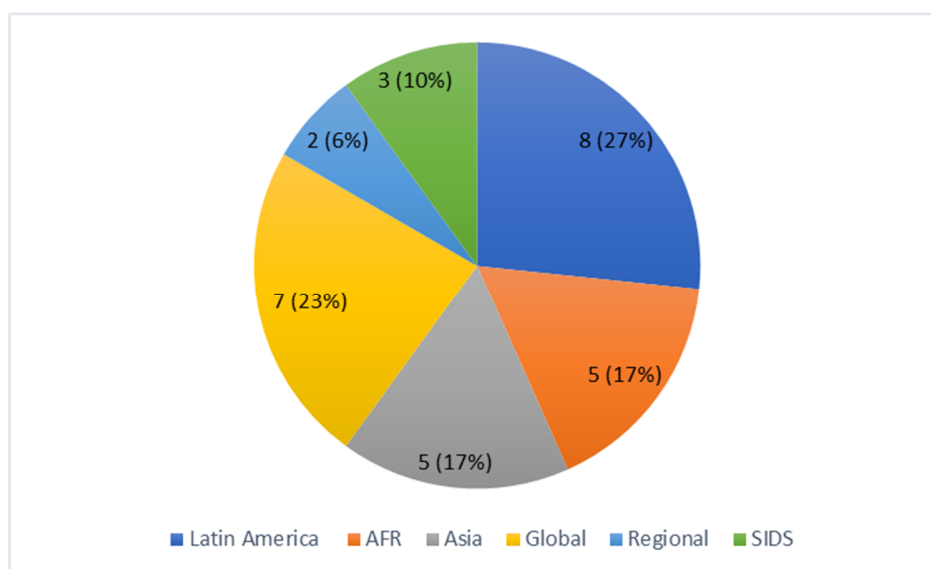
**Figure 3: Agency Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 Mercury Project Financing in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021)**  
(\$ million, excluding PPGs and Agency fees)

<sup>22</sup> This does not include programs, because including programs with their lead implementing agency would lead to misinterpretation of data.



18. In terms of the number of projects that were approved in each region, as shown in Figure 4, 27 percent of projects were approved for Latin America (eight projects). Seventeen percent were allocated for each Asia and Africa (five projects). The rest was allocated to regional (6 percent or two projects) and global projects and programs (23 percent or seven projects) and SIDS (10 percent or three projects). While global projects and programs received 23 percent in terms of total number of projects, they received the largest amount of total programmed resources (\$87.8 million out of \$136.3 million, or 64 percent), as shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 4: Number of GEF-7 Mercury Projects and Programs in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021) by Regions**



19. The GEF Council has approved all project proposals to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention included in the four Work Programs in the reporting period, at its 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, and the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2021.

20. In accordance with paragraph 9(b) of the MOU, the GEF reports that there are 94 projects implemented in the reporting period in relation to mercury with a total of \$147.4 million of GEF resources and \$1,673.9 million of co-financing, in addition to the projects newly approved in the reporting period. 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))**

21. All FSPs and programs 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)**

22. 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)**

23. 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)**

24. 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)**

25. 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, cooperation has continued with

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the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention.

26. A delegation from the GEF Secretariat delegation participated in COP 3 that was held from November 25 to 29, 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. This COP was not expected to provide guidance to the GEF, and none was provided.

27. COP 3 conducted the first review of the financial mechanism of the Convention which comprises the GEF and the Specific International Program (SIP). The review was conducted in plenary and Parties noted the report of the review prepared by the Minamata Convention Secretariat. The first review included the information on the GEF's response to the COP guidance and GEF resources programmed for the Minamata Convention. Parties also requested the Minamata Convention Secretariat to prepare the terms of reference for the second review for consideration at COP 4.<sup>23</sup>

28. The GEF Secretariat delegation met with the Executive Secretary Designate of the Minamata Convention Secretariat, Ms. Monika Stankiewicz, on November 25, 2019 and discussed the relationship between the Minamata Convention Secretariat and the GEF, including the Council, and the forthcoming GEF replenishment. The GEF Secretariat also facilitated a meeting of the planetGOLD partnership<sup>24</sup> with the incoming Executive Secretary.

29. The GEF Secretariat delegation had a meeting with the outgoing Executive Secretary on 26 November 2019 to discuss the main COP matters of GEF relevance and to discuss her participation in the 57<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in December 2019.

30. The outgoing Executive Secretary attended the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the GEF Council. She presented the outcomes of COP 3 during the Convention heads panel, part of the meeting dedicated to relations with conventions. She also participated in the bilateral meetings with the Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) organized on the margins of the Council meeting.

31. In October 2020, the new GEF CEO, Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, who was appointed in June 2020 and joined the GEF Secretariat in September 2020, met virtually with the Executive Secretary for an introductory call to discuss continued cooperation between the two secretariats.

32. The Executive Secretary attended the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in December 2020 and participated in the discussions on the agenda item on relations with conventions.

33. The Executive Secretary and the Minamata Convention Secretariat staff visited the GEF Secretariat for technical meetings from February 10 to 14, 2020. During that visit, the Executive Secretary had a meeting with the GEF CEO.

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<sup>23</sup> UNEP, 2019, *First review of the financial mechanism*, Document UNEP/MC/COP.3/11

<sup>24</sup> planetGOLD partnership covers all the countries included in *GOLD* and *GOLD+* programs (funded in GEF-6 and GEF-7, respectively). More information is available at: <https://www.planetgold.org>.

34. The Executive Secretary and the Minamata Convention Secretariat staff participated in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAG) consultations held in February 2021 to initiate the GEF-8 replenishment process. The Executive Secretary delivered her remarks at the opening plenary. The Secretariat staff participated in several TAG working groups.
35. The Minamata Convention Secretariat representatives, including the Executive Secretary, participated in a joint coordination meeting of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Secretariat and GEF Secretariat, which was held virtually from March 8 to 10, 2021. This meeting included a conversation among the heads of the Secretariats and the GEF CEO on the GEF-8 replenishment, and chemicals and health.
36. The Minamata Convention Secretariat representatives attended the first meeting of the GEF-8 replenishment, which took place virtually on April 22-23, 2021.
37. The third round of applications to the SIP opened on December 15, 2020 and closed on March 18, 2021. The GEF Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on the 24 complete projects that were received from Parties.
38. The Executive Secretary attended the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting of the GEF Council in June 2021. She provided the Council with updates for COP 4 during the Executive Secretaries session, part of the Council meeting agenda item on relations with conventions.
39. The GEF routinely organizes chemicals and waste focal area task force meetings. The meeting participants include the representatives from the GEF Agencies, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF, the Secretariat of the BRS Conventions, the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention and the SAICM Secretariat. In the reporting period, meetings were held in November 2019, May 2020, January 2021 and May 2021 to discuss GEF-7 programming and share information on project concepts and their statuses.

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

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

40. 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 health care and electronic waste.
41. 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 25,000 projects implemented by civil society groups in 135 countries (of which 127 are having SGP projects as at June 30, 2021), across all GEF focal areas. The SGP

has cumulatively supported 886 projects related to chemicals and waste, totaling over \$26 million. While the portfolio on chemicals and waste, including mercury management, is still small compared to others, it is a growing area of interest by 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.

42. In the reporting period, the second phase of GEF-7 SGP was approved (\$64 million) with a component on chemicals and waste management of \$5.8 million. In GEF-7, the SGP plans to provide at least \$11.7 million to support chemicals and waste projects, including those addressing the Minamata Convention.

43. In the reporting period, the SGP has supported 19 projects on mercury management with a total of \$701,500 of GEF funding, having generated \$598,000 in co-financing. Annex 2 presents the list of these projects. An innovation program on ASGM is implemented by the SGP to support activities addressing mercury use and contamination in the ASGM sector in Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Each country program had received a top-up grant of \$200,000 to address matters related to ASGM at the community level. This program is expected to boost local capacity for mercury management in the ASGM sector. Furthermore, a global project executed by the European Environment Bureau's Zero Mercury Working Group was successfully closed in 2020, having conducted targeted trainings on the implementation of the Minamata Convention for more than 100 SGP national coordinators from CSOs.

## **2. Monitoring and Evaluation of Mercury Projects in GEF-7 (MOU Paragraph 10)**

44. GEF projects and focal area portfolios are monitored by the Secretariat through its Annual Portfolio Monitoring Report and evaluated by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). The IEO is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations that involve a set of projects from more than one GEF Agency. The evaluation results are presented in the following reports:

- (a) Annual Performance Reports;
- (b) Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations;
- (c) Thematic Evaluations: programs, processes and cross-cutting or focal areas; and
- (d) Comprehensive Evaluations of the GEF: conducted every four years as inputs to the replenishment process.

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

### **2.1. GEF IEO Evaluation of GEF Interventions in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold**

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## Mining Sector

46. The IEO submitted the evaluation of GEF interventions in the ASGM sector to the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in December 2020.<sup>25</sup> The evaluation analyzed the evolution of GEF's strategy in the sector, the sustainability of outcomes in completed ASGM projects and evaluated the design and early implementation of the GEF-6 *GOLD* Program. It provided GEF stakeholders with evaluative evidence on the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of ASGM interventions, the vast majority of which aim to reduce mercury and are tied to the Minamata Convention.

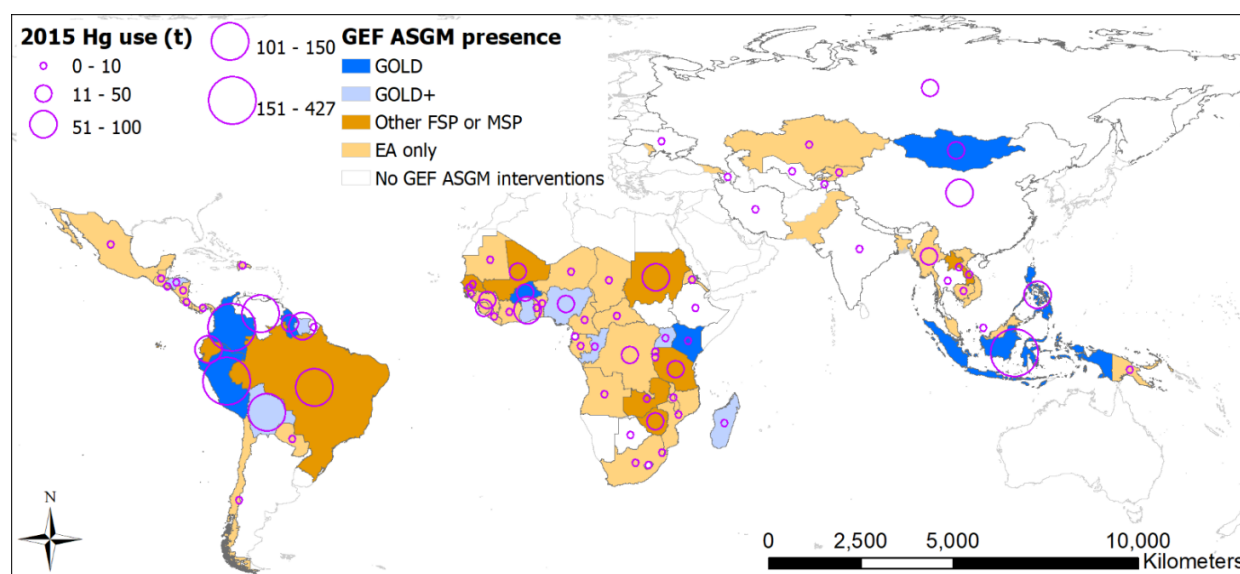
47. The evaluation found that ASGM interventions are highly relevant to the Minamata Convention as they assist countries in achieving their mercury reduction goals in project areas, many of which are sustained years after completion of projects. Miner formalization efforts were found to have limited success during implementation but catalyzed continued post-completion formalization. ASGM interventions were also found to cover many of the countries with the highest global mercury use, including the top four users (as show in Figure 5). A major lesson learned from completed projects was the need for access to financing for miners to switch to non-mercury processing technology, which has become a major focus of the *GOLD* Program.

### Figure 5: 2015 Mercury Use and Presence of GEF ASGM Interventions at the Country Level<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> GEF IEO, 2020, [Evaluation of GEF Interventions in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector, Council Document GEF/E/C.59/02](#) and GEF, 2020, [Management Response to Evaluation of GEF Interventions in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector, Council Document GEF/E/C.59/06](#)

<sup>26</sup> GEF IEO, 2020, [Evaluation of GEF Interventions in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector,](#)



48. The *GOLD* Program's major components were found to correlate with best practices in the mercury reduction international community, while promoting collaboration and learning between its child projects. Its addition of access to financing for miners to switch to non-mercury processing technology and connecting miners to markets, alongside the demonstration of non-mercury technologies and promoting miner formalization policy, were considered innovative. A majority of the Program's mercury reduction targets are set to be achieved through knowledge management and broader adoption, which will be difficult to monitor or attribute to the Program. Given the Program's link with the Minamata Convention, its focus is on mercury reduction, while not strongly addressing other environmental and health matters related to the sector in some of its project areas, such as deforestation, land degradation and watershed contamination.

49. The evaluation recommended the GEF and the Minamata Convention Secretariat to continue encouraging high-mercury-use countries to become involved in the Convention and increase project focus on policy interventions to create effective monitoring of the sector. The GEF was also recommended to seek opportunities for multi-focal area ASGM interventions and measure co-benefits beyond mercury reductions in the sector. Additionally, the evaluation recommended harnessing the successful planetGOLD global platform to further disseminate results and lessons learned from completed ASGM projects and provide more detailed information on NAP and *GOLD* child projects.

## 2.2. GEF IEO Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Evolution in Response to the Minamata Convention

50. As part of the Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF, the IEO carried out

research to understand GEF's chemicals and waste focal area evolution in response to the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The research concluded that GEF's programming in this focal area has been highly responsive to the relevant guidance from the Minamata Convention COP. GEF support for mercury began in GEF-4, before the Convention came into force, with limited support through the international waters focal area, and in GEF-5 and GEF-6 through the support provided in relation to POPs and ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Although activities for the early implementation of the Convention were not explicitly referenced in any replenishment phase, MIAs and ASGM NAPs were approved in these phases. After the Convention came into force in 2017, the GEF significantly increased funding, including a notional allocation of \$14 million for EAs in GEF-7. All EAs submitted to the GEF have received funding in GEF-6 and GEF-7. GEF support to the Convention implementation includes assisting countries in their legally binding obligations under the Convention through implementation of projects to minimize, reduce or eliminate mercury in mining, agriculture and manufacturing processes. Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BATs/BEPs) for the management of mercury were applied in GEF-6 and GEF-7.

### 3. GEF-7 Results

51. In GEF-7, a new results framework has been implemented. This framework includes several core indicators that 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 60<sup>th</sup> Council meeting in June 2021, presenting the results of chemicals 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>27</sup>

52. The Corporate Scorecard showed that the chemicals and waste projects approved in GEF-7 contributed to 37.9 percent of the GEF-7 corporate target of reducing 100,000 tons of chemicals, including by reducing nearly 2,000 metric tons of mercury and 2.6 million metric tons of POPs and mercury-containing material. The Scorecard also showed that the GEF had programmed 81 percent of the allocated GEF-7 mercury resources.

53. In GEF-7, the majority of chemicals and waste projects and programs address chemicals that are contained in products, materials and waste. These chemicals are contained in much larger volumes of material. The framework's 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 towards the 100,000 ton target is 92.4 percent.

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<sup>27</sup> GEF, 2021, [GEF-7 Corporate Score Card](#)

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**PART III: SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT POLICY UPDATE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE MINAMATA PORTFOLIO WITH REGARD TO THESE POLICIES****1. Gender Equality**

54. GEF's new approach to gender equality reflects the increased recognition by the Parties to the Minamata Convention of the need to consider the impact of poor management of hazardous chemicals and waste on vulnerable groups such as women and children.

55. The approval of the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, which came into effect in July 2018, at the onset of GEF-7, marked GEF's significantly increased ambition to address gender equality. The Policy provided the impetus for the GEF to introduce more robust standards on gender across the project cycle and promote gender-responsive approaches in its projects and programs, including a set of new principles and requirements to mainstream gender in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.

56. The GEF-7 portfolio continues to achieve good compliance with new principles and requirements set out in the Policy. It shows that gender dimensions are considered early in project design and that plans are incorporated to carry out gender analyses and develop gender action plans and sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators in project development. The GEF Secretariat analyzed 52 endorsements by the CEO between July 2018 and March 2021, including one mercury project, *Reducing Global Environmental Risks through the Monitoring and Development of Alternative Livelihood for the Primary Mercury-mining Sector in Mexico* (ID 10086). Of the 52 projects reviewed, 47 (or 90 percent) were planning to contribute to gender results in areas such as improving women's access to and control over natural resources, women's participation in natural resource decision-making at different levels, as well as supporting women's economic opportunities.

57. The detailed review of the GEF-7 chemical and waste portfolio shows that EAs supporting the preparation of NAPs, for example, include plans to develop strategies to: (i) prevent exposure of vulnerable population, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, to mercury use in the ASGM sector; and (ii) mitigate gender inequality and prevent child labor in ASGM. Similarly, the *ISLANDS* Program recognized that gender dimensions are important factors related to its objective to prevent the build-up of chemicals and waste in the environment and managing and disposing of existing harmful chemicals and waste. The Program incorporates plans to mainstream gender, including targeted gender analyses and development of gender-disaggregated indicators. Plans also include specific efforts to consider gender elements in the chemicals and waste value chain.

**2. Private Sector**

58. Guidance received from the Minamata Convention COP encouraged the GEF to further enhance engagement with the private sector. As a result, one of the key components of the chemicals and waste Programming Strategy approved under GEF-7 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.

59. In the reporting period, the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in December 2020 approved the PSES.<sup>28</sup> The PSES is supported by an Implementation Plan that sets actions and deliverables up to the end of the GEF-7 period. The PSES is founded on core elements that include the goal of working with multi-stakeholder platforms to drive systemic transformation and achieve scale and impact.

60. 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 in 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. This horizontal and vertical approach to working with the private sector extends the reach of GEF funding beyond specific geographic areas and brings up a wider range of resources and solutions from all levels of the private sector. This core element of the PSES 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.

61. Examples of GEF's 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 FSP *Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme* (ID 10353, implemented by UNIDO). Green chemistry relates to virtually every business sector, including food, energy, plastic, drugs, cosmetics, cleaning products and apparel. Through this global partnership, the private sector is engaged through innovative green chemistry accelerator approaches, such as innovation challenges with participants connected to further technical resources, investors and commercial partners, to foster scaling up of activities. The approach engages value chain actors and includes multi-stakeholder participation with the Green Chemistry Commerce Council, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and entrepreneurs and companies with demonstration programs.
- (b) The MSP *Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate and Oceans* (ID 10658, implemented by CI) facilitates the

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<sup>28</sup> GEF, 2020, [GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01.

fashion sector's move from commitments to action and outcomes around key areas of environmental impact. The success of this project relies on private sector engagement. As at June 2021, 66 fashion companies representing over 250 brands (representing 35 percent of the sector by volume) have responded to the invitation by the President of France to create a Fashion Pact Association. Its member companies contribute funds and in-kind support to the Project. Their engagement in the Project activities and commitment to implement their "action pathway" with clear targets, milestones and actions will be an important result of this Project. At least 40 Fashion Pact companies are trained and 35 percent (by sales volume) of the global fashion industry is actively participating in the Fashion Pact Association to strengthen the sound management of industrial chemicals and their waste through better control, reduction and/or elimination. While taking a sectoral approach, the project recognizes that the fashion sector is not a homogenous sector and it includes consumer-facing companies ranging from small and mid-sized enterprises and start-ups, through fast fashion to luxury companies and their suppliers. The project includes approaches, tools and communication that are customized to the different segments of the fashion sector and different levels of awareness of problems and approaches.

- (c) The MSP *Assessment of Existing and Future Emission Reductions from the Coal Sector toward the Implementation of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions* (ID 10748, implemented by UNEP) supports the development and implementation of a strategy for the coal sector's emission reductions as a contribution to the implementation of the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. Using the multi-stakeholder model under the Coal Partnership, consultations with the private sector are an integral aspect of the project with inputs from industry to ensure that proposals put forward by the project are financially and technically feasible and appropriate for the coal sector. The Partnership on Mercury Control in Coal Combustions is a key forum for these consultations, with nineteen industry representatives. Where additional expertise or insights are required, the project can build on the private sector relationships already established within the broader Global Mercury Partnership and the extensive networks of other project partners, such as the Clean Coal Centre and Macquarie University. By reducing uncertainties and helping governments incorporate action plans for the coal sector in their national planning, this project will send a clear signal on the required steps to the private sector.

#### **PART IV: UPDATE ON THE GEF'S RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE EIGHTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE GEF**

##### **1. COVID-19 Pandemic Response**

62. The world is going through an immense crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely

hampered most economic and social activities in all countries and continues to cause human suffering and hardship.

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

64. As governments have striven to find the best ways to cope with the pandemic's massive impact on the societies, the GEF has worked to ensure that its work and partnerships are not critically disrupted, and to adapt to the rapidly changing situation, by integrating responses to the COVID-19 pandemic into its business processes.

65. Since early 2020, the GEF has been investigating how the effects of the pandemic, including risks, impacts and opportunities can be properly integrated into its business. The GEF's response to the pandemic has been varied and comprehensive:

- (a) The GEF Secretariat has called on the expertise of the COVID-19 Response Task Force to provide overall guidance for, and assess risks to, its entire investment portfolio. This Task Force met every two weeks during 2020 to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting key priority programs and focal area investments and what the GEF partnership can do about it. The work of the Task Force resulted in the preparation of a white paper that was presented to the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting.<sup>29</sup>
- (b) The GEF Secretariat initiated in-depth surveys and held intensive dialogues with the Agencies to identify project and program risks and identify disruptions in their business practices that could slow or halt project preparation and implementation. As these assessments were completed, it became clearer what types of projects might have been at a higher operational risk, including across different geographic areas and contexts. Initial information pointed out the problems for projects that involve extensive stakeholder consultation, particularly those with strong participation of indigenous peoples and communities. The Agencies' risk assessment tools and fiduciary risk assessment processes constitute key tools for analyzing and developing an appropriate set of mitigation measures that are appropriate to the context of the project. In response to some of these findings, the GEF granted two extensions of project submission deadlines to allow for more flexibility in project preparation and avoid unnecessary cancellations, as Agencies and their counterparts moved to

<sup>29</sup> GEF, 2020, [White Paper on a COVID-19 Response Strategy](#). Council Document GEF/C.59/Inf.14.

work online. This increased flexibility has ensured that no project is cancelled for not meeting the project preparation deadlines set forth by the GEF Cancellation Policy because of the pandemic.

- (c) The GEF Secretariat developed a guidance framework that has helped project proponents better incorporate pandemic-related considerations into project design and preparation and manage risks and opportunities. An interactive discussion was held with the Agencies to share the GEF's COVID-19 pandemic response guidance well before the project submission deadline for the December 2020 Work Program. The guidance was well received, and it has been compatible with similar frameworks adopted by the Agencies. This could be considered a best practice for the future across the entire GEF partnership.<sup>30</sup>
- (d) Project managers at the GEF Secretariat reviewed projects taking into account the guidance on the COVID-19 pandemic response, ensuring that all projects and programs submitted for consideration by the Council have taken into account the risks and opportunities relating to the pandemic that may be reflected in the project outcomes. The results of the detailed review of projects in light of the COVID-19 pandemic response can be found in the individual reports of each project included in the cover notes of the Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund presented to the Council.

66. As governments have striven to find the best ways to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic's massive impact on the societies, the GEF has worked with countries and Agencies to ensure that the support for chemicals and waste priorities continues to be provided, with the approval of 98 projects and programs from the GEF Council in December 2020 and June 2021. The GEF developed a guidance framework that has helped project proponents to identify risks and opportunities related to the pandemic and incorporate them into project design and preparation. The GEF Secretariat has reviewed the projects for consideration by the Councils in accordance with this guidance framework. Furthermore, the GEF granted two extensions of project submission deadlines to allow for more flexibility in project preparation and avoid unnecessary cancellations, as Agencies and their national counterparts moved to work online.

67. The GEF has initiated the eighth replenishment (GEF-8) process in early 2021, which is expected to be completed by the spring of 2022. The GEF's contribution to a green and blue post-COVID-19 recovery is expected to be articulated in the Programming Strategy documents.

68. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted work in significant ways. However, in light of the GEF-wide response to the pandemic described above, the GEF believes to be on track to minimize and/or mitigate much of the disruption the pandemic has created in the GEF business. More importantly, by focusing even more on rebuilding the health of the environment and

<sup>30</sup> GEF, 2020, [\*Guidance on Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics\*](#), approved on September 25, 2020.

investing in blue and green recovery activities, the work of the GEF can help prevent such crises in the future, and contribute to a healthier and more resilient recovery for people and the planet.

## 2. Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund

69. Resources for the GEF Trust Fund are replenished every four years by countries that wish to contribute to the Fund (“Contributing Participants”). The GEF Council, at its 59<sup>th</sup> meeting in December 2020, requested the Trustee, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to initiate the discussions on GEF-8.<sup>31</sup> The GEF-8 phase covers the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2026.

70. Through the replenishment process, which consists of a series of meetings over a period of approximately one year, Contributing Participants review the GEF’s performance, assess future funding needs and agree on a financing framework, and set out key policy reforms and programming directions.

71. To support the development of the draft GEF-8 programming directions, the GEF hosted the TAG meeting from February 8 to 11, 2021 that gathered scientists and environmental expert to receive their input for a framework of programming directions for donor governments to consider. The TAG meeting included discussions on proposed priority themes for the GEF, such as the links between environmental and human health; greater opportunities to engage with the private sector, indigenous peoples and civil society; ways to manage fragmentation between environmental initiatives; and means through which the GEF can influence policy making in a broad range of areas. The representatives of the secretariats of five conventions for which the GEF serves as a/the financial mechanism, GEF Agencies, STAP, and Secretariat staff took part in the meeting.

72. The first meeting on GEF-8 took place virtually on April 22-23, 2021. The meeting was co-chaired by Vice President, Development Finance, of the World Bank Group and the GEF CEO and Chairperson. Contributing participants were joined by observers from: five representatives of non-donor recipient countries, representing Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America, and the SIDS, two non-governmental organization (NGO)/CSO representatives (one representing a donor country based NGO/CSO and another representing a recipient country based NGO/CSO), one representative of the private sector, one representative of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat and one representative of the Adaptation Fund Secretariat. In addition, representatives of GEF Agencies and the conventions for which the GEF serves as a/the financial mechanism are invited to attend the meetings as observers. Comments were also solicited from GEF Council members on policy and programming documents prepared for replenishment discussions.

73. All documents presented at the first meeting, along with the Co-Chairs’ Summary of the

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<sup>31</sup> GEF, 2020, [Summary of the Chair](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/Summary.

discussions, are publicly available.<sup>32</sup>

74. The second, third and fourth meetings on GEF-8 are scheduled to take place on September 29-October 1, 2021, January 17-19, 2022 and March 14-16, 2022, respectively, with venues to be confirmed. The Seventh GEF Assembly meeting, which concludes the replenishment process, will take place on May 22-24, 2022, with the venue to be confirmed.

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<sup>32</sup> Documents of the first meeting of the GEF-8 replenishment can be found at: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/gef-8-replenishment-first-meeting>.

**ANNEX 1: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2021)**

GEF grant amount includes the GEF grant amount allocated to mercury components only, excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>33</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
<b>Enabling activities</b>								
10148	Nicaragua	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan on the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Nicaragua</i>	UNIDO	700,000	66,500	0	0	30,000
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	500,000	47,500	0	0	31,000
10383	Côte D'Ivoire	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Côte D'Ivoire</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10422	Mexico	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Mexico</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10423	Costa Rica	<i>Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	0
10440	Cameroon	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Cameroon</i>	UNIDO	500,000	47,500	0	0	46,500
10448	Chad	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Chad</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	10,000
10527	Togo	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Togo</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	0	0	47,500
10582	Tuvalu	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Tuvalu</i>	UNEP	125,000	11,875	0	0	0

<sup>33</sup> EAs do not have PPG funding.

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>33</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
10585	Bahamas	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in The Bahamas</i>	UNEP	150,000	14,250	0	0	0
10631	Afghanistan	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Afghanistan</i>	UNIDO	700,000	66,500	0	0	30,000
10652	Cuba	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cuba</i>	UNEP	210,000	19,950	0	0	0
10811	Oman	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment for the Sultanate of Oman</i>	UNEP	200,000	19,000	0	0	0
<b>Full-sized projects</b>								
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	16,000,000	1,440,000	300,000	27,000	112,000,000
10353	Global (Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Ukraine)	<i>The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme</i>	UNIDO	2,000,000	180,000	0	0	89,697,521
10373	Rwanda	<i>Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda</i>	UNDP	1,260,000	119,700	32,000	3,040	30,744,580
10419	Peru	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Mercury and Other Toxic Chemicals in Peru</i>	UNDP	1,200,000	114,000	50,000	4,750	23,750,000
10519	Viet Nam	<i>Reducing the Impact and Release of Mercury and POPs in Viet Nam through Lifecycle Approach and Ecolabelling</i>	UNDP	1,600,050	152,005	50,000	4,750	28,550,000
10526	Mexico	<i>Eliminating Mercury Use and Adequately Managing Mercury and Mercury Waste in the Chlor Alkali Sector in Mexico</i>	UNEP	12,000,000	1,080,000	300,000	27,000	129,700,000

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>33</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
10531	Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	<i>Integrated Watershed Management of the Putumayo-Içá River Basin</i>	World Bank	3,669,725	330,275	0	0	117,250,000
10682	Paraguay	<i>POPs and Mercury-free Solutions for Environmentally Sound Waste Management in Paraguay</i>	UNIDO	1,000,000	95,000	30,000	2,850	27,830,000
10716	Global (Albania, Burkina Faso, India, Montenegro, Uganda)	<i>Phasing Out Mercury Measuring Devices in Healthcare</i>	UNEP	7,980,000	758,100	200,000	19,000	56,280,000
10721	Panama	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste Containing POPs and Mercury</i>	UNDP	1,010,000	95,950	0	0	19,000,000
10798	Philippines	<i>Reduction of Unintentionally-produced Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury Through an Environmentally Sound Approach on Health Care Waste Management in the Philippines with a Focus on the Pandemic</i>	UNIDO	2,190,000	208,050	67,500	6,412	34,700,000
<b>Medium-sized projects</b>								
10569	Global (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Ghana, Honduras, Madagascar, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda)	<i>Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector Plus - GEF GOLD+</i>	CI	43,832,830	3,944,955	0	0	202,668,755

GEF ID	Country	Project title	Lead Agency	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Agency Fees (\$)	PPGs <sup>33</sup> (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
10658	Global	<i>Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate and Oceans</i>	CI	1,000,000	90,000	25,000	2,250	4,790,893
10748	Global	<i>Assessment of Existing and Future Emission Reductions from the Coal Sector toward the Implementation of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions</i>	UNEP	500,000	47,500	32,000	3,040	652,000
10786	Regional (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe)	<i>Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)</i>	UNEP	3,000,000	270,000	0	0	23,000,000
10802	Global (Côte D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guinea, Mali, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Zambia)	<i>Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector Plus - GEF GOLD+ (addendum)</i>	CI	30,485,696	2,743,714	0	0	139,654,570
10810	Global (Gabon, Sri Lanka, Thailand)	<i>Eliminating Mercury Skin-lightening Products</i>	UNEP	2,000,000	190,000	50,000	4,750	14,808,401

**ANNEX 2: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN THE REPORTING PERIOD  
(JULY 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2021)**

Number	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	Duration	SGP Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1	Antigua and Barbuda	Zero Waste Antigua Barbuda (ZWAB)	<i>Pathways to Phase Down and Phase Out Mercury</i>	8/2019 - 10/2021	50,000	In kind: 36,800
2	Antigua and Barbuda	Clare Hall Christian Union (CHCU)	<i>Pathways to Reduce and Phase out Mercury</i>	1/2020 - 10/2021	50,000	In kind: 11,500
3	Antigua and Barbuda	Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust	<i>Pathways to Reduce and Phase Out Mercury</i>	1/2020 - 10/2021	45,000	-
4	Antigua and Barbuda	Medical Association of Antigua and Barbuda (MAAB)	<i>Contribution towards Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and towards Phasing Out of Mercury-added Products in the Healthcare and Dental Sectors in Antigua and Barbuda</i>	1/2020 - 10/2021	50,000	-
5	Antigua and Barbuda	Another Chance Ministries (ACM)	<i>Recycling E-waste Reduces Mercury Contamination for Human and Environmental Health and Provides a Pathway Towards the Rehabilitation of Prisoners</i>	12/2020 - 4/2021	5,000	-
6	Kenya	Migori County Artisanal Miners Cooperative Society Ltd (MICA)	<i>Reducing Pollution Hazard for Vulnerable Population and Promoting Sustainable Land Management</i>	7/2019 - 8/2021	41,500	In cash: 1,000 In kind: 47,600
7	Uganda	Syanyonja Artisan Small Scale Association (SAMA)	<i>Sama Reducing Mercury Use</i>	11/2019 - 10/2021	45,000	In kind: 7,730
8	Uganda	Busia United Community Based Organisation (BU-CBO)	<i>BU-CBO Mercury-free Centre in Busia</i>	11/2019 - 10/2021	45,000	In kind: 17,150
9	Uganda	Rays of Hope Development Initiative (RHODI)	<i>RHODI Mercury-free Technologies</i>	11/2019 - 2/2020	5,000	In kind: 23,889

Number	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	Duration	SGP Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
10	Uganda	National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)	<i>NAPE - Promoting Mercury-free Gold</i>	11/2019 - 10/2021	20,000	In cash: 6,923 In kind: 2,725
11	Uganda	Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists of Uganda (PROBICOU)	<i>PROBICOU Mercury-free Gold Mining</i>	11/2019 - 10/2021	50,000	In cash: 10,000 In kind: 10,000
12	Uganda	Supporting Development Initiatives and Actions (SUDIA)	<i>Sudia Mercury Use Control in Namayingo</i>	4/2020 - 3/2022	20,000	In cash: 3,055 In kind: 1,500
13	Uganda	Vision Care Foundation (VCF)	<i>VCF Advancing Zero-mercury Gold</i>	4/2020 - 3/2022	20,000	In cash: 2,850 In kind: 2,171
14	Uganda	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	<i>SWAGEN Safe Artisanal Gold Mining</i>	4/2020 - 6/2020	5,000	In cash: 12,000 In kind: 20,500
15	Uganda	Uganda National Association of Community and Occupational Health (UNACOH)	<i>UNACOH Reducing Mercury Use in Gold Mining</i>	4/2020 - 3/2022	50,000	In kind: 23,400
16	Zimbabwe	Mthandazo Women Miners Association Trust (MWNAT)	<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
17	Zimbabwe	Prospect Mining Syndicate (PMS)	<i>Promotion of Alternatives to Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining</i>	3/2020 - 12/2022	50,000	In kind: 106,145
18	Zimbabwe	Institute of Mining Research (IMR)	<i>Introduction of Borax as a Substitute for Mercury in Gold Extraction (BSMGE) in Kadoma-Chakari Area</i>	8/2020 - 12/2022	50,000	In kind: 41,950

Number	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	Duration	SGP Grant (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
19	Zimbabwe	Gingie West Mining Syndicate (GWMS)	<i>Awareness, Knowledge Sharing and Implementation of Alternatives to Mercury Use through On-site Demonstrations and Documentation of Mercury-free Technology</i>	12/2020 - 12/2023	50,000	In cash: 1,500 In kind: 23,520
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>701,500</b>	<b>598,108</b> <b>In cash:</b> <b>37,328</b> <b>In kind:</b> <b>560,780</b>

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

In order to support the ratification of the Convention, the GEF prioritized funding EAs. As at June 30, 2021, the GEF has funded MIAs for 117 countries and 43 ASGM NAPs.<sup>34</sup> They are presented in the following table.

Minamata Initial Assessment		ASGM National Action Plan	
Parties	Non-Parties <sup>35</sup>	Parties	Non-Parties <sup>36</sup>
Afghanistan	Albania*	Afghanistan	Angola
Antigua and Barbuda	Angola	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Burundi*
Argentina*	Azerbaijan*	Burkina Faso*	Central African Republic*
Armenia*	Bangladesh*	Cameroon	Congo*
Bahamas	Belarus	Chad	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Benin*	Belize	Costa Rica	Eritrea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Côte D'Ivoire	Kenya
Botswana*	Burundi	Ecuador*	Kyrgyzstan
Brazil	Cabo Verde*	Eswatini	Mozambique
Burkina Faso*	Cambodia	Gabon	Myanmar
Chad*	Cameroon*	Ghana	United Republic of Tanzania
Chile	Central African Republic*	Guinea*	Uganda*
China	Colombia*	Guyana	Zimbabwe*
Costa Rica*	Comoros*	Honduras	
Cuba	Congo	Indonesia	
Djibouti	Cook Islands	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Dominican Republic*	Côte D'Ivoire*	Madagascar*	
El Salvador	Dominica	Mali*	
Eswatini	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mexico	
Gabon	Eritrea	Mongolia*	
Gambia (Republic of The)*	Ethiopia*	Nicaragua	
Ghana*	Georgia*	Niger	
Guinea*	Grenada	Nigeria*	
Guyana*	Guatemala*	Paraguay	
Honduras	Guinea-Bissau*	Peru	
India	Iraq	Rwanda	

<sup>34</sup> This is the total number of countries receiving GEF EA support, including GEF-5, GEF-6 and GEF-7.

<sup>35</sup> Highlighted countries were non-Parties at the time of approval of GEF EA support but have since become Parties.

Minamata Initial Assessment		ASGM National Action Plan	
Parties	Non-Parties <sup>35</sup>	Parties	Non-Parties <sup>36</sup>
Indonesia	Kazakhstan*	Senegal*	
Jamaica*	Kenya	Sierra Leone*	
Jordan*	Kyrgyzstan	Suriname	
Kiribati	Malawi	Togo	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Malaysia*	Zambia	
Lesotho*	Maldives		
Madagascar*	Marshall Islands		
Mali*	Micronesia (Federated States of)		
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*		
Paraguay*	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Republic of Moldova*	Serbia		
Rwanda	South Africa		
Saint Kitts and Nevis*	Sudan		
Samoa*	Tonga		
Sao Tome and Principe*	Trinidad and Tobago*		
Senegal*	Turkey		
Seychelles*	Uganda*		
Sierra Leone*	United Republic of Tanzania*		
Sri Lanka*	Vanuatu		
Suriname*	Yemen*		
Togo*	Zimbabwe		
Tuvalu			
Viet Nam*			
Zambia*			

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

**ANNEX 4: LIST OF MERCURY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2021)**

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Grant Amount <sup>36</sup> (\$)	Agency Fees <sup>37</sup> (\$)	PPGs (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing <sup>38</sup> (\$)	Project Status
<b>Enabling activities</b>										
6944	Regional (Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe)	<i>Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	547,945	52,055	-	-	505,000	Under implementation
6959	Global (Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Samoa)	<i>Strengthening National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and Building Capacity towards Implementation of Future Provisions</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	-	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
8026	Panama	<i>Minamata Initial Assessment for Panama</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9144	Malaysia	<i>Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Malaysia</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	250,000	23,750	-	-	250,000	Under implementation

<sup>36</sup> GEF grant amount at CEO endorsement.

<sup>37</sup> Agency fees at CEO endorsement.

<sup>38</sup> Co-financing at CEO endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Grant Amount <sup>36</sup> (\$)	Agency Fees <sup>37</sup> (\$)	PPGs (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing <sup>38</sup> (\$)	Project Status
9164	Gabon	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Gabon</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	161,000	Under implementation
9170	India	<i>Improving Mercury Management in India</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9172	Cameroon	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cameroon</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9173	Regional (Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Gabon)	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	60,000	Under implementation
9174	Djibouti	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9185	Regional (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia)	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	800,000	76,000	-	-	61,000	Under implementation
9187	Regional (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu)	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in the Pacific</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	20,000	Under implementation

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead Agency	GEF Phase	GEF Grant Amount <sup>36</sup> (\$)	Agency Fees <sup>37</sup> (\$)	PPGs (\$)	PPG Fees (\$)	Co-financing <sup>38</sup> (\$)	Project Status
9188	Papua New Guinea	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Papua New Guinea</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	300,000	28,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9276	Regional (Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Eswatini, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	<i>Regional Project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	4,000,000	380,000	-	-	50,000	Under implementation
9308	Regional (Cabo Verde, Sao Tome and Principe)	<i>Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	400,000	38,000	-	-	187,200	Under implementation
9343	Morocco	<i>Strengthening the National Decision Making Mechanism to Ratify the Minamata Convention and Strengthening National Capacities for the Implementation of its Futures Provisions</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9345	Sudan	<i>Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in the Republic of Sudan</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	118,600	Under implementation

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9346	Sri Lanka	<i>Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Sri Lanka</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	38,600	Under implementation
9350	Paraguay	<i>Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Paraguay</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9351	Honduras	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Honduras</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9381	Ghana	<i>Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment for Ghana</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9453	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9454	Sierra Leone	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation

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		<i>Small-scale Gold Mining in Sierra Leone</i>								
9456	United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in the United Republic of Tanzania</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9489	Suriname	<i>Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining National Action Plan for Suriname</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9494	South Africa	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in South Africa</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9533	Regional (Mali, Senegal)	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Mali and Senegal</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9547	Regional (Guinea, Niger)	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Guinea and Niger</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	1,000,000	95,000	-	-	-	Under implementation
9548	Maldives	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in the Maldives</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation

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9622	Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and Updating of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9641	Eritrea	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Eritrea</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9644	Kyrgyzstan	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and Updating of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9680	Mongolia	<i>Advanced Minamata Initial Assessment in Mongolia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	18,600	Under implementation
9690	Iraq	<i>Development of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	-	Under implementation

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		<i>Initial Assessment for the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Iraq</i>								
9711	Burkina Faso	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Burkina Faso</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	216,000	Under implementation
9731	Belarus	<i>Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	200,000	19,000	-	-	62,000	Under implementation
9737	Ecuador	<i>National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Ecuador</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	500,000	47,500	-	-	81,000	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
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

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9805	Myanmar	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Myanmar</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	700,000	66,500	-	-	-	Under implementation
9865	Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessments in the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	600,000	57,000	-	-	-	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	Micronesia (Federated State of)	<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 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</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	125,000	11,875	-	-	-	Under implementation

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		<i>Marshall Islands</i>								
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
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 National Action Plan on the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Nicaragua</i>	UNIDO	GEF-7	700,000	66,500	-	-	30,000	Under implementation
10153	Guyana	<i>Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	Under implementation

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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	Endorsed by the CEO
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	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
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	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
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	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
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	Endorsed by the CEO
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	Endorsed by the CEO

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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	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
10582	Tuvalu	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Tuvalu</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	125,000	11,875	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
10585	Bahamas	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in The Bahamas</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	150,000	14,250	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
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	Endorsed by the CEO
10652	Cuba	<i>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cuba</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	210,000	19,950	-	-	-	Endorsed by the CEO
<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

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6928	Colombia	<i>Reducing Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	686,000	65,170	-	-	32,915,018	Under implementation
9203	Ecuador	<i>National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	3,795,000	380,000	100,000	9,500	40,571,428	Under implementation
9240	China	<i>Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	8,000,000	760,000	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	Under implementation
9371	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo)	<i>Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury in West Africa</i>	West African Development Bank (BOAD)	GEF-6	5,331,333	479,820	92,142	8,293	130,797,229	Endorsed by the CEO

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9565	Guyana	<i>Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	892,759	84,812	26,917	2,557	29,662,745	Endorsed by the CEO
9684	Regional (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)	<i>Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Waste in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impact</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	5,000,000	450,000	-	-	53,146,727	Endorsed by the CEO
9686	Regional (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia)	<i>Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project</i>	UNEP	GEF-6	250,000	22,500	-	-	6,623,920	Endorsed by the CEO

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9695	Regional (Mongolia, Philippines)	<i>GEF GOLD Mongolia-Philippines: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining 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 (Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines)	<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	Endorsed by the CEO
9708	Kenya	<i>Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (IMKA)</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	4,200,000	378,000	140,000	12,600	17,819,711	Endorsed by the CEO
9709	Colombia	<i>GEF GOLD Colombia: Integrated Sound</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	6,000,000	540,000	150,000	13,500	23,444,511	Endorsed by the CEO

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		<i>Management of Mercury in Colombia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector</i>								
9710	Peru	<i>GEF GOLD Peru - Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Peru's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	3,990,000	359,100	130,000	11,700	35,233,512	Endorsed by the CEO
9713	Guyana	<i>A GEF GOLD/Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining 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 - Tanzania</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	7,339,450	660,550	-	-	150,300,000	Endorsed by the CEO
9851	Ghana	<i>Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project - Ghana</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	4,128,440	371,560	-	-	50,600,000	Endorsed by the CEO

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9855	Regional (Africa)	<i>Knowledge Exchange and Institutional Partnerships to Reduce Environmental Health Risks from Exposure to Harmful Chemicals and Waste</i>	World Bank	GEF-6	2,018,349	181,651	-	-	10,850,000	Endorsed by the CEO
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	Endorsed by the CEO
10094	Argentina	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants, Mercury and Other Hazardous Chemicals in Argentina</i>	UNDP	GEF-7	1,846,100	175,379	60,000	5,700	46,625,509	Endorsed by the CEO
10267	Regional (Asia and the Pacific)	<i>ISLANDS - Pacific Child Project</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	1,000,000	90,000	15,000	1,350	94,178,246	Endorsed by the CEO
10279	Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint	<i>ISLANDS - Caribbean Child Project</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	2,000,000	180,000	55,000	4,950	47,041,860	Endorsed by the CEO

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	Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)									
<b>Medium-sized projects</b>										
8000	Tunisia	<i>Improving Mercury Management in Tunisia</i>	UNIDO	GEF-6	600,000	57,000	-	-	2,350,000	Under implementation
9379	Viet Nam	<i>Application of Green Chemistry in Viet Nam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the Use and Release of Persistent Organic Pollutants and Harmful Chemicals</i>	UNDP	GEF-6	469,800	44,631	11,747	1,116	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	-	-	7,310,819	Under implementation
10658	Global	<i>Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate and Oceans</i>	CI	GEF-7	1,000,000	90,000	25,000	2,250	4,790,893	Under implementation

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10141	Nigeria	<i>Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	875,000	83,125	-	-	13,086,582	Under implementation
10266	Global	<i>Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management Project</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	45,000	12,500	1,125	10,921,550	Under implementation
10748	Global	<i>Assessment of Existing and Future Emission Reductions from the Coal Sector toward the Implementation of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions</i>	UNEP	GEF-7	500,000	47,500	32,000	3,040	652,000	Endorsed by the CEO