



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

March 9, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides this report in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. The report covers the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020, which corresponds to the first half the GEF-7 replenishment period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022.
2. GEF-7 resources in the amount of \$599 million were allocated to the chemicals and waste focal area, of which \$359 million has been notionally allocated to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.¹
3. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the reporting period amount to \$182.87 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$2.75 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$16.76 million in agency fees.
4. Excluding enabling activities (EA), \$181.92 million of GEF project financing leveraged \$2.13 billion² in co-financing, or \$12 for each GEF dollar invested.³
5. The resources were allocated to 17 full-sized projects (FSPs), including programmatic approaches, covering 65 countries, two medium-sized projects (MSPs) covering three countries, and four EA projects covering five countries.
6. Sixty-eight countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which 20 were least developed countries (LDCs), including five LDCs that are also small island developing States (SIDS), 31 SIDS, and 26 non-LDC SIDS.
7. Additional resources from the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and non-grant instruments (NGI) were programmed to meet Stockholm Convention objectives, amounting to project financing of \$307.39 million from the FOLUR IP and \$12.39 million⁴ from the NGI. \$27.67 million and \$1.11 million were programmed for agency fees, respectively.
8. The GEF-7 results framework tracks the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs) related to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) through two core indicators.⁵

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

² This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-convention projects.

³ This value is for both stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects and multi-focal/multi-convention projects. Stand-alone Stockholm projects leveraged on average 1:11 during the reporting period.

⁴ The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request project preparation grant.

⁵ GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

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

9. Core indicator 9 has a target of 100,000 metric tons and core indicator 10 a target of 1,300 gTEQ for the GEF-7 period.

10. Progress towards achievement of these targets from the cohort of projects approved during the reporting period is as follows:

Core Indicator	Expected Results	Breakdown by Chemical
9	71,041 metric tons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) - 61,773 metric tons • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - 6,164 metric tons • Highly hazardous pesticide - 940 metric tons • Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) - 720 metric tons • Aldrin - 300 metric tons • Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) - 204 metric tons • Lindane - 203 metric tons • Pentachlorobenzene - 202 metric tons • Toxaphene - 200 metric tons • Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 161 metric tons • Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) - 130 metric tons • Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 39 metric tons • Decabromodiphenyl ether - 5 metric tons
10	1,405 gTEQ	

11. Regarding core indicator 9, the 71,041 metric tons of POPs are contained in over 2 million metric tons of material and products that will be phased out or eliminated.

12. In addition to the GEBs from the chemicals and waste focal area, the FOLUR IP is expected to achieve over 3,000 metric tons of POPs reduction and the NGI is expected to achieve 2,000 metric tons of POPs reduction.

13. The approved programs and projects are also expected to contribute to the achievement of additional GEBs, including 4.5 million metric tons of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions reduction, avoiding more than 600,000 metric tons of marine litter, and reduction of more than 600 metric tons of mercury.

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

- a) Small island developing States, 30 percent,
 - b) Asia, 27 percent,
 - c) Africa, 21 percent,
 - d) Latin America,⁶ 14 percent,
 - e) Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, 3 percent,
 - f) Global programs and projects, 5 percent.
15. 48 percent of the projects were programmed in multi-chemicals/Conventions projects and programs, followed by industrial POPs, including new POPs, at 28 percent, and circular economy at 18 percent.
16. In GEF-6, only 2 percent of POPs resources were allocated to multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects. There is thus a growing trend towards multi-chemicals/Conventions programming, which is aligned with COP 8 guidance on harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals.
17. All FSPs, including programmatic approaches submitted to the GEF Council have been approved.

⁶ Latin America excludes the Caribbean, which is covered in the SIDS region of the GEF.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	v
Abbreviations and Acronyms	vi
Introduction	1
Part I: Reporting Required in Accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility	1
A. Response to Guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention [MOU Paragraph 9 a]	1
B. Synthesis of Projects Approved by the GEF Council during the Reporting Period [MOU Paragraph 9 b] ..	3
C. Listing of Projects Approved by the Council and Financial Resources [MOU Paragraph 9 c].....	7
D. Project Proposal Not Approved in a Work Program by the GEF Council [MOU Paragraph 9 d]	7
E. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of Stockholm Projects in GEF-6 [MOU Paragraph 10].....	7
<i>Monitoring Report</i>	8
<i>GEF Corporate Scorecard</i>	8
<i>Evaluation</i>	9
F. Information on Other Matters Concerning the Discharge of Functions under Article 13, Paragraph 6 [MOU Paragraph 11]	11
G. Views of the GEF Council on Guidance Decided by the Conference of the Parties [MOU Paragraph 12]	11
H. Matters Arising from Reports Received by COP [MOU Paragraph 13].....	11
I. Cooperation with Secretariat of Stockholm Convention.....	11
Part II: Detailed GEF Support to the Stockholm Convention in the GEF-7 Period	13
J. Resources Programmed in GEF-7	13
K. Co-financing.....	15
L. Thematic and Regional Distributions of GEF-7 Portfolio	17
M. Agency Involvement in GEF-7 Portfolio.....	20
N. Support for Synergies across Chemicals Conventions	21
O. Summary of GEF-7 Support	22
Part III: Seventh Replenishment Policies Update and Performance of the Stockholm Portfolio with these Policies	24
Annex 1: Projects Approved in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020)	30
Annex 2: Projects under the Small Grants Program Approved in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020)	35
Annex 3: Consolidated Responses to Guidance Provided from COP 1 to COP 9	42
Initial Guidance to the Financial Mechanism.....	42
Consolidated Additional Guidance to the Financial Mechanism	52
<i>Article 3 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use</i>	52
<i>Article 5 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production</i>	56
<i>Article 7 - Implementation Plans</i>	60
<i>Article 8 - Information Exchange</i>	65

<i>Article 9 - Information Exchange</i>	66
<i>Article 12 - Technical Assistance</i>	67
<i>Article 13 - Financial Resources and Mechanisms</i>	77
<i>Article 14 - Interim Financial Arrangements</i>	79
<i>Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation</i>	126
Annex 4: List and Links to All GEF Reports to the Stockholm Convention	130

List of Tables

Table 1: GEF Response to Guidance Received from the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention .1	
Table 2: SGP Chemicals and Waste Portfolio by Region during the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	7
Table 3: GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Programs and Notional Allocations.....	13
Table 4: Resources Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7 in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020.....	14
Table 5: Number of Countries Receiving Support in GEF-7 in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	14
Table 6: Classification of Private Sector Engagement Across the GEF Stockholm Convention	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020 (inclusive of projects that combine the resources with those of other Conventions)	16
Figure 2: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020 (stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention).....	16
Figure 3: Breakdown of Co-financing by Types (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 202017	
Figure 4: Thematic Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	18
Figure 5: Regional Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing by Thematic Areas (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	19
Figure 6: Sectors Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	20
Figure 7: Agency Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020	21

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices
BCCC	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Support Program
CW	Chemicals and Waste
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
E-waste	Electronic Waste
EA	Enabling Activity
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration
FSP	Full-Sized Project
FX	Foreign Exchange
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IP	Impact Program
ISLANDS	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFA	Multi-Focal Area
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGI	Non-Grant Instrument
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances

PACE	Platform to Accelerate the Circular Economy
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCRC	Stockholm Convention Regional Centre
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutant
WHO	World Health Organization
XPS	Extruded Polystyrene

INTRODUCTION

18. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides this report in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the GEF as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. The report covers the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020, which corresponds to the first half the GEF-7 replenishment period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022.

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

19. This section provides information on the GEF's support of the Stockholm Convention during the reporting period.

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

20. Table 1 provides the complete list of COP 9 guidance and the GEF's response. Annex 3 provides an update to all previous guidance provided to the GEF since COP 1.

Table 1: GEF Response to Guidance Received from the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention

	<i>Stockholm COP 9 Guidance</i>	<i>GEF's Response</i>
1	Welcomes the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the report of the Facility to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;	Noted with appreciation.
2	Welcomes the inclusion in the programming directions for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund of measures with respect to marine plastic litter and microplastics and alignment between those matters in the strategies for the international waters and the chemicals and waste focal areas;	Five projects and programs approved during the reporting period are addressing these important topics.
3	Recalls Articles 13 and 14 of the Stockholm Convention, and encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility trust fund, at the time of negotiations of its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient countries;	This will be taken into consideration by donors during the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the GEF.
4	Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner;	Noted. The GEF will continue to follow its operational guidelines, programming directions and guidance from the COP in the review of proposals for funding of the Stockholm Convention.

	Stockholm COP 9 Guidance	GEF's Response
5	Adopts the terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism set out in annex I to the present decision;	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the review process.
6	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the fifth review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its tenth meeting;	Not for GEF action.
7	Notes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention, and encourages them to further enhance effective inter secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;	The GEF Secretariat will continue to work closely with the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm (BRS) Secretariat in accordance with the MOU.
8	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;	The GEF Secretariat will work with the BRS Secretariat to prepare the report for the consideration of the tenth Conference of the Parties.
9	Invites developed-country Parties to use, as appropriate, online questionnaires and other formats and, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 31 August 2020, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including new and additional financial resources, for the implementation of the Convention, including information on access to such support;	Not for GEF action.
10	Invites other Parties to use, as appropriate, online questionnaires and other formats and, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 31 August 2020, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including financial resources, in accordance with their capabilities, for the implementation of the Convention, including information on access to such support;	Not for GEF action.
11	Invites other sources, including relevant funding institutions, such as development banks, and the private sector, to use, as appropriate, online questionnaires and other formats and, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 31 August 2020, with information on ways in which they can contribute to the implementation of the Convention, including information on access to such contributions;	Not for GEF action.

	<i>Stockholm COP 9 Guidance</i>	<i>GEF's Response</i>
12	Adopts the terms of reference for the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026, as set out in annex II to the present decision;	The GEF will provide information when requested during the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026.
13	Invites Parties and others to provide, by 31 August 2020, the relevant information required to undertake the assessment of funding needs referred to in paragraph 12 of the present decision;	Not for GEF action.
14	Requests the Secretariat:	
	(a) To prepare, on the basis of the information provided pursuant to paragraphs 9 to 11 of the present decision, a report on the availability of financial resources additional to those provided through the Global Environment Facility, and ways and means of mobilizing and channeling such additional financial resources in support of the objectives of the Stockholm Convention, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;	Not for GEF action.
	(b) To compile information relevant to the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026 and submit the draft report to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its tenth meeting;	Not for GEF action.
	(c) To provide assistance to developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, upon request, to facilitate their assessment of funding needed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022 to 2026	Not for GEF action.

B. SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 B]

21. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention amount to \$182.87 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$2.75 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$16.76 million in agency fees.

22. Excluding enabling activities (EA), these resources leverage \$2.13 billion in co-financing, or \$12 for each GEF dollar invested.

23. The resources were allocated to 17 full-sized projects (FSPs), including programmatic approaches covering 65 countries, two medium-sized projects (MSPs) covering three countries, and four EA projects covering five countries.
24. 68 countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which 20 were least developed countries (LDCs) including five LDCs that are also small island developing States (SIDS), 31 SIDS, and 26 non-LDC SIDS.
25. Additional resources from the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and non-grant instruments (NGI) were programmed to meet Stockholm Convention objectives amounting to \$307.39 million from the FOLUR IP and \$12.39 million from the NGI,⁷ in terms of project financing. \$27.67 million and \$1.11 million were programmed for agency fees, respectively.
26. The GEF-7 results framework tracks the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs) related to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) through two core indicators.
- c) Core indicator 9 measures and tracks the reduction, elimination, and avoidance of POPs, Mercury, and ozone-depleting substances (ODS) measured in metric tons, and
 - d) core indicator 10 measures and tracks the elimination, reduction, and avoidance of emissions of unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) to air measured in gTEQ.
27. Core indicator 9 has a target of 100,000 metric tons and core indicator 10 a target of 1300 gTEQ.
28. Progress towards achievement of these targets is as follows:

⁷ The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request PPG.

Core Indicator	Expected Results	Breakdown by Chemical
9	71,041 metric tons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) - 61,773 metric tons • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - 6,164 metric tons • Highly hazardous pesticide - 940 metric tons • Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) - 720 metric tons • Aldrin - 300 metric tons • Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) - 204 metric tons • Lindane - 203 metric tons • Pentachlorobenzene - 202 metric tons • Toxaphene - 200 metric tons • Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether - 161 metric tons • Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) - 130 metric tons • Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether - 39 metric tons • Decabromodiphenyl ether - 5 metric tons
10	1,405 gTEQ	

29. The 71,041 metric tons are contained in over 2 million metric tons of material and products that have to be phased out or eliminated.

30. In addition to the GEBs from the chemicals and waste focal area, the FOLUR IP is expected to achieve over 3,000 metric tons of POPs reduction and the NGI is expected to achieve 2,000 metric tons of POPs reduction.

31. The programs and projects approved are also expected to contribute to the achievement of non-Stockholm Convention GEBs, including 4.5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, avoiding more than 600,000 metric tons of marine litter and reduce more than 600 metric tons of mercury.

32. The regional distribution of resources is as follows:

- a) Small island developing States (SIDS), 30 percent;
- b) Asia, 27 percent;
- c) Africa, 21 percent;
- d) Latin America⁸, 14 percent;

⁸ Latin America excludes the Caribbean, which is covered in the SIDS region of the GEF.

- e) Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, 3 percent;
- f) Global programs and projects, 5 percent.

33. The full list of projects approved by the GEF Council during the reporting period is presented in Annex 1.

34. Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:

- a) Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) Senegal;
- b) Basel Convention Coordinating Centre (BCCC) Nigeria;
- c) BCRC Caribbean;
- d) BCRC-Stockholm Convention Regional Center (SCRC) Indonesia;
- e) BCCC-SCRC Uruguay;
- f) Africa Institute;
- g) BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

Chemicals and Waste Portfolio in the Small Grants Program

35. During the reporting period, the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) supported 77 projects to manage POPs and chemicals, with a total GEF funding of \$2.64 million and co-financing of \$1.42 million.

36. The list of projects is included in Annex 2.

37. The number of projects⁹ per region is as follows:

- a) Africa, 18;
- b) Arab States, 6;
- c) Asia and the Pacific, 24;
- d) Europe and Countries with Economies in Transition, 13;
- e) Latin America and the Caribbean, 16.

38. The POPs SGP portfolio focused its activities on:

- a) Plastic reduction, reuse, and recycling, and solid waste management to avoid open burning of solid waste;
- b) Agrochemicals reduction and prevention, and natural pesticide in agriculture and organic farming;
- c) Reduction of chemicals use and contamination;
- d) Capacity development, awareness raising, and knowledge sharing.

⁹ The regional groups used by the GEF SGP are different to the regional groups used by the GEF.

39. The SGP produced the publication “Plastics and Circular Economy: Community Solutions,” featuring ten case studies from around the world, which was launched at the BRS COP in May 2019, and at the GEF Council meeting in June 2019. This publication presented the lessons learnt from these projects and provided recommendations on replication and scale up.

Table 2: SGP Chemicals and Waste Portfolio by Region during the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020

Country	Number of projects	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Africa	18	521,963	273,518
Asia & Pacific	24	894,067	360,588
Arab States	6	206,305	94,331
Europe & Countries with Economies in Transition	13	458,125	523,929
Latin America & Caribbean	16	557,855	169,811
Total	77	2,638,315	1,422,177

C. LISTING OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 C]

40. The full list of projects approved by the GEF Council during the reporting period is presented in Annex 1. Annex 2 lists SGP-funded projects that support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

D. PROJECT PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED IN A WORK PROGRAM BY THE GEF COUNCIL [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 D]

41. All full-sized projects (FSPs), including programmatic approaches submitted to the GEF Council, and medium-sized projects (MSPs) and enabling activities (EAs) submitted to the GEF CEO, to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention were approved during the reporting period.

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES OF STOCKHOLM PROJECTS IN GEF-6 [MOU PARAGRAPH 10]

42. GEF projects and the focal area portfolio are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its GEF Monitoring Report¹⁰ and the GEF Corporate Scorecard.¹¹ Comprehensive Evaluations of the GEF are also conducted every four years as inputs to the replenishment process.

¹⁰ GEF, 2019, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2019](#), Council document GEF/C.57/03.

¹¹ GEF, 2020, [GEF-7 Corporate Scorecard - June 2020](#), Council document GEF/C.58/Inf.04.

Monitoring Report

43. The GEF Monitoring Report is a summary of the progress and performance of the portfolio of projects under implementation with financing from the GEF Trust Fund. It reflects the GEF's approach to portfolio-level monitoring by reporting on results, performance, and financing. The report builds on similar documents presented to the GEF Council in the past three years, with important new elements. It has a stronger strategic orientation. The data and information on the active portfolio are presented under the key topics of delivering on programming priorities, on results, and on efficiency measures. Data and trends are related, where feasible, to updated targets and benchmarks, as well as to factors that may affect performance, within each of these categories.

44. In doing so, the Monitoring Report provides an update on progress with a break down by focal area in a number of instances. This is included in the 2019 data on the portfolio distribution, quality of implementation progress, and extent of co-financing.¹² The Monitoring Report also reports on actual results in line with the current GEF results architecture and set of 11 Core Indicators, including two in direct relation to chemicals and waste: "Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination, and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced);" and "Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)."¹³ The Secretariat also continues to monitor actual results for the sub-indicators linked to the two chemicals and waste core indicators.

45. The chemicals and waste focal area accounts for 11 percent of the GEF portfolio of projects under implementation as of end of FY19. Projects in this focal area were rated in the satisfactorily range on implementation progress (86 percent of projects) and the likelihood of reaching intended outcomes (93 percent of projects). As of end of FY20, the chemicals and waste focal area account for 12 percent of the GEF portfolio of projects under implementation. These projects were rated in the satisfactorily range on implementation progress (91 percent) and the likelihood of reaching intended outcomes (96 percent).

GEF Corporate Scorecard

46. The GEF Corporate Scorecard is a comprehensive report on the progress the GEF is making in implementing its GEF-7 commitments to better protect the planet's environment. The GEF Corporate Scorecard also looks at how the GEF is utilizing resources agreed upon during its seventh replenishment and in implementing key policies. The Scorecard is published twice a year and covers all projects approved from June 2018 up to and including the latest approved work program.

¹² GEF, 2019, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2019](#), Council document GEF/C.57/03.

¹³ GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

47. In covering progress in GEF-7, the GEF Corporate Scorecard also provides an update on resources utilization of the chemicals and waste focal area, disaggregated by the three conventions it serves, including the Stockholm Convention. It also provided in its June 2020 edition an update on the number of projects and volume of financing of the ISLANDS (Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS; GEF ID: 10185) programs. Finally, the GEF Corporate Scorecard provides an update on targeted results approved in GEF-7 around two chemicals and waste core indicators.

48. The June 2020 edition of the GEF Corporate Scorecard indicates that 54 percent of the GEF-7 allocation amount for the chemicals and waste focal area has been utilized. This includes a utilization rate of 56 percent for POPs, 53 percent for mercury, over 100 percent for Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and 0 percent for Ozone Depleting Substances. The GEF Corporate Scorecard also provides an update on reaching GEF-7 targets for Core Indicators. The GEF has already exceeded its target to reduce, avoid emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources of 1,300 grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (1,405 gTEQ). Separately, the GEF reached more than 70 percent of its target to reduce, dispose/destroy, phase out, eliminate, and avoid chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products.

Evaluation

49. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations of the portfolio that involve a set of projects from more than one implementing or executing agency. These evaluation results are presented by the following reports:

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

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

Evidence from the Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Small Island Developing States

51. The GEF IEO submitted evidence from the Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS SCCE) study to the 57th meeting of the GEF Council.¹⁴ The evaluation focused at the relevance and performance of GEF support in SIDS from the country perspective and provided a deeper understanding of the determinants of sustainability regarding the outcomes of GEF-supported interventions in SIDS. While the evaluation did not

¹⁴ GEF IEO, 2019, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Small Island Developing States](#), Council document GEF/ME/C.57/02.

focus on the chemicals and waste portfolio, a number of projects chemicals and waste were reviewed to assess relevance, results, and sustainability. The country case study in Mauritius took a deeper look at the UNDP-implemented project, Sustainable management of POPs in Mauritius (GEF ID 3205). The project demonstrated alternative strategies for malaria management through public-private partnerships and a Corporate Social Responsibility Fund. The project encouraged active participation of the private sector and industrial associations involved in the import, distribution, use, and handling of pesticides and hazardous chemicals to put the Responsible Care Program into practice, thereby strengthening the capacity and capability of the private sector in addressing hazardous waste.

52. Training was provided on the Stockholm and Basel conventions and other international agreements, and guidelines were provided for appropriate health and safety, and implementation on future chemicals disposal. A Responsible Care Programme provided training workshops and guidance for the private sector, industrial and agricultural associations on safe and sustainable handling and disposal of chemicals.

Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes (African Biomes)

53. The GEF IEO submitted Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes to the 58th meeting of the GEF Council.¹⁵ The evaluation, through looking at determinants of outcome sustainability of GEF-supported interventions in the two biomes, noted that post-completion sustainability of four out of the five field-verified regional projects was positive. In two cases, the sustainability ratings changed from negative (outcomes were rated unlikely or moderately unlikely to be sustained) at completion to positive (sustainability of outcomes rated in the likely range) at post completion. In the case of Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest, and Pollution Management (GEF ID 1420), these rating improvements seem more attributable to the relevance of the technologies introduced than to the fact that they were introduced by a regional project.

54. Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest, and Pollution Management (GEF ID 1420) introduced a number of biological control agents (*Azadiractha Indica* flour and crushed seeds, root powder of *Securidaca longepedunculata*, chopped fresh organs from *Physalis*, broth of fresh organs of *Hyptis suaveolens*, and chopped fresh organs of *Cassia nigricans*). These agents provide economic and health benefits in terms of reduced cost in pest control and reduced

¹⁵ GEF IEO, 2020, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation: Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes](#), Council document GEF/E/C.58/Inf.02/A.

poisoning among human populations, as well as environmental benefits in terms of increased biodiversity.¹⁶

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

55. No concerns regarding this MOU paragraph arose during the reporting period.

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

56. The GEF Council approves GEF reports to the COP prior to their submission. The GEF Council also considers its responses to guidance provided by the COP summarized in the GEF Council Document on Relations with the Conventions, which is a decision document at every Council meeting. Any views expressed by the Council are reflected in the Council highlights document. The GEF Council's views on the guidance of the COP are reflected in response to the guidance of COP 9 in Table 1 of this report, and the updated response to the consolidated guidance to the GEF from previous COPs presented in Annex 3 of this report.

H. MATTERS ARISING FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY COP [MOU PARAGRAPH 13]

57. During the reporting period, the COP provided guidance to the GEF based on the report of the GEF to the COP 9 in April 2019. The GEF Council through this current report provides its response to this guidance.

I. COOPERATION WITH SECRETARIAT OF STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

58. The GEF Secretariat participated in COP 14 of the Basel Convention, COP 9 of the Rotterdam Convention and COP 9 of the Stockholm Convention, which were held back-to-back from April 29, 2019 to May 10, 2019.¹⁷

59. During the reporting period, the GEF secretariat participated in the four regional preparatory meetings for the 2019 BRS COPs:

- a) Asia-Pacific: March 4-6, 2019 in Suzhou, China; organized with support from the BCRC for Asia and the Pacific;
- b) Africa: March 18-20, 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya; organized with support from the SCRC Kenya;
- c) Central and Eastern Europe: March 26-28, 2019 in Brno, Czech Republic; organized with support from the SCRC Czech Republic; and,

¹⁶ GEF IEO, 2020, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation: Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes](#), Council document GEF/E/C.58/Inf.02/A.

¹⁷ Collectively referred to as the 2019 BRS COPs.

- d) Latin America and the Caribbean: March 27-29, 2019 in Montevideo, Uruguay; organized with support from the BCRC/SCRC Uruguay.

60. The GEF Secretariat and the BRS Conventions Secretariat¹⁸ engaged in regular consultations to solicit perspectives of the chemicals-related Conventions and to discuss ways to address COP guidance and emerging chemicals priorities. In this regard, the GEF Secretariat and the BRS Secretariat had a mini-retreat on October 12, 2018 to discuss ongoing collaboration between the two Secretariats, recap the GEF-6 programming results, and discuss GEF-7 and the upcoming BRS COPs in 2019. The following topics were discussed:

- a) Fifth Review of the Financial Mechanism;
- b) Needs Assessment;
- c) Global Monitoring Plan;
- d) Plastics;
- e) Secretariats Retreat.

61. On the margins of the third COP of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the GEF delegation met with the Executive Secretary of the BRS Conventions on 27 November 2019 to discuss upcoming issues related to the BRS conventions, including the Basel plastics amendment and the plastics partnership.

62. The Executive Secretary of the Convention participated in the 55th and 56th GEF Council meetings in December 2018 and June 2019 respectively. The BRS Secretariat did not attend the 57th Council meeting in December 2019 and attended the 58th council virtually in June 2020.

63. The BRS secretariat participated in a technical meeting on chemicals hosted by the GEF Secretariat from February 10 to 14, 2020.

¹⁸ The BRS Secretariat performs the function of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the context of the MOU between the GEF and the COP.

PART II: DETAILED GEF SUPPORT TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN THE GEF-7 PERIOD

64. Under the GEF-7 chemicals and waste strategy, \$599 million of GEF resources was committed at the time of replenishment, of which \$359 million was allocated to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.¹⁹ Table 3 summarizes the allocation of the GEF chemicals and waste resources among different Conventions, Protocol, and framework.

Table 3: GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Programs and Notional Allocations

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

J. RESOURCES PROGRAMMED IN GEF-7

65. Table 4 summarizes resources programmed in GEF-7 for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, excluding project preparation grants and agency fees.

66. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention during the reporting period amount to \$182.87 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$2.75 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$16.76 million in agency fees.

67. Excluding EA, these resources leverage \$2.13 billion in co-financing, or \$12 for each GEF dollar invested.

68. The resources were allocated to 17 FSPs, including programmatic approaches covering 65 countries, two MSPs covering three countries, and four EA projects covering five countries.

69. Additional resources from the FOLUR IP and NGI were programmed to meet Stockholm Convention objectives amounting to \$307.39 million from the FOLUR IP and \$12.39 million,²⁰

¹⁹ GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

²⁰ The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request project preparation grant (PPG).

from the NGI, in terms of project financing. \$27.67 million and \$1.11 million were programmed for agency fees, respectively.

70. As summarized in Table 4, \$180.75 million, or 99 percent, of the total resources were allocated through FSPs including programs.²¹

71. The GEF continues to support Parties to conduct the updates and reviews of the national implementation plans (NIPs) which are required when new chemicals are added to the Convention.

72. In GEF-7, \$18 million has been set aside for the updates and reviews of NIPs. To date, five countries have accessed these resources, amounting \$0.95 million.

73. The GEF Secretariat continues to encourage countries to conduct the updates and reviews of the NIPs.

Table 4: Resources Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7 in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020

Project Type	Number of Projects	GEF Project Financing (\$ million) ²²
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	4	0.95
MSPs	2	1.17
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	17	180.75
Total	23	182.87

74. Table 5 presents the number of countries that received support from the GEF-7 resources described above.

Table 5: Number of Countries Receiving Support in GEF-7 in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020

Type of Project	Number of Countries
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	5
MSPs	3
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	65

75. In total, 68 countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention of which 20 were LDCs including five LDCs that are also SIDS, 31 SIDS, and 26 non-LDC SIDS.

²¹ In GEF-6, 93 percent of resources was programed through FSPs.

²² Excluding agency fees and project preparation grants.

K. CO-FINANCING

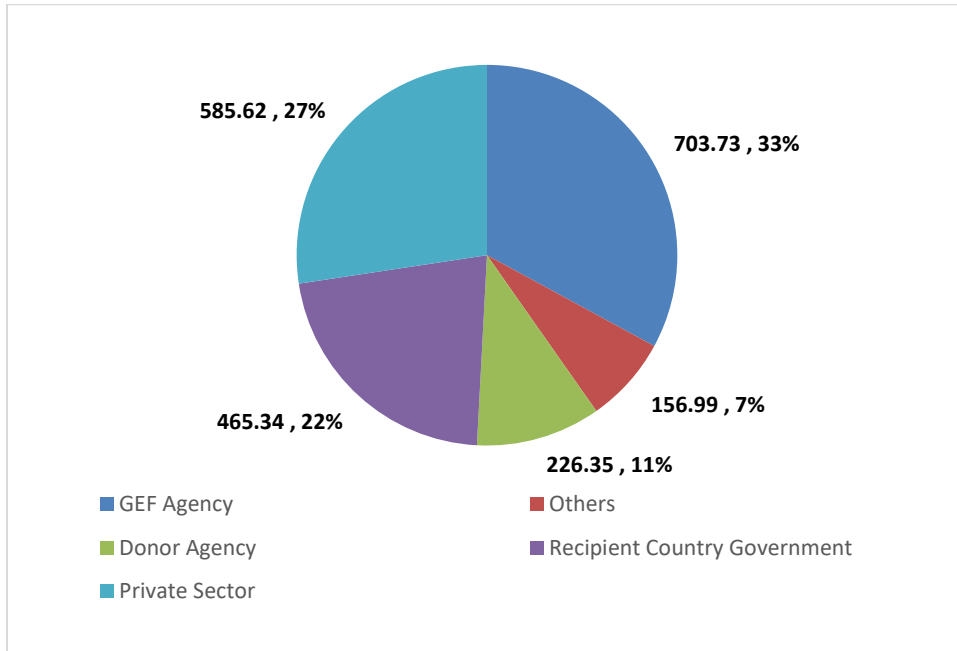
76. The GEF-7 Stockholm Convention projects, \$181.92 million GEF project financing excluding EAs,²³ leveraged \$2.13 billion in co-financing; every GEF dollar invested leveraged \$12 from co-financing (Figure 1). There are also several projects that combine resources for the Convention with resources for other Conventions without clear demarcation of co-financing to respective Conventions. In this regard, calculation of the co-financing ratio is not precise.

77. A breakdown of the co-financing for GEF-7 for stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention is illustrated in Figure 2.

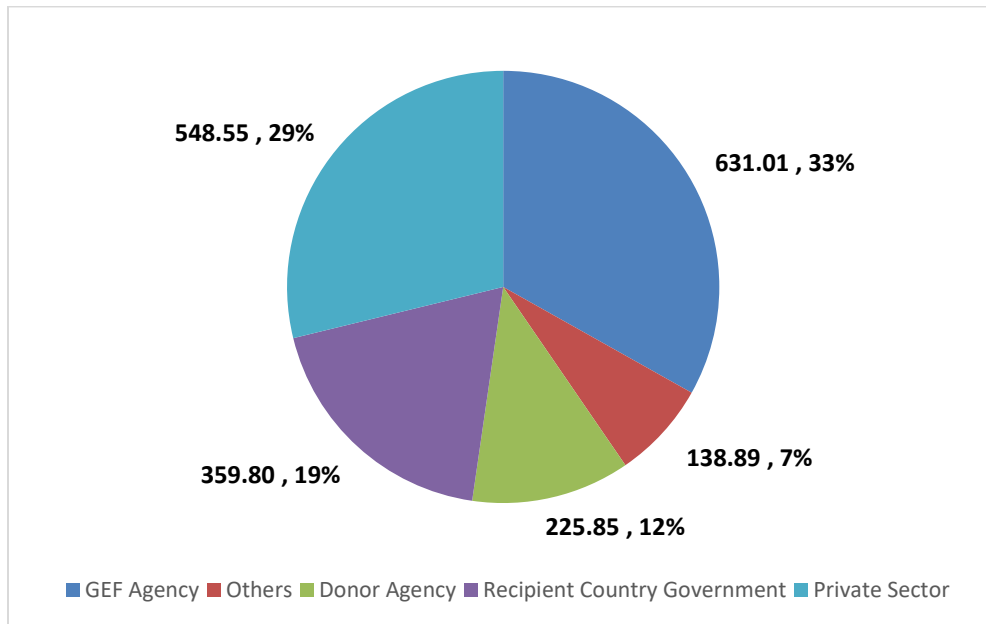
78. During the reporting period, the largest source of co-financing was from GEF agencies. This is primarily driven by the participation of the regional development banks and multilateral development banks (MDB) in the portfolio. For example, the African Development Bank (AfDB) regional project in Africa titled, AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs (GEF ID: 10218), brings in over \$800 million in co-financing primarily in the form of loans from the AfDB and the World Bank. Similarly, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in the ISLANDS program (GEF ID: 10185) brings in \$110 million in equity financing.

²³ Co-financing is not required for EAs.

**Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 (\$ million)
in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020
(inclusive of projects that combine the resources with those of other Conventions)**

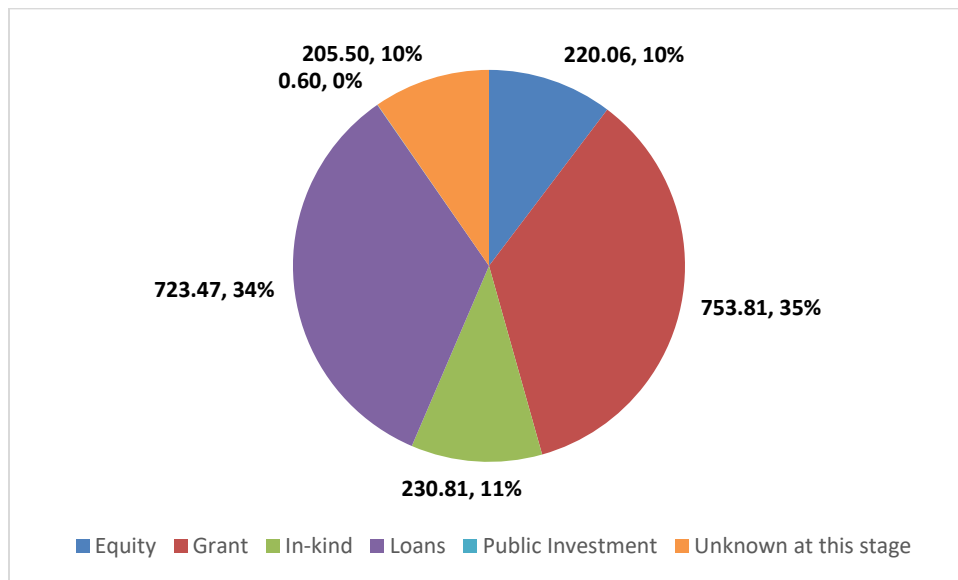


**Figure 2: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 (\$ million)
in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020
(stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention)**



79. Figure 3 shows that nearly 50 percent of co-financing is equity and grants, indicating a relatively high level of financial commitment, which is needed to sustain the results of the project beyond the completion of GEF engagement.

**Figure 3: Breakdown of Co-financing by Types (\$ million)
in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020**



L. THEMATIC AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF GEF-7 PORTFOLIO

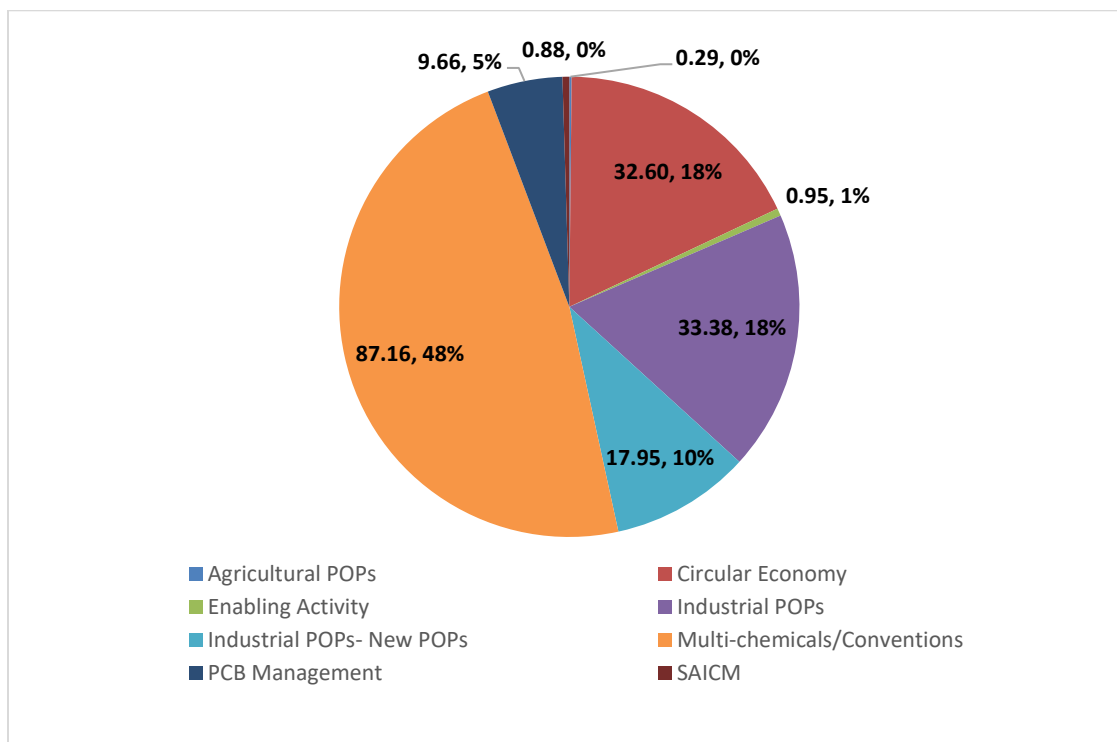
80. Projects approved in the reporting period addressed various relevant themes for the Convention, as listed below and illustrated in Figure 4:

- a) Multi-chemicals/Conventions;
- b) Agricultural POPs;
- c) Industrial POPs;
- d) Industrial POPs- New POPs;
- e) Enabling Activity;
- f) PCB Management;
- g) Circular Economy;
- h) SAICM.

81. Multi-chemicals/Conventions projects received the largest share of programming for the first half of the GEF-7, accounting for 48 percent, totaling \$87.2 million of GEF-7 project financing. In GEF-6, only 2 percent of POPs resources, or less than \$5.0 million of project financing were allocated to multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects. These projects and program seek to manage chemicals and waste from a sectoral approach rather than

chemical by chemical and as such allow for interventions that strengthen and build the capacity in Governments to manage chemicals and waste more broadly.

Figure 4: Thematic Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020

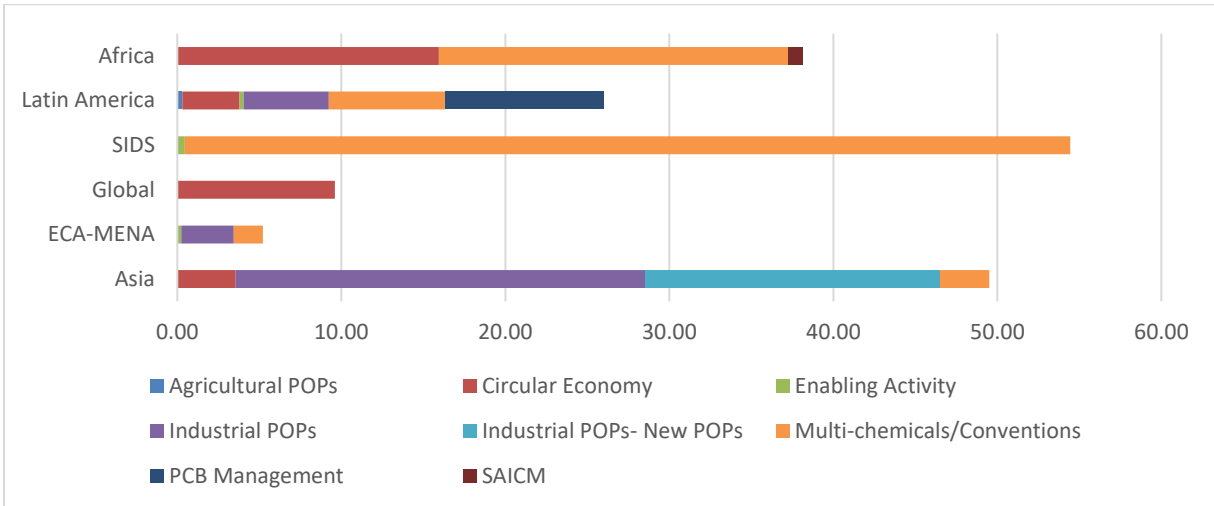


82. SIDS received the highest share of multi-chemicals/Conventions programming, followed by Africa, Latin America,²⁴ and Asia (Figure 5). The second largest programming area was industrial POPs including new POPs phaseout, for which the Asia region accounts for the highest level of programming, followed by Latin America and Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa (ECA-MENA). Circular economy is a theme that stands out in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste portfolio, accounting for 18 percent of total programming and with Africa having the most programming in this area. During GEF-6, there were no circular economy projects.

83. Ten percent of resources was programmed in six Parties in the Asia and ECA-MENA region to manage the use of new POPs, including PFOS, HBCDD, and SCCP. (Figure 5).

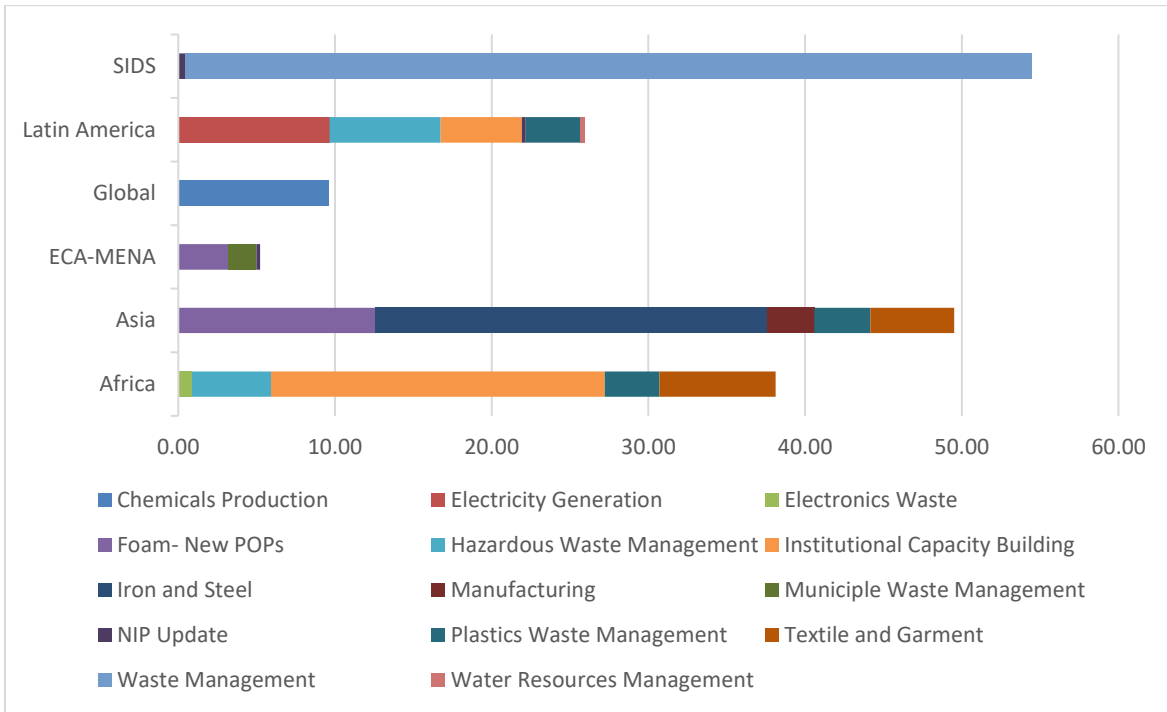
²⁴ Excluding Caribbean SIDS

Figure 5: Regional Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing by Thematic Areas (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020



84. Figure 6 illustrates the specific sectors that were programmed.
85. Two sectors make up the largest proportion of funding. These are:
- a) Waste sector (e-waste, plastics waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, waste management),
 - b) Manufacturing sector (chemicals production, foam, iron and steel, textile and garment).

Figure 6: Sectors Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020



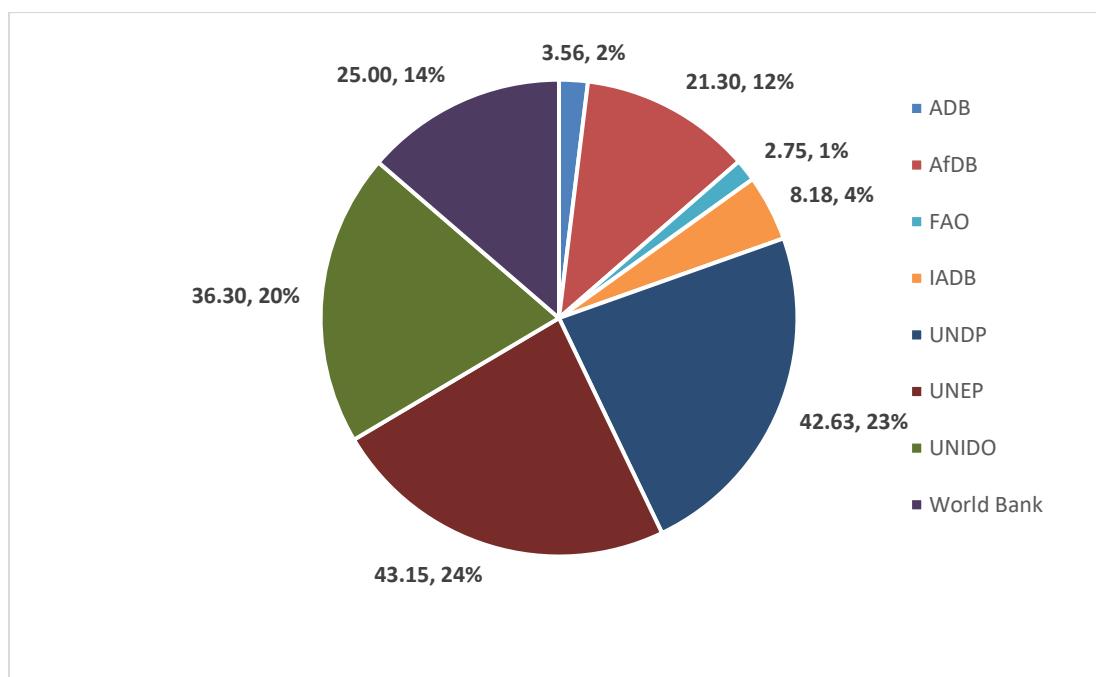
M. AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN GEF-7 PORTFOLIO

86. For the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, eight GEF agencies were engaged in programming in the GEF-7 period. Among them, five agencies— UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, and the World Bank—have historically assisted Parties to implement GEF-funded projects for the Convention. Of these agencies, UNEP accounts for the largest project financing share of 24 percent, followed by UNDP (23 percent), UNIDO (20 percent), the World Bank (14 percent), and FAO (1 percent). These agencies account for 82 percent of the first two years of GEF-7 programming. The same trend held true for GEF-6 resources, of which these five agencies accounted for 86 percent.

87. Outreach from the GEF Secretariat to new agencies, particularly the development banks, is increasing the share of programming by these new agencies and bringing in for the first time the involvement of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in the chemicals portfolio.

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

Figure 7: Agency Distribution of Allocated GEF-7 POPs Project Financing (\$ million) in the Reporting Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020²⁵



N. SUPPORT FOR SYNERGIES ACROSS CHEMICALS CONVENTIONS

89. The GEF-7 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During the first half of GEF-7, a total of 23 projects and programs²⁶ were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention among which five are multi-focal area (MFA) projects and 18 are stand-alone chemicals and waste projects. These MFA projects work with the climate change, biodiversity, and international waters focal areas. Three out of the five MFA projects are circular economy projects that look into improving plastics waste management practices. In addition, the projects and programs under this reporting period are expected to contribute to other chemicals and waste conventions and initiatives including the Minamata Convention and Montreal Protocol, through reducing more than 600 metric tons and 580 metric tons of mercury and hydrochlorofluorocarbons, respectively.

²⁵ The project financing towards the implementation of the Stockholm Convention of the ISLANDS program (GEF ID: 10185) was broke down amongst four participating Agencies (UNEP, FAO, IDB and UNDP) proportionate to the total project financing break down including those for other Convention and framework.

²⁶ This includes two initiatives that contribute to implementation of the Stockholm Convention, without resources notionally allocated to Stockholm Convention. These are: (i) Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program; and, (ii) Circular Economy Regional Programme Initiative (Near Zero Waste).

O. SUMMARY OF GEF-7 SUPPORT

90. GEF support for the Stockholm Convention in the first half of the GEF-7 period has built on the work done in previous phases, through implementation the priorities identified GEF-7 programming document and NIPs, and responded to COP guidance to deliver reductions of POPs. Resources programmed during the reporting period through 23 programs and projects amount to \$182.87 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$2.75 million were programmed for project preparation, and \$16.76 million in agency fees. Excluding enabling activities (EA), \$181.92 million GEF project financing leveraged \$2.13 billion in co-financing, or 12 dollars for each GEF dollar invested. The portfolio also supported efforts to build the institutional capacity to implement the Convention, and significantly increased the engagement of the private sector.

91. The expected benefits from the portfolio have already exceeded the GEF-7 target to reduce, avoid emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources of 1,300 grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (1,405 gTEQ), and achieved more than 70 percent of its GEF-7 target to reduce, dispose/destroy, phase out, eliminate, and avoid chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products. In addition, the FOLUR IP is expected to contribute more than 3,000 metric tons of POPs reduction while the NGI project is expected to contribute 2,000 metric tons of POPs reduction. In terms of POPs/mercury containing material, more than 4.5 million metric tons were avoided (inclusive of contribution of 10,000 metric tons from the NGI resources).

92. Conversely, chemicals and waste programs and projects in the reporting period contributed to GEBs beyond those dedicated to the chemicals and waste focal area. For example, chemicals and waste programs and projects in the reporting period are expected to contribute to more than 4.5 million tons of GHGs emissions reduction and avoid more than 600,000 metric tons of marine litter while achieving chemicals and waste targets mentioned above.

93. In terms of thematic distribution of the POPs resources, 48 percent of the POPs resources were primarily addressed towards multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects during the reporting period. Industrial POPs, including new POPs, was the second largest theme in terms of resource allocation (28 percent), followed by circular economy which had 18 percent of the share. In contrast, only 2 percent of GEF-6 POPs resources were allocated to the multi-chemicals/Convention programs and projects.

94. One example of multiple-chemicals and conventions program is the ISLANDS program (GEF ID: 10185) approved in June 2019, which spans SIDS in three different regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean) to prevent build-up of POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in the environment, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS. More specifically, the ISLANDS program expects to prevent over 192,000 metric tons of plastic pollution, to reduce over 800 metric tons of toxic chemicals, and to avoid nearly 40 metric tons of mercury globally. These chemicals are contained in approximately 27,000 metric tons of waste and contaminated material. The Program will also lead to

reduction and/or avoidance of emissions of POPs to air equivalent to 197 gTEQ. Nearly four million people are expected to benefit directly from the program's activities.

95. The above-mentioned trend is clearly aligned with the GEF-7 strategy to make the transition from a chemical-based approach to a sector/economic approach, and to integrate the individual chemical convention issues into a sector and multi-chemicals/Conventions-based approach. Furthermore, in addition to the 71,041 metric tons of POPs reduction, the projects and programs under this reporting period are expected to contribute to the reduction of more than 600 metric tons of mercury.

96. Most of the POPs reduction expected from the programs and projects in the reporting period is from HBCDD which accounts for 61,773 metric tons. PCBs accounted for 6,164 metric tons in total. Other POPs include SCCP, PFOS, and DDT; removal amounts expected are 720, 204, and 130 metric tons, respectively.

PART III: SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT POLICIES UPDATE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE STOCKHOLM PORTFOLIO WITH THESE POLICIES

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

97. The GEF approach to Knowledge Management was approved by the GEF Council in June 2015 and has been under implementation since 2016. It aims to improve the impact of GEF funded projects and programs and to inform global, regional, and national policy dialogues to reverse global environmental degradation. The GEF approach emphasizes knowledge sharing and learning across the GEF Partnership while mainstreaming knowledge management into GEF project and program design and implementation.

98. An analysis by the GEF Secretariat of GEF-7 programs and projects submitted to date suggests improved alignment with the GEF knowledge management approach, and indicates that most project proposals, including those addressing POPs, are incorporating knowledge management approaches into their design and implementation.

99. For example, the ISLANDS program (GEF ID: 10185), a global program approved in June 2019, aims to prevent build-up of POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS, and looks to build on the principle of “think globally, act locally” through interventions and initiatives at country level as well as thorough cooperation at the regional and global levels via effective knowledge management. The exchange of information, knowledge, good practice, and lessons learned amassed at national level will be shared between regions to achieve impacts at the global level. Accordingly, the program includes a specific cross-cutting component on knowledge management and communication to promote learning globally, across regions, and beyond the life of the project, with a budget of \$22.2 million, of which \$7.0 million is GEF project financing. Knowledge management and communication will be facilitated by a specific child project implemented by UNEP. This support for knowledge transfer and learning is key to replication, scale up, and to ensuring the ISLANDS program equates to more than the sum of its parts.

100. Similarly, in the FSP, Strengthening Colombia’s national capacity to manage industrial POPs within the framework of national and international guidelines on chemical substances and hazardous waste management (GEF ID: 10202), also approved in June 2019, all results, lessons learned, and best practices emerging from the project will be captured in knowledge products and then disseminated at national, regional, and global level to support replication.

101. Finally, the FSP, Improvement of the environmental performance of the foam sector: Phase out and management of hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China (GEF ID: 10163), approved in June 2019, includes a specific component on Information dissemination, capacity building, and knowledge management. This component aims to support learning and knowledge exchange through technical trainings for various stakeholders (enterprises, government staff, technicians, researchers, etc.) to strengthen capacity on HBCD and the

extruded polystyrene (XPS) /expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam sector, awareness raising activities for stakeholders including the public, NGOs, women and youth sector etc., establishment of a knowledge hub on HBCD and the XPS/EPS foam sector to disseminate lessons learned on a national, regional, and global scale. The project is also coordinating with a GEF-funded HBCD project in Turkey where knowledge exchange and sharing will ensure best use of resources and experiences, given that the two GEF projects share a common objective. Coordination will also be established with other initiatives globally, such as those related to the XPS sector under the framework of the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

GENDER

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

103. The GEF Policy on Gender Equality²⁷ that introduced new principles and standards on gender equality, including a set of new project specific requirements, has guided the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all GEF programs and projects since 2018.

104. Efforts to ensure meaningful gender mainstreaming in GEF's projects is further supported by the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy²⁸ and Guidance that was developed in close collaboration with GEF partners in 2018.²⁹ In line with the Strategy, the GEF is working to ensure gender-responsive approaches and results in GEF projects by, among other things, enhancing capacity of its partners to address gender equality, increasing GEF's collaboration with partners to generate knowledge on links between gender and the environment and enhancing GEF's corporate processes for tracking gender equality results across the GEF project portfolio. Specifically, in terms of raising awareness and building capacity on gender and the environment, the GEF is promoting its Open Online Course on Gender and Environment.³⁰ The course has been actively promoted by the Secretariat, including in strategic events and workshops. As of June 30, 2020, close to 15,600 certificates were issued across the course's six modules, with over 1,500 certificates issued for the module on chemicals and waste.

105. An analysis by the Secretariat in May 2020 of GEF-7 projects and programs³¹ continues to validate compliance with the principles and requirements set out in the GEF Policy on

²⁷ GEF, 2017, [Policy on Gender Equality](#), Council Document GEF/C.53/04.

²⁸ GEF, 2018, [GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/06.

²⁹ GEF, 2018, [Guidance to Advance Gender Equality](#), Council Information Document GEF/C.54/Inf.05.

³⁰ See: <https://www.thegef.org/news/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>

³¹ For further information please see progress report on the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy (GEF/C.56/Inf.03) and GEF/C.58/Inf.05.

Gender Equality, suggesting that the Secretariat's activities, guided by the Strategy, is translating into gender-responsive approaches across GEF projects. GEF-7 projects and programs include plans to contribute to gender results in areas such as improving women's access and control over to natural resources, women's participation in natural resource decision-making at different levels, as well as supporting women's economic opportunities. The analysis also suggests a positive trend in terms of projects actively reaching out to women's organizations and gender focal points of relevant national ministries, nongovernment organizations, and civil society.

106. The analysis of projects and programs approved during the reporting period shows that gender dimensions are being considered in initial design. The analysis also provides information on plans to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote women's empowerment. More than 95 percent of projects and programs explicitly state that they expect to develop sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators. Many projects and programs have already identified actions including efforts to address barriers to women's decision-making and leveraging entry points to improve economic opportunities for women. In addition, projects and programs expect to close gender gaps, including:

- a) Participation and decision making, 71 percent;
- b) Socio-economic benefits and services, 57 percent;
- c) Access and control of natural resources, 12 percent.

PRIVATE SECTOR

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

108. The overall GEF-7 programming directions proposes strengthened engagement with the private sector and has an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy³² which aims to foster value chain and sectoral collaboration through multi-stakeholder platforms to achieve scale and transformation at a systems level.

³² GEF, 2020, [GEF'S Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01.

109. In GEF-7, engagement with the private sector occurs under two pillars:

- a) Pillar I is to expand the use of non-grant instruments;
- b) Pillar II supports working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation.

110. The GEF Secretariat has categorized the contribution of the private sector according to Global Industry Classification Standard industry sector classifications. The level of contribution to projects within the GEF-7 Stockholm Convention portfolio is indicated in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Classification of Private Sector Engagement Across the GEF Stockholm Convention

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

*Key: red: critical contribution to the overall program outcomes and industry transformation
orange: major contributor to project outcomes or key components of the program
yellow: valued contributor in projects

111. The typology of private sector actors engaged through the portfolio includes the informal sector (refuse collectors and repairers), smallholders such as coffee producers, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises involved in recycling and waste management, national companies in materials production value chains, industry associations, and cooperatives across all sectors, private sector multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Platform to Accelerate the Circular Economy (PACE), and multinational corporations, including global brands and IT firms.

112. The Circular Economy Approaches for the Electronics Sector in Nigeria (GEF ID: 10141) clearly illustrates the benefits of working with the private sector at all scales, engaging multi-stakeholder platforms and creating scalable solutions beyond the time and spatial scope of the project. The project works with platforms such as the e-Waste Solutions Alliance for Africa (the Alliance), comprising Dell, HP, Microsoft Mobile, and Philips, which has been pro-actively working to implement a sustainable model for e-waste recycling in Africa. The Alliance has created a full multi-stakeholder blueprint for implementing an effective, private sector managed e-waste system in Nigeria. The initiative links with the PACE strategies to extend the model beyond the project area and utilizes the convening power and connectivity provided by the World Economic Forum to drive awareness through global private sector networks. This collaborative approach has resulted in the active participation of the private sector at all scales, from participants in the informal economy recovering materials, to SMEs and large multinational corporations.

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

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

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

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

116. Effective stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of GEF-financed projects. Stakeholder engagement can improve project performance and impact by enhancing country ownership and accountability; addressing the social and economic needs of affected people; building partnerships among agencies and stakeholders; and harnessing the skills, experiences,

and knowledge of a wide range of stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations (CSOs), community and local groups, and the private sector.

117. The GEF's Policy on Stakeholder Engagement, which became effective in July 2018, requires that GEF Agencies engage stakeholders throughout the GEF's programs and projects cycle. Stakeholder engagement of the portfolio of the approved projects under the chemicals and waste focal area during the reporting period indicates that while 95 percent of the projects are expected to conduct consultations in project design with private sector entities, 74 percent will include consultations with CSOs, and only 16 percent will do such with indigenous peoples and local communities.³³ These early consultations with civil society and private sector are key for enabling support for the project and enhancing recipient country ownership.

118. Regarding the expected participation of stakeholders, the portfolio analysis indicates that private sector entities will have a significant role in 95 percent of the chemicals and waste projects. Beyond participation in further consultations, 47 percent and 16 percent of the projects will engage civil society, and indigenous peoples and local communities respectively with a description of a specific role. The majority of projects cited civil society's role in awareness raising, followed by their role in leading components of the project.

³³ Not all projects have indigenous peoples as stakeholders; therefore, the percentages are expected to be lower than those reported for civil society.

ANNEX 1: PROJECTS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2020)

Project financing includes the GEF project grant allocated to POPs components only, excluding associated fees and project preparation grant.

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fees (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
10074	MSP	El Salvador, Guatemala	Enabling concerted Source to Sea management in the Paz river watershed [†]	FAO	293,035	27,838	9,211	875	2,293,783
10082	FSP	Turkey	Enhancing environmental performance in the expanded and extruded polystyrene foam industries in Turkey	UNIDO	3,195,000	303,525	120,000	11,400	26,259,954
10094	FSP	Argentina	Environmentally Sound Management of POPs, Mercury, and other Hazardous Chemicals in Argentina	UNDP	7,084,150	672,994	140,000	13,300	46,625,509
10117	FSP	Egypt	Green Sharm El Sheikh [†]	UNDP	1,775,055	168,631	51,429	4,885	66,100,000
10130	EA	Jamaica	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNDP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0
10141	MSP	Nigeria	Circular Economy approaches for the electronics sector in Nigeria	UNEP	875,000	83,125	50,000	4,750	13,086,582
10154	EA	Guyana	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for Guyana under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	250,000	23,750	0	0	0
10163	FSP	China	Improvement of the environmental performance of the foam sector: Phase out and management of	UNIDO	12,600,000	1,134,000	300,000	27,000	97,940,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fees (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
			hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China						
10185	PFD	Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	UNEP	54,000,000	4,860,000	0	0	417,214,560
10201	PFD	Malaysia, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Thailand, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Burundi, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Mexico	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program**	World Bank	0	0	0	0	2,729,077,390

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fees (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
10202	FSP	Colombia	Strengthening national capacity to manage industrial POPs within the framework of national and international guidelines on chemical substances and hazardous waste management	UNDP	5,187,000	492,765	150,000	14,250	25,900,000
10218	FSP	Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Africa, Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania	AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs	AfDB	21,300,000	1,917,000	300,000	27,000	800,440,519
10328	FSP	Turkey, Serbia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia	Circular Economy Regional Programme Initiative (Near Zero Waste) **	EBRD	0	0	0	0	141,880,000
10353	FSP	Peru, Ukraine, Uganda, Serbia, Indonesia, Jordan	The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme	UNIDO	9,600,000	864,000	287,616	25,885	89,697,521
10354	EA	Moldova	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Republic of Moldova under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	250,000	23,750	0	0	32,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fees (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
10368	FSP	Brazil	Environmentally sound destruction of PCBs in Brazil	UNDP	9,660,000	917,700	200,000	19,000	58,800,000
10373	FSP	Rwanda	Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda	UNDP	5,040,000	478,800	128,000	12,160	30,744,580
10401	FSP	Ghana	Establishing a circular economy framework for the plastics sector in Ghana [†]	UNIDO	3,500,000	332,500	100,000	9,500	77,000,000
10512	EA	Niue, Vanuatu	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for Niue and Vanuatu under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNEP	200,000	19,000	0	0	30,000
10519	FSP	Viet Nam	Reduce the impact and release of mercury and POPs in Vietnam through lifecycle approach and Ecolabel	UNDP	3,000,000	285,000	100,000	9,500	28,550,000
10523	FSP	Pakistan, Viet Nam, Asia/Pacific, Bangladesh, Indonesia	Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector	UNEP	5,350,000	508,250	120,904	0	45,000,000
10543	FSP	South Africa, Lesotho, Madagascar	Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa	UNIDO	7,400,000	703,000	200,000	19,000	45,000,000
10546	FSP	Indonesia	"Plastik Sulit": Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia [†]	ADB	3,561,644	338,356	91,325	8,675	61,000,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fees (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
10547	FSP	Panama, Colombia, Jamaica	Reduce marine plastics and plastic pollution in Latin American and Caribbean cities through a circular economy approach [†]	UNEP	3,500,000	332,500	100,000	9,500	27,541,544
10564	FSP	China	Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Iron and Steel Industry	World Bank	25,000,000	2,250,000	300,000	27,000	175,000,000

*: These project/program are not intended to utilize the Stockholm Convention allocated resources; however, will contribute towards the Convention target.

[†]: Multi-focal area project/project

ANNEX 2: PROJECTS UNDER THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2020)

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
1	ALBANIA	Agro-Environmental & Economic Management-Center (AEEM-CENTER)	Application of Agro-mining techniques in Nickel rich soils as an alternative for sustainable agriculture in the mineral rich agricultural soils	\$25,000	\$ 8,900
2	ALBANIA	Society for a Sustainable Rural Development	Update of SGP – Albania CPS for OP7	\$8,800	\$0
3	ALBANIA	Instituti Shqiptar i SME- “SME Albania”	Clean Gjirokastra for a healthier living	\$30,972	\$10,568
4	ALBANIA	Environmental Centre for Administration and Technology	Improvement of the capacity of the public administration in fighting marine litter	\$29,386	\$29,800
5	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Abundant Life Radio	Demonstration of integrated farming practices in climate smart technologies at home and community level that build upon local practices and support to livelihoods from nature and heritage occupations	\$50,000	\$14,500
6	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Second Chance Program, Inc	Integrated solutions for waste, sanitation, housing and water	\$50,000	\$15,500
7	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Wills Recycling	Ecosystems protection, Educational and Empowerment pathways for metal recycling in Antigua and Barbuda	\$50,000	\$6,000
8	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Douvert Burnes	Let’s Recycle Antigua	\$5,000	\$1,150
9	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Valley Ventures	Using the waste from coconut shells for fertilizers, soil improvement	\$5,000	\$4,500
10	ARGENTINA	Asociación Ángel Blanco	Del barro y la leña al parque de reciclado de PET	\$50,000	\$91,393

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
11	ARMENIA	My Step Charitable Foundation	Plastic Free Armenia Behavioral Change and Awareness Raising Campaign	\$50,000	\$67,750
12	BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF	World Around Us Environmental Consultancy and Awareness Institution	Environmentally safe disposal of waste containing persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	\$49,968	\$53,356
13	COOK ISLANDS	Pacific Islands Conservation Initiative	Northern Cook Islands Waste Management Pilot Project	\$49,600	
14	COOK ISLANDS	Island Government Association of the Cook Islands	Solid Waste Management Programme for the Southern Group Islands of Mauke and Mangaia	\$64,500	
15	COOK ISLANDS	Te Ipukarea Society	Creating positive community behaviours and attitudes towards waste management in Mauke and Mangaia	\$48,000	
16	COOK ISLANDS	Cook Islands Solid Waste Management Committee	Towards a clean green Cook Islands - Rent a plate initiative for Punanga Nui Market	\$25,000	
17	DJIBOUTI	Association Green Generation	Projet de recyclage des déchets et lutte contre la pollution à Douda	\$45,175	\$44,158
18	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Federación de Campesinos hacia el Progreso	Proyecto de reciclaje de los desechos sólidos en las comunidades Boca de Blanco y La Cienaguita.	\$29,000	
19	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Fundacion Merced	R-ECO: alternativa sostenible en la gestión de residuos sólidos urbanos (RSU), generando medios de vida con la población joven	\$28,700	
20	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Asociacion de Cazaberos La Santisima	Arreglo del Biodigestor Fabrica de Casabe	\$18,000	\$27,720
21	EGYPT	Bir Al-Waldin Society for Social Services in Dahshur	Improve solid waste management system in Dahshur	\$36,130	\$37,208
22	FIJI	FRIEND	Creating awareness to build a movement for organic agriculture for health and sustainable environment	\$50,000	\$11,175
23	GAMBIA	Sofaniama Marketing Federation	"Agrochemicals reduction strategy through the promotion of organic farming for vegetable growers of Sofaniama Marketing Federation".	\$30,000	

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
24	GAMBIA	Health and Environment Information Network	"Promoting GEF-Civil Society partnership for chemical safety/waste management and supporting the SAICM 2020 goal in The Gambia".	\$25,000	
25	GAMBIA	Solicita Marketing Federation	"Rural women's economic empowerment and environmental management project for North Bank Region of The Gambia".	\$30,000	
26	GUINEA-BISSAU	Parceria Global para o Desenvolvimento Local (PARCEL-ODS ?Homem Novo?)	New Man: Waste Treatment Center	\$50,000	
27	HONDURAS	La Red de Comunidades Turísticas de Hondura	Mejorando las condiciones de vida de los pepenadores de la ciudad de Tela a través del fortalecimiento de sus capacidades socio ambientales y económicas que contribuyan a reducir el traslado de plásticos al sistema costero marino	\$50,000	\$9,048
28	JORDAN	Al Oroba Cooperatie	Chemical and POPs Awareness and Capacity building	\$10,000	\$6,465
29	JORDAN	'Anjara Women Cooperative	Organic Waste and Climate Change in Rural Areas, Methods for Treatment and Reuse	\$35,000	\$5,500
30	JORDAN	Union of Productive Women Farmers	Reduce the Use of Chemicals in Agriculture to Save Indigenous Species and Train Women on Better Farming Techniques	\$30,000	\$1,000
31	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		Management of pig manure pollution effected to environment and climate change by raising pig in deep pit litter system at Chomphet District, Luangprabang Province	\$22,585	\$2,415
32	LEBANON	HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION & TRAINING CENTER / LEBANON	Reduction of dioxin emissions from burning tires	\$50,000	
33	MADAGASCAR	ADDEV Madagascar	Réduction des émissions des POPs et autres polluants à travers d'une amélioration du niveau environnemental et social du secteur privé Malagasy avec l'aide d'un label vert	\$40,000	\$68,427

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
			et en combinaison avec l'accès au financement du Green Climate Fund à travers une nouvelle entité national accrédité qui va permettre au secteur privé de financer les activités d'amélioration et des projets dans le cadre de la lutte contre le changement climatique		
34	MALDIVES	Ali Fushi Heera Sports Club	We are responsible for our environment	\$43,230	\$7,533
35	MARSHALL ISLANDS	Deaf Flourish	Kwajlein Atoll Local Government Recycling Project	\$50,000	\$50,000
36	MARSHALL ISLANDS	University of the South Pacific	Applied Science Summer Camp and Model UN Simulation on Waste Management & "Don't Trash This Show"	\$47,775	
37	MAURITIUS	Outgrowing Entrepreneurs Co-operative Society Limitée	Upscaling Production of Palm Leaves Biodegradable Tableware to Reduce Use of Plastic and Polystyrene in Mauritius (Women Led Innovation Programme)	\$42,210	\$23,083
38	MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	AO Femeia si Copilul- Protectie si Sprijin	Partnership for a cleaner environment	\$15,637	\$18,135
39	MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	AO Asociatia de Tineret "Sansa"	Public awareness on toxic effects of waste on the environment	\$49,412	\$200,438
40	NAMIBIA	Otjombinde Community Heritage Foundation	Recycling of bottles and plastics	\$3,000	\$3,000
41	NIGERIA	Women Environmental Programme	Promoting organic farming in Dobi and Pagadna communities in Gwagwalada Area Council of FCT	\$50,000	\$45,000
42	NIGERIA	Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development	Community Action towards Sustainable Piggery Waste Management, Energy Generation and Organo-Fertilizer Production in Lagos State, Nigeria	\$50,000	\$29,302
43	PALAU	Debedebokel	Removal of World War Two Depth Charges and Beach Mines from Within the Palau Reef Removal	\$50,000	\$5,000

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
44	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Governance and Community Institute	Recycling and Environmentally Sound Management of Domestic Hazardous Waste in Residential Community	\$49,853	\$21,045
45	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	St. Kitts and Nevis Cancer Society	Awareness Creation On Improved Management Of Chemicals For Sustainable Land Management And Cancer Prevention	\$17,155	
46	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	Windward In Action	Bring your own Bag, single use plastics reduction in Nevis	\$50,000	
47	SAMOA	Alii ma Faipule o Vaisala	Implementing a waste management and awareness program to address hazardous materials and organic waste materials for an improved healthy living for the Vaisala Village Community	\$31,410	\$5,300
48	SAMOA	Tahi Me?	Niue says No! to Plastic Straws	\$5,000	
49	SAMOA	Alii ma Faipule Komit o Tina ma Tamaitai FAGASA	Waste Management Campaign	\$19,631	
50	SAMOA	Alamagoto Village Fono	Waste Management Campaign	\$19,631	
51	SAMOA	Alii ma Faipule o Foailalo	Waste Management Campaign	\$19,631	\$3,926
52	SIERRA LEONE	eWomen Sierra Leone	Using Innovative Products to fight against exclusion of marginalized groups, poverty and global pollution.	\$25,000	\$7,488
53	SIERRA LEONE	eWomen Sierra Leone	Addressing the NEET (Not in Education, Not in Employment, Not in Training) situation through sustainable social enterprising activities such as waste management, bakery, tie-dye and female driven "keke-taxis".	\$5,000	\$2,727
54	SIERRA LEONE	Sierra Enviro Hope and Milton Margai Research and Project Implementation Unit	Building the Capacity of Rice farmers on Proper use of Pesticides (Agro-chemicals).	\$30,000	\$455
55	SIERRA LEONE	Tewoh Community Development Organization	Community action against the use of chemicals in fishing and mining.	\$5,000	\$365

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
56	TOGO	Ecosystème Naturel Propre	Renforcement de l'activité de compostage des déchets ménagers à Lomé	\$40,849	\$57,083
57	TOGO	Structure d'Appui pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales au Togo	Compostage des déchets ménagers de la commune de Tchamba 1	\$29,000	\$12,107
58	TOGO	Dynamique des Volontaires Sociaux	Installation d'une unité de recyclage de papiers et cartons usagés en mobiliers à Lomé	\$32,349	\$5,064
59	TOGO	Conseils Pour Un Développement Utile En Afrique	Production et vulgarisation des pesticides biologiques dans la région des Savanes	\$29,555	\$19,417
60	TONGA	Tuanuku Village Council	Improving the water supply to aid the organic farming of crops	\$44,053	
61	TONGA	Holonga Village Council / Esi o Salote Water Committee	Improving the water supply to protect the local biodiversity	\$42,269	
62	TONGA	Mua Village Council	Installation of water tanks to aid sustainable organic farming of native plants	\$44,053	
63	TONGA	Koulo Youth Committee	Koulo Coastal Protection; Recycling plastics and re-vegetation of coastline	\$26,432	
64	TONGA	Hihifo Youth Committee	Vai Ko Lupesia Conservation Park	\$44,053	
65	TONGA	Ongo Niua Community Corporation	Women of Niuas - Weaving a Sustainable Livelihood in a Changing Climate	\$22,026	\$16,000
66	TONGA	KULUPU FAKALONGO-KI-KAVA-2	Green Kolonga: Seaview Protection And Plastic Alleviation	\$26,034	
67	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Cashew Gardens Community Council	Cashew Community Composting and Biodegradable Utensils	\$5,000	
68	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Trinidad and Tobago Bridge Initiative	New Fire Environmental Empowerment Programme	\$50,000	
69	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	The University of the West Indies Division of Student Services and Development	Persons with Disabilities as Change Agents for Upcycling Waste Plastics	\$50,000	

No	Country	Grantee Name	Project Title	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
70	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Flying Tree Environmental Management	Reducing Environmental Polymer (Plastics) Pollution in Trinidad and Tobago	\$50,000	
71	TURKEY	TAKIM-G Society	Bursa POPs in Textile	\$30,000	\$35,000
72	TURKEY	CEKOOP	Chemical Waste Management Project	\$20,000	\$18,422
73	UGANDA	INSPIRE INTERNATIONAL	Inspire E-Waste Management Project	\$5,000	
74	UKRAINE	NGO "Ecological life"	Minimizing chemicals' hazardous effect on environment and livelihoods	\$49,600	\$26,450
75	UKRAINE	National Youth Center "Ecological initiatives"	National forum: "Waste management programmes for the communities: best practice and challenges"	\$49,950	\$26,000
76	UKRAINE	All Ukrainian Charitable foundation «Ecology of Ukraine»	Plastic free communities	\$49,400	\$29,110
77	VIET NAM	Farmers' Association of Quang Ninh province	Developing the community-based plastic waste management in coastal areas of Ha Long Bay, Quang Ninh province.	\$49,301	\$238,194

ANNEX 3: CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES TO GUIDANCE PROVIDED FROM COP 1 TO COP 9

This section is complimentary to Part I of the GEF report to COP 10 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. It provides, by article and chronologically, a review of all COP decisions followed by GEF responses and activities related to each COP decision.

INITIAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, considers COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. Most of funding is programmed in UPOPs reduction through 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> 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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The guidance received at COP 8, along with the needs assessment and the fourth review of the financial mechanism that was transmitted to the GEF Council by COP 8, were used as inputs into the negotiations for the GEF-7 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Guidance from COP 9, along with that of COP 10 will be included in the development of the programming directions for GEF-8.</p>
		5	Requests the GEF to prepare and submit reports to each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties on its operations in support of the Convention, as set out in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of GEF.	<p>The development of GEF programming directions incorporates the guidance from the COPs. So far, the GEF has submitted reports to all nine COPs on GEF activities supporting implementation of the Convention in recipient countries and has submitted its report to the current COP 10.</p> <p>A full list of reports provided by the GEF to the COP of the Stockholm Convention is attached in Annex 4 of this report to COP 10.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p>Eligibility (a) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the financial mechanism a country must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A developing country or country with an economy in transition; and (ii) A Party to the Convention. <p>For the preparation of the initial national implementation plan, developing countries and</p>	<p>In response to this Guidance the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding enabling activities.</p> <p>For LDCs and SIDS, the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio.</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are eligible.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>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><i>(b) 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><u>Update for COP 7:</u> In developing the GEF-6 Strategy, a set aside program for LDCs and SIDS has been included in the chemicals and waste strategy that considers the special needs of LDCs and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCs and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the programming directions for GEF-7, the chemicals and waste strategy has set aside resources under program 3:</p> <p>Program 3. Least Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States Program.</p> <p>This program will seek to address the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national, and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries.</p> <p>The program will provide support to the development of public-private partnerships specifically adapted to the circumstances of LDCs and SIDS to enable the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>Under the SIDS/LDC program, the following may be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Sustainable Low- and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs; • Promoting BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs; • Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases; • Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs; • Phasing out of mercury-containing products; • Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and evaluation; and • Developing a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance the ability of countries to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner. <p>Under this program, locally appropriate solutions will be encouraged as well as the use of existing regional institutions. This program does not</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>prevent LDCs and SIDS from accessing resources from the other three programs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u></p> <p>During the reporting period, one program that specifically addresses SIDS has been funded for 30 SIDS. 16 LDCs have received funding including 11 African LDCs through one regional project.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) That are country-driven and are endorsed by the Parties concerned; (b) That assist eligible Parties in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and are in conformity with, and supportive of, the priorities identified in their respective national implementation plans; (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; (d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise; 	<p>This guidance is reflected in the strategies of the GEF.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and (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. 	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p>Programme priorities Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention; (b) Development and implementation of activities identified in national implementation plan as national or regional priorities; (c) Reducing the need for specific exemptions by eligible Parties; (d) Activities that support or promote capacity-building, including human resource development and institutional development and/or strengthening; including those from centers for 	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All requests for development, review, and updating of NIPs have been funded. (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. (c) This is included in the GEF strategies. (d) Several projects address capacity building and many projects funding include capacity building as a component. (e) Many 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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>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 centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance;</p> <p>(f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding;</p> <p>(g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices;</p> <p>(h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public;</p>	<p>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. Information on programming and access to resources are provided through extended constituency workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5.</p> <p>(g) This is included in the programming of resources bearing in mind projects are country driven and so the final choice of how technology transfer is executed is the country's decision.</p> <p>(h) Many projects have included education, training, public participation, and awareness raising as components particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes.</p> <p>(i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (j) Activities that enhance information exchange and management; (k) Development and promotion of alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including non-chemical alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country. (j) Some projects include mechanisms to enhance information exchange and management. (k) Several projects, particularly those that seek to address the reduction of the consumption of DDT and other pesticides, have been funded where non-chemical alternatives are developed and demonstrated. Some of the non-chemical alternative projects invest in integrated pest management and integrated vector management.
	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>	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.
	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</p>	No Action required from the GEF.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 7			and prioritize it as necessary. ³⁴ Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.	
	SC-7/19	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its regular reports, to continue to report on paragraphs 7–13 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11;	<p>The GEF continues to report on paragraphs 7-13 of the MOU.</p> <p>The report to COP 8 is organized to respond to paragraphs 7-13 as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Chapter 1 and Annex 1 Para 9(a) – Chapter 1 and Annex 1 Para 9(b) – Chapter 2 Para 9(c) – Annex 2 Para 9(d) – Chapter 2 Para 10 – Chapter 3 Para 11, 12, 13 – Chapter 5</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In this report of the GEF to COP 9, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11 is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(a) – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(b) – Part I, B</p>

³⁴ 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.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2 Para 9(d) – Part I, D Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> In this report of the GEF to COP 10, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11 is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3 Para 9(b) – Part I, B Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2 Para 9(d) – Part I, D Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H</p>
		4	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the	Noted. The GEF has collaborated with the BRS Secretariat and provided the information requested by the BRS Secretariat including data

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well as information on the application of the Facility co-financing policy, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.	from the GEF Project Management Information System and the co-financing policy. <u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional action is required.

CONSOLIDATED ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Article 3 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use

DDT

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF 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. <u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-5, a project was approved for India to phase out production of DDT and begin the production of alternatives to DDT including biological alternatives. This with the implementation of alternatives to DDT for vector control will lead to a global phase out for the use

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>of DDT for vector control. In GEF-6, projects were approved to identify technologies to dispose of DDT including non-combustion technologies such as super-critical water.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in this period.</p>
	SC-1/25	8(f)	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites other international financial institutions, to support ongoing processes to develop global partnerships on long-term strategies for developing and 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, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.
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	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 4	SC-4/28	4	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide, within its mandate, financial support for country-driven activities of the global alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control ³⁵ and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	<p>Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a program framework document and several projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has responded to this through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the reporting period for the COP 9 report, two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over \$25 million were approved to develop new 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. Additionally, a project in India has been funded that seeks to develop alternatives to DDT including long lasting nets and bio-based alternatives.

³⁵ See decision SC-4/2.

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.	<p>The GEF provided \$34.5 million in grant to countries to manage PCBs in equipment in use and to destroy 15,183 tonnes of PCB oil and PCB=contaminated oil and equipment during the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> For this reporting period 10,200 tonnes of PCBs and PCB=containing equipment has been targeted.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Ten Parties conducted work on the management and disposal of PCBs in GEF-6, which accounted for 17 percent of resources as shown in Figure 4 in the main text of this report to COP 9. These projects are projected to dispose of 19,923 tonnes of PCBs and PCB containing and contaminated equipment and material.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> For this reporting period, one program and six projects were approved, including one project designed primarily for PCB management, which are expected to remove or dispose a total of 6,164 metric tons of pure PCBs.</p>

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.	<p>Countries are encouraged to include endosulfan in their NIP updates.</p> <p>The GEF has funded a project in Uruguay that seeks to address alternatives to endosulfan in the production of soybean.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-6, a project was funded for China which seeks to set the conditions in China to phase out the production of endosulfan.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> No new projects to address endosulfan were submitted for consideration.</p>

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 BAT/BEP for the reduction of releases of unintentionally produced POPs.” GEF-5

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>including waste, electronic waste (E-waste), industrial emissions accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOPs reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BAT/BEP to reduce and eliminate these emissions. The target is a reduction of 1,300gTEQ which has been exceeded in the first half of GEF-7.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	6	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide funding to parties to enable them to implement best available techniques and best environmental practices to support the reduction or elimination of unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants.	<p>During the reporting period, seven projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, e-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million. Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding during the next reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and waste strategy the introduction of BAT/BEP is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and waste focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including waste, E-waste, industrial emissions accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention. As a result of the significance of this work, the GEF has included a target for UPOPs in the GEF-7 results framework.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOPs reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BAT/BEP to reduce and eliminate these emissions. The target set is a reduction of 1,300gTEQ which has been exceeded in the first half of the GEF-7 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,	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention.

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

Article 7 - Implementation Plans

Preparation and updating of national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF 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 meeting in November 2000, decided that “should the GEF be the financial mechanism for the legal agreement it would be willing to initiate early action with regard to the proposed EAs with existing resources” mainly by supporting two types of activities: 1) development and strengthening of capacity aimed at enabling the recipient country to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. These country-specific EAs will be eligible for full funding of agreed costs; and 2) on-the-ground interventions aimed at implementing specific phase-out and remediation measures at national and/or regional levels, including targeted capacity building and investments. This second category of GEF interventions will be eligible for GEF incremental costs funding.</p> <p>In its decision GEF/C.17/4, the Council approved Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities of the Stockholm Convention, as an early response for assisting developing countries and countries with</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook significant efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of this assistance, including through the appropriate dissemination of relevant information at the Diplomatic Conference that would be held in Stockholm in May 2001 for the adoption of the Convention. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting the development of NIPs as required in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>As 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>Update for COP 7:</u> During the reporting period an additional 43 NIPs were funded by the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 4				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> During the reporting period, nine countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates, which takes the total of countries supported during GEF-6 to 16 Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> During the reporting period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates.</p>
	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.	<p>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 \$25 million was included in the GEF-5 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy \$20 million has been allocated for NIPs (for new parties) and NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> At the end of GEF-6, 16 countries applied for, and received resources amounting to \$4.08 million to conduct NIPs and NIP Updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. So far, five countries have accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$.95 million.</p>

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.	<p>Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the need to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which have been listed as focal area indicators.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 and GEF-7 chemicals and waste strategy were developed to support the sound management of chemicals and waste as programming principle.</p>
	SC-3/16	12	Requests the Global Environment Facility to give special consideration to support for those activities identified as priorities in national implementation plans which promote capacity-building in sound chemicals management, so as to enhance synergies in the implementation of different multilateral environment agreements and further strengthen the links between environment and development objectives.	<p>In GEF-4 projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the POPs focal area and the ODS focal area with other focal areas such as climate change and international waters in order to maximize global environmental benefits.</p> <p>The GEF has projects on the ground for co-reduction of carbon dioxide, POPs, and mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/greenhouse gas emissions reduction.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In GEF-6 a number of projects that support both the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention have been funded as they bring synergies to the two conventions. Additionally, the Africa Health Observatories project (Africa ChemOBS) specifically targets synergies among the chemicals and waste conventions.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPS were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects including one program seek to implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects including one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities IAP that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal areas. Details are in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> This report highlights the increase in projects and programs that cover multiple chemicals and chemicals conventions and these projects now make up the majority of the portfolio. Details of the projects are in Annex 1 of the GEF report to COP 10.</p>

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 EAs during the reporting period, to update the NIPs. Two additional EAs were approved for parties who have not yet developed their NIPs and two more NIP update projects were approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2.</p> <p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates. Additionally,</p>

				<p>projects that seek to address PFOS and PDBEs have been funded in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> 15 percent of GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention was allocated to management, phase out, and disposal of the new POPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> 10 percent of resources were programmed in six countries to manage the use of new POPs, including PFOS, HBCDD, and SCCP.</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 centers and other interested stakeholders to carry out	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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			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. ³⁶	activities could be supported within the GEF's mandate as per objective 1, outcome 5, of the draft GEF-5 Chemicals strategy.
COP 9	SC-9/15	4	Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner.	Noted. The GEF will continue to follow its operational guidelines, programming directions and guidance from the COP in the review of proposals for funding of the Stockholm Convention.

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	All projects approved in the reporting period provide Technical Assistance to countries and in a

³⁶ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>funds necessary to facilitate the technical assistance and technology transfer to be provided to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition.</p>	<p>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. Integrated vector management is being introduced in one project approved during the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> GEF projects during the reporting period will introduce manufacturing alternatives for PFOS as well as seek ways to reduce POPs by demonstrating green/sustainable manufacturing of alternatives.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, supercritical water, a non-combustion destruction method, is being tested to dispose of lindane and DDT by three Parties. Additionally, the use of sustainable chemistry to introduce safe alternatives to POPs is being demonstrated by two Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, debromination technologies are being piloted to treat waste containing brominated POPs. Additionally, an accelerator and incubation hub is being</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				developed to develop green chemical and nature based solutions in recipient countries.

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 centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.	<p>Regional centers are participating in GEF projects through implementing agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy encourage Parties in the development of their projects to implement the Stockholm Convention to consider including the regional centers in the design and implementation phase of the projects.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Several countries use the regional centers to execute GEF funded projects including the Africa Health Observatories project and a number of NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Institute

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCCC³⁷ Uruguay • BCRC³⁸ Caribbean • BCRC South Africa • BCRC China • CETESB <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC Senegal • BCCC Nigeria • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC-SCRC³⁹ Indonesia • BCCC-SCRC Uruguay • Africa Institute • BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme
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	Parties and agencies are encouraged to work with the regional centers set up by the Convention for inputs into design of the projects and execution during the implementation of the project.

³⁷ Basel Convention Coordinating Center

³⁸ Basel Convention Regional Center

³⁹ Stockholm Convention Regional Center

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>enable regional centers to implement their work plans.</p>	<p>The decision to include the regional centers is ultimately 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 centers and it is expected that projects utilizing the regional centers will be reported upon during the next reporting period.</p> <p>In this period regional centers in Africa are involved in the design and execution of an e-waste project.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions and under the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>Additionally, in programming GEF-7 resources to address chemicals and waste priorities, several principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle from the GEF-7 programming directions applies to this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects that build on, or use existing networks, regional, national, and sub-national institutions including regional centers set up under the chemicals and waste conventions.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 6	SC-6/16	11	<p>Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plan aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;</p>	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country-driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions has strengthened language that establishes in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC Senegal • BCCC Nigeria • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC-SCRC Indonesia • BCCC-SCRC Uruguay • Africa Institute • BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme
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 centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.</p>	<p>Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country-driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions has strengthened language that establishes in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC Senegal • BCCC Nigeria • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC-SCRC Indonesia • BCCC-SCRC Uruguay • Africa Institute • BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme

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	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5			relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	
	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 NIPS and that the priorities are consistent with the guidance form the COP.
COP 5	SC-5/22	12	Invites parties, the Global Environment Facility and relevant international and non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Secretariat on their views of and experiences in applying the methodology used to undertake the needs assessment, including information on priority setting in national implementation plans as 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> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u> No additional action required.</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.
COP 7	SC-7/18	Annex	Relevant supplementary information, where available, will be drawn from the Secretariat and from:	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention. The GEF Secretariat was invited by the consultants contracted by the

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to the assistance needs of eligible parties;	BRS Secretariat, to provide data from the GEF. This data was provided to the consultants.

Article 13 - Financial Resources and Mechanisms

General additional guidance to the Financial Mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9 and SC-2/11.	Noted.
COP 4	SC-4/27	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16.	Noted.
	SC-4/28	3	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, when implementing the guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by the Conference in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans transmitted to the Conference of the Parties.	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. <u>Update for COP 9:</u> For GEF-7, in programming resources to address chemicals and waste priorities, a number of principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle applies to this guidance:

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that are prioritized under NIPs/MIAs/ASGM NAPs. <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> All projects approved for funding are aligned with the priorities articulated in the National Implementation Plans.</p>
	SC-5/23	1	Requests the Secretariat to prepare consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF will work with the Secretariat of Conventions to develop a joint proposal on the consolidated guidance.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No further action required by the GEF.</p>
	SC-5/23	2	Decides to update the consolidated guidance every four years starting from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	No action required 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.	<p>During the reporting period several first-time post- NIP implementation projects were approved. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in developing work programs.</p> <p>Fourteen post-NIP implementation projects were approved in countries that had not yet received funding for implementation of activities contained</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 9				<p>in their NIPs. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in constituting work programs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.</p>
	SC-9/15	3	Recalls Articles 13 and 14 of the Stockholm Convention, and encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, at the time of negotiations of its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient countries.	This will be taken into consideration by donors during the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the GEF.
		12	Adopts the terms of reference for the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026, as set out in annex II to the present decision.	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026.

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	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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> 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> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The current report provides the co-financing analysis in the reporting period and in all of GEF-6 along with the new policy on co-financing agreed by 54th GEF Council in June 2018.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Part II of this report provides a detailed analysis of financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends</p>
	SC-2/11	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	The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financing includes national and local government, GEF agencies, non-governmental organizations, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financing mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>organic pollutants projects from multilateral and bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector.</p>	<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-7 programming directions proposes strengthening the engagement of the private sector as follows:</p> <p>In GEF-7, more emphasis will be placed in facilitating the reduction of chemicals through stronger alignment with the shift to sustainable production and consumption. The GEF will also emphasize stronger private sector engagement, including supporting the enabling environments for industry to adopt better technologies and practices aimed at becoming more environmentally sustainable, including eliminating POPs and mercury, creating incentives for the private sector involvement and streamlining processes for easier private sector navigation. More emphasis will also be placed on developing sustainable financing at the national/regional level to sustainably eliminate chemicals covered under the Conventions and at the same time facilitate the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>The overall GEF-7 programming directions proposes a strengthened engagement with the private sector and has an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy which is found in paragraphs 396 – 414 of the GEF-7 Programming</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>Directions.⁴⁰ The core of the engagement with the private sector will be based on two pillars as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first pillar is to expand the use of non-grant instruments; and • The second pillar is working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation. <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> During the reporting period significant progress on mobilizing resources from the private sector has been made. Some examples are over \$50 million from the shipping and cruise line sectors, over \$15 million from donors in the ISLANDS program, over \$80 million from the private sector supporting the global GreenChem project, and over \$90 million from the private sector for the China HBCD project.</p>
	SC-2/11	5	Requests the Global Environment Facility to clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the persistent organic pollutants focal area.	The COP requested the GEF to “clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the POPs focal area.” ⁴¹ One of the policy recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies

⁴⁰ GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

⁴¹ In GEF-6 the POPs focal area was replaced by the chemicals and waste focal area which cover the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>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,⁴² the GEF Council at its meeting in December 2006 requested the GEF Secretariat to prepare new operational guidelines that respond, among other things, to the need to simplify the demonstration of project baseline, incremental costs, and co-financing.</p> <p>This is work in progress and the GEF will report more fully on the outcomes of this work and its implications for the POPs focal area in its report to COP 4. In the meanwhile, and without prejudice to further GEF Council decisions, it is possible to make general statements about the GEF's approach to incremental costs in the POPs focal area.</p> <p>The GEF, in the original policy covering incremental costs,⁴³ 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</p>

⁴² The GEF Office of Evaluation was replaced by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office in July 2003.

⁴³ GEF, 1996, [Incremental Costs](#), Council Document, GEF/C.7/Inf.5.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>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 “approach” and “estimate” clearly point to the fact that the determination of incremental costs is not a formulaic exercise.⁴⁴ The word “agreed” conveys that the determination of incremental costs is not imposed but is a negotiation between project proponents and the GEF and other project co-financiers (The GEF policy refers to “technical negotiations between the GEF and the recipients.”)</p>

⁴⁴ 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 percent 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.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>One conceptual issue when applying the incremental cost principle to POPs is that the estimate of incremental cost is most useful and straightforward where it “involves a comparison between two projects or programs that provide the same service.”⁴⁵ 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> 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</i></p>

⁴⁵ Ahuja D., *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9, 1993.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><i>Cost Principle</i> The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In May 2014, in response to policy recommendations for the GEF 6th Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and •strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs, MSPs, and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes that requirements for GEF agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly in June 2018 decided on the following on co-financing in the context of</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries:</p> <p>Optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries</p> <p>Participants reiterate their support for the objectives of the 2014 Co-financing policy (FI/PL/01), i.e., for the GEF to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <p>(a) enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and</p> <p>(b) strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society.</p> <p>Participants agree that further refinement of the Co-financing policy is desirable to seek greater public and private investments in measures to achieve global environmental benefits.</p> <p>To this end, participants request that the Secretariat develop, for Council consideration, an updated co-financing policy and associated guidelines, including the following:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>Definitions: As per the 2014 co-financing policy, co-financing means “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.” Investment mobilized means the subset of co-financing that excludes recurrent expenditures.</p> <p>Level of Ambition: Against the background of the positive performance in GEF-6, the ambition for the overall GEF portfolio is increased to a co-financing ratio of at least 7:1. The ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing is monitored across all countries. For the portfolio of projects and programs approved in countries that are subject to “expectations for greater co-financing” as per the 2014 co-financing policy, the GEF aims to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1. Countries with the capacity to do so are encouraged to seek even higher levels of co-financing and investment mobilized. It is noted, however, that, over time, all countries should seek to mobilize greater investments.</p> <p>Monitoring and Reporting: The Secretariat will report annually on estimated and realized co-</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>financing and investment mobilized at the portfolio and recipient country level.</p> <p>Participants emphasize, consistent with the current co-financing policy, that no minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing or investment sources should be imposed in the review of individual projects or work programs.</p> <p>Recognizing that investment mobilized is a new concept in the GEF, participants further emphasize the importance of clear, operational definitions, and recommend that the Council review, at the mid-point of GEF-7, experiences of the implementation of the updated policy and associated guidelines with a view to drawing lessons and informing future deliberations on ways to optimize the use of GEF resources in different countries.</p>
	SC-2/11	6	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to dedicate a section of its website on Operational Programme 14 to guidance on how to apply for funding and to finalize as soon as possible its operations manual related to the Stockholm Convention.	<p>The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties to the Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with GEF operational focal points.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				The GEF no longer has operational programs. These were replaced by focal areas ⁴⁶ under which the programming directions for each GEF replenishment are developed. The GEF operates a Country Support Program (CSP) which provides support to Parties and to provide guidance on GEF policies, strategies, funding, etc. ⁴⁷
	SC-2/11	7	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to consider the guidance from the Conference of the Parties on incremental costs.	COP guidance was taken into account while finalizing GEF programming documents. The GEF Secretariat attempts to ensure that the guidelines and information requirements are followed in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
	SC-2/11	8	Notes that the Resource Allocation Framework of the Global Environment Facility is not currently applied to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Convention Secretariat with regard to its future work on the Resource Allocation Framework as it relates to the Convention without prejudice to any further decision on the application of the Resource Allocation Framework to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and to report on	<p>The COP requested the GEF to report on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). With the successful conclusion of the GEF-4 replenishment, the RAF is 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</p>

⁴⁶ These are listed in the [Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility](#).

⁴⁷ GEF, [GEF Country Support Programme](#).

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.</p>	<p>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 – 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</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>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> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u> The RAF was abolished and replaced by the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in GEF-5. Currently the chemicals and waste focal area is not included in the STAR along with the international waters focal area.</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</p>

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				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.
COP 3	SC-3/16	3	Welcomes the ongoing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility and also welcomes in particular the streamlining of its project cycle, its review of focal area strategies and priority setting and its increased emphasis on the sound management of chemicals.	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-3/16	8	Welcomes the Global Environment Facility's shift in emphasis from support for the preparation of national implementation plans to the implementation of those plans and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to streamline its project cycle so that persistent organic pollutant projects can be developed and implemented on a priority basis.	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-3/16	9	Welcomes the co-financing analysis of the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and urges the Global Environment Facility to take into full consideration the different characteristics of projects when establishing its co-financing requirements.	No action required from the GEF. <u>Update for COP 7:</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	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In May 2014, in response to Policy recommendations for the GEF-6 Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy⁴⁸ that applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from LDCF or SCCF.</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and

⁴⁸ http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs and MSPs, and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes that requirements for GEF agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p>
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.	<p>Noted.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> There has been no change to the STAR, which has replaced RAF in regard to POPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The 5th GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR in regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>The 6th GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR in regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p>
	SC-4/27	4	<p>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.</p>	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> During the reporting period reforms to the project cycle have been made including reducing the level of information required at the Project Information Form (PIF) stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF raising the ceiling of MSPs to \$2 million. Additional reforms are ongoing including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18-month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update at COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF Council approved amendments to the Cancellation Policy in June 2015. The policy aims to improve the GEF's operational efficiency by requiring effective management of the portfolio, providing incentives for the timely preparation, processing, and implementation of projects, and clarifying criteria and requirements for the cancellation or suspension of projects.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>The policy establishes (i) the rules and procedures to cancel or suspend GEF projects or programs; (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties – GEF Secretariat CEO, partner agencies, Country OFPs, and Trustee – at each stage of the project cycle; and (iii) the exception to the rule and the criteria.</p> <p>This policy applies to FSPS and programs whose PIFs or Program Framework Document (PFD) were included in (1) the Work Program approved at the October 2014 Council Meeting; and (2) all Work Programs approved after October 2014. It also applies to MSPs whose PIFs were approved after June 4, 2015.</p> <p>As a result of this, the following POPs projects were cancelled:</p> <p>Kazakhstan – PMIS 3982, Elimination of POPs Waste, implemented by the World Bank. Cancelled project amount - \$10,350,000; Cancelled agency fee – 1,035,000</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>The sixth GEF Assembly approved the following with respect to improving the operation efficiency of the GEF Project Cycle:⁴⁹</p> <p>Operational Efficiency and Transparency Participants welcome the progress made in reducing the time elapsed from project approval to submission for CEO Endorsement/Approval.</p> <p>Participants recognize that there is further scope to accelerate the preparation and implementation of GEF projects and programs. Moreover, participants agree that there is a need to enhance the flow of data and information on operational progress and financing throughout the GEF project cycle to enable stronger oversight and transparency.</p> <p>Participants request that the Secretariat, in consultation with agencies, identify and present for Council consideration a proposal with additional policy measures to enhance the operational efficiency and transparency of the GEF, taking into account the comparative advantages of the respective agencies.</p>

⁴⁹ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5	SC-5/24	5	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF is working with the Secretariat of the Convention on the preparation of the planned evaluation of the effectiveness of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council. Details on the cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention are provided in paragraphs 12-19 in the report to COP 6.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No further action on this guidance is required from the GEF.</p>
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,	<p>During the reporting period 12 requests were received and funded for review and updating of National Implementation Plans and two requests for NIPs were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Six Parties requested resources for the update and review of their NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> During GEF-6, a total of 16 Parties requested resources for NIPs and NIP updates to these plans. A list of these projects is included in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. In the first</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				two year of the GEF-7 period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$0.95 million.
	SC-6/20	3	<p>Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two biennia, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p>	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy, Program 4, adopts the guidance provided as follows:</p> <p>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 PCBs in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs, having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<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>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>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 where applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6);</p> <p>(b) Management and phase out POPs;</p> <p>(c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines;</p> <p>(d) Reduction of emissions of UPOPs (Article 5);</p> <p>(e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health;</p> <p>(f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives;</p> <p>(g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security;</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>(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>Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and green chemistry, may be considered when there are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, close to 60 percent of the resources were aimed at PCB elimination and UPOPs reduction. The portfolio targets 10,500 tonnes of PCB and over 1100 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> As of June 2018, the focal area is expected to achieve the following results for GEF-6:</p> <p>76,251 tonnes of POPs, including obsolete chemicals (5,826 tonnes), PCB (19,923 tonnes), PFOS or PFOS containing material (36,652 tonnes)</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>and others (13,850 tonnes). UPOPs reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ.⁵⁰</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> During the reporting period, the focal area is expected to achieve a total of 71,041 metric tons of POPs reduction. The majority of this is from hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) which accounts for 61,773 metric tons. PCB accounted for 6,164 metric tons in total. Other POPs include SCCP, PFOS and DDT; removal amounts expected are 720,204 and 130 metric tons, respectively.</p>
	SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p> <p>(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and</p>	<p>a. The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPs and ODS focal areas with a chemicals and waste focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on chemicals in wastes and insures integrated and synergistic programming. In regard to the SGP, the GEF-6 SGP document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition:</p>

⁵⁰ This reduction from the previous reporting period reflects a change from the time of PIF approval to CEO endorsement.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			<p>parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;</p> <p>(e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area.</p>	<p>SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners such as the International Pesticides Elimination Network, as well as new partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, private sector, and international 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 initially through producer-consumer agreements, eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries—Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe—could be converted to the use of alternative gold mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.</p> <p>b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their national implementation plans are afforded priority.</p> <p>c. During the reporting period 12 Parties requested funding to update their national implementation plans and two Parties requested</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>funding for their first NIP. 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> <p>d. In GEF-5, \$375 million was allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of the GEF-5, \$369 million had been allocated to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention when they dealt with the environmentally-sound management of POPs waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues 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> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional response is required since this guidance was specific to report on the GEF-6 replenishment.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of	A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of the report to COP 7.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 7			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><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of the report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of this report to COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 – 9.</p>
	SC-7/21	2	Reaffirms the guidance to the financial mechanism that it adopted in previous decisions, as reflected in the note by the Secretariat.	<p>Noted. Annex 1 to the report provides complete GEF responses to all guidance provided since COP 1 to the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of the report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of this report to COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 – 9.</p>
		5	Welcomes the establishment of the Global Environment Facility Chemicals and Waste Focal Area, its strategy and the increased funds allocated for chemicals and waste and encourages the Facility to continue to	The GEF has supported sustainable waste management projects, including hazardous waste from electronic and electronic waste and health care waste, to reduce emissions not only of POPs but also various chemicals such as lead and

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			enhance synergies in its activities, taking into account the co-benefits for the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, while first addressing the needs of the Stockholm Convention.	cadmium. The activities will contribute the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and follow the requirement and guidelines under the Basel and Rotterdam conventions.
		7	Notes the evolving funding needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention and the chemicals and waste agenda and reaffirms the request to the Global Environment Facility to respond in that regard.	<p>The GEF continues to fund requests for NIP updates and in this period has funded six requests that were submitted. In GEF-6, \$20 million has been set aside for NIPs and NIP updates. In regard to FSPs to support the implementation of the amendments to the Convention, the GEF has provided resources to projects to phase out PFOS and PBDE in a number of countries. The details are provided in Annex 2 of the report to COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 period included projects that addressed implementation of amendments to the Stockholm Convention. Several projects addressed the new POPs including lindane, PFOS, endosulfan and PBDE. A full list of GEF-6 projects is included in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> During the first half of the GEF-7 period, several projects addressed the new POPs including HBCDD, PFOS and SCCP.</p>
		8	Requests the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, in	Noted. The GEF was consulted by the BRS Secretariat on the development of the

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 8			consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to identify possible elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address the relevant priorities of the Basel and Rotterdam conventions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention at its eighth meeting;	information paper on the elements of guidance that was presented at the 7 th Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Minamata Convention.
		11	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the implementation of the guidance set forth in the present decision.	Noted.
	SC-8/16	1	<i>Requests</i> the principal entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2018–2022 the following priority areas:	In the GEF-6 and GEF-7 replenishment programming directions the specific deadlines specifically pertaining to PCB are included in the programming directions.
		a	Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;	Under the Industrial Program in GEF-7 in the chemicals and waste focal area the following areas of work will specifically address development, deployment of products, technologies, etc. to replace POPs and strive towards widespread use green chemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable chemistry/eco-design/strategies encompassing the entire life-cycle of chemicals

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of the use of mercury and POPs in products (Including brominated flame retardants and PFOS) as well as the use of mercury in products (as specified in Annex A of the Minamata Convention) by phasing our manufacturing of the pure chemicals and introduction of alternatives in the products with a preference to non-toxic chemicals. <p>Similarly, the Agricultural Program will address this guidance as follows: “This program will address the agricultural POPs and agricultural chemicals that contain mercury or its compounds. Where the chemicals are in use, investments will be made to introduce alternatives with a preference given to non-chemical means. The program will target the reduction of endosulfan, lindane, and highly hazardous pesticides that enter the global food supply chain, as well as address end of life, waste, and obsolete POPs and mercury-based agricultural chemicals and management and safe disposal of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals.”</p>
		b	Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable	The Agricultural Program in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area specifically addresses this guidance on DDT as follows: “This program will also address restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;	guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question.”
		c	Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;	The Industrial Program includes the following: “Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025” which responds to this guidance.
		d	Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;	The Industrial Program includes the following: “Environmentally sound waste management/disposal of mercury/mercury-containing waste or POPs including liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028” that responds to this guidance.
		e	Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants.	The Industrial Programs includes the following: ”Introduction and use of BAT/BEP to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of UPOPs and mercury from major source categories included in both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions including, but not limited to, cement manufacturing, coal fired power plants, various metallurgical processes, waste incineration.” The Agricultural Program will deal with safe handling of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals. Both programs directly respond to the introduction of BAT/BEP which minimizes releases

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
		f	Development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention.	<p>of UPOPs from the industrial and agricultural process.</p> <p>The Industrial Program has been designed as follows: “This program is intended to eliminate or significantly reduce chemicals listed under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Pollutants • The Minamata Convention on Mercury • The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management • The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer <p>Through supporting projects and programs that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals and waste at the end of life; • Chemicals that are used or emitted from or in processes and products. <p>In support of the above, this program will fund facilitation of enabling environments and strengthening of national legislation and regulatory capacity for meeting obligations with regard to POPs, mercury and other chemicals listed in the chemicals and waste conventions including the removal of barriers to market access of manufacturing of products containing GEF relevant chemicals, introduction of alternatives and reduction of production of the pure chemical using sustainable/green chemistry approaches and that promotes a shift to a circular economy</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				and that supports de-toxifying products and material supply chains.”
		g	Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development.	<p>The Enabling Activities Program includes the following: “This program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enabling activities under the Stockholm Convention, NIPs, and NIP Updates; • Support enabling activities under the Minamata Convention, including MIAs and ASGM NAPs. • Global monitoring of chemicals related to effectiveness evaluation under the Chemical Conventions.”
		2	Encourages the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;	In GEF-6, the portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPS were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects including one of the programs implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects including one program and two child projects from the cities integrated approach pilot that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal area.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				<p>In GEF-7, the chemicals and waste focal area will support the Sustainable Cities IP and the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration IP that are included in the GEF-7 programming strategy. The focal area will help to minimize the inclusion of chemicals covered by the Convention in new cities and will support phase out and management of Stockholm-relevant chemicals and their waste in existing infrastructure, products, and materials. The focal area will also, where appropriate, support the phase out of relevant chemicals for the global food supply through integration with the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration IP.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> The programming in the first half of the GEF-7 period meets the ambition of greater integration in the chemicals and waste cluster. 46 percent of the POPs resources were programmed in multi-chemicals/Conventions programs and projects that address the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, and the Montreal Protocol. The portfolio also benefitted from additional resources from the FOLUR IP and the NGI. Further the projects had benefits for the three Rio conventions and the international waters focal area.</p>
		3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities,	Since the changes to the project cycle in GEF-5, Parties can directly access resources for EAs.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries.	There are also 18 accredited GEF agencies including agencies from developing countries. In GEF-6, nine of the eighteen GEF agencies supported Parties to implement their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of the nine, three were regional development banks AfDB, BOAD, and the EBRD and one was a national development bank, DBSA. The addition of regional and national development banks in the GEF partnership has improved access to diverse capabilities as concluded in the OPS 6 Report. ⁵¹ While for the most part the expansion of the GEF agencies has been positive, the OPS 6 Report also notes that the increase has led to greater competition among agencies and increases the transaction cost to Governments that need to engage with a larger cohort of agencies.
		4	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs	The GEF Council, at its 54 th meeting in June 2018, approved an updated policy on co-financing. ⁵² The policy reiterates that “[co-financing is required for all GEF-financed Full-Sized Projects, Medium-Sized Projects and programs [, and] encouraged for all Enabling Activities”, while providing for exceptions in response to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances.

⁵¹ GEF IEO, 2017, [OPS 6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape](#).

⁵² GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), FI/PL/01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			for recipient countries seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds.	<p>Reflecting the GEF’s track record of mobilizing increasing levels of co-financing, the policy raises the level of ambition for the GEF portfolio to “reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 7:1, and for the portfolio of projects and programs approved in UMICs and HIC that are not SIDS or LDCs to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1”. The policy affirms, however, that “the Secretariat does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programs.”</p> <p>The implementation of the policy is supported by guidelines.⁵³ Early experience of the implementation of the policy and guidelines⁵⁴ is presented in a Council document. The document demonstrates that GEF projects and programs continue to mobilize varying levels of co-financing, and that the GEF remains responsive to the variable co-financing opportunities and constraints of different countries, implementing agencies, and GEF focal areas.</p>

⁵³ GEF, 2018, [Guidelines for implementation of the Co-financing policy](#), Policy: FI/GN/01.

⁵⁴ GEF, 2018, [Early experience of the implementation of the Co-financing Policy Guidelines](#), Council Document GEF/C.55/Inf.06.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
				Recognizing that the policy introduces new concepts and a higher level of ambition, the Council has requested that the Secretariat monitor its implementation and report on progress, results, and lessons learned at the 59 th Council meeting in the fall of 2020.
		5	Takes note of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;	No action required from the GEF.
		6	Notes the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to	At its 51 st meeting, the GEF Council considered options to manage a projected shortfall of resources for GEF-6 as a result of currency fluctuations of the US dollar relative to the other GEF donor currencies. The projected shortfall for the chemicals and waste focal area was 16 percent as put forward in the Update of GEF-6 Resource Availability. ⁵⁵ This translates to an indicative allocation of \$467 million. By the end of GEF-6, \$465 million was allocated to the chemicals and waste focal area. Within the context of the overall final GEF-6 envelope that was programmed, this amount for the chemicals

⁵⁵ GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF 6 Resource Availability](#), Council Document GEF/C.51/04.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries.	and waste focal area was consistent with the balance among the focal areas agreed in the replenishment.
		7	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.	Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment explored measures to manage currency risks, including: (a) the establishment of a (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework; and (b) employing a second operating currency, such as EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars, the benefits of employing a second operating currency would be limited. Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs, and collateral requirements. Participants had divergent views on hedging and agreed therefore to defer the decision to a later date, as summarized in the GEF-6 Funding Retrospective. ⁵⁶
		8	Requests the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner.	The reviews of all GEF projects follows GEF policy and procedures, and review results are sent to the GEF agency and country proponents for feedback and information to ensure transparency and efficiency.
		9	Takes note of the following non-exhaustive list of elements of guidance from the	Noted. No action required from the GEF.

⁵⁶ GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Funding Retrospective](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/06.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address relevant priorities of the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.	
		a	Environmentally sound management of waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants.	The GEF's programming already addresses and funds the environmentally sound management of waste containing or contaminated with POPs including PCB containing equipment and waste, medical waste, waste pesticides including containers etc.
		b	Minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants.	<p>The GEF's programming already addresses the minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from UPOPs including minimization of open burning of electronic waste, municipal and hazardous waste, and incineration of medical and plastic waste.</p> <p>In GEF-6, 44 percent of GEF resources were allocated to the reduction and elimination of 439 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 10:</u> Projects approved in the first half of the GEF-7 period seek to reduced or eliminate 1,476.6 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
		c	Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention.	GEF programming for the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions help to strengthen the environmentally sound management of POPs and mercury, which strengthens the national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations under Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This usually extends to Rotterdam and Basel Conventions if the legislation includes waste management and trans-shipment of wastes and the chemicals themselves.
		10	Requests the Secretariat	
		a	To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20, a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision.	The GEF Secretariat has been consulted on this list and stands ready to continue to provide feedback with a view to helping the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Secretariats fully develop the consolidated guidance.
		11	Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.	The GEF Council appreciates the acknowledgment of the report and will report at COP 9 to the Stockholm Convention.
		15	Requests the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above.	The needs assessment has been considered in providing funding scenarios for the GEF-7 replenishment. The chemicals and waste focal area has an indicative allocation of \$599 million for GEF-7.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
		22	Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Facility.	The GEF-7 chemicals and waste programming investment framework, paragraphs 219 to 246 of the GEF Programming Directions contained in the Report on 7 th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, ⁵⁷ describes in detail the elements for programming priority and programming areas that are extracted from the COP guidance.
		23	Welcomes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter- secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF will continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

⁵⁷ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.	

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 fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment ⁵⁸ 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	No action required from the GEF.

⁵⁸ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			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.
COP 9	SC-9/15	1	Welcomes the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the report of the Facility to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	Noted.
		2	Welcomes the inclusion in the programming directions for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund of measures with respect to marine plastic litter and microplastics and alignment between those matters in the strategies for the international waters and the chemicals and waste focal areas.	Noted.
COP 9	SC-9/15	5	Adopts the terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism set out in annex I to the present decision.	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the review process.

Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	9	Requests the Global Environment Facility to work with the Convention Secretariat to determine an appropriate approach for capacity-building for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in the process of effectiveness evaluation pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention.	The GEF has consulted regularly with the Stockholm Secretariat on this 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. Through support to the project "Assessment of existing capacity and capacity building needs to analyze 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 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	No action required from the GEF.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3			monitoring activities to enable long-term evaluation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism.	
	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 was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how the GEF could best provide support to this effort through country-driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. It was envisaged that the GEF might support a limited number of sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan. To date, the GEF Secretariat has received requests for four PIF that were processed for approval for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the SIDS. The full project document for the latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and has been approved.
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	The GEF supported four sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5			initiatives which provided data for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. ⁵⁹	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 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.	Update for COP 9: The GEF has funded two phases of the global monitoring plan in all regions which consist of countries that are developing or and those with economies in transition. The work conducted under this program has contributed to the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.
	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. ⁶⁰	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plan. In this period the GEF has worked bilaterally with UNEP to develop and scale up the global monitoring plans. These projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of \$12 million.
	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,	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plans.

⁵⁹ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.

⁶⁰ UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
			including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.
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.

ANNEX 4: LIST AND LINKS TO ALL GEF REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

COP	Document Number	Meeting Website
1	UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11	COP 1 Meeting Documents
2	UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28	COP 2 Meeting Documents
3	UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3	COP 3 Meeting Documents
4	UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25	COP 4 Meeting Documents
5	UNEP/POPS/COP.5/24	COP 5 Meeting Documents
6	UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/24	COP 6 Meeting Documents
7	UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/33	COP 7 Meeting Documents
8	UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/28	COP 8 Meeting Documents
9	UNEP/POPS/COP.9/INF/30	COP 9 Meeting Documents