



Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

**Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Seventh meeting**

Geneva, 4–15 May 2015

Item 5 (g) of the provisional agenda*

**Matters related to the implementation of the Convention:
financial resources and mechanisms**

Report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its seventh meeting

Note by the Secretariat

1. As referred to in the note by the Secretariat on report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/22), the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its seventh meeting is set out in the annex to the present note. The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.
2. The executive summary of the report is contained in the annex to document UNEP/POPS/COP.7/23.

* UNEP/POPS/COP.7/1.

Annex

Report of the Global Environment Facility to
the Seventh Conference of the Parties to the
Stockholm Convention on Persistent
Organic Pollutants

Submitted pursuant to Decision SC-1/9

Global Environment Facility
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
BAT/BEP	Best Available Technologies / Best Environmental Practices
BD	Biodiversity
CC	Climate Change
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSP	Country Support Program
DO	Development Objective
EA	Enabling Activity
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
E-waste	Electronic and Electric Waste
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
IDA	International Development Association
IEO	(GEF) Independent Evaluation Office
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
IP	Implementation Progress
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
I-TEQ	International Toxic Equivalents
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
IW	International Waters
LD	Land Degradation
LDCF/SCCF	Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund
MFA	Multi-Focal Area
MSP	Medium-sized Project
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPFD	National Portfolio Formulation Document
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OFPs	Operational Focal Points
OPS	Overall Performance Study
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIRs	Project Implementation Reports
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPROC	Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee

PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PTS	Persistent Toxic Substance
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RBM	Results-Based Management
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SGP	Small Grants Program
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOPs	Unintentionally produced POPs
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

1. Pursuant to Decision SC-1/9 the Global Environment Facility (GEF), on an interim basis as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention hereby submits to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) its report on activities undertaken during the period from September 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014, in response to convention guidance.
2. The report includes activities undertaken by the GEF that relate to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, with an emphasis on how the GEF has applied the guidance from the COP. The report also provides an update to the Parties on the conclusion of the GEF 6 replenishment and the 5th GEF assembly. The report also gives details on the wider work of the GEF on Chemicals.
3. At the request of the sixth Conference of the Parties in decision SC6/20 this report consolidates the response to all guidance received by the GEF from the COP. This is presented in Annex 1 to the report.
4. The report provides information on the multi chemical issue projects and cross focal work that received funding under the Chemicals Strategy in GEF-5.
5. During the reporting period 32 full-sized projects (FSPs) and 22 medium-sized projects (MSPs) were approved. Additionally 46 requests for the development or update of National Implementation Plans (NIP) were approved during this period.
6. The GEF invested \$200 million in the POPs portfolio during the reporting period. In addition, over \$670 million was leveraged from other sources such as recipient countries, GEF agencies, bilateral partners, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, etc. This represents a leveraging ratio of 1:3 between the GEF project grant and other resources.
7. It is expected that the projects that have been funded during the reporting period will dispose of over 6900 tonnes of obsolete POPs/Pesticides, over 13,390 tonnes of PCB, avoid the use of over 2500 tonnes/yr of DDT while introducing safe alternatives to enable control of malaria, and reduce over 660 g-TEQ/yr of UPOPs emissions. The projects will also support the training in handling and management of POPS for over 160 staff in different counties, 30 institutions and 50 communities.
8. During this period the GEF continued its support of the Global Monitoring Plans by approving 3 regional projects to strengthen the capacity in these regions to monitor the new POPs.
9. The total pledge in GEF-5 for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention was \$375 million. During the reporting period the amount committed to projects brings the utilization of resources to 98% or \$368 Million.
10. As of June 30, 2014, the GEF has committed \$889 million to projects in the POPs focal area since the adoption of the Stockholm Convention in May 2001. This cumulative GEF POPs investment has leveraged approximately \$2.4 billion in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to over \$3 billion.

11. In May 2014 the GEF 6 replenishment was endorsed by the GEF Assembly. The Chemicals and Waste focal area received a record funding level, at \$554 million. The overall 6th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund was a record level of \$4.43 billion.
12. The 5th GEF assembly reformed the focal area structure of the GEF. It removed the POPS and ODS focal areas and replaced them with a Chemicals and Waste Focal Area that includes, POPS, ODS, Mercury and SAICM. The GEF 6 programming strategy is consistent with this new focal area.
13. The GEF's long term strategic vision, GEF 2020 was also endorsed by the GEF Assembly and will be implemented throughout GEF 6 and beyond.

Introduction

1. This report has been prepared by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It describes activities undertaken by the GEF from September 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014 in the area covered by the Convention and provides responses to Convention guidance, particularly GEF-related decisions from the sixth session of the COP. This report complements previous reports of the GEF to the COP (see Annex 3).
2. This report provides the progress of programming in POPs over the second half of GEF's fifth replenishment period (GEF-5).
3. There have been significant reforms in GEF-5 and the results are shown in the increases in resources that POPs projects are able to attract from both the GEF and leveraged resources.
4. Annex 1 to the report provides complete GEF's responses to all guidance provided since COP 1 to the GEF.
5. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the GEF and the COP, the Parties are also referred to the following evaluation studies and other reports done by the GEF and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office during the reporting period. The highlights from these reports are found in Chapter 3 and Annex 6.
 - 2010 GEF Annual Report
 - (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/WBAnnualReportText.revised.pdf>)
 - Country Portfolio Evaluations and Studies conducted by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office may be found at: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/CPEs>. Evaluations and Studies completed during the present reporting period (Sept. 1, 2012- Jun. 30, 2014) include:
 - Country Portfolio Study for Timor Leste and Sierra Leone
 - Country Portfolio Evaluation Report for Brazil, India, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu and SPREP, Tanzania, Cuba, Eritrea, and OECS
 - Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report for 2013, 2014
 - Relevant GEF Independent Evaluation Office evaluation reports completed during the present reporting period (September 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014) include the following:
 - Annual Performance Report 2012, 2013
 - GEF/ME/C.43/Inf. 01 Evaluation of the GEF Focal Area Strategies (http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_document/evaluation-gef-focal-area-strategies)
 - GEF/ME/C.43/02 Annual Thematic Evaluations Report 2012 (http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_document/annual-thematic-evaluations-report-2012)
 - GEF/ME/C.43/04 GEF Annual Impact Report 2012 (http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_document/annual-impact-report-2012)
 - GEF/ME/C.45/01 Annual Report on Impact (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10006>)
 - GEF/ME/C.45/04 Mid-Term Evaluation of the System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10012>)
 - GEF/ME/C.45/04 Mid-Term Evaluation of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/9992>)

- GEF/ME/C.46/06 Report of the Second Professional Peer Review of the GEF Evaluation Function (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10484>)
- GEF/ME/C.46/Inf.01 Fifth Overall Performance Study of the GEF: final report (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10503>)
- All other evaluation studies prepared by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office are to be found at (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/EvaluationsStudies>)
- Other relevant GEF related documents are to be found as follows:
(<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/WBAnnualReportText.revised.pdf>), including: “GEF/C.43.03: Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions, GEF/C.39/Inf.05: Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention, GEF/C.39/Inf.09: Strategy for Mercury Programming in the 5th Replenishment Period of Global Environmental Facility, GEF/C.39/Inf.11: Strategy on Sound Chemicals Management for the 5th Replenishment Period of the Global Environmental Facility” . The Parties are further referred to the following GEF documents presented at the 10th COP of the Basel Convention, UNEP/CHW.10/INF/52 (GEF waste projects related to the Basel Convention), and the 3rd International Conference on Chemicals Management, SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/35 (Submission by the Global Environment Facility on activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Approach).

Chapter 1: GEF's Response to COP 6 Guidance

6. This chapter provides GEF's responses to the guidance received at COP 6. Annex 1 includes all the previous COP guidance to the GEF and GEF responses. Its goal is to provide full documentation of the evolution of GEF activities and policies as informed by guidance from the COP.

GEF's Role in the Convention

7. The GEF is the entity operating the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on POPs as defined in Paragraph 6 of Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, on an interim basis.
8. The mechanism functions under the authority, as appropriate, and guidance of, and is accountable to the COP for the purposes of this Convention.
9. Decision SC-1/11 adopted the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the COP and the Council of the GEF. The MOU defines the institutional relationship between the GEF and the COP of the Stockholm Convention. The MOU entered into effect on 10 November 2005.
10. Since the operationalization of the GEF as interim financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, each COP has provided guidance to the GEF. A full list of responses to COP decisions and guidance in relation to the GEF is provided in Annex 1.
11. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its focal area strategies and priority setting, by approving projects and programs, and by reforming its operational policies and procedures. GEF reforms improved organizational efficiency, promoted transparency and accessibility, and strengthened country ownership.

Enhancing Communication with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat

12. Paragraphs 17 to 21 of the MOU between the GEF Council and the COP of the Stockholm Convention define the cooperation between the GEF Secretariat and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
13. During COP 6, the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairperson, Dr. Naoko Ishii participated in the opening of the high level segment of the 2013 COPS of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, a side event with the Director General of FAO and participation in the post COPS press conference. The GEF also organized a technical side event with the GEF agencies and project partners, a CEO forum with the Executive Secretary of the Joint Secretariat of the three Conventions and the launch of the first GEF documentary film on the work of the GEF and its partners in implementing the Stockholm Convention.
14. At the invitation of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the GEF Secretariat participated in the regional workshops to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the Arab region. In this workshop, which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, on

September 10-12, 2013, the GEF Secretariat presented the progress on the GEF Chemicals strategy for GEF-5 and the proposed draft Chemicals and Waste strategy for GEF-6.

15. From January 20 to 24, 2014, the GEF Secretariat had a retreat with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Convention Secretariat, the Interim Secretariat for the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Secretariat in Glion/Montreux, Switzerland. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Secretariat joined the meetings as well. The first two days of the week was the second annual retreat of the GEF and BRS Secretariats. The overall goal of the retreat was to improve coordination between the GEF and the Chemicals Conventions that it serves and to develop a joint work plan. The retreat also had the objective of supporting the synergies process ongoing within the chemicals and waste agenda.
16. The GEF participated in two UNEP meetings of the consultative process on the challenges to and options for further enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and waste cluster in the longer term in Pretoria November 2013 and in New York February 2014. In the first meeting participants engaged in an open dialogue on how better coordinated management on chemicals and waste can be achieved in the longer term, considering existing chemicals and waste conventions such as Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions as well as non-binding instruments such as SAICM. A draft Outcome Document was initially prepared by the co-chairs during the first meeting of the consultative process and shared with the participants of the first meeting. Comments and suggestions offered by the participants were incorporated in the revised document which was used as a working document for the second meeting. The main objective of the second meeting was to review the draft outcome document prepared by the co-chairs for submission to the UNEP ED who presented it in June 2014 at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA).
17. The Convention Secretariat has been invited to every GEF Chemicals Task Force meeting to provide updates to the GEF network of implementing agencies as well as to provide feedback on work programs and policy discussions. The GEF Chemicals Task Force is comprised of representatives of the GEF agencies, STAP, and the Convention Secretariat. The Task Force meets at least once per quarter.
18. During the development of the GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy a technical advisory group was constituted to assist the GEF Secretariat to draft the strategy. The BRS Secretariat participated as a member of this group and was involved throughout the process of drafting and finalizing the strategy.

COP guidance and GEF's response

19. The COP 6 was held from 28 to 10 May 2013 at the Geneva International Conference Centre in Geneva, Switzerland.
20. Table 1 provides the GEF response to the guidance received at COP 6.

Table 1: GEF Responses to Guidance provided at COP 6

COP Guidance	GEF Response
SC-6/9 Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxin, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
<p>1 Requests the Secretariat and the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Toolkit experts contribute to the development of a training programme on the revised Toolkit in support of data comparability and consistency of time trends and also requests the Secretariat to organize, within available resources, awareness raising and training activities on the revised Toolkit;</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention.</p>
SC-6/16 Regional and sub-regional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of technology	
<p>2 Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centres to implement their work-plans aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;</p>	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centres as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage</p>
SC-6/18 Effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility	
<p>3 Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF provided inputs into the report.</p>

	the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;	
SC-6/19 Third review of the financial mechanism		
4	Requests the Secretariat to transmit that report to the Global Environment Facility for consideration during the sixth replenishment process of the Global Environment Facility and for action as appropriate;	The GEF used this document in the preparation of the GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy
SC-6/20 Consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism		
5	Requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the general guidance to the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-1/9, to continue to support eligible parties to the Convention in their efforts to develop plans for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to review and update, as appropriate, those implementation plans on a periodic basis;	During the reporting period 42 requests were received and funded for review and updating of National Implementation Plans and 2 requests for National Implementation Plans were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.
6	Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two bienniums, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas: (a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025; (b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028; (c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants; (d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or	The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, Program 4 adopts the guidance provided as follows: 35. In accordance with Convention Guidance, the programme will take into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas: (a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 (b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028 (c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants

	<p>use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question;</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party;</p>	<p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party</p> <p>36. In addition to time bound areas above, in response to Convention Guidance, and in areas where the activity has a direct benefit to a convention obligation, the GEF may support the following initiatives under this program:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of stockpiles, and were applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6)</p> <p>(b) Management and phase out POPs</p> <p>(c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines</p> <p>(d) Reduction of emissions of unintentional POPs (UPOPs) (Article 5)</p> <p>(e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health</p> <p>(f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives</p> <p>(g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security</p> <p>(h) Application of green industry, or sound chemicals management along the supply chain</p> <p>(i) Design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste</p> <p>37. Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and Green Chemistry, may be considered when there are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p>
7	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes</p>	<p>a. The GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been</p>

agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;

(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;

(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;

(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;

(e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area;

accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPS and ODS focal areas with a Chemicals and Waste focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on Chemicals in Waste and insures integrated and synergistic programming. In regard to the Small Grants Program the GEF 6 Small Grants Programming document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste :

Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition

45. SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners such as IPEN, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, private sector and international agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level through initially producer-consumer agreements eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries - Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe - could be converted to the use of alternative gold mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.

b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their national implementation plans are afforded priority.

c. During the reporting period 12 Parties requested funding to update their national implementation plans and 2 Parties requested funding for their first national implementation plan. In all these projects the GEF encourage the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly listed chemicals which were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.

d. In GEF 5, 375M was allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of the GEF 5, 369M had been allocated to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention

		<p>when they dealt with the environmentally sound management of POPS waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues for example POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues including POPS and Climate Change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Focal area has 554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF after Biodiversity and Climate Change.</p>
8	<p>Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centres and to prioritize such support to those centres situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centres contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12;</p>	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centres as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage</p>
9	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of guidance referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of the present decision.</p>	<p>A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of this report.</p>

Chapter 2: GEF's Achievements

Introduction

21. This chapter presents the projects approved during the reporting period. This is the second opportunity the GEF has to present the impact of the reforms since GEF 4 on the programming of resources, which were reported in the previous report of the GEF to the 6th COP of the Stockholm Convention.
22. In the POPs focal area, many NIPs were approved for their review and update after the addition of POPs, and various chemicals are addressed in one project so that integrated chemical management should be achieved.
23. The following sections provide details of the projects and resources approved.

Resources Committed

24. The GEF invested \$200 million in the POPs portfolio during the reporting period. In addition, over \$670 million was leveraged from other sources such as recipient countries, GEF agencies, bilateral partners, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, etc. This represents a leveraging ratio of 1:3 between the GEF project grant and other resources.
25. The total pledge in GEF-5 for POPs is \$375 million. During the reporting period the amount committed to projects brings the utilization of resources to 98%.

Projects approved during the reporting period

Table 2: Projects approved in the POPs focal area – September 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014

Project Type	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant* (\$)	Co-finance (\$)
Enabling Activities	**59	16,263,367	15,682,077
Full Size Projects	32	156,866,145	569,933,646
Medium Size Projects	22	26,902,456	84,480,795
Total	113	200,031,968	670,096,518

*Does not include agencies fees

**Includes 16 enabling activities under the Minamata Convention

26. Thirty-two full-sized projects (FSPs)¹ and twenty-two medium-sized projects (MSPs) were approved; additionally forty-six requests for POPs NIPs development and/or update as well as sixteen requests for Minamata Initial Assessment, which are categorized into enabling activities (EAs), were approved during this period. Table 2 provides a breakdown of these projects by project type. Annex 4 provides detailed information for each project.

¹ GEF projects are grouped into two types: (a) full-sized projects (over \$1 million); and (b) medium-sized projects (up to \$1 million).

27. During the period of July 1, 2012- June 30, 2014, the GEF also funded through the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP)², 118 projects relevant to POPs or chemicals, with a total GEF funding of \$3.8 million. A summary of the portfolio is included in Table 3. The regional breakdown is Africa (50), Arab States (2), Asia and the Pacific (24), Europe and CIS (20) and Latin America and the Caribbean (22). The POPs SGP portfolio focused its activities on: 1) PCB reduction and management; 2) avoidance of open burning of solid waste; 3) pesticide management in agriculture and organic farming; 4) reduction of chemicals usage and contamination; and 5) capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge sharing.
28. It is expected that the projects that have been funded during the reporting period will dispose of over 6,900 tonnes of obsolete POPs/Pesticides, over 13,390 tonnes of PCB, avoid the use of over 2,500 tonnes/yr of DDT while introducing safe alternatives to enable control of malaria, and reduce over 660 g-TEQ/yr of UPOPs emissions. The projects will also support the training in handling and management of POPS for over 160 staff in different counties, 30 institutions and 50 communities.

Table 3: SGP POPs/Chemicals Portfolio during July 2012-June 2014

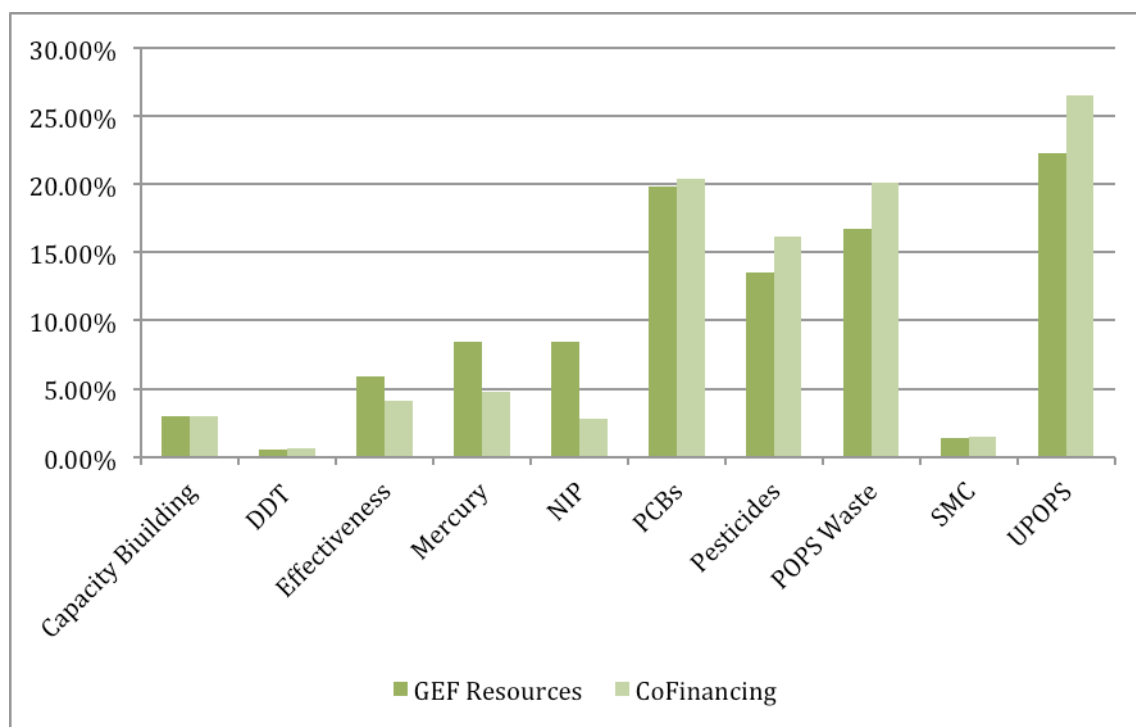
Region	Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Co-Financing (\$)
Africa	50	1,834,464	2,498,430
Arab States	2	70,000	12,000
Asia and the Pacific	24	658,715	803,754
Europe and the CIS	20	597,527	597,709
Latin America and the Caribbean	22	641,848	1,498,101
Total	118	3,802,554	5,409,994

Program Features

Thematic Breakdown

29. During the reporting period projects there was a wider range of projects types then in the previous reporting period which covered the first half of GEF 5. This is illustrated in figure 1 below.
30. The projects continue to respond to convention guidance in relation to UPOPs, PCB, NIPs and effectiveness evaluation.
31. UPOPs and PCB project account for over 40% of the portfolio in this reporting period

² The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) is a Corporate GEF Programme implemented by UNDP to provide financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to meet the overall objective of “Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions”. SGP funds “small grants” up to a maximum of \$50,000, although in practice the average grant amount is in the \$20,000 to \$25,000 range.

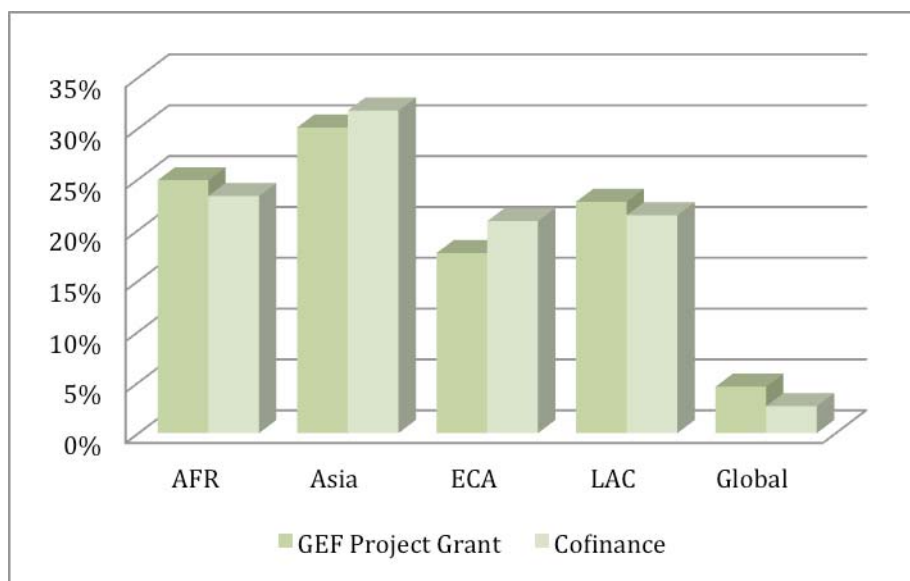
Figure 1: GEF and co-financing resources distributed by thematic area

32. Activities to reduce the emissions of UPOPs targets industrial emissions for POPs as in the project in China (Cradle-to-Cradle management), the waste management sector including e-waste and health care waste management. A number of projects address UPOPs emissions from open burning and municipal waste in Kenya, Senegal, and South East Asia were funded. These projects build on the improvements in waste management at the national level in these countries.
33. The PCB projects in the portfolio will develop sustainable, environmentally sound management systems to manage PCB in equipment in use, such as inventory systems and maintenance protocols. The projects will also allow for the safe handling and disposal of obsolete equipment, PCB oils and contaminated equipment and assist these Parties to meet their 2025 and 2028 goals.

Regional Distribution

34. As shown in the figure below, Asia received the highest percentage of GEF resources during this period as well as leveraged about one-third of co-financing. The projects in Asia addressed the emissions of POPs from industrial and waste sectors as well as contaminated sites. In Africa, twenty-six projects for NIP were approved, and various chemicals including pesticides and DDT are addressed through FSPs and MSPs.

Figure 2: Activities funded in the POPs Focal Area by Region

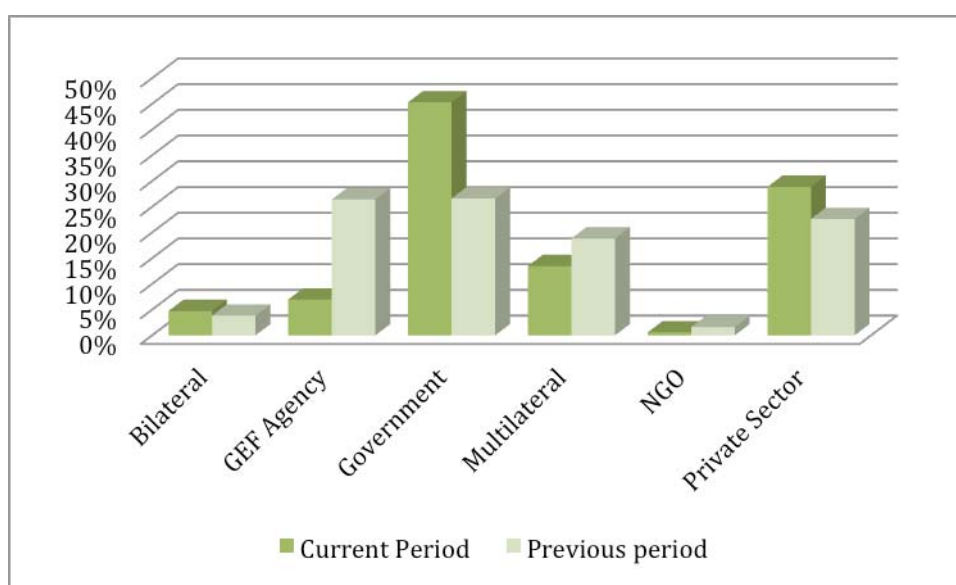


^a AFR: Africa, ECA: Europe and Central Asia, LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean

Co-Financing

35. One of the GEF’s comparative advantages is the ability to leverage additional resources for projects. These resources are leveraged from a number of sources including the public sector, other multi- and bi-lateral donors and the private sector. In the previous reporting period by far the largest share of co-financing was leveraged from the public sector, and second largest share is from private sectors. As many POPs projects aim to improve chemical management in the private sector, their participation and cooperation is indispensable for the sustainability of the project outcome. The GEF strives towards ensuring that this trend of increasing private sector engagement will continue. This is an example of the continued impact upon GEF-5 from mainstreaming and capacity building efforts in GEF-3 and GEF-4. Overall in this reporting period over \$670 million was leveraged from other sources (see Annex 4 for data tables).

Figure 3: Comparison of Co-financing leveraged with the previous reporting period



36. In the last reporting period, relatively even share of co-financing originated from government, GEF agency and private sector sources. In this period, the majority of co-finance (45%) originated from government, and the second largest share originated from the private sector. There was a reduction in the share from GEF agencies, which is a result of less World Bank Projects in this reporting period. The World Bank projects bring co-financing from loans or grants.

Cross-cutting Projects

37. As reported previously in the GEF report to COP 5, a chemicals strategy was developed in GEF-5 to consolidate the focal areas dealing with POPs and ozone depleting substances (ODS). This strategy also provides funding for mercury and specific Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) priorities.
38. Developing countries put forward projects for funding that cover multiple issues related to chemical management. The following sections describe the two areas where cross-cutting programs were developed within POPs projects. Chapter 3 gives a summary of the stand-alone projects in these areas.

Mercury

39. In GEF-5 mercury was included under the chemicals strategy. The funding has been directed towards projects that elaborate on issues being considered at the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to establish a legally binding instrument on mercury. During the reporting period three projects for China and Vietnam were approved. They aimed at reducing POPs, mercury and other harmful chemicals by introducing sound chemicals and waste management. Details of the projects are found in Annex 2. This model allows for all issues related to chemicals and waste in this sector to be dealt with under a single project.

E-waste

40. E-waste is a growing area of concern globally. In GEF-5 the issue of e-waste was included in its chemical strategies. During the reporting period, one regional project in Latin-America was approved that would reduce emissions of POPs through sound management of e-waste. This project also takes advantage of an integrated chemicals focal area, by dealing with issues on a sector wide basis.

Lead

41. During the reporting period two projects that address lead were funded. One of the projects addresses lead in paints in Africa and the other looks at reducing the risk to humans from lead acid battery recycling and lead in paints. These projects support SAICM objectives and the global alliance to eliminate lead in paints.

Support for Key Elements of the Convention

Global Monitoring Plan

42. The GEF continues to support global monitoring as a means to measure the effectiveness of the convention pursuant to Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention. Three full size Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) projects were approved in the last reporting period. Through these projects UNEP will continue supporting POPs global monitoring and will cover the new POPs added during COP-4 and COP-5.

Best Available Technology and Best Environmental Practice Activities

43. During the reporting period, BAT/BET has been promoted in innovative and sustainable ways. For example in China on project will generate and demonstrate an area-based chemical management replicable methodology based on a Cradle to Cradle [C2C] management approach to systematically eliminate POPs and SAICM concerned chemical wastes from the total life cycles of products and industrial production systems. The two demonstration areas are the municipality areas of Yiyang, Hunan Province and Tianjin, Northern Region PR China. This type of project addresses the supply chain as well as end of pipe solutions.

Enabling Activities for the Convention

44. During the reporting period forty-three applications were approved for the update and review of the initial NIPs.

Chapter 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of POPs Projects

45. GEF projects are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its Annual Monitoring Process and evaluated by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.
46. The Annual Monitoring is developed by an in-depth analysis of Project Implementation Reports (PIR), which are submitted by countries and agencies for projects under implementation. These PIRs are submitted annually and are supplemented by Mid Term Evaluation Reports and Terminal Evaluation Reports.
47. The Independent Evaluation Office is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations that involve a set of projects from more than one Implementing or Executing Agency.
48. These evaluations are typically:
 - Annual Performance Reports
 - Annual Impact Reports
 - Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations
 - Thematic Evaluations: programs, processes, and cross-cutting or Focal Areas.
49. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office supports knowledge sharing and follow-up of evaluation recommendations. It works with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Agencies to establish systems to disseminate lessons learned and best practices emanating from M&E activities and provides independent evaluative evidence to the GEF knowledge base.
50. The following sections are the highlights from the Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the GEF Secretariat and the Independent Evaluation Office Studies. The extracts are found in Annex 6.

Annual Monitoring Reports

51. The implementation of an updated AMR process for GEF-5 is part of the GEF Results-Based Management (RBM) work plan approved by the Council in November 2010.
52. A two-phased approach was adopted to report on the overall progress of the GEF portfolio:
 - (i) Part one containing a macro-view of the portfolio under implementation; and
 - (ii) Part two containing more in-depth analysis of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned.
53. For POPs projects the AMRs covering from July 1, 2009 to June 30 2014 were reviewed and summarized below. Details of the reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_meetings under AMR for each Council meeting.
54. For projects under implementation Agencies are required on an annual basis to provide results for implementation progress (IP) rating and development objective (DO) rating. IP rating is

based on progress made for the given reporting period (i.e. how has the project progressed during one year of implementation), and DO rating is based on the likelihood that by the end of project implementation a project will achieve its stated objectives.

55. As shown below, based on data submitted by Agencies from FY2011 to FY2014, the GEF POPs portfolio under implementation received an IP rating of moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher for 84-92% of the projects, and a DO rating of marginally satisfactory or higher for 84-95% of projects. This is in compliance with the target set for GEF-5 of 75% or above. It should be noted however that there was an increase in the amount of marginally unsatisfactory ratings from 2011 to 2012. The reasons for this are being determined.

Table 4 Breakdown of the percentage of DO and IP ratings for POPs Projects

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Projects	DO Ratings ^a (%)		IP Ratings ^a (%)	
		MS or above	MU or below	MS or above	MU or below
2011	51	95	5	90	10
2012	57	84	16	83	17
2013	63	92	8	86	14
2014	62	92	8	92	8

a MS: Moderately Satisfactory, MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory

56. All completed projects have either achieved or exceeded their original targets, covering areas including PCBs, POPs pesticides, DDT, UPOPs, NIP development, and capacity building.
57. For countries where there is strong project ownership, the current portfolio reported no risk with achieving or even exceeding original co-financing targets.
58. Implementation risks mainly come from policy revisions. All completed projects reported delays for the legislation enactment component due to various reasons. Either the process took longer than expected, or the original goal was too ambitious.
59. Table 5 below lists the ratings of operationally closed GEF POPs project in the past three fiscal years. More details of findings from completed project can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_meetings under AMR each Council meeting.

Table 5 Operationally Closed Projects for POPs Focal Area for FY2013 - 2014

Agency	Region ^a	Type	Country	Project Title	Terminal Evaluation Date	DO Rating ^b	IP Rating ^b
FY 2013							
WB	EAP	FSP	China	PCB Management and Disposal	12/31/2012	MS	MS
UNIDO	AFR	FSP	Ghana, Nigeria	Regional Project to Develop Appropriate Strategies for Identifying Sites Contaminated by Chemicals	12/31/2012	S	S
UNIDO	MNA and AFR	MSP	Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal	11/30/2012	S	S

				Zone			
FAO	ECA and EAP	MSP	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Macedonia, Mongolia, Romania	Capacity Building on Obsolete and POPs Pesticides in Eastern European Caucasus and Central Asian (EECCA) countries	2/31/2012	S	S
UNEP	AFR	MSP	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health, Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs	4/1/2013	NA	NA
UNEP	Global	MSP	Global	Monitoring Reporting and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	8/1/2012	NA	NA
UNIDO	EAP	MSP	China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand	Regional: Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Clusters of Annex C of Article 5 Sectors in ESEA Region	3/31/2013	S	S
UNEP	EAP	MSP	Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa	Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Islands Region	3/1/2012	NA	NA
UNEP	AFR	MSP	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Uganda, Zambia	Regional: Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries	3/1/2012	NA	NA
UNEP	AFR	MSP	Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Congo DR	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa	3/1/2012	NA	NA
UNEP	LAC	MSP	Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States (GRULAC)	3/1/2012	NA	NA
FY 2014							
UNIDO	ECA	MSP	Macedonia	Demonstration project for Phasing-out and Elimination of PCBs and PCB-Containing Equipment	6/30/2014	S	S

UNIDO	EAP	MSP	Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia,	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region	3/31/2014	S	S
WB	ECA	FSP	Belarus	Integrated Solid Waste Management	9/30/2013	S	U

^a AFR: Africa, EAP: East Asia and Pacific, ECA: Europe and Central Asia, LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean, MENA: Middle East and North Africa, SA: South Asia

^b HS: Highly Satisfactory, S: Satisfactory, MS: Moderately Satisfactory, MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory

GEF Independent Evaluation Office Reports:

60. Since 2006, when country level evaluations were first introduced, there have been twenty Country Portfolio Evaluations and four Country Portfolio Studies conducted which have looked at the POPs projects. Most GEF funding in the POPs focal areas has materialized through enabling activities for the preparation of national implementation plans (NIPs).

61. The following are some key lessons learned from NIPs:

- The NIP is catalytic in regard to POPs. The GEF support clearly has been relevant in helping some countries ratify the convention and develop their associated plan for meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- The NIP has aided some countries in strengthening their framework for the management of POPs and in developing and strengthening national legislations and legal frameworks.
- GEF support has enhanced institutional and individual capacity at national and local levels and had a strong catalytic effect, bringing together a wider audience from all sectors of society, with potential replication across sectors.
- The NIP builds capacity and awareness that facilitates allocation of funding for actions to eliminate POPs by governments.
- The NIP can help in the creation of systems for managing data on imports and exports of hazardous, and aid government agencies in strengthening national capacities to manage POPs and chemicals, particularly with regard to proper management and disposal of solid hazardous wastes.
- The NIP provided baseline information and a country-level assessment of threats, as well as priority actions for the POPs focal area.
- Preparation of the NIP allows governments to address POPs issues in a structured way and to define the manner in which it intends to fulfill its obligations to eliminate or reduce POPs production.
- The NIP development process has been instrumental in some countries as a framework for interconnecting actions under the Stockholm, Basel, and Rotterdam Conventions thus helping merge key components of hazardous chemical management policy into a single process among different agencies.

62. Beyond enabling activity funding for the preparation of NIPs, GEF support has also extended to Full Size Projects in some of the country portfolios evaluated by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office, as for example in Moldova, where it concluded that strong ownership and commitment of the GEF POPs FSPs triggered complementarities of donor support and enhanced cross-fertilization of projects.
63. In Eritrea one full size project is currently under implementation and the NIP has been completed. The evaluation has concluded that GEF support to Eritrea in the POPs focal area has contributed to environmental protection and to making the surrounding areas safer for human habitation and well-being.
64. GEF support to POPs in Tanzania built on the work of the NIP and resulted in significant reductions in the release of PCB's and POP's, the phasing out of industrial use of PCB's and the removal of toxic and persistent pesticides from the list of those approved for the use in the country. Specific findings and conclusions from the country portfolio evaluations or studies are included in Annex 6.

Chapter 4: GEF Initiatives during the Reporting Period

GEF-6 Replenishment

65. Resources for the GEF Trust Fund are replenished every four years, when countries that wish to contribute to the Fund pledge resources through a process called 'GEF Replenishment.' During the negotiating sessions that constitute the replenishment process, participants discuss and come to agreement on a set of GEF policy reforms to be undertaken, a document to guide programming of resources (i.e. the GEF-6 Strategy) , and a level of resources that the GEF will aim to provide to recipient countries during the replenishment period.
66. In the GEF-6 Replenishment cycle, the Chemicals and Waste focal area received a record funding level, at \$554 million. The overall 6th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund was a record level of \$4.43 billion.

GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy

67. At the 5th GEF Assembly in May 2014 the GEF Instrument was amended to include the Minamata Convention on mercury and a new integrated focal area was created that combines the previous POPs and Ozone focal areas with mercury and SAICM. The new Chemicals and Waste focal area has the primary objective of preventing the exposure of humans and the environment to harmful chemicals and waste of global importance. The focal area's programs and policies reflect this goal and use integrated approaches and targeted programs to achieve it.
68. The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy encompasses a broad range of opportunities. The strategy seeks to combine environmentally safe technologies and systems with financial and organizational mechanisms, policies, and practices that help countries move towards innovative, rapid, transformational change. Innovative and integrated approaches are new key aspects of the strategy that seek to allow partnerships and investment in non-traditional sectors. In order to effectively make the changes the chemicals and waste focal area is aiming for, a closer integration and involvement with the private sector is critical.
69. The GEF-6 strategy is based on two strategic objectives that in combination will build and sustain capacity, opportunity, and means to meet the goals of eliminating harmful chemicals and waste. These two strategic objectives contain six programs, which encompass activities to be supported by GEF funding (Table 6, including programming target, expected outcome and indicators). An integrated approach to cover multiple programs would be supported as well as being based on a single program.
70. It should be noted that the GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy contains a set aside program for LDC and SIDs. This however does not prevent LDC and SIDs from accessing other resources from the focal area.

Table 6: GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy

Focal Area Objective	Programs	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Programing target (\$ million)
CW 1 Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes	Program 1: Develop and demonstrate new tools and regulatory along with economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner	Outcome 1.1: Countries have appropriate decision-making tools and economic approaches to promote the removal of barriers preventing the sound management of harmful chemicals and waste Indicator 1.1.1: Number of demonstrated tools for Mercury, new POPs and emerging chemicals and waste issues Indicator 1.1.2: Prioritized list of actions for reducing/eliminating chemicals and waste Outcome 1.2: Innovative technologies are successfully demonstrated, deployed and transferred Indicator 1.2: Number of technologies demonstrated, deployed and transferred	POPs 20 Mercury 10 SAICM etc 8
	Program 2: Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sectoral policies and actions, and global monitoring	Outcome 2.1: Countries have undertaken Minamata Convention initial assessments activities and ratified the Minamata Convention Indicator 2.1.1: Number and quality of initial assessment activities completed Indicator 2.1.2: Number of ratifications of the Minamata Convention Outcome 2.2: Countries have assessed their ASGM sector and developed a National Action Plan (NAP) to address the Mercury use in the ASGM sector. Indicator 2.2: Number of NAPs completed Outcome 2.3: All countries have completed their NIP updates under the Stockholm Convention and have established a sustainable mechanism to update them in the future Indicator 2.3.1: Number of NIP updates completed Indicator 2.3.2: Number of countries that have integrated the NIP updated process into their own budget. Outcome 2.4: Global monitoring for POPs strengthened and established for Mercury Indicator 2.4: Number of baseline monitoring stations established and number of laboratories strengthened	POPs 20 Mercury 30
CW 2 Reduce the prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste and support the implementation of clean alternative technologies/substances	Program 3: Reduction and elimination of POPs	Outcome 3.1: Quantifiable and verifiable tonnes of POPs eliminated or reduced Indicator 3.1: Amount and type of POPs eliminated or reduced	POPs 307
	Program 4: Reduction of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to the environment	Outcome 4.1: Mercury is reduced Indicator 4.1: Amount of Mercury reduced	Mercury 78
	Program 5: Complete the phase out of ODS in CEITs and assist Article 5	Outcome 5.1: Countries have phased out Ozone Depleting Substances and replace them with zero ODP, low GWP alternatives Indicator 5.1.1: Tonnes of ODS phased out Indicator 5.1.2: Tonnes of CO2 equivalent	ODS 25

	countries under the Montreal Protocol to achieve climate mitigation benefits	phased out	
	Program 6: Support regional approaches to eliminate and reduce harmful chemicals and waste in LDCs and SIDS	Outcome 6.1: Capacity of LDCs and SIDS to manage harmful chemicals and waste is enhanced Indicator 6.1: The extent to which countries have successfully mainstreamed chemical priorities into national budgets. Outcome 6.2: LDCs and SIDS regional/sub-regional plans include and account for the management of harmful chemicals and waste. Indicator 6.2: Number of regional/sub-regional level plans developed that account for chemicals and waste issues	POPs 28
Mercury 23			
SAICM etc 5			

GEF 2020; Strategy for the GEF

71. At its May 2014 meeting, the GEF Council welcomed the GEF's Long-term Strategy (GEF 2020). The Strategy has been prepared on the basis of inputs from across the GEF partnership; written comments were received from a large number of Council members, STAP, the CSO network, agencies, and others.
72. The GEF 2020 vision for the GEF is to be a champion of the global environment, building on its role as financial mechanism of several MEAs, supporting transformational change and achieving GEBs at scale. To achieve this vision, the GEF will: (1) address drivers of environmental degradation, (ii) support innovative and scalable activities and (iii) deliver the highest impacts cost-effectively.
73. In order to deliver on the 2020 vision, the GEF will pursue five strategic priorities, namely: (i) seek to address the drivers of environmental degradation; (ii) pursue integrated solutions; (iii) enhance resilience and adaptation; (iv) ensure complementarity and synergies, especially in climate finance, and; (v) focus on choosing the right influencing model.
74. In the context of POPs programming the principles of GEF Vision 2020 will be used to target the underlying forces and drivers of POPS emissions and releases to maximize the global environmental benefits of GEF investments under the Stockholm Convention.

Progress of GEF Reforms

75. The previous report of the GEF highlighted a number of reforms in GEF-5. The following provides a report on how these reforms are being implemented.

Results-Based Management

76. As part of the GEF's Results-Based Management (RBM) approach, the GEF has introduced a portfolio monitoring and learning review process to address specific thematic topics within the respective focal areas. Government partners will be the main users of findings coming from the

learning review process. Analysis and lessons derived from learning missions will be used to improve focal area strategies and policies, and to inform project design and implementation.

77. In coordination with GEF Agencies and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), the GEF Secretariat has identified learning objectives for each focal area strategy, with the ultimate objectives being to:
 - a. Facilitate learning at portfolio level;
 - b. Test focal area strategy assumptions; and
 - c. Validate GEF policy assumptions.

78. Coupled with the portfolio monitoring and learning review process, there has been a reform of the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) process. As part of this reform, the GEF Secretariat has moved from focusing on individual project implementation reports (PIRs) on a yearly basis to a more targeted analysis of projects that have gone through a mid-term review or are in their last year of implementation. The GEF Secretariat will continue to receive Agencies' internal reports on a yearly basis and report to the GEF Council on development objective (DO) and implementation progress (IP) ratings yearly. This more in-depth analysis of focal area results, lessons learned, and best practices will focus on projects that have been through a mid-term review or are at project completion.

79. Another important result of the RBM approach at the GEF is the improvement of data accessibility and transparency. As such, the GEF Secretariat has launched a web-based mapping portal. The portal upgrades the current static presentation of the GEF's active portfolio and data contained in the AMR utilizing data from the GEF Agencies and the GEF's Project Management Information System (PMIS). The map contains a comprehensive view of all GEF projects, both since its inception in 1991 and those currently under implementation (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/RBM>).

80. In response to the policy recommendations of the GEF-6 replenishment, the Secretariat prepared a work plan for RBM for Council review in October 2014, which was welcomed and approved by Council. The Secretariat will continue to strengthen its RBM system in the context of GEF-6 strategy.

81. During the reporting period the GEF Chemicals team conducted learning missions to China, Cambodia and Indonesia. These missions were important in understanding how projects are implemented. The report of these missions is attached in Annex 7.

Broadening the GEF Partnership

82. Until Recently, GEF-financed projects have been implemented by the ten Agencies. In 2011, the GEF Council approved a Pilot to broaden the GEF partnership and to accredit new institutions to serve as GEF project agencies. Under this Pilot, accredited institutions are able to receive GEF resources directly in order to implement projects. The accreditation process has three stages: Stage I is for determining the applicants' value-added to the GEF partnership; Stage II is for determining the applicants' level of compliance with the GEF's minimum Fiduciary Standards and Environmental and Social Safeguards policies; and Stage III for negotiating and signing legal paperwork to formalize the partnership between the applicant and the GEF.

83. The Pilot accreditation of GEF project agencies began in January 2012. Out of 16 applicants, the GEF Council, in June 2012, approved 11 applicant agencies to progress to Stage II of the accreditation process. These 11 agencies are as follows:
- The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
 - Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade- Brazil (FUNBIO)
 - Foreign Economic Cooperation Office – China (FECO)
 - National Environment Fund – Peru (FONAM)
 - VTB Bank – Russian Federation (VTB)
 - Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina (CAF)
 - Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
 - World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
 - Conservation International (CI)
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 - International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC)
84. Since then, the independent Accreditation Panel has been conducting desk reviews of applicants to verify their compliance with the minimum Fiduciary Standards and Environmental and Social Safeguards of the GEF. By June 30, 2014, the Panel had approved four agencies to move to Stage III of the process. These four agencies, CI, WWF-US, IUCN and DBSA have completed stage III. A fifth agency, FUNBIO is now at Stage III. It is expected that the accreditation process for the remaining agencies will be completed in the next reporting period.

Private Sector Strategy

85. The GEF has engaged with the private sector through innovative and diverse initiatives and modalities. Since its establishment two decades ago, the GEF has deployed a flexible range of grant and non-grant instruments—such as equity, risk-sharing, guarantees, and concessional loans—that have helped support catalytic partnerships to provide much needed enabling policy support, incremental finance for risk reduction, support for alliances, innovation and demonstration, and technical assistance to address systemic barriers to private sector investment.
86. During the GEF-5 replenishment negotiations the importance of expanded engagement with the private sector was emphasized and Parties to the replenishment agreed to a private sector set-aside of \$80 million. Subsequently, building on the GEF-5 track-record of successful private sector engagement and catalytic Public Private Partnership (PPP) programs, a Non-Grant Pilot was created with \$110 million for the GEF-6 period.
87. The GEF has also actively developed a new framework to expand its engagement with the private sector in the context of GEF-6. Innovative concepts for private sector engagement and PPPs in areas of natural resources, bio-diversity, forestry protection, chemicals, and adaptation will be explored during GEF-6. Projects, which promote synergy among focal areas and innovative private sector solutions, are especially being pursued.
88. In the focal area of chemicals, the GEF has had a strong track record of private sector engagement. Successful private sector engagement on reduction of UPOPs from industrial sources and reduction of PCB from power generation and transmission sector and phase-out of

ODS were focused on collaboration on the application of key technologies for improvements in these sectors.

89. Under the GEF's influencing model, strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes, opportunities exist to support the development of partnerships on green chemistry that can develop new products and processes that reduce harmful by-products and toxic waste-streams. Additional opportunities under the influencing model convening multi-stakeholder alliances include work with nascent corporate alliances to manage E-waste; expand private sector partnerships for disposal of PCBs; and develop partnerships on green chemistry that can design new projects and processes that reduce harmful by-products and toxic waste-streams.

STAP Contributions to the Chemicals Focal Area

90. In 2012, based on the GEF 5 Programmatic mandate on the promotion of sound chemicals management, as well as observations on the global chemicals landscape, the STAP attempted to define, and identify, those chemicals not currently covered, or only partially covered, by existing Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other regulation i.e. Emerging Chemicals Management Issues (ECMI). STAP partnered with the SETAC Network to survey leading scientists in multiple regions on their prioritization of emerging issues and published its work on ECMI in a STAP publication entitled "Emerging Chemicals Management Issues in Developing Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition" (<http://stapgef.org/ecmi>)
91. This advisory document was used as a resource for the technical briefings of the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3) in Nairobi, 17 to 21 September 2012. As a result, one of the higher ranked ECMI, endocrine disruptors, was identified as a critical emerging issue for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).
92. In January 2013, the STAP was asked to participate in the Evaluation and validation of Mechanochemical Desorption (MCD) GEF- Demonstrated Technology, under the UNDP-GEF POPs project in Vietnam. A representative attended the evaluation and validation exercise in Hanoi, and worked with the independent technical consultant to develop recommendations to the agency and country technical teams on the inclusion of pre-treatment soil contamination assessment steps to identify the most appropriate technologies to be applied for remediation efforts, and to enhance performance of the MCD technology, though others were also considered. There was also participation in a technical workshop with the project partners, as well as USEPA and other European partners involved in various other soil remediation technology demonstrations in the country. Subsequent to this, the STAP worked with the technology evaluators to elaborate a set of advisory text for screening of projects involving remediation, to bear out the lessons learned from this GEF evaluation. It has been well received by GEF Secretariat and agencies as there was an uptick in submissions for soil remediation in the Chemicals work programme.
93. In the area of Mercury, since 2013, the STAP has been exploring the potential for a centralized, open source platform of streamlined Mercury data in support of the Minamata Convention, ahead of the entry into force of the Convention. The STAP is working with UNEP Chemicals and the BRS Secretariat to learn from the Stockholm Convention data efforts, and to avoid some of the database delays that arose ahead of entry into force of that Convention. Through discussion

with UNEP Live, the STAP sees possibilities of deriving a platform that will allow selective open availability of data, allow GEF projects to generate and upload data, strengthen baselines, and provide the capacity for geospatial representation of data with overlays of information from other spheres (e.g. of climate, other chemicals, biodiversity, water, socio-economic data etc.). The STAP will continue to update and include the Conventions on progress in this area, as there is much to coordinate with potential partners, and the experience of the Conventions as a whole must be brought to bear on such an endeavour.

94. The STAP has as a whole been tasked with helping the GEF find ways to generate Global Environment Benefits (GEB's) through crosscutting, integrated approaches in GEF-6. As such, much of the last year of GEF-5, was focused on these endeavours, providing input to the GEF Replenishment meetings that ran through 2013 and early 2014. Chemicals as a whole have been presented as a key underlying issue for the other GEF focal areas, and in developing the GEF-6 Integrated Approaches, the STAP explored chemicals management (inter alia) in the context of Sustainable Cities (which has become a standalone pilot programme for GEF-6), as well as Sustainable Islands/Smart agriculture (led by the University of West Indies in consultation with IBM).
95. Green Chemistry is one of the applications that the STAP sees as bearing much potential in the elimination of hazardous chemicals from the production and consumption chain. The STAP participated in the GEF Green Chemistry workshop in the summer of 2014, and is currently elaborating ideas for pilot areas for GEF investment in Green Chemistry. One area being considered is in seeking replacement for some of the emerging POPs, though the STAP will still be seeking discussion with the GEF Secretariat, UNEP Chemicals and the BRS Conventions to ensure that there is consensus on the most critical areas for intervention.
96. The STAP continues to review and provide comments on every full sized project for chemicals cleared for work program inclusion. They are also considering chemicals issues in other natural resource projects, such as in International Waters, where POPs and other chemicals management issues play a role in degraded water quality and related ecosystems. This might be taken as a sign that the mainstreaming efforts of Chemicals within the GEF are beginning to take root, though more time is needed to make any conclusions in this area.

Mercury Initiative

97. In the GEF-5, the GEF set aside \$15 million to fund mercury projects to support the Intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC) process for the Minamata Convention. In addition, the Council authorized the use of up to \$ 10 million for the funding of an early action pre-ratification program for the Convention at its 44th Council Meeting in June 2013, after the GEF was included in the financial mechanism of the Convention. During the reporting period, GEF has funded three full sized and nine medium sized projects in the area of mercury and sixteen enabling activities. Table 7 below provides details for mercury FSPs and MSPs. These projects are in addition to mercury components approved within POPs FSPs as previously discussed above.

Table 7: Mercury FSPs and MSPs approved, September 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014

Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
FSPs				
Bolivia	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	3,059,361	12,075,000
Chile	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	2,485,713	9,791,000
Yemen	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	2,028,616	9,655,000
MSPs				
Argentina	Preparatory Project to Facilitate the Implementation of the Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury (Minamata Convention) in Argentina to Protect Health and the Environment	UNIDO	350,000	530,000
Honduras	Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare	UNDP	1,300,000	3,960,000
Kyrgyz Republic	Protect Human Health and the Environment from Unintentional Releases of POPs and Mercury from the Unsound Disposal of Healthcare Waste in Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	1,425,000	5,700,000
Mongolia	Reduce Exposure of Mercury to Human Health and the Environment by Promoting Sound Chemical Management in Mongolia	UNIDO	600,000	1,569,000
Philippines	Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal Gold Mining Communities in the Philippines by Reducing Mercury Emissions	UNIDO	550,000	1,081,070
Russian Federation	Pilot Project on the Development of Mercury Inventory in the Russian Federation (RF)	UNEP	1,000,000	3,418,969
Global	Development of a Plan for Global Monitoring of Human Exposure to and Environmental Concentrations of Mercury	UNEP	850,000	3,005,411
Regional	Development of Mercury Risk Management Approaches in Latin America	UNEP	916,000	2,894,434
Regional	Reducing environmental Health Impacts of Harmful Pollutants in Africa Region	World Bank	2,000,000	1,800,000

Support to the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

98. In GEF-5, three specific areas related to SAICM are eligible for financing. These areas are e-waste, lead in paints and chemicals in products. During the reporting period two regional

projects in Africa and Asia regarding lead and one project on chemicals in textile products in China were approved. The regional project in Africa aims to minimize and ultimately eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of decorative lead paints in participating countries and to develop strategies to replicate actions elsewhere in the African region and beyond. The other regional project in Asia focuses not only on paint but also used on lead acid batteries and aims to minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Other Initiatives

Publications and Outreach

99. During the reporting period the GEF developed and launched three publications on mercury, one of which was launched at the Diplomatic Conference for the Minamata Convention held in October 2013 in Kumamoto, Japan. This brochure outlines activities of the GEF in reducing mercury contamination and points the way to stepped up efforts under the new Minamata Convention on Mercury.
100. The GEF launched a documentary at the 2013 COPS of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions on the work of the GEF on chemicals entitled Planet Detox. The video can be found at the following link: http://youtu.be/d_AXY2N4ZwY?list=UUD2sRGXkNWZOsPE90k3VWfg
101. The GEF also launched its “app” based publication called the GEF Greenline which is available on the iOS and Android mobile operating systems as well as an interactive web based publication found on the GEF website at the following link: <https://www.thegef.org/gef/greenline/april13/cover.html>

ANNEX 1 - Consolidated Responses to Guidance provided by the COP (1-6)

This part is complimentary to the first chapter of the COP-5 report. It will provide by article and chronologically a review of all COP decisions, followed by GEF responses and activities to each particular COP decision.

Guidance to the financial mechanism

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, takes into account COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. The majority of funding is programmed in UPOPs reduction through BAT/BEP introduction, PCB elimination, DDT elimination and pesticide management. Also every request for funding to develop NIPs has been funded. All requests to review and update NIPs have also been funded.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p> <p>The GEF used the information transmitted by the Parties, on the needs assessment, the 3rd review of the financial mechanism and the consolidated guidance, to develop the GEF 6 programming strategies for chemicals and waste.</p>
		5	Requests the GEF to prepare and submit reports to each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties on its operations in support of the Convention, as set out in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of GEF.	<p>The development of GEF operational programs incorporates the guidance from the COP. So far the GEF has submitted reports to all the previous five COPs on GEF activities supporting implementation of the Convention in recipient countries. A full list of reports provided by the GEF to the Secretariat of Conventions is attached in Annex 3 of the report. These reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports, or www.pops.int (under each COP).</p>

SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>(a) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the financial mechanism a country must be:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) A developing country or country with an economy in transition; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) A Party to the Convention.</p> <p>For the preparation of the initial national implementation plan, developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are signatories or in the process of becoming Parties should also be eligible.</p> <p>The entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism should take full account of the specific needs and the special situation of the least developed countries and small island developing States in their actions with regard to funding;</p> <p>(b) <i>Eligible activities:</i> Activities that are eligible for funding from the financial mechanism are those that seek to meet the objectives of the Convention, by assisting eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in accordance with guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>In response to this Guidance the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding enabling activities.</p> <p>For LDC and SIDS the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are all eligible.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p> <p>In developing the GEF 6 strategy, a set aside program for LDCS and SIDS has been included in the Chemicals and Waste Strategy that takes into account the special needs of LDCS and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCS and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p>
SC-1/9 Annex	2	<p>Policy and strategy</p> <p>Timely, adequate and sustainable financial resources on a grant or concessional basis should be allocated to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing eligible activities:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) That are country-driven and are endorsed by the Parties concerned;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) That assist eligible Parties in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention</p>	<p>This Guidance is reflected in the strategies of the GEF.</p>

			<p>and are in conformity with, and supportive of, the priorities identified in their respective national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) That are in conformity with the programme priorities as reflected in the relevant guidance and guidelines developed and/or adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate;</p> <p>(d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise;</p> <p>(e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and</p> <p>(f) That promotes sustainable national socio-economic development, poverty reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.</p>	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p>Programme priorities</p> <p>Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <p>(a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention;</p> <p>(b) Development and implementation of activities identified in national implementation plan as national or regional priorities;</p> <p>(c) Reducing the need for specific exemptions by eligible Parties;</p> <p>(d) Activities that support or promote capacity-building, including human resource</p>	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <p>(a) All requests for development, review and updating of NIPs have been funded.</p> <p>(b) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country.</p> <p>(c) This is included in the GEF strategies.</p> <p>(d) A number of projects address capacity building and the majority of projects funding include capacity building as a component.</p>

			<p>development and institutional development and/or strengthening; including those from centres for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Institutional strengthening and capacity-building; (ii) Capacity improvement for designing, developing and enforcing action plans, strategies and policies, including measures to minimize negative impacts on workers and local communities; <p>(e) Activities that promote and provide access to technical assistance through appropriate arrangements, including those from centres for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance;</p> <p>(f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding;</p> <p>(g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices;</p> <p>(h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public;</p> <p>(i) Projects that are responsive to priorities identified in the national implementation plans of eligible Parties and take fully into account the relevant guidance of the Conference of the Parties;</p>	<p>(e) A large number of projects that seek to address management, treatment and disposal of POPs include technical assistance components which receive funding. The GEF also encourages its agencies to utilize the regional centers set up by the convention.</p> <p>(f) Through the funding of NIPs the GEF provides assistance in regard to needs assessments of the Parties. Information on available resources is provided in the reports to the COP after the end of each replenishment negotiation. And information on programming and access to resources are provided through Extended Constituency Workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5.</p> <p>(g) This is included in the programming of resources bearing in mind projects are country driven and so the final choice of how technology transfer is executed is the country's decision.</p> <p>(h) A large number of projects have included education, training, public participation and awareness raising as components particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes.</p> <p>(i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country.</p> <p>(j) Some projects include mechanisms to enhance information exchange and management.</p>
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			<p>(j) Activities that enhance information exchange and management;</p> <p>(k) Development and promotion of alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including non-chemical alternatives.</p>	<p>(k) A number of projects, particularly those that seek to address the reduction of the consumption of DDT and other pesticides have been funded where non-chemical alternatives are developed and demonstrated. Some of the non-chemical alternative projects invest in integrated pest management and integrated vector management.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	4	<p>Determination of funding</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 7 (d) of article 13, the Conference of the Parties will regularly provide the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention assessments of the funding needed to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>The GEF has incorporated the needs assessments provided by the Convention into the development of the strategic programming document used during the GEF replenishment process.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	5	<p>Updating the guidance</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties shall review, in consultation, as appropriate, with the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, the effectiveness of the present guidance on a regular basis and update and prioritize it as necessary.³ Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.</p>	<p>No Action required from the GEF.</p>

³ In determining the length of time between updates of the guidance, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take into account the schedule for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

Consolidated additional guidance to the financial mechanism

Article 3 - Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use

DDT

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-1	SC-1/25	8(b)	Concludes that sufficient capacity at the national and subnational levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems.	The GEF has through programming projects in countries which produce and consume DDT built and strengthened the capacity in these countries to adopt alternatives to DDT and has strengthened the relevant public health systems in this regard.
	SC-1/25	8(f)	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites other international financial institutions, to support ongoing processes to develop global partnerships on long-term strategies for developing and deploying cost-effective alternatives to DDT, including the development of insecticides for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide treated materials and non-chemical alternatives.	The GEF has responded to this through funding projects that meet these needs.
COP-3	SC-3/16	4	Invites Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the development of the business plan for promoting a global partnership on the development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT for disease vector control and encourages the Global Environment Facility, donors and other funding agencies to provide financial and other resources to support the creation and implementation of the business plan.	The GEF has supported the implementation of the business plan through the funding of projects from countries.
COP-4	SC-4/28	4	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide, within its mandate, financial support for country-driven activities of the global alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease	Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a program framework document and a number of projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the

			vector control ⁴ and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals.
COP-5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the reporting period two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over US\$25 million were approved to develop new biological based alternatives and physical barriers for the control of malaria as well as to build the capacity in Africa to implement integrated vector management approaches.

PCB

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	3	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support for country-driven training and capacity-building activities related to activities of the polychlorinated biphenyls elimination network.	The GEF provided US\$34.5 million in grant to countries to manage PCB in equipment in use and to destroy 15,183 tonnes of PCB oil and PCB contaminated oil and equipment during the reporting period.

Endosulfan

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	5	Recognizes that financial and technical support is required to facilitate the replacement of the use of endosulfan in developing countries.	Countries are encouraged to include endosulfan in their NIP updates.

Article 5 - Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production

Best available techniques and best environmental practices

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

⁴ See decision SC-4/2.

				techniques/best environmental practices for the reduction of releases of unintentionally produced POPs". GEF-5 states that "investments supported by the GEF will address implementation of best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) for release reduction of unintentionally produced POPs, including from industrial sources and open-burning". The two strategies can be found at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/strategies under Chemicals.
COP-5	SC-5/23	6	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide funding to parties to enable them to implement best available techniques and best environmental practices to support the reduction or elimination of unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants.	<p>During the reporting period, 7 projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, e-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million.</p> <p>Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding during the next reporting period.</p>

Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxin, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

Article 7 - Implementation plans

Preparation and updating of national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-1	SC-1/12	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, recognizing the importance of national implementation plans to a Party's ability to implement its obligations under the Convention, to support the regular review and updating of national implementation plans in accordance with the guidance adopted under paragraph 1 above.	<p>The GEF Council, at its 16th Session in November 2000, decided that "should the GEF be the financial mechanism for the legal agreement it would be willing to initiate early action with regard to the proposed enabling activities with existing resources" mainly by supporting two types of activities: 1). development and strengthening of capacity aimed at enabling the recipient country to fulfill its obligations under the POPs Convention. These country-specific enabling activities will be eligible for full funding of agreed costs; and 2). on-the-ground interventions aimed at implementing specific phase-out and remediation measures at national and/or regional levels, including targeted capacity building and investments. This second category of GEF interventions will be eligible for GEF incremental costs funding.</p> <p>In its decision GEF/C.17/4, the Council approved Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as an early response for assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of this assistance, including through the appropriate dissemination of relevant information at the Diplomatic Conference that would be held in Stockholm in May 2001 for the adoption of the Convention. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting the development of NIPs as required in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention.</p>

				<p>As of August 2012, the GEF has assisted 139 countries to inventory their POPs and develop priority interventions to reduce or eliminate releases of these chemicals to the environment. 108 countries have formally submitted their NIPs to the Stockholm Convention. These efforts have also raised awareness and built institutional capacities for a comprehensive approach to toxic chemical management.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u></p> <p>During the reporting period an additional 43 National Implementation Plans were funded by the GEF.</p>
COP-4	SC-4/28	1	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to help them to prepare or update their national implementation plans and to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention.	The preparation and update of NIPs is included in the draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals, objective 1, outcome 5, and paragraph 44. An allocation of US\$25 million was included in the GEF-5 replenishment.

Funding of priorities listed in national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	11	Requests the Global Environment Facility as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis to give special consideration to those activities relevant to the sound management of chemicals identified as priorities in national implementation plans when deciding on the funding of activities under the Convention.	Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the needs to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which has been listed as focal area indicators.
	SC-3/16	12	Requests the Global Environment Facility to give special consideration to support for those activities identified as priorities in national implementation plans which promote capacity-building in sound chemicals management, so as to enhance synergies in the implementation of different multilateral environment agreements and further strengthen	<p>In GEF-4 projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the Chemicals focal area and with other focal areas such as climate change and international</p>

			the links between environment and development objectives.	<p>waters in order to maximize global environmental benefits.</p> <p>The GEF has projects on the ground for co-reduction of CO₂, POPs and mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/GHG emission reduction.</p>
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Article 8 - Information exchange

Listing of new chemicals

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	4	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to support activities in respect of the newly listed chemicals and invites other international financial institutions to do so.	<p>The GEF has approved 16 enabling activities during the reporting period, to update the National Implementation Plans. 2 additional EA's were approved for parties who have not yet developed their NIPs and 2 more NIP update projects were approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2.</p> <p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses PBDE's through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p>

Article 9 - Information exchange

Clearing-house mechanism

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

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UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

Article 12 - Technical assistance

Technical assistance and technology transfer

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

Regional Centers

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	10	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centres and to prioritize such support to those centres situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centres contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.	Regional centers are participating in GEF projects through implementing agencies. <u>COP 7 Update:</u> The GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy encourages parties in the development of their projects to implement the Stockholm convention to consider including the regional centers in the design and implementation phase of the projects.
COP-5	SC-5/23	7	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centres to implement their work plans.	Parties and agencies are encouraged to work with the regional centres set up by the Convention for inputs into design of the projects and execution during the implementation of the project. The decision to include the regional centres is ultimately

				<p>the Parties' in the development and execution of their projects. The GEF has agreed with the Convention Secretariat to continue to strengthen the role of the regional centres and it is expected that projects utilizing the regional centres will be reported upon during the next reporting period.</p> <p>In this period regional centres in Africa are involved in the design and execution of an e-waste project.</p>
COP-6	SC-6/16	11	Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centres to implement their work plan aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centres as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage</p>
COP-6	SC-6/20	6	Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centres and to prioritize such support to those centres situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centres contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centres as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project</p>

			and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12;	identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage
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Needs Assessment

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

COP-6	SC-6/17	2	Requests the Secretariat to transmit that report to the Global Environment Facility for consideration during the sixth replenishment process of the Global Environment Facility and for action as appropriate;	The GEF received the report and used it in the development of the GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy.
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Article 13 - Financial resources and mechanisms

General additional guidance to the Financial Mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9 and SC-2/11.	
COP-4	SC-4/27	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16.	
	SC-4/28	3	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, when implementing the guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by the Conference in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans transmitted to the Conference of the Parties.	Country-driven activities within the GEF's mandate can be further considered and would be eligible as per paragraph 35 of the draft chemicals strategy for GEF-5. Central to past GEF strategies is that interventions are based on priorities identified in a country's NIP. This principle is repeated in GEF-5 strategies for chemicals.
COP-5	SC-5/23	1	Requests the Secretariat to prepare consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	The GEF will work with the Secretariat of Conventions to develop a joint proposal on the consolidated guidance.
	SC-5/23	2	Decides to update the consolidated guidance every four years starting from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-5/23	10	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, when providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans.	During the reporting period a number of first time post-NIP implementation projects were approved. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in developing work programs. Fourteen post NIP implementation projects were approved in countries that had not yet received funding

				<p>for implementation of activities contained in their NIPs. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in constituting work programs.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u></p> <p>The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.</p>
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Article 14 - Interim financial arrangements

General additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-2	SC-2/11	3	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties a more in-depth analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>Each GEF report to the COP provides an in-depth analysis of GEF financing and co-financing in the POPs portfolio, details of the reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports</p> <p><u>COP 7 update:</u></p> <p>The 5th GEF Assembly adopted a revised policy on co-financing which can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing</p>
		4	Invites the Global Environment Facility to use its network in identifying other sources of finance for persistent organic pollutant activities and to continue to develop operational requirements which facilitate and guide the approach and actions of its implementing agencies and executing agencies to proactively assist in mobilizing other sources of financing for persistent organic pollutants projects from multilateral and bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector.	The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financier includes national and local government, GEF Agencies, NGOs, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financier mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.
		5	Requests the Global Environment Facility to clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the persistent	The COP requested the GEF to “clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the POPs focal area”. One of the policy

			<p>organic pollutants focal area.</p>	<p>recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies should prepare clearer operational guidelines for the application of the incremental cost principle in GEF operations for each focal area. As a follow up, and in response to the Evaluation of Incremental Cost Assessment prepared by the GEF Office of Evaluation, the GEF Council at its meeting in December 2006 requested the GEF Secretariat to prepare new operational guidelines that respond, amongst other things, to the need to simplify the demonstration of project baseline, incremental costs, and co-funding.</p> <p>This is work in progress and the GEF will report more fully on the outcomes of this work and its implications for the POPs focal area in its report to COP-4. In the meanwhile, and without prejudice to further GEF Council decisions, it is possible to make general statements about the GEF's approach to incremental costs in the POPs focal area.</p> <p>The GEF, in the original policy covering incremental costs⁶, defines incremental costs as the costs of the additional national action beyond what is strictly necessary for a country to achieve its own national development goal, but that is nevertheless necessary to generate global environmental benefits. This requires an estimate of the sustainable development baseline, and of the costs of the GEF supported alternative. The difference in costs between the baseline and the alternative course of action (the "project", or program) constitutes the incremental costs.</p> <p>In practical terms, the determination of GEF funding of incremental costs involves negotiation and flexibility. The policy paper cited above refers to the "approach to estimating agreed full incremental costs". The words</p>
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⁶ "Incremental Costs", GEF/C.7/Inf.5, 1996 - <http://www.thegef.org/council/council7/c7inf5.htm>

				<p>“approach” and “estimate” clearly points to the fact that the determination of incremental costs is not a formulaic⁷ exercise. The word “agreed” conveys that the determination of incremental costs is not imposed, but is a negotiation between project proponents and the GEF and other project cofinanciers (The GEF policy refers to “technical negotiations between the GEF and the recipients”).)</p> <p>One conceptual issue when applying the incremental cost principle to POPs is that the estimate of incremental cost is most useful and straightforward where it “involves a comparison between two projects or programs that provide the same service⁸”. In the case of interventions that address the disposal of POPs and POPs-containing wastes, there is often no such baseline on which to base a comparison. Secondly, although there are domestic benefits in terms, for example, of reduced morbidity and health care costs that can accrue from the GEF intervention, these are not always understood or taken into consideration. Moreover, even if it can be agreed in principle that a particular POPs reduction intervention will generate both local and global benefits, it is not technically feasible to develop a “formula” that would help in apportioning these benefits and related costs.</p> <p><u>Update to information provided at COP 3</u></p> <p>The GEF COP 3 report included a discussion of the approach to applying the incremental costs principle in the POPs focal area. In addition, and complementary to that discussion, the GEF Council adopted in June 2007 <i>revised Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle</i>. The guidelines provide for a</p>
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⁷ It should be noted that in general the GEF has not defined negative lists of items that could never be covered by GEF funding. There are a few exceptions: i) For enabling activities (NIP development), vehicle purchase is normally excluded, and the procurement of laboratory equipment is capped at 5% of the GEF grant; and ii) The GEF Council has expressed the view that, whilst the closure of plants of POPs producing chemicals was a desirable outcome that could be part of a GEF project, the GEF could not finance the loss of revenues or compensate workers from such closures.

⁸ Ahuja D., *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9, 1993

				simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.
SC-2/11	6	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to dedicate a section of its website on Operational Programme 14 to guidance on how to apply for funding and to finalize as soon as possible its operations manual related to the Stockholm Convention.		The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties of Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with OFPs.
SC-2/11	7	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to consider the guidance from the Conference of the Parties on incremental costs.		COP guidance was taken into account while finalizing GEF programming documents. The GEF Secretariat attempts to ensure that the guidelines and information requirements are followed in project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
SC-2/11	8	Notes that the Resource Allocation Framework of the Global Environment Facility is not currently applied to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Convention Secretariat with regard to its future work on the Resource Allocation Framework as it relates to the Convention without prejudice to any further decision on the application of the Resource Allocation Framework to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and to report on this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.		<p>The COP requested the GEF to report on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework. With the successful conclusion of the fourth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, the RAF is being implemented, initially for the focal areas of biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p>The policy recommendations approved by the replenishment negotiations and endorsed by the GEF Council instruct the GEF Secretariat to “work to develop a GEF-wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level performance relevant to those priorities”. The policy recommendations further provide that “there will be an independent mid-term review of the RAF to be considered by the Council in November/December 2008, at which time the Council will review the Secretariat’s progress in developing indicators for the other focal areas. Taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for other focal areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible.”</p>

				<p>National focal points in GEF-recipient countries are expected to play an important role in facilitating a consultative process in their respective countries that leads to the best use of resources. The GEF Council has expanded support for GEF national focal point development and national capacity building so that countries can better address global environmental challenges and strengthen their capacities to work through the RAF approach. To this end, two new initiatives – Country Support Program (CSP) for Focal Points and the GEF National Dialogue Initiative – have provided opportunities for stakeholders to seek clarification and provide feedback about the RAF.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the first meeting to increase familiarity with RAF was held with the POPs inter-agency task force, in which the Stockholm Convention Secretariat participated. No further directly related activities took place during the reporting period. The GEF Secretariat will continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter.</p>
	SC-2/11	10	<p>Also requests the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties of the ways in which the Global Environment Facility might support the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity necessary for specific project execution in developing countries and countries with economies in transition necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.</p>	<p>Past experience with GEF and other projects shows that the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity is best conducted in the framework of larger programs where procurement or capacity is not the end in itself, but rather a means to reaching a broader goal (here, specifically, POPs reduction and elimination). In particular, experience shows that the likelihood of such efforts being sustainable is greatly enhanced when they take place in a broader context.</p> <p>In general, most GEF FSPs that aim to implement alternatives to replace POPs or that aim to remove and dispose of POPs containing waste include elements of scientific and technical capacity development. For example, one project is concerned with promoting various measures, including bait systems and alternative construction technologies and practices to replace the</p>

				<p>use of POPs pesticides used for termite control. This includes a modest research and development component to enhance the demonstration of the applicability of the selected alternatives to local conditions. Another project on PCB management includes training of government and electric utilities personnel on various aspects of PCB monitoring, including sampling, data evaluation, and quality assurance/quality control. The same project includes the use of ground penetrating radar technology to locate PCB burial sites, and will also introduce thermal desorption technology for the treatment of relatively low level contaminated soils. In another project dealing with PCB management, the GEF will co-finance the upgrade and strengthening of existing laboratories for POPs analysis. This also constitutes a small portion of the funding allocated to a project dealing with the demonstration of alternatives to DDT for vector control. Such projects typically also include training on integrated malaria vector control techniques and introduce geographical information systems to analyse malaria epidemiology and entomological and other data. Finally, two GEF projects are supporting the introduction of available non-combustion technologies to destroy POPs, and yet another project will support research and development in two developing countries to verify the efficacy of low-cost technologies for site remediation.</p>
COP-3	SC-3/16	3	<p>Welcomes the ongoing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility and also welcomes in particular the streamlining of its project cycle, its review of focal area strategies and priority setting and its increased emphasis on the sound management of chemicals.</p>	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-3/16	8	<p>Welcomes the Global Environment Facility's shift in emphasis from support for the preparation of national implementation plans to the implementation of those plans and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to streamline its project cycle so that persistent organic pollutant projects can be developed and</p>	No action required from the GEF.

			implemented on a priority basis.	
	SC-3/16	9	Welcomes the co-financing analysis of the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and urges the Global Environment Facility to take into full consideration the different characteristics of projects when establishing its co-financing requirements.	No action required from the GEF. <u>COP 7 Update:</u> The 5 th GEF Assembly revised the co-financing policy of the GEF. The policy can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing
COP-4	SC-4/27	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Convention Secretariat are appropriately informed and consulted in a timely manner on any further developments with regard to the Resource Allocation Framework that involve the persistent organic pollutant focal area.	Noted <u>COP 7 Update:</u> There has been no change to the system for transparent allocation of resources STAR (which has replaced RAF) in regard to POPS.
	SC-4/27	4	Welcomes the continuing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility as they relate to the streamlining of the project cycle and urges the Global Environment Facility to continue such efforts.	No action required from the GEF. <u>COP 7 Update:</u> During the reporting period reforms to the project cycle have been made including reducing the level of information required at the PIF stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF, raising the ceiling of medium sized projects to \$2 Million. Additional reforms are ongoing including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18 month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update at COP 8.
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COP-5	SC-5/24	5	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment	The GEF is working with the Secretariat of the Convention on the preparation of the planned evaluation of the effectiveness of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council. Details on the cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention are provided in paragraphs 12-19 in this report.

			Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	
COP-6	SC-6/20	2	Requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the general guidance to the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-1/9, to continue to support eligible parties to the Convention in their efforts to develop plans for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to review and update, as appropriate, those implementation plans on a periodic basis;	During the reporting period 12 requests were received and funded for review and updating of National Implementation Plans and 2 requests for National Implementation Plans were received and funded. These "initial NIPs" covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.
	SC-6/20	3	<p>Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two bienniums, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe,</p>	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, Program 4 adopts the guidance provided as follows:</p> <p>35. In accordance with Convention Guidance, the programme will take into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention</p>

			<p>effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question; (f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party;</p>	<p>as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party</p> <p>36. In addition to time bound areas above, in response to Convention Guidance, and in areas where the activity has a direct benefit to a convention obligation, the GEF may support the following initiatives under this program: (a) Elimination of stockpiles, and were applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6) (b) Management and phase out POPs (c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines (d) Reduction of emissions of unintentional POPs (UPOPs) (Article 5) (e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health (f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives (g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security (h) Application of green industry, or sound chemicals management along the supply chain (i) Design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste</p> <p>37. Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and Green Chemistry, may be considered when there are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p>
	SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility: (a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p>	<p>a. The GEF 6 chemicals and waste strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPS and ODS focal areas with a Chemicals and Waste focal area that integrates the work</p>

- (b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;
- (c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;
- (d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;
- (e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area;

of the GEF on Chemicals in Waste and insures integrated and synergistic programming. In regard to the Small Grants Program the GEF 6 Small Grants Programming document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste :

Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition

45. SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners such as IPEN, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, private sector and international agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level through initially producer-consumer agreements eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries - Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe - could be converted to the use of alternative gold mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.

b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their national implementation plans are afforded priority.

c. During the reporting period 12 Parties requested funding to update their national implementation plans and 2 Parties requested funding for their first national implementation plan. In all these projects the GEF encourage the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly listed chemicals which were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.

				<p>d. In GEF 5, 375M was allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of the GEF 5, 369M had been allocated to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention when they dealt with the environmentally sound management of POPS waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues for example POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues including POPs and Climate Change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Focal area has 554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF after Biodiversity and Climate Change.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of guidance referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of the present decision.	A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of this report.

Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	2	Welcomes the successful fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility along with the increased level of the funding for persistent organic pollutants within that replenishment.	No Action required from the GEF
	SC-3/16	7	Decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessments of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the convention shall be an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF uses the needs assessment as an input into the replenishment process.
COP-4	SC-4/27	2	Calls on developed countries, in the context of the	No action required from the GEF.

			fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment ⁹ and in the light of the current and possible future listing of new persistent organic pollutants, to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	
COP-5	SC-5/25	2	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the third review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixth meeting.	GEF is cooperating with the Secretariat of the Convention and independent evaluators to provide all necessary information to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism.

Article 16 - Effectiveness evaluation

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

⁹

UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

				Africa, Latin America, and South East Asia.
	SC-2/13	10	Agrees that immediate actions for long-term funding arrangements, including capacity-building to implement the global monitoring plan, should be started, taking into account gaps in information between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities to enable long-term evaluation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism.	No action required from the GEF.
COP-3	SC-3/16	6	Invites the Global Environment Facility to incorporate activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity-building in developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition as priorities for providing financial support.	In response to the COP, reference to the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how best the GEF could provide support to this effort through country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. It was envisaged that the GEF might support a limited number of sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the GMP. To date, the GEF Secretariat has received requests for four PIF that were processed expeditiously for approval for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The full project document for the latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and is approved at time of writing.
COP-4	SC-4/28	2	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. ¹⁰	The GEF supported 4 sub-regional medium-sized projects to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the GMP for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for SIDS. One additional project has been recently submitted by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.
	SC-4/31	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm	

¹⁰ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.

			Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support to further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the first monitoring report.	
COP-5	SC-5/23	8	Further requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to enable the collection of data on all indicators stipulated in the effectiveness evaluation framework set out in the annex to the note by the Secretariat on effectiveness evaluation. ¹¹	<p>The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the GMP.</p> <p>In this period the GEF has worked bilaterally with UNEP to develop and scale up the GMPs. At the time of this report these projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of US\$12M.</p>
	SC-5/23	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	<p>The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the GMP.</p> <p>Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned project, another project was also approved for to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.</p>
COP-6	SC-6/18	3	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;	Noted. The GEF provided inputs into the report.

¹¹ UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

ANNEX 2: SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

(excluding mercury FSPs and MSPs in Table 7 and Enabling Activities under the Minamata Convention)

Full-Sized Projects:

Country	Bangladesh		
Title	Environmentally-sound Management and Disposal of PCBs and Medical Wastes		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and Forests	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	12,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	15,000,000		
Project Summary	The objective of this project is to assist Bangladesh in fulfilling its obligations under the Stockholm Convention by (1) reducing the release of PCBs to the environment, and (2) improving healthcare waste management in the country to reduce the emission of dioxin/furan from disposal activities.		

Country	Cameroon		
Title	PCB Reduction In Cameroon Through The Use Of Local Expertise And The Development Of National Capacities		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	try of Environment (MINEPDED)	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	12,300,000
Project Funding (\$)	15,300,000		
Project Summary	Increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment, posed by PCB exposure.		

Country	China		
Title	Contaminated Site Cleanup Project		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	World Bank	
	Execution Agency	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of Ministry of Environmental Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	15,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	60,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	75,000,000		
Project Summary	The project development objective (also the global environmental objective) is to improve the country's capacity for managing site contamination, and demonstrate identification and cleanup of sites contaminated with POPs (and other hazardous chemicals).		

Country	China		
Title	POPs and Chemical Pollution Solutions through Area-based-Ecoeffective-Management		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment Protection (MEP)	
GEF Funding (\$)	6,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	24,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	30,000,000		
Project Summary	The project will generate and demonstrate an area-based chemical management replicable methodology based on a Cradle to Cradle [C2C]* management approach to systematically eliminate POPs and SAICM concerned chemical wastes from the total life cycles of products and industrial production systems. The two demonstration areas are the municipality areas of Yiyang, Hunan Province and Tianjin, Northern Region PR China.		

Country	Cote d'Ivoire		
Title	POPs Pesticides Management Project		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	World Bank	
	Execution Agency	MINESUDD (Ministry of Environment, Urban Health, and Sustainable Development)	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	21,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	28,000,000		
Project Summary	To reduce adverse health and environmental impacts in Cote d'Ivoire of POPs pesticides by reducing or eliminating their ongoing use and managing existing stockpiles.		

Country	Indonesia		
Title	Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs Originating from Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Industry	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,990,000	Co-financing (\$)	15,960,000
Project Funding (\$)	19,950,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen national institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacity for POPs phase out and sound chemicals management.		

Country	Kenya		
Title	Sound Chemicals Management Mainstreaming and UPOPs Reduction in Kenya		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health, NGO - The Green Belt Movement, the County Governments of Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,515,000	Co-financing (\$)	18,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	22,515,000		
Project Summary	Reduction of the release of U-POPs and other substances of concern and the related health risk through the implementation of ESM management of municipal waste and healthcare waste and of an integrated institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs.		

Country	Macedonia		
Title	Removal of Technical and Economic Barriers to Initiating the Clean-up Activities for Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH and Lindane Contaminated Sites at OHIS		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MEPP), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,100,000	Co-financing (\$)	12,450,000
Project Funding (\$)	15,550,000		
Project Summary	The project objective is to set up a sustainable mechanism to ensure a sustainable clean up operation at the selected HCH contaminated site for future industrial use, and to protect human health and the environment from their adverse effects by reducing and eliminating the releases of and exposure to HCHs (6,000 m ³ or 10,700 tons to be disposed of within the project period).		

Country	Malawi		
Title	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	FAO	
	Execution Agency	Mistry of Agriculture, Food and Security; Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment; CropLife Malawi; NGOS and CBOs	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,550,000	Co-financing (\$)	11,879,373
Project Funding (\$)	14,429,373		
Project Summary	To reduce economic, environmental and social risks associated with the use of pesticides in agriculture and to promote sustainable intensification of agriculture		

Country	Mexico		
Title	Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, SEMARNAT)	
GEF Funding (\$)	5,720,000	Co-financing (\$)	23,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	28,720,000		
Project Summary	To minimize impacts on health and the global environment through sound chemicals management and reduction of POPs releases and exposure to POPs from e-waste and pesticides management operations in Mexico.		

Country	Senegal		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal and Hazardous Solid Waste to Reduce Emission of Unintentional POPs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature - Directorate of Environment and Hazardous Facilities (DEEC)	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	8,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	10,000,000		
Project Summary	To reduce POPs releases from hazardous and municipal wastes by strengthening technical and institutional capacities of a group of private sectors which can sustain and replicate the best available technique and best environmental practice (BAT/BEP) demonstrated in the project within the context of the implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention.		

Country	Serbia		
Title	Environmentally-Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,100,000	Co-financing (\$)	8,510,000
Project Funding (\$)	10,610,000		
Project Summary	The project objective is to protect human health and the environment by reducing and eliminating the releases of and exposure to PCBs through establishment of an environmentally sound PCB management system and final disposal of 200 tons of PCB equipment.		

Country	Sri Lanka		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy of Sri Lanka	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,725,000	Co-financing (\$)	18,900,000
Project Funding (\$)	23,625,000		
Project Summary	The project will build capacity in Sri Lanka to introduce and implement an environmentally- sound management of PCB wastes stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment.		

Country	Turkey		
Title	POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU)	
GEF Funding (\$)	10,815,000	Co-financing (\$)	42,810,880
Project Funding (\$)	53,625,880		
Project Summary	Protection of health and environment through elimination of current POPs legacies, ensure longer term capacity to manage POPs into the future consistent with international practice and standards, and integrate POPs activities with national sound chemicals management initiatives.		

Country	Ukraine		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	5,250,000	Co-financing (\$)	21,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	26,250,000		
Project Summary	The proposed project will establish an environmentally sound management (ESM) system for PCBs, improve compliance to PCBs related obligations under the Stockholm Convention (SC) and promote local use of non-combustion technologies in the disposal of 3,000 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment.		

Country	Vietnam		
Title	Vietnam POPs and Sound Harmful Chemicals Management Project		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Vietnam Environmental Protection Authority) Ministry of Industry and Trade (Vietnam Chemicals Agency)	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,550,000	Co-financing (\$)	10,900,000
Project Funding (\$)	13,450,000		
Project Summary	Continued reduction of environmental and health risks through POPs, mercury and harmful chemicals release and exposure reduction achieved by provision of an integrated institutional and regulatory framework.		
Country	Global		
Title	Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	UNEP and National Governments participating in the project	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,965,753	Co-financing (\$)	5,500,000

Project Funding (\$)	10,465,753
Project Summary	To assist countries to review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention.

Country	Regional (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand)		
Title	Implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan in the Asian Region		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Vietnam Environment Administration	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,936,000	Co-financing (\$)	11,870,000
Project Funding (\$)	15,806,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the Asian Region.		

Country	Regional(Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay)		
Title	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Stockholm Regional Centre in Uruguay	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,636,000	Co-financing (\$)	7,399,200
Project Funding (\$)	11,035,200		
Project Summary	To strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the Latin American and Caribbean Region.		

Country	Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkey)		
Title	Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	FAO	
	Execution Agency	Azerbaijan - Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health; Kazakhstan - Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health; Kyrgyz Republic - State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Health; Tajikistan - Committee on Environmental Protection in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Health; Turkey - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.	
GEF Funding (\$)	8,136,986	Co-financing (\$)	32,400,000
Project Funding (\$)	40,536,986		
Project Summary	To safeguard and safely dispose of POPs and obsolete pesticides posing high risk to public health and the environment, and to implement sound pesticide management programme in Central Asia countries and Turkey		

Country	Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)		
Title	Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	FAO	
	Execution Agency	Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC)	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,357,500	Co-financing (\$)	21,512,913
Project Funding (\$)	25,870,413		
Project Summary	To promote the sound management of pesticides in the Caribbean throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.		

Country	Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago)		
Title	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean)	
GEF Funding (\$)	8,839,000	Co-financing (\$)	19,040,000
Project Funding (\$)	27,879,000		
Project Summary	To enable the Caribbean Region to reduce and or eliminate the threat of Persistent Organic Pollutants		

Country	Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines and Vietnam)		
Title	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment (Cambodia), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Lao PDR), Ministry of Nature and Environment and Tourism (Mongolia), Department of Environment and natural resources (Philippines), Vietnam Environment Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,560,000	Co-financing (\$)	28,700,000
Project Funding (\$)	36,260,000		
Project Summary	Create resource efficient waste management systems to reduce U-POPs emissions through the introduction BAT/BEP in open burning sources.		

Country	Regional (Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia)		
Title	Promotion of BAT and BEP to Reduce uPOPs Releases from Waste Open Burning in the Participating African Countries of COMESA-SADC Subregions		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (Botswana), Environmental Protection Authority (Ethiopia), Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (Lesotho), Ministry of Environment and Forests (Madagascar), Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Mozambique), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development (Sudan), Swaziland Environment Authority (Swaziland), Vice President's Office-Division of Environment (Tanzania), National Environment Management Authority (Uganda) and Zambia Environmental Management Agency (Zambia)	
GEF Funding (\$)	6,615,000	Co-financing (\$)	26,460,000
Project Funding (\$)	33,075,000		
Project Summary	To achieve meaningful and sustainable release reduction of unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs) in the open burning sector of participating African countries of COMESA and SADC sub-regions through introduction of best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) measures at selected priority demonstration sites.		

Country	Regional (Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Ukraine)		
Title	Regional Demonstration Project for Coordinated Management of ODS and POPs Disposal in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry for Environment Protection in targeted countries	
GEF Funding (\$)	18,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	81,560,000
Project Funding (\$)	99,560,000		
Project Summary	The project will demonstrate environmentally sound collection and destruction of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia. The demonstration project will assist the countries involved in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol. Through the demonstration activities the project aims to destroy a minimum of 2,500 MT of POPs pesticide waste and 280 MT of ODS (1.36 MM of CO ₂ e) per annum as well as establishing an ESM for PCB waste in Armenia.		

Country	Regional (Botswana , Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)		
Title	Disposal of PCB Oils Contained in Transformers and Disposal of Capacitors Containing PCB in Southern Africa		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Africa Institute (Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention regional centre) in cooperation with UNEP/DTIE	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,710,000	Co-financing (\$)	31,440,000
Project Funding (\$)	39,150,000		
Project Summary	To reduce environmental and human health risks from PCB releases through the demonstration of a regional approach to the introduction of cost-effective and socially acceptable environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCB oils, equipment and wastes held by electrical utilities and other PCB owners in participating countries.		

Country	Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)		
Title	Subregional Action Plan (Asia) for PBDEs Management and Reduction		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Lead: Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Capacity-building and the Transfer of Technology in Asia and the Pacific (SCRCAP)/Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC Beijing) In collaboration with: Ministry of Environment, Cambodia Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Laos Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, Mongolia Ministry of National Disaster Management, Pakistan Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,950,000	Co-financing (\$)	11,800,000
Project Funding (\$)	15,750,000		
Project Summary	To access pollution characteristics of PBDEs in main waste recycling sectors, to reduce the risks caused by PBDEs through a demonstration of application of BAT/BEP in selected sectors and propose a regional pollution control strategy and national frameworks in Asia.		

Country	Regional (DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia)		
Title	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch together with Environmental Toxicology and Quality Control Laboratory, Mali and University of Nairobi, Chemistry Department, Nairobi, Kenya	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,208,000	Co-financing (\$)	8,462,000
Project Funding (\$)	12,670,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the African Region.		

Country	Regional (Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)		
Title	Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministries of Environment, Health, Science and Technology, Industries, Foreign Affairs, etc. Private	
GEF Funding (\$)	9,500,000	Co-financing (\$)	35,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	44,500,000		
Project Summary	The project addresses POPS that were recently added to the Convention. This project will seek to set up the environmentally sound management of waste from electronics which contains significant amounts of flame retardants.		

Middle-Sized Projects:

Country	Armenia		
Title	Implementation of BAT and BEP for Reduction of UP-POPs Releases from Open Burning Sources in Armenia		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Nature Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	853,000	Co-financing (\$)	4,130,000
Project Funding (\$)	4,983,000		
Project Summary	Reduce UP-POPs releases in open burning sources in Armenia through the introduction of BAT and BEP and create capacity within the Government and private sector on BAT and BEP implementation		

Country	Belize		
Title	Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Department of Environment	
GEF Funding (\$)	990,000	Co-financing (\$)	6,500,000
Project Funding (\$)	7,490,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen national institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacity for POPs phase out and sound chemicals management		

Country	Bolivia		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) - Containing Equipment and Wastes and Upgrade of Technical Expertise in Bolivia		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Water	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	5,590,000
Project Funding (\$)	7,590,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen national capacities for the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCBs, including disposal of up to 400 tones of PCB and related wastes and reduction / elimination of PCB releases from serviced electrical equipment at workshops and interim storage locations, to avoid cross contamination of electrical equipment and to protect human health and the environment		

Country	China		
Title	Defining and Demonstrating Best Practices for Exchange of Information on Chemicals in Textile Products		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	4,395,205
Project Funding (\$)	5,395,205		
Project Summary	To identify and demonstrate best practices and stakeholder roles and responsibilities for chemicals information exchange in textile products		

Country	China		
Title	China's Compliance with the Stockholm Convention		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of Ministry of	

		Environment Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	4,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	6,000,000		
Project Summary	To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP), have it endorsed and submitted by the government to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (COP); and to build China's national capacity for new POPs management.		

Country	Congo		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	
GEF Funding (\$)	975,000	Co-financing (\$)	3,800,000
Project Funding (\$)	4,775,000		
Project Summary	To reduce releases of unintentional POPs from identified prioritized sources in industry and waste management sectors by assisting such sectors to acquire best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP). To establish the sound management system of PCBs and dispose of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment and waste.		

Country	Guatemala		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) - Containing Equipment and DDT Wastes and Upgrade of Technical Expertise in Guatemala		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MERN)	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	4,000,000
Project Funding (\$)	6,000,000		
Project Summary	To strengthen national capacities on BAT/BEP for the environmentally sound management of PCBs, including disposal of PCB-containing oil and wastes, PCB-contaminated equipment, and DDT (up to 400 tons PCB and PCB-waste and 15 tons DDT, to be verified during PPG).		

Country	Tanzania		
Title	Microbial Larviciding, Human Health, and the Control of Malaria		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical College (KCMC)	
GEF Funding (\$)	975,000	Co-financing (\$)	3,926,083
Project Funding (\$)	4,901,083		
Project Summary	The development objective of this project is to protect human health and the environment by improving the knowledge base, reducing barriers, and improving decision-making regarding the effective implementation of non-chemical DDT alternatives consistent with the objectives of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as affirmed in the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP5). The project's (immediate) principal objective is to deepen the evidence base and mechanisms for attacking vector-borne diseases earlier in the vector life cycle through engaging farmers in the application of microbial larvicidal agents, as safe and sustainable alternatives to Persistent Organic Pollutants like DDT.		

Country	Uruguay		
Title	Strengthening Capacities for the Sound Management of Pesticides including POPs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	FAO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,958,904	Co-financing (\$)	9,250,000
Project Funding (\$)	11,208,904		
Project Summary	To safely dispose of obsolete pesticides including POPs and containers, and to strengthen the lifecycle management of pesticides in Uruguay		

Country	Regional (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Tanzania)		
Title	Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	3,234,365
Project Funding (\$)	4,234,365		
Project Summary	To minimize and ultimately eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of decorative lead paints in participating countries and to develop strategies to replicate actions elsewhere in the African region and beyond.		

Country	Regional (Indonesia and Philippines)		
Title	Reducing Environmental and Health Risks to Vulnerable Communities from Lead Contamination from Lead Paint and Recycling of Used Lead Acid Batteries		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Blacksmith Institute	
GEF Funding (\$)	838,000	Co-financing (\$)	2,471,000
Project Funding (\$)	3,309,000		
Project Summary	Promote the environmentally sound management (ESM) of two sources of potential lead poisoning in the selected countries in Asia, lead in paint and used lead acid batteries (ULABs), in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment		
Country	Global		
Title	Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a Tool for POPs Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness Raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru		
Implementation/	GEF Agency	UNEP	

Execution Partners	Execution Agency	UNITAR	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,000,000	Co-financing (\$)	8,232,258
Project Funding (\$)	10,232,258		
Project Summary	To improve access and accuracy of environmental data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, and to enhance awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs.		

Country	Global		
Title	Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	UNEP and National governments participating in the project	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,321,552	Co-financing (\$)	993,000
Project Funding (\$)	2,314,552		
Project Summary	To assist countries to review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention		

Enabling Activities

Country	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Bolivia	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	205,000	260,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	169,340	170,000
Cabo Verde	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	170,000	170,000
	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Kingdom of Cambodia	UNEP	173,516	289,850
Central African Republic	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	190,000	190,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	199,870	35,000
Congo DR	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	170,000	180,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	194,260	260,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	200,000	170,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	205,000	235,000
Eritrea	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	170,000	40,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	227,000	245,000
Fiji	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Fiji	UNEP	136,986	50,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation	UNIDO	225,000	245,000

	Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)			
Guinea	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	180,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	175,000	235,000
Honduras	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	189,420	260,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	159,700	180,000
Lao PDR	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	260,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	150,000	235,000
Liberia	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	160,000	235,000
	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	430,000	280,000
Mali	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Mali	UNIDO	225,000	235,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000	235,000
Morocco	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	200,913	0
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Mozambique	UNIDO	180,000	200,000
Myanmar	Enabling Activities to Facilitate early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Myanmar	UNIDO	500,000	500,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	180,000
Nicaragua	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation	UNIDO	185,000	235,000

	Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)			
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	190,000	200,000
Nigeria	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000	235,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000	235,000
Rwanda	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	190,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Sao Tome	UNIDO	170,000	150,000
Senegal	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	170,000	180,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	140,000	120,000
Sri Lanka	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000	235,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	198,000	235,000
Tajikistan	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	181,850	178,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	220,000	230,000
Uganda	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	185,000	42,000
	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	170,000	235,000
Zimbabwe	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Zimbabwe	UNEP	109,589	10,000

Annex 3: List of the Reports previously submitted by the GEF to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.6/22, November, 2012)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.5/24, February, 2011)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25, February 10, 2009)

Report of the GEF to the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3, March 28, 2007)

Report of the GEF to the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28, February 3, 2006)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11, February 15, 2005)

Activities of the Global Environment Facility in Support of the Early Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Prepared for the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.7/INF/11, June 12, 2003)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.6/INF/9, June 10, 2002)

Annex 4: Data used in the preparation of the report

Table 8: Regional Distribution of Projects

Region	Number of Projects	Net GEF Project Grant (\$)	Net Co-finance (\$)
AFR	43	49,768,351	156,352,764
Asia	27	60,160,418	212,612,542
ECA	13	35,444,484	139,734,071
LAC	26	45,521,410	143,666,471
Global	4	9,137,305	17,730,669
Total	113	200,031,968	670,096,518

Table 9: Sources and amount of co-financing for the previous and current reporting periods

Source of Co-finance	Current Period (\$)	Previous period (\$)
Bilateral	31,842,700	29,009,993
GEF Agency	46,785,247	199,559,000
Government	303,596,386	200,868,098
Multilateral	90,349,725	142,279,974
NGO	4,020,732	12,338,115
Private Sector	193,501,727	170,882,281
Total	670,096,518	754,937,461

Table 10: Breakdown of resources by thematic area

Thematic Area	GEF Resources	Co-Financing
Capacity Building	5,950,000	20,032,258
DDT	975,000	3,926,083
Effectiveness	11,780,000	27,731,200
Mercury	16,845,829	31,753,169
NIP	16,832,749	18,957,850
PCBs	39,599,000	136,580,000
Pesticides	27,103,390	108,492,286
POPS Waste	33,535,000	134,873,102
SMC (Sound Management of Chemicals)	2,838,000	10,100,570
UPOPS	44,573,000	177,650,000

Annex 5: Year to Date overview of financing for POPs

Table 11: Year to Date Projects approved for POPs

GEF Phase	EA	FSP	MSP
GEF - 2	43	1	1
GEF - 3	79	11	6
GEF - 4	10	68	27
GEF - 5	74	55	31
Total	206	135	65

Table 12: Year to Date GEF Resources committed to projects

GEF Phase	EA (\$)	FSP (\$)	MSP (\$)
GEF - 2	20,284,926	5,835,000	580,000
GEF - 3	35,212,029	110,758,554	4,398,600
GEF - 4	3,182,813	206,473,666	21,663,200
GEF - 5	19,167,488	298,831,040	34,895,456
Total	77,847,256	748,073,139	63,248,656

Table 13: Year to Date Co-financing

GEF Phase	EA (\$)	FSP (\$)	MSP (\$)
GEF - 2	1,548,003	3,130,000	813,000
GEF - 3	10,334,285	122,557,837	5,618,396
GEF - 4	681,800	482,274,294	31,634,691
GEF - 5	19,209,477	1,344,355,667	106,074,355
Total	31,773,565	2,261,793,341	145,945,442

ANNEX 6: Extracts From The Independent Evaluation Office Reports.

Evaluation Office Reports

Country Portfolio Evaluations (post July 2012)

India

The GEF portfolio has made contributions by helping the country prepare its NIP to address POPs and thereby enabling it to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Four national and one global project have been approved to date. Of the four national projects, one has been completed, one is under implementation, and two are in the pipeline.

The evaluation team was not able to conduct field verification for the two chemicals focal area projects implemented through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF): the completed NIP development project and the ongoing Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India project (GEF ID 3775).

Vanuatu and SPREP

In Vanuatu, the GEF supported the formulation of the NBSAP, a national adaptation plan of action and Climate Change Policy Framework, a NIP for POPs, and a national action plan for land degradation. These initiatives also provided baseline information and a country-level assessment of threats, as well as priority actions for each focal area.

All 14 Pacific Island nations have signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), but are in various stages of developing and implementing their National Implementation Plans (NIPs). Unfortunately, because most of the Pacific countries still have not completed their national assessments and NIPs, a regional overview on the global environmental benefits could not be adequately ascertained.

Details:

In a regional study of hazardous waste conducted by SPREP in 13 Pacific countries (all except Papua New Guinea), a total 131 tons of PCBs, and 10.4 tons of DDT were recorded at over 20 sites. The chemicals were mostly disposed of by burial or sealing off from human contact. The results of this study were used as the basis for the Pacific Regional POPs project under consideration for GEF-5 funding.

Sri Lanka

GEF support has helped Sri Lanka meet its international commitment as well as key national concerns. The GEF funded a POP enabling activity, which helped develop the NIP 2002-2006 (GEF 1777) and also prepare the grounds to ratify the Stockholm Convention in 2005. This put POPs on the environmental agenda in Sri Lanka and facilitated the establishment of the POPs unit at the MOE in 2002. Through this enabling activity they have carried out awareness creation among the general public on POPs and prepare a preliminary inventory of all PCB containing equipment in the country

and three separate national inventories for POPs, pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and unintentionally produced Dioxins and Furans.

The GEF Sri Lanka portfolio is strongly relevant to global environmental benefits in biodiversity; it is less well aligned to the POP focal area. Sri Lanka is mainly an agricultural country. One of the pressing national problems with regard to POPs is the use of chemical fertilizers yet GEF support was not used address this national need.

Eritrea

The GEF provided enabling activity support to Eritrea, to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. The enabling activity (GEF 3139) helped identify approaches and methods for inventories of pesticides and thereby reducing the volume of wastes. In addition it strengthened the national capacity and capability of Eritrea to prepare a NIP for the management of POPs. The NIP was finalized in June 2012.

GEF support has enhanced institutional and individual capacity at national and local levels. In Eritrea a combination of an enabling activity and a full-sized project supported capacity strengthening for compliance with the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Through sensitization and awareness raising workshops and activities, national end users like farmers and civil society have enhanced their knowledge and understanding, and are believed to have improved practices and behaviours.

Tanzania

GEF support has played an important role on creating the enabling framework necessary to underpin the creation of environmental policy and legislative development in Tanzania. The enabling activity laid the ground work for Tanzania's NIP (2005) which provided a basis for monitoring progress in addressing the problem of POPs as well as an opportunity for building capacity and creating awareness and participation of various stakeholders.

The project made a significant contribution in laying the foundation for the Africa Stockpile Program (GEF Regional Project) through which the country was enabled to dispose of 575 tons of obsolete polluting pesticides and 392 tons of heavily contaminated soils. Other results built on the work of the Enabling Activities include significant reductions in the release of PCBs and POPs, the phasing out of industrial use of PCBs and the removal of toxic and persistent pesticides from the list of those approved for the use in the country.

Further GEF-funded enabling activities have been approved by the GEF council in 2012 and will support the review and update of the NIP.

Country Portfolio Studies (after July 2012)

Sierra Leone

GEF supported one enabling activity in Sierra Leone under POPs; the UNIDO implemented "Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation to the Stockholm Convention on POPS in Sierra Leone" (GEF 2486). The project was implemented between 2003 and 2009 and enabled the country to develop its National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPS.

GEF support has had limited results, as there have been no follow up activities since the production of the NIPs. As a result, GEF support has not succeeded in establishing the intended foundations that would enable the country to address critical issues under POPs.

Note: The Country Portfolio Evaluations for OECS and Cuba were completed before July 2012, but they have not yet been reported to the Stockholm Convention, thus they are included below.

OECS

GEF support in the OECS region has had positive achievements in reporting to conventions.

Five of the OECS countries have signed the Stockholm Convention. Three of these countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and St. Lucia have received GEF support through enabling activities for the development of NIPs for POPs. Antigua and Barbuda and St. Lucia have completed and submitted their NIPs. This has laid the foundation for the development of legislation for a more comprehensive legal framework to manage toxic substances, including pesticides. Development of the NIP facilitated capacity building and awareness raising among ministries and nationals in addressing global environmental issues.

The limited GEF support to the POP focal area and the relative lack of legislation and policies regarding POPs in OECS countries is linked to the reduced use of POP containing substances. The reduction stems from the reliance of imports on the USA, who have increasingly limited the production and use of POPs producing substances.

Cuba

GEF support has achieved important results in addressing POPs.

The Enabling Activity on POPs (GEF ID 1957) achieved its objectives and the National Implementation Plan for POPs reduction was developed to meet commitments to the Stockholm Convention. The project had a strong institutional strengthening and training components.

In addition, the development of the NIP for POPs served to guide the preparation of specific manuals. The project had clear catalytic effects. In January 2008, the NIP for the Management of POPs Phase I 2008-2012 was published, which documents all national measures focused to ensure safe handling of POPs. This includes the fulfilment of commitments under the Stockholm Convention. In turn, they incorporated aspects of POPs management in the component about chemicals and hazardous wastes in the National Program to Combat Pollution of the Environment 2008-2015.

ANNEX 7: GEF Chemicals Learning Mission Report

Chemicals Focal area learning mission in China

Ibrahima SOW, Chemicals Cluster Coordinator was invited by FECO (Foreign Economic Cooperation Office) of the Ministry of Environment Protection to visit some GEF supported projects on the management of healthcare waste and mercury reduction in the PVC industry.

Shanghai Solid waste disposal Center

This center includes a landfill for hazardous wastes treatment and a medical waste disposal treatment unit, one of the biggest medical waste treatment centers in China. The main production line of the medical waste incineration was built in 2009. The Unit has a treatment capacity of 72 tons per day and receives all medical wastes from the City of Shanghai with a population of 23.0 million inhabitants. The landfill is designed for industrial solid wastes and has a disposal scale of 20, 00 tons per hectare.

The incineration equipment has been upgraded in the context of the GEF/UNIDO project “Sustainable management of medical waste” through air pollution control system to the Best Available Technology (BAT) level and replacing outdated incineration facilities.

The aforementioned project has several sites including incinerators as well as non-incineration techniques that minimize the release of dioxins and furans.

The dioxins monitoring data provided by FECO during the visit of the Shanghai incinerator indicated an emission level well below 0.1 ng/m³ TEQ, which is the EU standard for dioxins/furans emissions for Med Wastes incinerators.

Shanghai solid waste disposal Center



Shanghai Kailin antifouling paint factory

The production of DDT based antifouling paint in China goes back to 1970 and surveys conducted during the preliminary phase of the GEF/UNDP project shows that approximately 5,000 tons is DDT based with a consumption of about 250 tons of DDT per year.

The Shanghai Kailin Paint Manufacturing Company was established in 1952. DDT based antifouling has been always used by this company and by many others in China due to their immediate and strong antifouling effects, suitable working life, and low price.

Thanks to the GEF/UNDP project, Kailin Paint Manufacturing has started to develop alternatives to DDT in 2009 and in 2013 the Company has successfully substituted DDT based antifouling by technically feasible, economically viable, and environmentally friendly alternatives.

To ensure sustainability of the elimination and conversion in the country, related regulations and standards have been established, supported by capacity building, to create an enabling policy environment for the phase out of DDT based antifouling paint and promote sustainable alternatives. As of today China has completely phased out the use of DDT in the production of antifouling paint.

Kailin antifouling paint factory (Shanghai)



Shangrao secondary copper factory

This is a secondary copper smelting factory using as raw materials copper-containing materials such as electronic fragments, copper alloy, copper scraps or metallic copper contained in copper residues. This factory as many others in the secondary copper production, faces several challenges including the use of old technologies without any significant pollution control measures.

A GEF/UNDP project submitted recently and proposed for inclusion in the October Work program aims at implementing full pollution control and management technologies, waste utilization technologies and promotion of best available technologies and best environmental practices. These measures should considerably reduce UPOPs emissions estimated at 1,133.8 g TEQ per year.



Wuhai Chemical Co, LTD (Inner Mongolia): PVC industry

China is the only country in the world that uses calcium carbide based Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) production to produce Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC). This sector consumes more than half of the total mercury supply in the country, accounting for 30% of world's total mercury consumption.

Wuhai chemical co., LTD is a large chemical company, also one of the 60 important companies in Inner Mongolia. It was established in 1952 and has over 3000 employees now. The PVC production capacity is estimated at 300000 ton/year.

The traditional catalyst that the company uses is based on a mercury concentration of 11.5-12%. From 2011, the company gradually changes the catalyst from high mercury level to low mercury level (4-6.5%). Since 2013, the company is fully on low mercury catalyst. This achieved a reduction of 17.1 ton HgCl₂, which is about 42.2% reduction.

Changing the catalyst from high mercury one to low mercury one has caused the price of PVC product increase by 20 RMB/ ton.

The company is planning to develop non-mercury catalyst and will be assisted by FECO in the context of the GEF/UNIDO project on "*Demonstration of mercury reduction and minimization in the production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) in China*".

Jinhai Chuangke Chemical Industry co., LTD (Shizuishan city, Ningxia Province): Mercury waste recycling facility”

This company is the provider of the low mercury catalyst for the PVC production company. Established in April, 2010, the company can produce 15000 tons of low mercury catalyst and recycle 15000 ton of used mercury catalyst every year. The low mercury catalyst they produced can achieve almost the same efficiency as the high mercury catalyst. If promoted to all PVC companies in China, the mercury amount can be abated by 50% by the year of 2020.

The company can directly recycle HgCl_2 and activated carbon in used mercury catalyst with a 99% recycle rate. The recycled HgCl_2 is re-used in the production of low mercury catalyst after treatment. The activated carbon has a mercury concentration of below 0.1%, and can be re-used for many times. The company is also working on the development of extra-low mercury catalyst (3%) and has been piloting this type of catalyst in one PVC production company in Xinjiang Province.

Wuhai Chemical Co. LTD (Inner Mongolia) : PVC industry



Chemicals Focal Area Learning Mission to Indonesia and Cambodia

March 31- April 4, 2014

“Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs”



Mission: From March 31- April 4, 2014, Evelyn Swain, Program Manager in the Chemicals Focal Area undertook a learning mission to Indonesia and Cambodia to visit two of the six countries participating in the regional UNIDO project Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs (PMIS 3732). The goal of the project is to reduce unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) from large industrial sources at a level of 0.31gTEQ/year. The project also aims to formulate regional guidelines for BAT/BEP and increase capacity for sampling and analysis of UOPs. The mission was jointly organized by UNIDO as the lead GEF Agency for the project and with full support of the Ministry of Environment in Indonesia and the Ministry of Environment in Cambodia.

Purpose of the mission: The mission was part of the GEF Council Annual Monitoring Review process and designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the approaches and innovations applied during project implementation, and to investigate Chemicals Focal Area learning objectives. Indonesia and Cambodia were chosen for the mission because it allowed for learning on both the large and small facilities participating in the regional project and also learning about private sector participation. This project is included in the AMR 2013 part II for its mid-term review. The mission looked at best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) to reduce UPOPs in the Suralaya fossil fuel power plant in Indonesia and the industrial boiler at Great Honour garment factory in Cambodia. For this mission the following learning questions were explored:

- What were/are the barriers to project implementation how did you/ could you work to remove them?
- What is the status of involvement of the private sector? How can private sector involvement be enhanced?
- Has the project achieved synergies with other environmental issues? i.e. climate or mercury. How could greater synergies be achieved?
- Is the project sustainable and is it replicable in other areas of the country?

Itinerary and meetings: From March 31- April 2, the GEF and UNIDO team was in Indonesia to visit the Suralaya Power Plant and meet with the stakeholders involved in the project, including the

management and technical teams of the Suraalaya Power Plant, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia, and a local University.

From April 2-4 the team was in Cambodia to visit the Great Honour garment factory and meet with stakeholders involved in the project including the management and technical teams of the garment factory, and the Ministry of Environment.

Indonesia Learning Mission:

The Ministry of Environment serves as the national executing agency for the UPOPs project in Indonesia. The project has input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. A local university served as a pilot university, offering a Green Boiler Technology Course which incorporates the concepts of BAT/BEP, including reduction of emissions in boilers into their curriculum.

The Suralaya Power Plant is the largest power plant in Indonesia providing power to most of the people on Java. The coal fired power plant has a total capacity of 3400 MW and is part of Indonesia Power. The plant has 7 total boilers and boiler 6 was chosen by the implementing agency as pilot boiler for the GEF project as it was aimed to focus on a boiler with a larger capacity and most suitable for emission and efficiency improvement.

The implementing agency recommended a list of interventions which include control and air leaks repair, excess air optimization, condenser repair, vacuum pump repair, coal flow rate calibration and air heater repair which required low investment. The power plant further invested in the upgrade of instrumentation control system, improvement of fuel feeding system and refurbishment of critical equipment. The BEP interventions proposed by UNIDO require a low investment and therefore can be applied to other boilers and facilities. The improvements contributed to improve the efficiency, resulting in lower fuel consumptions and therefore lower emissions. The contribution to reduction of UPOPs is achieved in two ways:

- 1- Less fuel consumed → less emissions
- 2- Combustion optimized → less chances of having zones with production on unburned carbon in combustion chamber and more homogeneous temperature distribution



Suralaya Power Plant



Coal going into the feeder



New feeding system increasing efficiency

Project Benefits: The project has reached its mid-term review and so far has resulted in significant benefits. The interventions have resulted in an efficiency increase of 0.35% which is equivalent to a reduction of about 35,000 MT of coal per year. As the primary benefits of the interventions are the reduction of coal used and improvement in the efficiency of the plant, although actual measurements haven't been taken yet it is assumed that these corresponds to a reduction in the emissions of primary pollutants, including UPOPs, CO₂, and mercury, in addition to a savings of around \$2 million

for the plant. The estimated reduction of UPOPs has been calculated using the UNEP Toolkit at 9000 µg TEQ/year, with reference to an emission factor of 10 µg/TJ.

Additionally, the project has contributed to an increased awareness on the issues of UPOPs and of BAT/BEP concepts which resulted in positive impacts on plant's operations. The technical assistance provided by the project is also considered to be significant for the initiation of further improvements. While the GEF funds are limited and could not support all the interventions suggested, the power plant management recognized the cost saving potential associated with the recommendations and financed most of the interventions. To date, the company has invested around \$5 million of their own funding proving a strong commitment to integrate environmental protection in their operations.

Cambodia Learning Mission:

The Ministry of Environment serves as the national executing agency for the UPOPs project in Cambodia. The garment industry in Cambodia is one of the largest contributor to GDP in the country and also one of the largest emitters of UPOPs from the industrial boilers used to create steam used in manufacturing. The Great Honour garment factory manufactures clothes for major international brands including, Zara, United Colors of Benetton, and H&M. During the GEF learning mission visit, the factory was making sweaters for H&M and United Colors of Benetton. The reason that this factory was chosen to participate in the GEF/UNIDO project is because the boiler was old (over 20 years), it had been retrofitted from a gas fueled boiler to a manually-fed wood boiler and was therefore inefficient. It is not equipped with any air pollution device and therefore, directly emits pollution in the atmosphere.

In Cambodia, the GEF project supported replacing the boiler at the Great Honour factory as further retrofitting was not technically and economically feasible. For the factory, one of the main limitations to increasing production of manufactured products is steam capacity. Steam is critical in clothing production because it is required to iron every article of clothing produced. Replacing the boiler resulted in higher combustion efficiency of the fuel and therefore, an increased steam capacity. The automatic feeding system resulted in less fuel consumption and the provision of a bag filter ensured that pollutants emitted are properly controlled. The table below shows some data coming from the project.





Old Boiler

New Boiler

	Old boiler	New boiler
Fuel consumption	~8 m ³ /day	~ 4 m ³ /day
Steam production	9.9 t/day	9.9 t/day (up to 40t/d)
Efficiency	40%	80%
Age	> 20 years	new boiler
Fuel savings	0	about 50%
Investment cost		\$ 170,000

Project Benefits: The project achieved its main objective of reducing UPOPs, however increased efficiency of the boiler also resulted in co-benefits of reduced CO₂ emissions. In this way, the project achieved its global environmental goals set out by the GEF and UNIDO. However, the benefits to the company go far beyond that. With increased steam capacity the factory can increase production and create new jobs which is important for a country like Cambodia. Additionally, the increased environmental standards and improvements that the company has made through the GEF/UNIDO project are already paying off, because when H&M recently went to the factory to do a site visit and saw the new environmentally friendly boiler technology that the factory was implementing, H&M on the spot increased their order. High environmental standards are critical to international branding and corporate responsibility, therefore this project has made the Great Honour factory more competitive in the market. These benefits having a direct positive impact on the company will make this project sustainable and replicable. The MOE is planning to share the results of this project with other factories in the region and country.

Lessons learned from the Mission: There were a number of lessons learned from the mission including the following:

- 1. Strong private sector partners are critical in industrial UPOPs projects, and to get a strong partner the project must have positive benefits for the company that go beyond global environmental benefits.** In both the Indonesia and Cambodia case private sector participation was imperative to the success and sustainability of the project and in order to get a strong private partner on board the implementing needs to demonstrate that the project will positively impact that company's bottom line whether that is through efficiencies that lead to cost savings, reduction of resources required such as fuel, job creation, or increased competitiveness in the market.
- 2. Interventions taken to reduce UPOPs have co-benefits of reducing other pollutants such as CO₂ and mercury.** This project demonstrated that some of the same interventions used to reduce UPOPs also reduce CO₂ and mercury. For example, increasing efficiency and reducing the amount of fuel burned in both power plants and

industrial boilers also reduces CO₂ emissions. Also, when coal is used as a fuel, increasing the efficiency will reduce mercury emission.

3. **Project sustainability and replicability for industrial UPOPs projects largely depends on private sector partners and national governments.** Because these types of UPOPs project rely on commitments from private companies to change their practices and techniques strong company partners are crucial the sustainability of the projects. It is also the sharing of benefits and lessons learned between companies that can lead to replicability and wider adoption of best available techniques and best environmental practices. National governments setting and enforcing environmental standards for UPOPs will also push companies address these chemicals.
4. **GEF funded Industrial UPOPs project may be an area to investigate alternative financing options in GEF-6.** Improvements in operational efficiency and replacement of inefficient equipment leads to greater profitability of enterprises in industrial UPOPs projects, therefor the GEF and implementing agencies may be able to make the case for a different mode of financing for these types of projects such as concessional or revolving loans. However, this would need to be looked at on a case by case basis and alternative financing many not be possible in all situations or countries.
5. **Sampling and analysis of UPOPs emissions remains a challenge.** Baseline sampling and analysis of the UPOPs emissions from both projects visited in the learning mission was challenging. The need for more advanced sampling and analysis of emissions remains.

Conclusion: The learning mission generated considerable knowledge for the Chemicals Focal Area on industrial UPOPs project implementation. The mission was an effective knowledge management tool for the Chemicals Focal Area and provided critical, firsthand experience of implementation considerations for this type of POPs project. Knowledge gained in regards to partnering with the private sector to catalyze larger investments for the global environment was a particularly useful outcome of the learning mission.
