



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

Reporting period: July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	iv
Executive Summary	vi
Introduction	1
Update on the GEF's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic	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
Response to the Guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (MOU Paragraph 9 (a)).....	1
Synthesis of Projects Approved by the GEF Council in the Reporting Period (MOU Paragraph 9 (b)).....	4
Chemicals and Waste Portfolio in the Small Grants Programme.....	9
Listing of Projects Approved by the Council and Financial Resources (MOU Paragraph 9).....	11
Project Proposals Not Approved in a Work Program by the GEF Council (MOU Paragraph 9 (d)).....	11
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of Stockholm Convention Projects in GEF-7 (MOU Paragraph (10))	11
<i>Monitoring Report</i>	12
<i>Evaluation</i>	12
Information on Other Matters Concerning the Discharge of Functions under Article 13, Paragraph 6 (MOU Paragraph 11)	13
Views of the GEF Council on Guidance Decided by the Conference of the Parties (MOU Paragraph 12).....	13
Matters Arising from Reports Received by COP (MOU Paragraph 13)	13
Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.....	13
Part II: GEF Support to the Stockholm Convention in the GEF-7 Period	15
Resources Programmed in GEF-7	15
Co-financing	16
Thematic, Regional and Sectoral Distributions of GEF-7 Portfolio.....	19
Agency Involvement in GEF-7 Portfolio	22
Support for Synergies across Chemicals and Waste Conventions	23
Summary of GEF-7 Support	23
Part III: Seventh Replenishment Policies Update and Performance of the Stockholm Convention Portfolio with Regard to these Policies	26
Gender	26

Private Sector	27
Annex 1: Projects Approved in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021)	32
Annex 2: Projects Approved under the Small Grants Programme in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021)	35
Annex 3: Consolidated Responses to Guidance Provided from COP 1 to the Online Segment of COP 10	41
Initial Guidance to the Financial Mechanism	41
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>	57
<i>Article 7 – Implementation Plans.....</i>	61
<i>Article 8 – Information Exchange.....</i>	67
<i>Article 9 – Information Exchange.....</i>	68
<i>Article 12 – Technical Assistance</i>	69
<i>Article 13 – Financial Resources and Mechanisms</i>	80
<i>Article 14 - Interim Financial Arrangements.....</i>	85
<i>Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation</i>	134
Annex 4: List of and Links to All GEF Reports to the Stockholm Convention COP	138

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: GEF’s Response to the Guidance Received from the Online Segment of the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.....	1
Table 2: Resources Programmed and Number of Countries Receiving Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the Reporting Period	6
Table 3: Progress towards the Achievement of Targets for Core Indicators 9 and 10 as of June 30, 2021	7
Table 4: SGP Chemicals and Waste Portfolio by Region in the Reporting Period.....	11
Table 5: GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Programs and Allocations.....	15
Table 6: Resources Programmed and Number of Countries Receiving Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021	16

Table 7: Distribution of Private Sector Entities Engaged in the Reporting Period According to GICS Industry Sector Classification	28
Table 8: Distribution of Private Sector Entities in the Reporting Period According to the Extended IEO Typology	30
Table 9: Classification of Private Sector Engagement across the GEF-7 Support to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention.....	31

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in the Reporting Period (\$ million) (inclusive of projects that combine resources with those of other focal areas/Conventions).....	5
Figure 2: Breakdown of Co-financing by Type in the Reporting Period (\$ million).....	5
Figure 3: Regional Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period (\$ million)	8
Figure 4: Thematic Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period (\$ million).....	9
Figure 5: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021 (\$ million) (inclusive of projects that combine resources with those of other focal areas/Conventions).....	17
Figure 6: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million) (for stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention)	18
Figure 7: Breakdown of Co-financing by Type in the Period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021 (\$ million).....	18
Figure 8: Thematic Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021(\$ million).....	20
Figure 9: Regional Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing by Thematic Areas in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million).....	21
Figure 10: Sectoral Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million).....	22
Figure 11: Agency Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million).....	23

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGI	Non-grant Instrument
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODS	Ozone-depleting Substances
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PACE	Platform to Accelerate the Circular Economy
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCDD	Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxin
PCDF	Polychlorinated Dibenzofuran
PFD	Program Framework Document
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PIF	Project Identification Form
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCP	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffin
SCRC	Stockholm Convention Regional Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
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

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 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. The report covers the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, which corresponds to the third year of the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-7).
2. The GEF submitted its report to COP 10 in March 2021 prior to the online segment, held July 26 to 30, 2021. Parties at the online segment requested the GEF to submit an updated report to the COP for consideration at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting, in 2022. This addendum has been prepared in response to this guidance.
3. In GEF-7, resources in the amount of \$599 million were allocated to the chemicals and waste focal area, of which \$359 million were allocated to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.¹
4. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the reporting period amounted to \$64.70 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$1.31 million were programmed for project preparation grants (PPGs), and \$6.14 million in Agency fees.²
5. Cumulatively, the resources programmed to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the first three years of the GEF-7 replenishment period amounted to \$243.78 million, \$4.50 million and \$22.84 million, in GEF project financing, PPGs and Agency fees, respectively.
6. In the reporting period, excluding enabling activities (EAs), GEF project financing leveraged \$529.22 million³ in co-financing, or \$8 for each GEF dollar invested.⁴
7. The resources were programmed for ten full-sized projects (FSPs), including one program amendment covering twelve countries, one global medium-sized project (MSP), and one EA project covering 21 countries.

¹ GEF, 2018, *GEF-7 Programming Directions*, as contained in the [Report of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

² \$1.47 million for PPGs and \$6.15 million in Agency fees, if the PPG request for a program amendment approved in August 2021 is included.

³ This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-Convention projects.

⁴ This value is for both stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects and multi-focal/multi-Convention projects. Stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects had a co-financing ratio of 1:7 in the reporting period.

8. Thirty-two countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which eleven are least developed countries (LDCs) and six are small island developing States (SIDS). Two countries are LDC SIDS.
9. The GEF-7 Results Framework tracks the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs) related to POPs through two core indicators:⁵
 - (a) Core indicator 9 measures and tracks the reduction, elimination, and avoidance of POPs, mercury, and ozone-depleting substances (ODS), measured in metric tons; and
 - (b) Core indicator 10 measures and tracks the reduction, and avoidance of emissions of unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) to air, measured in grams of toxic equivalent (gTEQ).
10. 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.
11. Progress towards the achievement of these targets is as follows:

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

Core Indicator	Expected Results (reporting period / GEF-7 to date) ⁶	Expected Results by Chemical (reporting period / GEF-7 to date) ⁷
9 (GEF-7 target: 100,000 metric tons)	2,061 /78,105 metric tons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) – 0 /61,794 metric tons • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) – 869 /7,204 metric tons • Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether – 0 /1,501 metric tons • Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) – 188 /1,020 metric tons • Highly hazardous pesticides – 0 /940 metric tons • Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) – 10 /730 metric tons • Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) – 475 /605 metric tons • Aldrin – 100 /400 metric tons • Endosulfan – 400 /400 metric tons • Lindane – 0 /203 metric tons • Toxaphene – 0 /200 metric tons • Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether – 0 /45 metric tons • Hexabromobiphenyl – 0 /11 metric tons • Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) – 8 /8 metric tons • Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) – 8 /8 metric tons • Decabromodiphenyl ether – 0/5 metric tons • Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) – 3 /3 metric tons
10 (GEF-7 target: 1,300 gTEQ)	1,023 /2,566 gTEQ	

12. POPs reduction in the reporting period is expected entirely from the chemicals and waste focal area projects.

13. The projects approved in the reporting period are also expected to contribute to the achievement of other GEBs, including reduction of 11,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and more than 24 metric tons of mercury.

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

- (a) Asia: 46 percent;
- (b) SIDS: 22 percent;

⁶ Excludes mercury and ODS

⁷ Excludes mercury and ODS

- (c) Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa: 14 percent;
- (d) Latin America: 13 percent;
- (e) Africa: 4 percent; and
- (f) Multi-regional/Global: 2 percent.

15. In the reporting period, 35 percent of the resources were programmed towards multi-chemicals/Conventions, followed by industrial POPs and circular economy which received 24 percent and 18 percent of resources, respectively.

16. In the first three years of GEF-7, 43 percent of the resources were programmed for multi-chemicals/Conventions projects and programs, followed by industrial POPs at 20 percent, and circular economy at 18 percent.

17. All FSPs and a Program Framework Document (PFD) submitted to the GEF Council in the reporting period have been approved.

18. The Covid-19 pandemic continues to have global impact and has disrupted work in significant ways. However, given the GEF-wide response to the pandemic, the GEF believes it is on track to minimize and/or mitigate much of the disruption the pandemic has created in the GEF business. More importantly, by focusing even more on rebuilding the health of the environment and investing in blue and green recovery activities, the work of the GEF can help prevent such crises in the future and contribute to a healthier and more resilient recovery for people and the planet.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides this report in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Council of the GEF as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. The report covers the period from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021, which corresponds to the third year of the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-7) period.

2. The GEF submitted its report to COP 10 in March 2021 prior to the online segment, held July 26 to 30, 2021. Parties at the online segment requested the GEF to submit an updated report to the COP for consideration at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting, in 2022. This addendum has been prepared in response to this guidance.

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

3. The world is going through an immense crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely hampered most economic and social activities in all countries and continues to cause human suffering and hardship.

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

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

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

- (a) The GEF Secretariat has called on the expertise of the COVID-19 Response Task Force to provide overall guidance for, and assess risks to, its entire investment portfolio. This Task Force met every two weeks during 2020 to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting key priority programs and focal area investments and what the GEF partnership can do about it. The work of the Task Force resulted in the preparation of a white paper that was presented to the 59th GEF Council meeting.

- (b) The GEF Secretariat initiated in-depth surveys and held intensive dialogues with the Agencies to identify project and program risks and identify disruptions in their business practices that could slow or halt project preparation and implementation. As these assessments were completed, it became clearer what types of projects might have been at a higher operational risk, including across different geographic areas and contexts. Initial information pointed out the problems for projects that involve extensive stakeholder consultation, particularly those with strong participation of indigenous peoples and communities. The Agencies' risk assessment tools and fiduciary risk assessment processes constitute key tools for analyzing and developing an appropriate set of mitigation measures that are appropriate to the context of the project. In response to some of these findings, the GEF granted two extensions of project submission deadlines to allow for more flexibility in project preparation and avoid unnecessary cancellations, as Agencies and their counterparts moved to work online. This increased flexibility has ensured that no project is cancelled for not meeting the project preparation deadlines set forth by the GEF Cancellation Policy because of the pandemic.
- (c) The GEF Secretariat developed a guidance framework that has helped project proponents better incorporate pandemic-related considerations into project design and preparation and manage risks and opportunities. An interactive discussion was held with the Agencies to share the GEF's COVID-19 pandemic response guidance well before the project submission deadline for the December 2020 Work Program. The guidance was well received, and it has been compatible with similar frameworks adopted by the Agencies. This could be considered a best practice for the future across the entire GEF Partnership.
- (d) Project managers at the GEF Secretariat reviewed projects taking into account the guidance on the COVID-19 pandemic response, ensuring that all projects and programs submitted to the Council have considered the risks and opportunities relating to the pandemic that may be reflected in the project outcomes. The results of the detailed review of projects in light of the COVID-19 pandemic response can be found in the individual reports of each project included in the cover notes of the Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund presented to the Council.

7. The GEF has worked with countries and Agencies to ensure that the support for chemicals and waste priorities continues to be provided, with the approval of 11 projects and a program amendment by the GEF Council in December 2020 and June 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

11. Table 1 provides the list of the guidance from the online segment of COP 10 and the GEF’s response. Annex 3 provides a consolidated version of all guidance provided to the GEF since COP 1 and GEF’s responses.

Table 1: GEF’s Response to the Guidance Received from the Online Segment of the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention

	COP 10 (Online Segment) Guidance	GEF’s Response
1	Decision SC-10/3 (Financial mechanism) Requests the Secretariat to forward the report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention for the period 2022–2026 to the Global Environment Facility;	This request is to the Convention Secretariat, and both reports have been shared with the GEF Secretariat.
2	Recalls decision SC-9/15 and strongly encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility trust fund, at its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient country Parties, in full conformity with the provisions of the Convention, in fulfilling their commitments related to, among others, the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls ¹ as soon as possible and no later than 2028, in line with the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision; ²	This guidance has been brought to the attention of donors during the replenishment process.
3	Requests the Global Environment Facility:	
(a)	To consider the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision in	The report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report

¹ Having a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention.

² UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/32 and UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/33

	COP 10 (Online Segment) Guidance	GEF's Response
	the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund;	of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention for the period 2022-2026 ³ were used in the preparation of the Programming Directions for the Second Replenishment Meeting for the GEF-8 in September 2021. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Secretariat provided comments on the draft before and after this Meeting. The post-Meeting comments have been incorporated in the Draft Programming Directions considered at the Third Replenishment Meeting, scheduled for February 2022.
(b)	Also to consider continuing to improve its access modalities in line with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention;	<p>There are five project types within the GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Expedited enabling activities (EAs), which amount to up to \$ 1 million dollars and for the purpose of the Stockholm Convention are the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. They can be accessed through one of 18 GEF Agencies or directly by the country. These projects are approved by the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) under the delegated authority of the Council. (ii) Non-expedited EAs amount to over \$1 million and can include one or more countries. These projects are submitted in one step to the Council for approval. Once the Council has approved them, they can begin implementation.

³ Ibid.

	COP 10 (Online Segment) Guidance	GEF's Response
		<p>(iii) Medium-sized projects (MSPs), are projects of up to \$2 million and are approved by the CEO under the delegated authority of the Council. These projects can be submitted in one step, i.e. fully elaborated, or in two steps, where a Project Identification Form (PIF) is submitted, followed by project preparation and then the submission of the fully elaborated project.</p> <p>(iv) Full-sized projects (FSPs) are projects of more than \$2 million. These projects are submitted for Council approval. Once the Council has approved them, project preparation is undertaken followed by the submission to the Secretariat of the fully elaborated project for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>(v) Programs amount to more than \$2 million and are longer-term and strategic arrangements of individual yet interlinked projects that aim at achieving large-scale impacts on the global environment. Programs are submitted as a package for Council approval. Once the Council has approved the program, project preparation is undertaken for the individual child projects under the program, followed by the submission to the Secretariat of the fully elaborated child projects for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>In addition to the types of project modalities available to countries and 18 GEF Agencies, the Council has adopted the project cycle and cancellation guidelines to ensure that projects and programs can begin</p>

	COP 10 (Online Segment) Guidance	GEF's Response
		implementation in the shortest time possible. In the GEF-8 replenishment, addition of Agencies may be considered, based on gaps in geographic and thematic coverage.
(c)	To submit an updated report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting, in 2022;	The present report is submitted in accordance with this request from the COP.

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

12. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the reporting period amounted to \$64.70 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$1.31 million were programmed for project preparation grants (PPGs), and \$6.14 million in Agency fees.⁴

13. These resources leveraged \$529.22 million⁵ in co-financing, or \$8 for each GEF dollar invested (Figure 1).⁶ The Policy on Co-Financing sets out a goal for the overall GEF portfolio to reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 1:7.⁷ In the reporting period, the largest sources of co-financing were GEF Agencies and the private sector, as well as the recipient country governments.

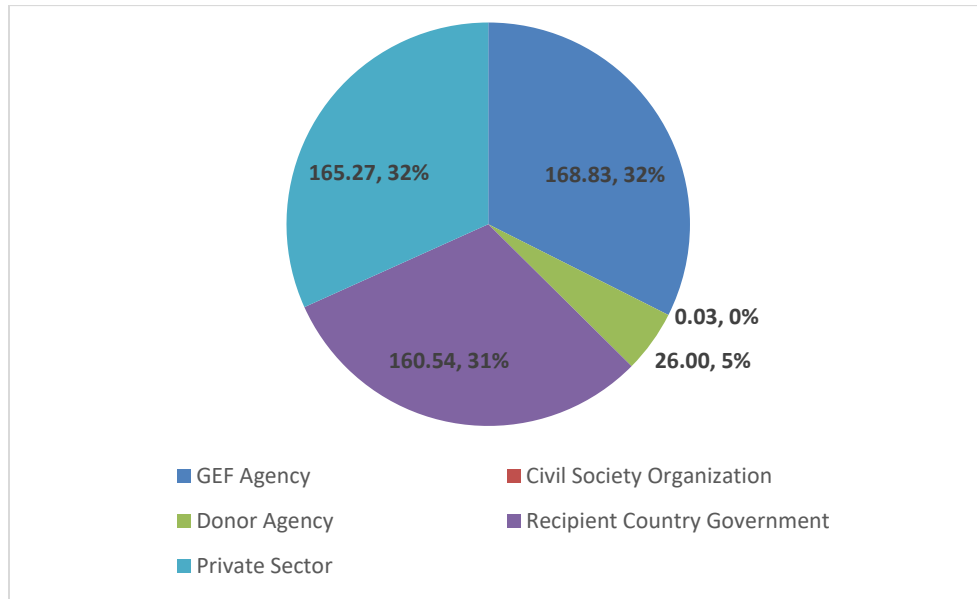
⁴ \$1.47 million for PPGs and \$6.15 million in Agency fees, respectively, if the PPG request for a program amendment approved in August 2021 is included.

⁵ This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-Convention projects.

⁶ This value is for both stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects and multi-focal/multi-Convention projects. Stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects had a co-financing ratio of 1:7 in the reporting period.

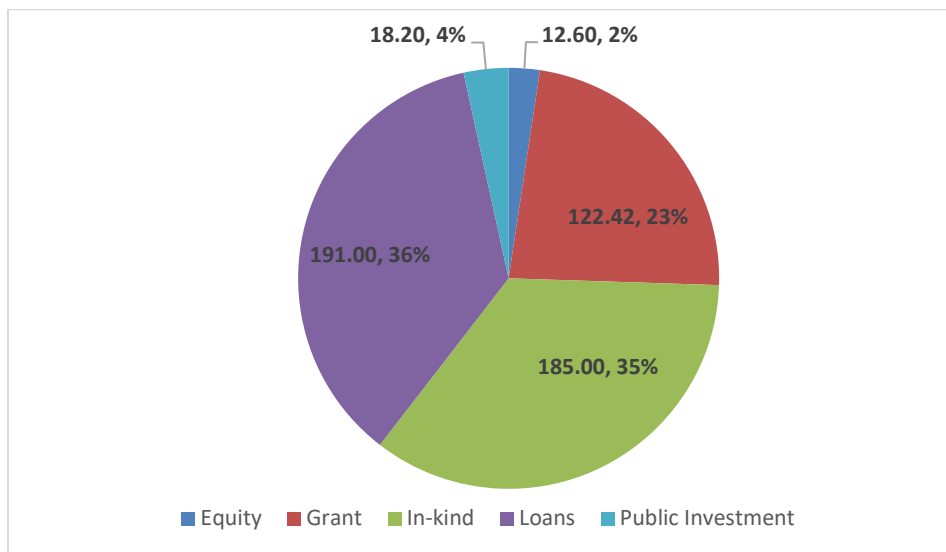
⁷ GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01

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



14. Figure 2 shows that more than 70 percent of co-financing was through loans and in-kind.

Figure 2: Breakdown of Co-financing by Type in the Reporting Period (\$ million)



15. The resources were programmed for eleven FSPs, including one programmatic approach covering twelve countries, one global MSP, and one EA project covering 21 countries (Table 2).

16. Thirty-two countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which eleven are least developed countries (LDCs) and six are small island developing States (SIDS). Two countries are LDC SIDS.

Table 2: Resources Programmed and Number of Countries Receiving Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the Reporting Period

Project Type	Number of Projects	Number of Countries⁸	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)⁹
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	11	12	56.60
MSPs	1	-	0.09
EAs (NIP development, review and update)	1	21	8.01

17. The GEF-7 Results Framework tracks the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs) related to POPs through two core indicators:

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

18. Core indicator estimates are collected at two points during project preparation, the first is at PIF submission and the second at CEO endorsement. Projects at CEO endorsement updates the estimates provided at PIF, after collection and validation of core indicator targets during the PPG.

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

20. Progress towards the achievement of these targets at the end of the reporting period is shown in Table 3:

⁸ The MSP is a global project.

⁹ Excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

Table 3: Progress towards the Achievement of Targets for Core Indicators 9 and 10 as of June 30, 2021

Core Indicator	Expected Result (reporting period / GEF-7 to date) ¹⁰	Expected Results by Chemical (reporting period / GEF-7 to date) ^{11,12}
9 (GEF-7 target: 100,000 metric tons)	2,061 /78,105 metric tons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) – 0 /61,794 metric tons • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) – 869 /7,204 metric tons • Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether – 0 /1,501 metric tons • Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) – 188 /1,020 metric tons • Highly hazardous pesticides – 0 /940 metric tons • Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) – 10 /730 metric tons • Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) – 475 /605 metric tons • Aldrin – 100 /400 metric tons • Endosulfan – 400 /400 metric tons • Lindane – 0 /203 metric tons • Toxaphene – 0 /200 metric tons • Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether – 0 /45 metric tons • Hexabromobiphenyl – 0 /11 metric tons • Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) – 8 /8 metric tons • Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) – 8 /8 metric tons • Decabromodiphenyl ether – 0 /5 metric tons • Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) – 3 /3 metric tons
10 (GEF-7 target: 1,300 gTEQ)	1,023 /2,566 gTEQ	

21. The projects approved in the reporting period are also expected to contribute to the achievement of other GEBs, including reduction of more than 11,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and more than 24 metric tons of mercury.

22. The regional distribution of resources is as follows, and as illustrated in Figure 3:

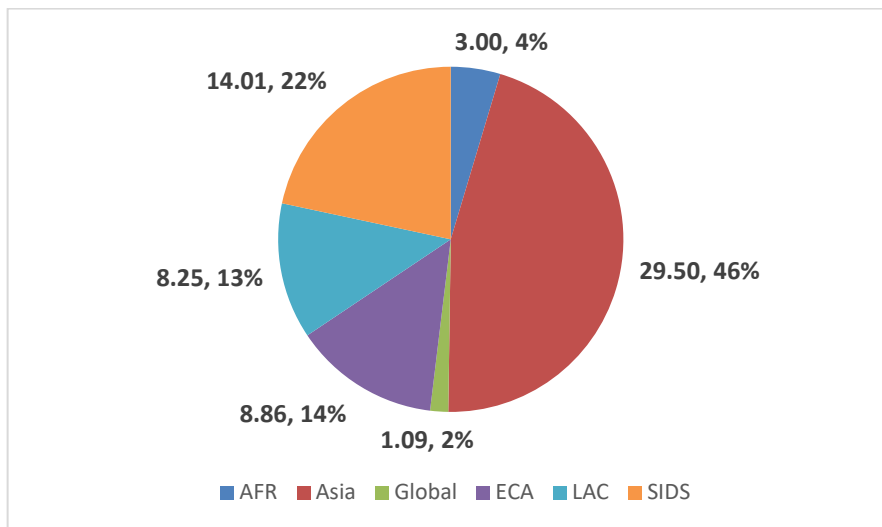
¹⁰ POPs only, excludes mercury and ODS; (in the reporting period)/(in the first three years of GEF-7)

¹¹ POPs only, excludes mercury and ODS; (in the reporting period) /(in the first three years of GEF-7)

¹² The total of the breakdown by chemical does not match the expected results of core indicator 9 as breakdown is not required at the concept stage.

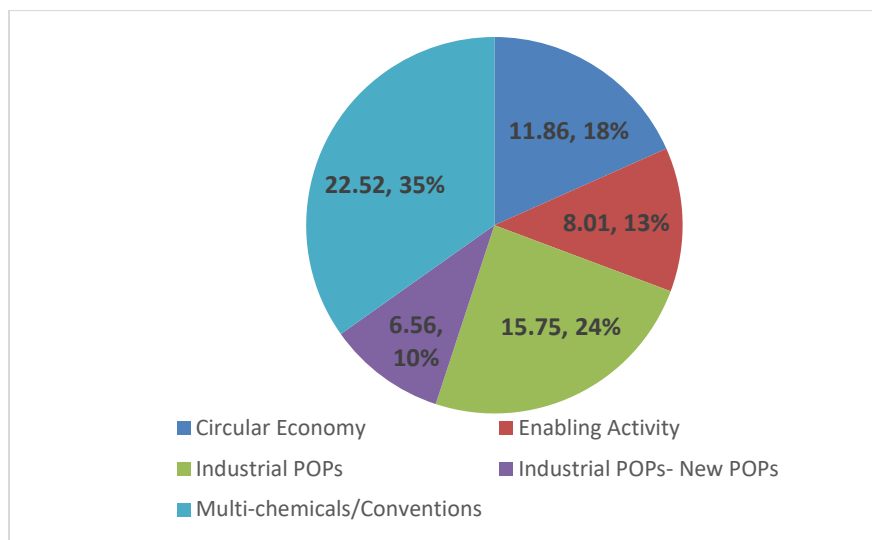
- (a) Asia: 46 percent;
- (b) SIDS: 22 percent;
- (c) Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa: 14 percent;
- (d) Latin America: 13 percent;
- (e) Africa: 4 percent; and
- (f) Multi-regional/Global: 2 percent.

Figure 3: Regional Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period (\$ million)



23. In the reporting period, 35 percent of the resources were programmed towards multi-chemicals/Conventions, followed by industrial POPs and circular economy which received 24 percent and 18 percent of resources, respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Thematic Distribution of Project Financing in the Reporting Period (\$ million)



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

25. Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals and waste projects in the reporting period, including:

- (a) Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) – Stockholm Convention Regional Center (SCRC) China;
- (b) BCRC-SCRC Senegal;
- (c) BCRC Caribbean;
- (d) BCRC-SCRC South Africa;
- (e) SCRC Czech Republic; and
- (f) Basel Convention Coordinating Centre (BCCC)-SCRC Uruguay

CHEMICALS AND WASTE PORTFOLIO IN THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

26. Since its launch in 1992, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), a corporate programme of the GEF implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has been actively supporting community-based actions on global environmental issues, while improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. The SGP provides grants of up to \$50,000 (and on average \$25,000) directly to civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). Since its inception, it has supported over 26,000 projects implemented by civil society and community-based groups in 136 countries.

27. In the reporting period, 38 projects were completed under the SGP's chemicals and waste portfolio. These projects were supported with GEF funding of \$1.38 million and co-financing of \$2.27 million. They have strengthened 29 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste and avoided the use of 27,340 kg of pesticides and 26,376 kg of other harmful chemicals.
28. In the reporting period, the SGP provided grants to 114 projects to avoid, reduce and eliminate the use of POPs and other harmful chemicals, with a total GEF funding of \$4.07 million and co-financing of \$3.68 million (Table 4). Of these 114 projects, the majority (98) are under implementation, while 16 projects are yet to start.
29. These 114 projects were spread across 47 countries, and implemented by 112 organizations, including 69 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 37 CBOs, and 6 others. The list of SGP projects under implementation in the chemicals and waste portfolio in the reporting period is included in Annex 2.
30. The number of projects per region¹³ is as follows:
- (a) Africa: 29;
 - (b) Arab States: 6;
 - (c) Asia and the Pacific: 43;
 - (d) Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 20; and
 - (e) Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): 16.
31. These projects have focused their activities on:
- (a) Plastic reduction, reuse, and recycling, solid waste management to avoid open burning of solid waste, and use of non-chemical techniques to provide longer-term control of pests and weeds;
 - (b) Agro-chemicals reduction and prevention, and organic farming;
 - (c) Reduction of chemicals use and contamination; and
 - (d) Baseline assessments, promotion of citizen science, advocacy and policy dialogues/partnership, awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and capacity development.
32. In the reporting period, the SGP has also launched an innovation program on plastics that focuses on upstream solutions in plastic management.¹⁴ This represents a radical shift

¹³ The regional groupings used by the SGP are different than those used by the GEF.

¹⁴ <https://unep-brs.webex.com/recording/service/sites/unep-brs/recording/f21d117ed2921039add500505681784e/playback>

from the previously predominant focus on downstream measures that have failed to address plastic pollution at source. The program will be piloted in 15 countries, with an initial investment of \$3 million (2021-2023) and will focus on the manufacturing of ecologically sustainable alternatives to widely used plastics, redesigning materials to reduce plastic content using green chemistry techniques and promoting sustainable delivery systems (such as refillable and reusable distribution systems).

Table 4: SGP Chemicals and Waste Portfolio by Region in the Reporting Period

Region	Number of Projects	SGP Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Africa	29	1,116,298	777,068
Arab States	6	282,675	178,184
Asia and the Pacific	43	1,526,265	1,358,550
Europe and the CIS	20	496,085	521,075
LAC	16	654,548	845,341
Total	114	4,075,871	3,680,221

LISTING OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES (MOU PARAGRAPH 9)

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

PROJECT PROPOSALS NOT APPROVED IN A WORK PROGRAM BY THE GEF COUNCIL (MOU PARAGRAPH 9 (D))

34. All FSPs and a programmatic approach submitted to the GEF Council, and MSP and EAs to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention submitted to the GEF CEO, were approved in the reporting period.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES OF STOCKHOLM CONVENTION PROJECTS IN GEF-7 (MOU PARAGRAPH (10))

35. GEF projects and the focal area portfolio are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its GEF Monitoring Report¹⁵. Evaluations of the GEF portfolio are conducted by Independent Evaluation Office (IEO), including comprehensive evaluations of the GEF every four years as inputs to the replenishment process.

¹⁵ GEF, 2021, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2021](#), Council Document GEF/C.61/03

Monitoring Report

36. 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 2021 edition is a continuation of the strategic and performance-focused approach adopted in recent editions. The report provides an update on the progress achieved in fiscal year (FY) 2021, using a series of indicators to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the portfolio of GEF-financed projects. This approach assesses progress against a tracking framework – the Portfolio Scorecard –, allowing to monitor the progress the GEF is making in delivering projects on time and with high quality. This reflection has become even more pertinent in FY 2022, as GEF projects and programs have been facing implementation challenges linked to the COVID-19 pandemic.

37. The Monitoring Report provides data on the portfolio distribution, quality of implementation progress and risk to outcomes. It also reports on actual results by providing the achievement rate of projects, in line with the current GEF results architecture and set of 11 core indicators, including two in direct relation to chemicals and waste: Core indicator 9 (“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 Core indicator 10 (“Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (gTEQ)”).¹⁶ The Secretariat also monitors actual results for the sub-indicators linked to these two core indicators.

38. The chemicals and waste focal area accounts for 14 percent of the GEF portfolio of projects under implementation as at the end of FY 21, up from 12 percent at the end of FY 20. Ninety-one percent of the projects in this focal area were rated satisfactorily on implementation progress and 92 percent on the likelihood of reaching intended outcomes. Three quarters of projects under implementation were rated as facing low to moderate risk to achieving outcomes.

Evaluation

39. The GEF IEO is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations of the portfolios that involve a set of projects from more than one GEF Agency. These evaluation results are presented in the following reports:

- (a) Annual performance reports;
- (b) Annual country portfolio evaluations; and

¹⁶ GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02

(c) Thematic evaluations: programs, processes, and cross-cutting or focal areas.

40. The GEF IEO supports knowledge sharing and follow-up of evaluation recommendations. It works with the GEF Secretariat and 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.

41. There was no thematic evaluation report submitted by the GEF IEO in the reporting period. In the previous reporting period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2020, there were two reports: (i) Evidence from the Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Small Island Developing States;¹⁷ and (ii) Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes (African Biomes).¹⁸

INFORMATION ON OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 6 (MOU PARAGRAPH 11)

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

VIEWS OF THE GEF COUNCIL ON GUIDANCE DECIDED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (MOU PARAGRAPH 12)

43. The GEF Council approves GEF reports to the COP prior to their submission. The GEF Council also considers its responses to the guidance provided by the COP summarized in the GEF Council document on relations with the Conventions, which is a decision document at every Council meeting. Any views expressed by the Council are reflected in the Council highlights document. The GEF Council's views on the guidance of the COP are reflected in the response to the guidance of the online segment of COP 10 in Table 1, and the consolidated guidance to the GEF from all COPs and GEF's response are presented in Annex 3.

MATTERS ARISING FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY COP (MOU PARAGRAPH 13)

44. The COP provided guidance to the GEF based on the report of the GEF to the online segment of COP 10 that took place in July 2021. The GEF Council, through the present report, provides its response to this guidance.

COOPERATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

¹⁷ GEF IEO, 2019, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation of the Small Island Developing States](#), Council Document GEF/ME/C.57/02.

¹⁸ GEF IEO, 2020, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation: Sahel and Sudan-Guinea Savanna Biomes](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.58/Inf.02/A/Rev.01.

45. The GEF Secretariat and the BRS Conventions Secretariat¹⁹ engaged in regular consultations to solicit the perspectives on the implementation of chemicals-related Conventions and to discuss ways to address COP guidance and emerging priorities.
46. The Executive Secretary of the Stockholm Convention, Mr. Rolph Payet, and the GEF CEO and Chairperson, Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, had an introductory meeting in October 2020 to discuss ongoing collaboration between the two Secretariats. They agreed to hold a more comprehensive meeting between the GEF Secretariat and the Secretariat of the BRS Conventions, to be organized in late 2020 or early 2021. In December 2020 and in June 2021, the Executive Secretary of the Stockholm Convention attended and addressed the 59th and 60th GEF Council meetings, respectively.
47. The BRS Conventions Secretariat representatives participated in the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) consultations to provide inputs for the GEF-8 replenishment process in February 2021. The Executive Secretary delivered remarks at the TAG opening plenary. The Secretariat participated in several of the working groups during the consultations.
48. In February 2021, the Executive Secretary published a blog contribution on the GEF website that highlights the need to manage chemicals for a cleaner, healthier planet.²⁰
49. The Executive Secretary and the GEF CEO had a follow-up call on March 1, 2021, to their introductory call held in October 2020.
50. The BRS Conventions Secretariat team, led by the Executive Secretary, participated in a joint coordination meeting of the Minamata Convention Secretariat, the SAICM Secretariat, and GEF Secretariat, held virtually from March 8 to 10, 2021. This meeting included a conversation among the heads of the Secretariats of Minamata and BRS Conventions and the GEF CEO on the GEF-8 replenishment and chemicals and health.
51. The BRS Secretariat provided comments on the draft Programming Directions that were shared with GEF Agencies and Convention Secretariats in March 2021.
52. The BRS Secretariat informed the GEF that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the COPs to the BRS Conventions (BC COP 15, RC COP 10, SC COP 10) will be held in two segments. The first was an online segment from July 26 to 30, 2021, to be followed by a face-to-face segment scheduled from June 6 to 17, 2022.
53. The GEF Council approved the report of the GEF to COP 10 of the Stockholm Convention on March 24, 2021, and it was transmitted to the BRS Secretariat on March 26, 2021.

¹⁹ The BRS Secretariat performs the function of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the context of the MOU between the GEF Council and the COP.

²⁰ <https://www.thegef.org/blog/managing-chemicals-cleaner-healthier-planet>

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

54. Under the GEF-7 chemicals and waste Programming Directions, \$599 million of GEF resources were committed at the time of replenishment, of which \$359 million were allocated to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.²¹ Table 5 summarizes the allocation of the GEF-7 chemicals and waste resources among different Conventions, Protocol, and framework.

Table 5: GEF-7 Chemicals and Waste Programs and Allocations

	Allocation²² (\$ 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

RESOURCES PROGRAMMED IN GEF-7

55. Resources programmed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the first three years of the GEF-7 period amounted to \$243.78 million in GEF project financing. In addition, \$4.50 million were programmed for PPGs, and \$22.84 million in Agency fees.

56. Excluding EAs, these resources leveraged \$2.42 billion in co-financing, or \$10 for each GEF dollar invested.

57. The resources were programmed for 27 FSPs, including programmatic approaches, covering 67 countries, three MSPs covering three countries, and five EA projects covering 26 countries.

58. Additional resources from the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and Non-grant Instruments (NGIs) were programmed to meet the Stockholm Convention objectives, amounting to \$317.26 million from the FOLUR IP and \$13.76 million

²¹ GEF, 2018, *GEF-7 Programming Directions*, as contained in the [Report of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01

²² Excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

from the NGIs in terms of project financing, and \$28.55 million and \$1.24 million for Agency fees, respectively.²³

59. As summarized in Table 6, \$233.56 million, or 96 percent, of the total resources were programmed through FSPs, including programmatic approaches.²⁴

60. The GEF has supported Parties to conduct the development, update, and review of NIPs, which are required when new chemicals are added to the Convention.

61. In GEF-7, \$18 million have been set aside for the updates and reviews of NIPs. To date, 26 countries have accessed these resources, amounting to \$8.96 million.

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

63. In total, 86 countries received at least one project to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, of which 22 are LDCs, including six LDCs that are also SIDS, and 33 are SIDS

Table 6: Resources Programmed and Number of Countries Receiving Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021

Project Type	Number of Projects	Number of Countries	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)²⁵
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	27	67	233.56
MSPs	3	3	1.26
EAs (NIP development, review and update)	5	26	8.96

CO-FINANCING

64. The GEF-7 Stockholm Convention projects, \$234.82 million GEF project financing excluding EAs,²⁶ leveraged \$2.42 billion in co-financing; every GEF dollar invested leveraged \$10 from co-financing (Figure 5). There are several projects that combine resources for the Stockholm Convention with the resources for other Conventions, without a clear demarcation of co-financing with regard to respective Conventions. For this reason, the

²³ The FOLUR and NGI projects did not request PPGs.

²⁴ In the sixth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6), 93 percent of resources were programmed through FSPs.

²⁵ Excluding PPGs and Agency fees.

²⁶ Co-financing is not required for EAs.

co-financing ratio is not precisely attributed to the Stockholm Convention resources of GEF-7 programming.

65. A breakdown of GEF-7 co-financing for stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention is illustrated in Figure 6.

66. In the first three years of the GEF-7 period, a major source of co-financing was from GEF Agencies. This is primarily driven by the participation of the regional and multilateral development banks in the portfolio. For example, the African Development Bank (AfDB) regional project in Africa *Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs (AFLDC-2)* (GEF ID: 10218) will bring in over \$500 million in co-financing, primarily in the form of loans from the AfDB and the World Bank. Similarly, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will bring in \$110 million in equity financing to the *Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS) Program* (GEF ID: 10185).

Figure 5: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021 (\$ million) (inclusive of projects that combine resources with those of other focal areas/Conventions)

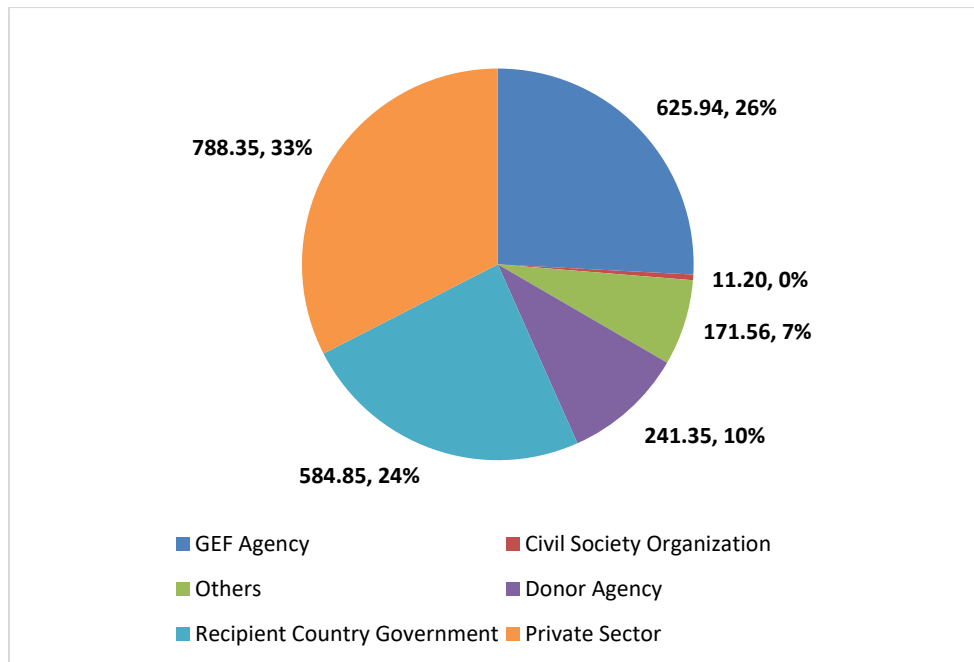
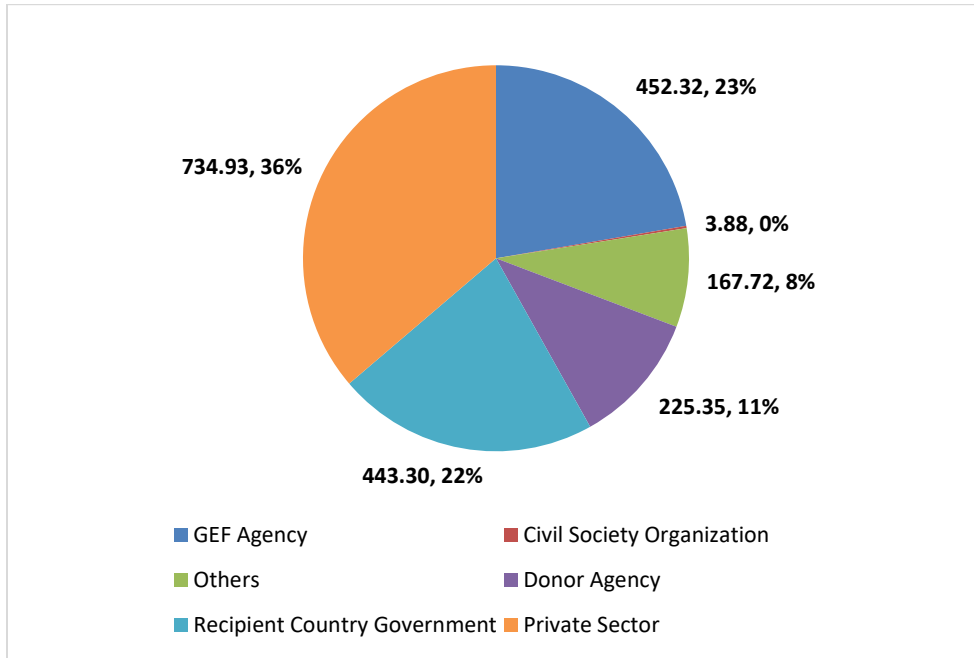
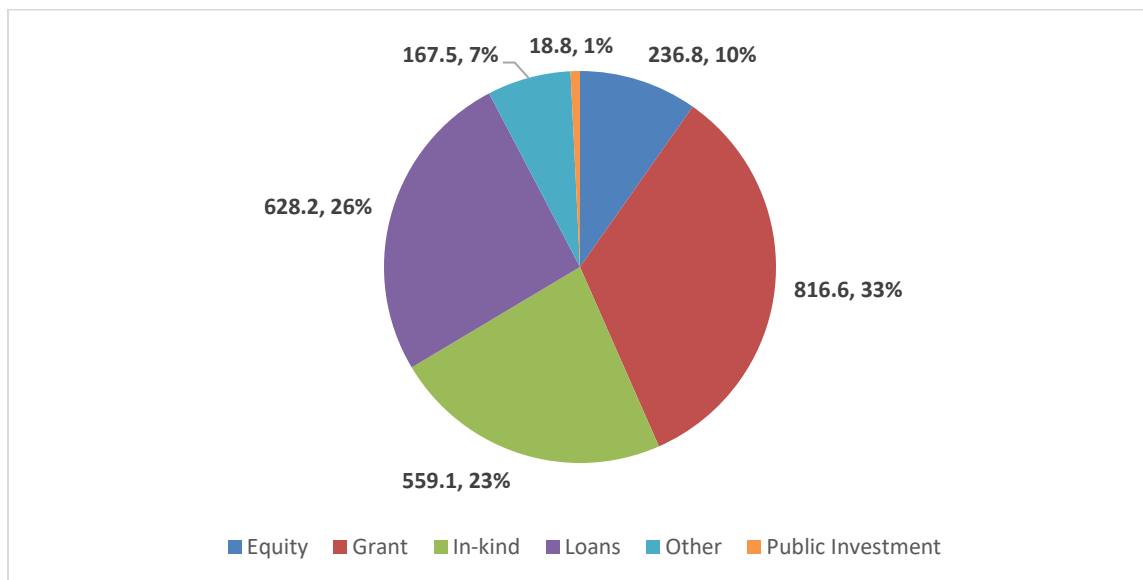


Figure 6: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-7 in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million) (for stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention)



67. Figure 7 shows that more than 40 percent of co-financing was through equity and grants, indicating a relatively high level of financial commitment, which is needed to sustain the results of the projects beyond the completion of GEF engagement.

Figure 7: Breakdown of Co-financing by Type in the Period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021 (\$ million)



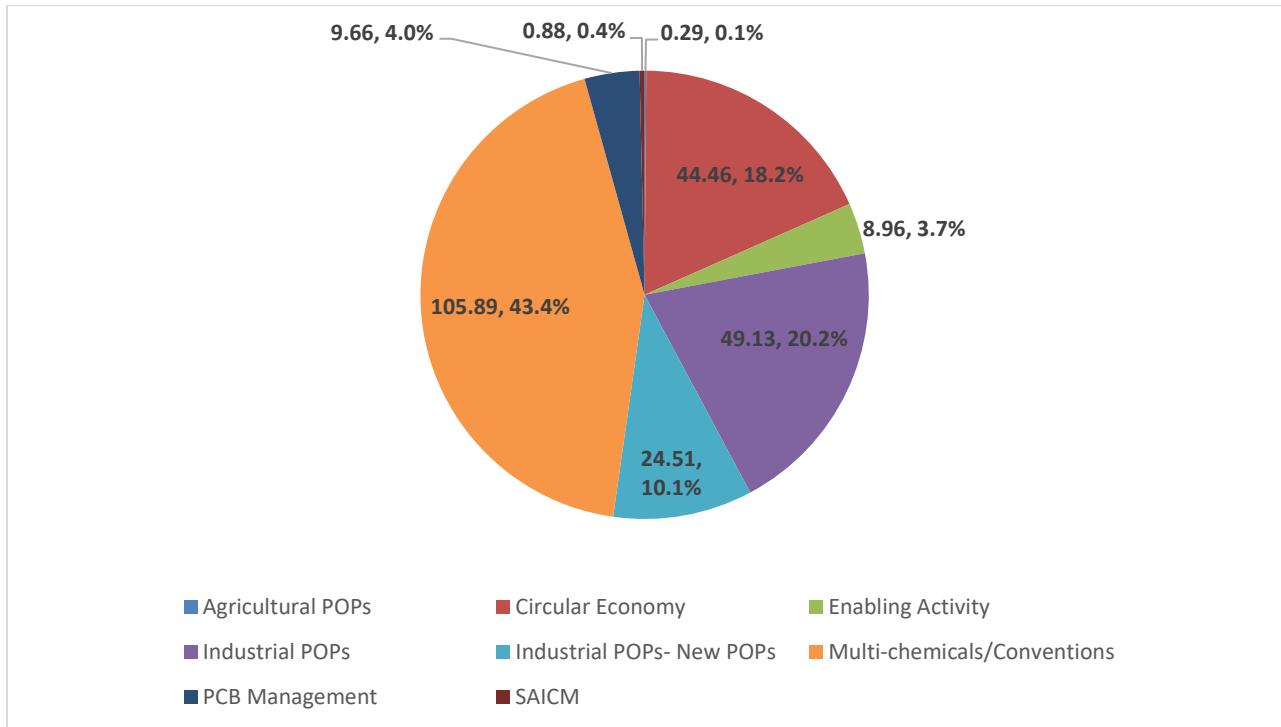
THEMATIC, REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF GEF-7 PORTFOLIO

68. Projects approved in the period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021 addressed various themes relevant for the Convention, as listed below and illustrated in Figure 8:

- (a) Multi-chemicals/Conventions;
- (b) Agricultural POPs;
- (c) Industrial POPs;
- (d) Industrial POPs – new POPs;
- (e) EAs;
- (f) PCB management;
- (g) Circular economy; and
- (h) SAICM.

69. Multi-chemicals/Conventions programming received the largest share of GEF-7 project financing for the first three years, accounting for \$105.89 million (43 percent). In GEF-6, only two percent of total resources, or less than \$5.0 million of project financing, were programmed for multi-chemicals/Conventions programming. These projects and program seek to manage chemicals and waste through a sectoral approach rather than chemical-by-chemical and thus allow for interventions that strengthen and build the capacity of governments to manage chemicals and waste more broadly.

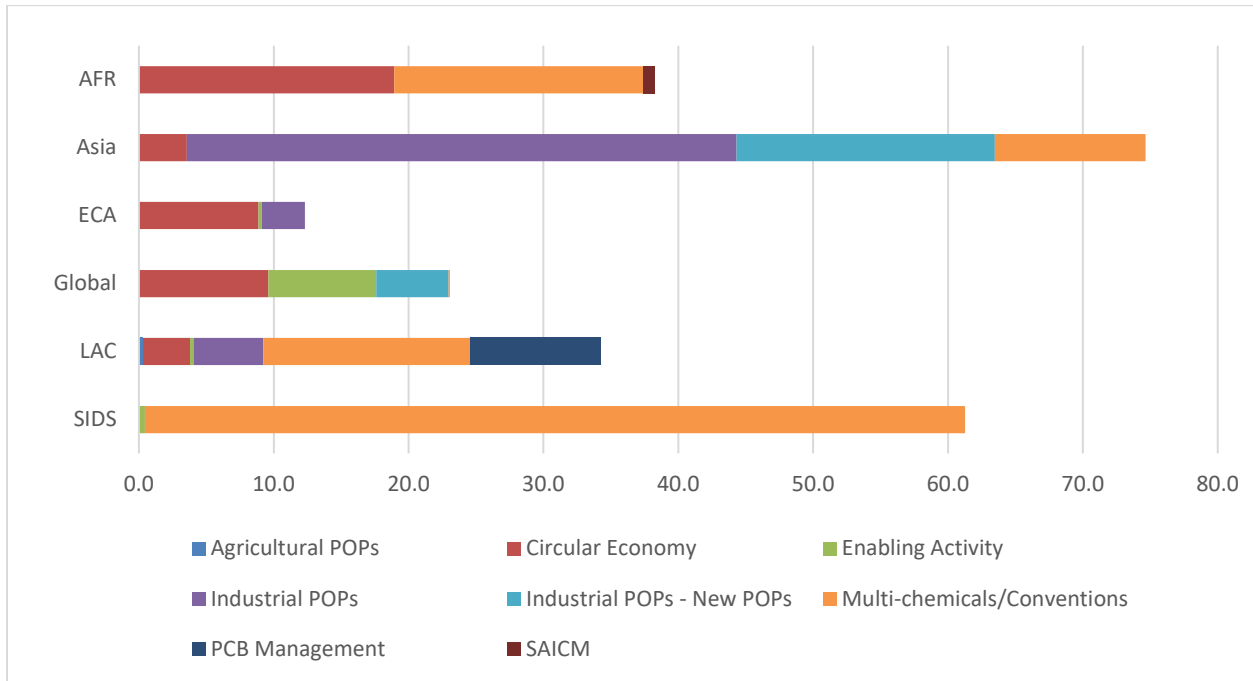
Figure 8: Thematic Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021(\$ million)



70. SIDS received the largest share of multi-chemicals/Conventions programming, followed by Africa, Latin America,²⁷ and Asia (Figure 9). The second largest programming area was industrial POPs, including new POPs, for which the Asia region accounted for the largest share of programming. 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. In GEF-6, there were no circular economy projects. Ten percent of all resources were programmed to manage the use of new POPs. The largest project in this area was in six countries in the Asia region to manage new POPs, including PFOS, HBCDD, and SCCP.

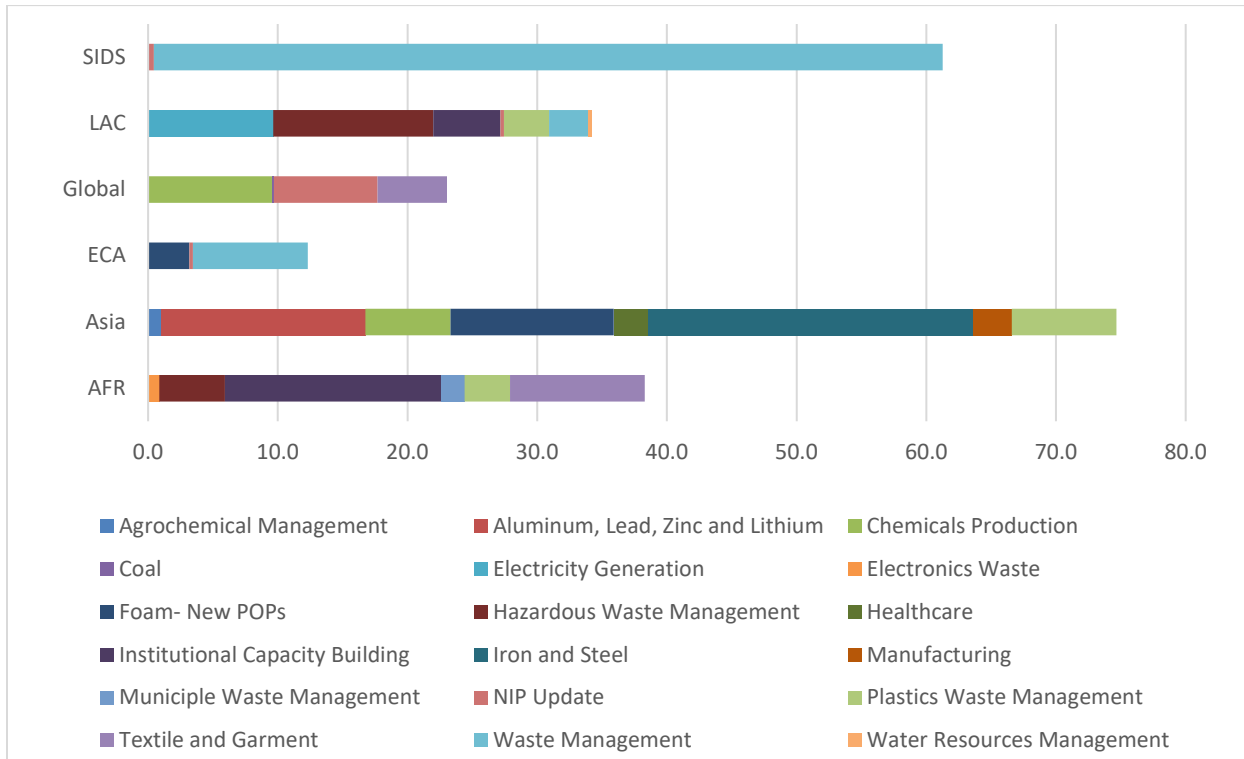
²⁷ Excluding Caribbean SIDS.

Figure 9: Regional Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing by Thematic Areas in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million)



71. Figure 10 illustrates the sectoral distribution of the programmed resources.
72. Two sectors made up for the largest proportion of funding. These are:
 - (a) Waste sector (electronic waste (E-waste), plastics waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, waste management); and
 - (b) Manufacturing sector (chemicals production, foam, iron and steel, aluminum, lead, zinc and lithium, and textile and garment).

Figure 10: Sectoral Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 (\$ million)



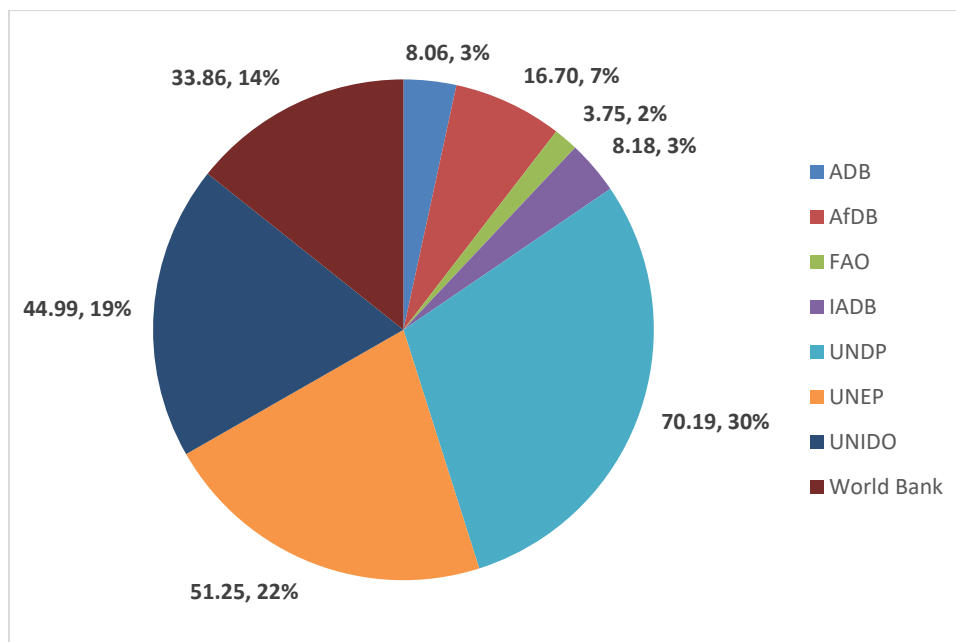
AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN GEF-7 PORTFOLIO

73. Eight GEF Agencies were engaged in programming for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the first three years of the GEF-7 period (Figure 11). UNDP accounted for the largest project financing share (30 percent), followed by UNEP (22 percent), UNIDO (19 percent), and the World Bank (14 percent). These agencies accounted for 85 percent of Agency involvement in the first three years of GEF-7 programming. This follows the trend for GEF-6 resources, where these Agencies accounted for 86 percent of involvement.

74. Outreach from the GEF Secretariat to new Agencies, particularly the development banks, has increased their share of programming and brought for the first time the involvement of IDB and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the chemicals and waste portfolio.

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

Figure 11: Agency Distribution of GEF-7 Project Financing in the Period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021²⁸ (\$ million)



SUPPORT FOR SYNERGIES ACROSS CHEMICALS AND WASTE CONVENTIONS

76. The GEF-7 portfolio supports synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. In the first three years of GEF-7, a total of 37 projects and programs²⁹ were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention, among which nine are MFA projects and programs and 28 are stand-alone chemicals and waste projects and program. These MFA projects work with the climate change, biodiversity, and international waters focal areas. Three out of the nine MFA projects are circular economy projects that investigate improving plastic waste management practices. In addition, the projects and programs are expected to contribute to other chemicals and waste conventions and initiatives, including the Minamata Convention and the Montreal Protocol, by reducing more than 620 metric tons of mercury and 90 metric tons of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, respectively.

SUMMARY OF GEF-7 SUPPORT

77. GEF support for the Stockholm Convention in the three years of the GEF-7 period has built on the accomplishments in previous replenishment periods, through implementation of

²⁸ The project financing towards the implementation of the Stockholm Convention of the *ISLANDS Program* (GEF ID: 10185) was broken down among four Agencies (UNEP, FAO, IDB and UNDP), proportionate to the total project financing break-down, including for the other Convention and framework.

²⁹ This includes two initiatives that contribute to implementation of the Stockholm Convention, without resources allocated to the Stockholm Convention. These are: (i) FOLUR IP; and (ii) Circular Economy Regional Programme Initiative (Near Zero Waste).

the priorities identified in the GEF-7 Programming Directions and NIPs, and responding to COP guidance, to deliver avoidance, reduction and elimination of POPs. Resources programmed in the period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021, amounted to \$243.78 million in GEF project financing through 35 projects and program. In addition, \$4.50 million were programmed for PPGs, and \$22.84 million in Agency fees. Excluding EAs, \$234.82 million of GEF project financing leveraged \$2.42 billion in co-financing, or 10 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.

78. 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 gTEQ (2,566 gTEQ), and achieved approximately 80 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. 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 reduction³⁰. In terms of POPs/mercury-containing material, more than 45.7 million metric tons were avoided (inclusive of contribution of 10,000 metric tons from the NGI resources).

79. In the same period, chemicals and waste projects and program contributed to GEBs beyond those linked solely to the chemicals and waste focal area. For example, they were expected to contribute to more than 2.1 million tons of GHG emission reductions, avoid more than 630,000 metric tons of marine litter, while achieving chemicals and waste targets mentioned above.

80. In terms of thematic distribution of the POPs resources, 43 percent of the POPs resources were primarily addressed towards multi-chemicals/Conventions programming in the same period. Industrial POPs, including new POPs, was the second largest theme in terms of resource programming (30 percent), followed by circular economy, which had 18 percent of the share. By contrast, only 2 percent of GEF-6 POPs resources were for the multi-chemicals/Conventions programming.

81. One example of multi-chemicals/Conventions programming is the *ISLANDS Program* (GEF ID: 10185) approved in June 2019, which spans SIDS in three different regions (the Pacific, the 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. More specifically, the *ISLANDS Program* expects to prevent over 192,000 metric tons of plastic pollution, reduce over 800 metric tons of toxic chemicals, and avoid nearly 40 metric tons of mercury. 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

³⁰ FOLUR IP and NGI project that are expected to contribute to POPs reduction were approved before the reporting period.

emissions of POPs to air equivalent to 197 gTEQ. Nearly four million people are expected to benefit directly from the Program's activities.

82. The above-mentioned trend is clearly aligned with the GEF-7 strategy to make the transition from a chemical-based approach to a sector/economy approach, and to integrate the individual chemical Convention matters into a sector and multi-chemicals/Conventions-based approach. Furthermore, in addition approximately 80,000 metric tons of POPs reduction, the projects and programs in the first three years of GEF-7 are expected to contribute to the reduction of more than 630 metric tons of mercury.

83. Most of the POPs reduction expected from the projects and program for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the first three years of GEF-7 was from HBCDD, which accounted for over 61,000 metric tons. PCBs accounted for around 7,000 metric tons, while for hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether and PFOS, expected removal amounts were more than 1,500 metric tons and 1,000 metric tons, respectively.

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

GENDER

84. 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 waste from a gender perspective, and to promote gender issues in hazardous chemicals and waste management at the national and regional levels.

85. The GEF Policy on Gender Equality³¹ 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 projects and programs since 2018.

86. Efforts to ensure meaningful gender mainstreaming in GEF projects and programs are further supported by the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy³² and Guidance to Advance Gender Equality³³ that were developed in close collaboration with GEF partners in 2018. In line with the Strategy, the GEF is working to ensure gender-responsive approaches and results in GEF projects and programs by, among other things, enhancing capacity of its partners to address gender equality, increasing 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 Secretariat is actively promoting its Open Online Course on Gender and Environment³⁴, including in strategic events and workshops.

87. An analysis by the Secretariat in October 2021 of GEF-7 projects and programs³⁵ validated the compliance with the principles and requirements set out in the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, showing that the Secretariat's activities, guided by the Strategy, are translating into gender-responsive approaches across GEF projects and programs. They include plans to contribute to gender results in areas such as improving women's access to, and control of, natural resources, women's participation in natural resource decision-making at different levels, as well as supporting women's economic opportunities. The analysis also suggested a positive trend in terms of projects actively reaching out to women's organizations and gender focal points of relevant national ministries, NGOs, and civil society.

³¹ GEF, 2017, [Policy on Gender Equality](#), Council document GEF/C.53/04.

³² GEF, 2018, [GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/06.

³³ GEF, 2018, [Guidance to Advance Gender Equality](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/Inf.05.

³⁴ See: <https://www.thegef.org/news/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>

³⁵ Further information is included in the progress reports on the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy ([GEF/C.56/Inf.03](#) and [GEF/C.58/Inf.05](#)).

88. The analysis showed that gender dimensions are considered in initial design. It also provided information on plans to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote women's empowerment. All the projects and programs indicate that they intend to carry out a gender analysis and gender action plans. Majority of the projects and programs also have gender measures, gender tags and gender-sensitive indicators. More than 90 percent of projects and programs explicitly state that they expect to develop sex-disaggregated indicators. Based on the submitted documents, the gender analyses and/or gender action plans propose to address gaps related to improving women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes (89 percent); socio-economic benefits and services (80 percent) and women's access to, and control of, natural resources (60 percent).

PRIVATE SECTOR

89. In GEF-7, increased emphasis has been placed on facilitating the reduction of chemicals through stronger alignment with the shift to sustainable production and consumption. The GEF encourages stronger private sector engagement, including by 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 navigation by the private sector. Additional emphasis is placed on developing sustainable financing at the national and regional levels to avoid, reduce and eliminate chemicals covered under the Stockholm Convention and, at the same time, facilitate the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste.

90. The overall GEF-7 Programming Directions proposed strengthened engagement with the private sector and included an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy,³⁶ which aims to foster value chain and sectoral collaboration through multi-stakeholder platforms to achieve scale and transformation at a system level. This involves initiatives and partnerships that can link large and small-scale companies under unifying goals and targets and ensure participation of private sector actors at all levels.

91. The projects in the chemicals and waste portfolio demonstrate a strategic approach to engaging with the private sector at scale by using key industry associations and multi-stakeholder platforms that represent most of the private sector actors in any given country. By using the convening power and membership of associations and private sector platforms, these initiatives can avoid selective or transactional partnerships and create a level playing field that can foster collaboration and co-creation of solutions that go beyond individual companies.

³⁶ GEF, 2020, [GEF'S Private Sector Engagement Strategy](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/07/Rev.01.

92. For the projects assessed in the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat has categorized the contribution of the private sector according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) methodology for industry sector classifications, typology of the private sector and region.

93. Private sector entities were categorized in 11 groups, according to the GICS industry sector classification:

- (a) Energy
- (b) Materials
- (c) Industrials
- (d) Consumer discretionary
- (e) Consumer staples
- (f) Health care
- (g) Financials
- (h) Information technology
- (i) Communication services
- (j) Utilities
- (k) Real estate

Table 7: Distribution of Private Sector Entities Engaged in the Reporting Period According to GICS Industry Sector Classification

GICS Industry Sector classification	Number of Private Sector Entities
Industrials	59
Health care	5
Materials	2
Consumer discretionary	2
Consumer staples	2
Energy	0
Financials	0
Information technology	0
Communication services	0
Utilities	0
Real estate	0

94. Each private sector entity was further classified using a typology according to scale, assets, number of employees and geography. The private sector actors engaged in the chemicals and waste portfolio in the reporting period include the informal sector (refuse

collectors and repairers), smallholders such as market sellers, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises involved in recycling and waste management, national companies in materials production value chains, industry associations, 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 information technology companies.

95. For the sake of consistency with IEO evaluations, the same typology for private sector entities was adopted, with the addition of multi-stakeholder platforms and two groups to differentiate between small and medium-sized enterprises using the International Finance Corporation (IFC) definitions³⁷:

- (a) Small enterprises
- (b) Medium-sized enterprises
- (c) Cooperatives
- (d) National corporations
- (e) State-owned / partially state-owned corporations
- (f) National trade and professional associations and organizations
- (g) National chambers of commerce and industry
- (h) Multinational corporations
- (i) Private foundations
- (j) Multi-stakeholder platforms

³⁷ IFC Definitions of Targeted Sectors:
https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/ifcs+definitions+of+targeted+sectors

Table 8: Distribution of Private Sector Entities in the Reporting Period According to the Extended IEO Typology

Private Sector Typology	Number of Private Sector Entities
National trade and professional associations and organizations	21
National corporations	18
Multi-stakeholder platforms	11
Multinational corporations	9
Chambers of commerce and industry	5
Small enterprises	3
Medium-sized enterprises	2
Private foundations	1
Cooperatives	0
State-owned / partially state-owned corporations	0

96. The main findings of the analysis are:
- (a) The total number of private sector entities engaged in the relevant GEF-7 projects at the PIF stage in the reporting period is 70;
 - (b) The most represented private sector entity according to the extended IEO typology is national trade, professional associations and organizations (Table 8);
 - (c) The most represented industry sector according to the GICS industry sector classification is industrial (Table 7);
 - (d) Large proportion of associations and chambers of commerce demonstrates an industry-level or sector-level approach that is most able to deliver changes across the value chain and include all scales of private sector actors; and
 - (e) The represented private sector entities align well with industry sectors shown in Table 9, which are either necessary to make a critical contribution to the overall chemicals and waste portfolio outcomes and industry transformation or a major contributor to project outcomes or key components of the chemicals and waste portfolio.

Table 9: Classification of Private Sector Engagement across the GEF-7 Support to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention

GICS Industry Sector	Private Sector Engagement
Energy sector: The energy sector comprises companies engaged in exploration and production, refining and marketing, and storage and transportation of oil and gas and coal and consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil and 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 and defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction and engineering services.	Red
Consumer discretionary sector: The consumer discretionary sector encompasses the manufacturing segment and includes automotive, household durable goods, leisure equipment and textiles and 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 and drug retailing companies as well as hypermarkets and consumer super centers.	Orange
Health care sector: The health care sector includes health care providers and services, companies that manufacture and distribute health care equipment and supplies, and health care technology companies.	Yellow
Financials sector: The financials sector contains companies involved in banking, thrifts and 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 and equipment, such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and 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 and 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 chemicals and waste portfolio outcomes and industry transformation
Orange: Major contributor to project outcomes or key components of the chemicals and waste portfolio
Yellow: Valued contributor in projects

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

98. The sample size for analysis in the reporting period was limited, and assessments on geographic distribution of private sector engagement are not representative of the entire chemicals and waste portfolio.

ANNEX 1: PROJECTS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2020 TO JUNE 30, 2021)

Only POPs related amounts are listed.

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fee (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fee (US\$)	Total Co-financing (US\$)
10419	FSP	Peru	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs, Mercury and other Toxic Chemicals</i>	UNDP	3,525,000	334,875	100,000	9,500	23,750,000
10673	FSP	China	<i>Green Production and Sustainable Development in Secondary Aluminum, Lead, Zinc and Lithium Sectors</i>	UNDP	15,750,000	1,417,500	300,000	27,000	110,350,000
10682	FSP	Paraguay	<i>POPs- and Mercury-free Solutions for Environmentally Sound Waste Management</i>	UNIDO	3,000,000	285,000	90,000	8,550	27,830,000
10683	FSP	Ethiopia	<i>Promotion of Circular Economy in the Textile and Garment Sector through the Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste</i>	UNIDO	3,000,000	285,000	100,000	9,500	20,140,000
10686	FSP	Philippines	<i>Reduction of POPs and UPOPs through Integrated Sound Management of Chemicals</i>	UNDP	6,562,500	623,437	150,000	14,250	42,500,000
10711	FSP	China	<i>Innovating Eco-compensation Mechanisms in Yangtze River Basin*</i>	ADB	4,495,413	404,587	91,744	8,256	111,000,000
10714	FSP	Afghanistan, Tajikistan	<i>Institutionalizing Transboundary Water Management for the Panj River Sub-basin*</i>	FAO	997,859	94,796	24,972	2,372	54,300,000
10721	FSP	Panama	<i>Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste Containing POPs and Mercury</i>	UNDP	1,720,000	163,400	100,000	9,500	19,000,000
10748	MSP	Global	<i>Assessment of Existing and Future Emission Reduction from the Coal Sector toward the Implementation of</i>	UNEP	94,000	8,930	0	0	652,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fee (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fee (US\$)	Total Co-financing (US\$)
			<i>the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions</i>						
10785	EA	Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Uganda, Uruguay, Zimbabwe	<i>Global Development, Review and Update of NIPs under the Stockholm Convention</i>	UNEP	8,007,500	760,712	0	0	737,000
10786	PFD	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe	<i>Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)</i>	UNEP	9,000,000	810,000	0	0	23,000,000
10798	FSP	Philippines	<i>Reduction of UPOPs and Mercury through an Environmentally-sound Approach on Health Care Waste</i>	UNIDO	2,690,000	255,550	82,500	7,837.50	34,700,000

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Financing (US\$)	Agency Fee (US\$)	PPG (US\$)	PPG Fee (US\$)	Total Co-financing (US\$)
			<i>Management with a Special Focus on the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>						
10803	FSP	Lebanon	<i>Reduction of UPOPs through Waste Management in a Circular Economy</i>	World Bank	8,858,447	841,552	273,973	26,027	62,000,000

*: MFA project

ANNEX 2: PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2020 TO JUNE 30, 2021)

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Albania	<i>Clean up and Rehabilitation of the Lake from Plastic Pollution in the Vicinity of the Town of Kukes</i>	Sustainable Environment Albania (SEA)	36100	8660
Albania	<i>Support for the Modernization of the Waste Service in the Municipality of Saranda – Towards the Circular Economy</i>	Qendra JOBIS	18460	13610
Albania	<i>Textile Masks for Protecting Yourself and the Environment</i>	Qendra Progres dhe Zhvillim	16920	4010
Albania	<i>Unmask the Environment: Women In Environmental Protection and Poverty Alleviation</i>	Instituti per Politika Publike dhe Ndryshim Social	19860	6804
Argentina	<i>Importancia de la Mosca Soldado Negra en el Desarrollo Local</i>	Asociacion Civil Ampliando Pueblo	19552	53628
Argentina	<i>Producción de Vajillas y Envases Descartables Biodegradables con Hojas y Tallos de Banano</i>	Asociación Civil Taba Isírîrî – Pueblos del Arroyo	19784	19838
Barbados	<i>Environmental/Social Entrepreneurship Development – Bitegreen Barbados</i>	Ten Habitat	50000	54129
Cameroon	<i>Contribution à la Mise en Place d'un Modèle de Développement Socio-Economique Communautaire Compatible à la Protection de l'environnement sur la Zone Littorale Kribi-Londji</i>	Madiba et Nature	24440	10086
China	<i>Demonstration Project of Multi-governance and Co-construction of Sustainable Community in Lijiang City</i>	Lijiang Institute of Health and Environment	50000	8496
China	<i>Demonstration Project of Sustainable Urban Community in Kunming City</i>	China Association of Electronics Equipment for Technology Development	50000	158735
Cook Islands	<i>Solid Waste Management Programme for the Southern Group Islands of Mauke and Mangaia</i>	Island Government Association of the Cook Islands	64500	0
Cook Islands	<i>Environmentally-safe Disposal of Scrap Vehicles from Takuvaine/Parekura/Tutakimoo and the Wider Vaka Te Au O Tonga Area</i>	New Hope Church Committee	98500	7237
Cook Islands	<i>Towards a Clean Green Cook Islands – Rent a Plate Initiative for Punanga Nui Market</i>	Cook Islands Solid Waste Management Committee	25000	4605
Cook Islands	<i>Creating Positive Community Behaviours and Attitudes towards Waste Management in Mauke and Mangaia</i>	Te Ipukarea Society	48000	19737
Cook Islands	<i>Titikaveka Solid Waste Removal Pilot Project</i>	Titikaveka Community and Teimurimotia Fire and Rescue Brigade Charitable Trust	40100	7200
Cuba	<i>Transferencia de Conocimiento y Tecnología en la Gestión y Reúso de los Desechos Plásticos a Comunidades de Belice, Honduras, El Salvador y Samoa</i>	Cooperativa de Producción y Comercialización de Artículos Decorativos “Arte 3”	150000	200000

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Production et Utilisation des Pesticides Naturels dans le Maraichage à Ngombe Lutendele</i>	Union des Cooperatives Maraicheres de Kinshasa-Ouest	20000	50000
Djibouti	<i>Projet de Recyclage des Déchets et Lutte contre la Pollution à Douda</i>	Association Green Generation	45175	44158
Dominican Republic	<i>Arreglo del Biodigestor Fabrica de Casabe</i>	Asociacion de Cazaberos La Santisima	18000	27720
Dominican Republic	<i>Proyecto de Reciclaje de los Desechos Sólidos en las Comunidades Boca de Blanco y La Cienaguita</i>	Federación de Campesinos hacia el Progreso	29000	46134
Dominican Republic	<i>R-ECO: Alternativa Sostenible en la Gestión de Residuos Sólidos Urbanos Generando Medios de Vida con la Población Joven</i>	Fundacion Merced	28700	41451
Egypt	<i>E-Waste Management in Cairo University and Zaytoun Area</i>	Egyptian Youth Association for Development and Environment	50000	9104
Egypt	<i>Robabikia Call</i>	Beit Ala ALSakhr Association for Development and Community Care	37500	7600
El Salvador	<i>Aprovechamiento de Residuos Organicos para la Produccion de Biol para Uso como Fertilizante Foliar y Biosol Peletizado para Uso en Cultivos de Hortalizas y Granos Basicos</i>	Asociación de Desarrollo Comunal Nueva Esperanza del Cantón La Ceiba	50000	50000
Eritrea	<i>Capacity Building of Communities for Sound Waste Management in Sub-region Abashawel</i>	National Union of Eritrean Women – Maekel Region	50000	100000
Ethiopia	<i>Central Rift Valley Chemicals and Waste Management Project; West Arsi Zone of Oromia National Regional State, Shashammanne Town</i>	Oda-Shenen Charity and Development Organization	31500	15000
Ethiopia	<i>Enhancing the Solid Waste Management Practices of Hawassa City in the Era of COVID-19 Pandemic through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Approach</i>	Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia	30000	6150
Georgia	<i>Cooperation for Green Rustavi</i>	We Are Suffocating (Gavigudet)	16593	26955
Honduras	<i>Mejorando las Condiciones de Vida de los Pепенadores 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</i>	La Red de Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras	50000	9048
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Management of Pig Manure Pollution Effects to Environment and Climate Change by Raising Pig in Deep Pit Litter System at Chomphet District, Luangprabang Province</i>	Ban Boumxieng	22585	2415
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Waste Management Model Village at Vanghai Village, Xay District, Oudomxay Province</i>	Vanghai Village Authority	12900	1500
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Green Trash Bin – Make Money and Reduce Waste</i>	Educational organization	12000	3000

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Integrated Agriculture through Chemical Free Waste Production</i>	Sai Nyai Eco-Center	14500	28330
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Integrated Solid Waste Management, Awareness Promotion and Circular Economy</i>	Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos	14750	1844
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Sustainable Waste Management And Capacity Building At The Vocational Education And Training School Of Luangnamtha Province</i>	Integrated Vocational Education and Training School of Luangnamtha Province	15000	1200
Lebanon	<i>Reduction of Dioxin Emissions from Burning Tires</i>	Beirut Center for Development and Human Rights	50000	0
Liberia	<i>Low-carbon Energy Access Co-benefits</i>	Ever Green Recycling Institute	25000	2500
Madagascar	<i>Réduction des Emissions des POPs et autres Polluants a travers d'une Amélioration du Niveau Environnemental et Social du Secteur Privé Malagasy avec l'Aide d'un Label Vert et en Combinaison avec l'Accès au Financement du Green Climate Fund a travers d'une Nouvelle Entité Nationale Accréditée qui Va Permettre au Secteur Privé de Financer les Activités d'Amélioration et des Projets dans le Cadre de la Lutte contre le Changement Climatique</i>	ADDEV Madagascar	40000	68427
Malaysia	<i>Reducing and Removing Single-use Plastic Waste on Pulau Omadal with Rainwater Harvesting, Water Filtration, and a Co-operative</i>	Engineers Without Borders Malaysia	25000	20537
Maldives	<i>Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metal in Reef Fish at Thilafushi Waste Disposal Site</i>	Small Island Research Group (SIRG)	23399	7,240
Maldives	<i>Blue Water</i>	Meedhoo Jamiyathul Salah (MJS)	30271.57	17,049
Maldives	<i>Piloting Alternatives to Single-use Plastic Bags in Malé</i>	Maldives Authentic Crafts Cooperative Society	38180	27800
Maldives	<i>Agriculture in Dhuvaafaru</i>	Dhuvaafaru Zuvaanunge Jamiyya	20789	8723
Maldives	<i>We are Responsible for our Environment</i>	Ali Fushi Heera Sports Club	43230	7533
Mali	<i>Lutte contre les POPs et la Promotion des Semences Améliorées pour une Sécurité Alimentaire Renforcée dans la Commune de Nonsombougou, Cercle de Kolokani, Région de Koulikoro</i>	Groupe d'Actions pour la Gouvernance en Environnement au Mali	21224	14912
Marshall Islands	<i>Jo-Jikum Waste Management and Treatment Project</i>	Jo-Jikum	46884	0
Mauritius	<i>Upscaling Production of Palm Leaves Biodegradable Tableware to Reduce Use of Plastic and Polystyrene in Mauritius (Women-led Innovation Programme)</i>	Outgrowing Entrepreneurs Co-operative Society Limitée	42210	23083
Mauritius	<i>Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment of Wakashio-afflicted Communities through Sustainable Aquaponics</i>	Caritas Ile Maurice	50000	107425
Mauritius	<i>Village Les Salines Community Aquaponics Project</i>	Kolektif Rivier Nwar	50000	38396

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Morocco	<i>Projet de Lutte Inclusive contre la Pollution Chimique par la Lutte Biologique Intégrée de la Cochenille du Cactus dans le Massif de Sidi Ifni</i>	Association Dar Si Hmad pour le Développement, l'Éducation et la Culture	50000	72622
Mozambique	<i>Cooperativismo dos Jovens Municipais de Nampula Para Promocao de Empreendedorismo Social atravez de Reaproveitamento de Resideuos Solidos em Lenha Ecologica ou Briquete</i>	Organizacao para Promocao da Paz e Desevolvimento Humanitario	14350	12810
Nepal	<i>Piloting of Urban Solid Waste Management in Sandhikharka Municipality</i>	Creative Integrated Sustainable Development Samaj	37000	9433
Nepal	<i>Save The Planet (Supporting Green) and Empower through Scaling Up the Current Pad Production</i>	Active Women Forum for Justice	38000	11149
Nepal	<i>Upscaling Nepal's Green Enterprises</i>	Nepal Communitere	38000	13033
Nigeria	<i>Promoting Organic Farming in Dobi and Pagadna Communities in Gwagwalada Area Council of FCT</i>	Women Environmental Programme	50000	45000
Nigeria	<i>Community Action towards Sustainable Piggery Waste Management, Energy Generation and Organo-fertilizer Production in Lagos State</i>	Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development	50000	29302
North Macedonia	<i>Circular Economy as a Model for Managing Textile Waste in Municipality of Stip</i>	Ino © Klub	25000	25780
North Macedonia	<i>Promotion of Recycling with Social Inclusion of Marginalized Women/Girls in The Polog Region</i>	Vesta Zena	24990	62996
North Macedonia	<i>Reducing the Electronic Waste by its Repeated Reusing</i>	Utro	14128	15674
North Macedonia	<i>Reduction of Plastic Waste on the Territory of the Municipality of Gevgelija through Establishing a System for Eco Outdoor Tiles Production from PET Waste</i>	Ekolajf	25833	24657
North Macedonia	<i>Reduction of Plastic Waste on the Territory of the Municipality of Kochani through Establishing a System for Eco Outdoor Tiles Production from PET Waste</i>	Eko Tim Istok	26317	16390
North Macedonia	<i>Selection and Collecting of Plastic Waste (Used Foils and Chemical Packs) in Agriculture in Municipality of Novo Selo</i>	Grinvizija	12300	14035
Palestinian Authority	<i>Wastewater Reuse in Wadi Alshami, Kefryat- Tulkarem</i>	Arab Agronomist Association	50000	44700
Republic of Moldova	<i>Application of Regulatory Provisions on Packaging and Packaging Waste</i>	Ao Reciclare	33688	37085
Republic of Moldova	<i>E-Waste Collection Project "WEEE Recycled"</i>	Ao Vitality	29519	29599
Republic of Moldova	<i>Partnership for a Clean Environment – II</i>	AO Femeia si Copilul- Protectie si Sprijin	49997	66671
Republic of Moldova	<i>We Recycle WEEE and Achieve SDGs</i>	AO EcoDigital	48880	58329
Saint Kitts and Nevis	<i>Awareness Creation on Improved Management of Chemicals for Sustainable Land Management and Cancer Prevention</i>	Saint Kitts and Nevis Cancer Society	17155	6273

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	<i>Bring Your Own Bag, Single-use Plastics Reduction in Nevis</i>	Windward in Action	50000	27540
Saint Lucia	<i>Eliminating the Use of Toxic Chemicals while Enabling People with Disabilities to Contribute to Food Security in Saint Lucia through Aquaponics Technology</i>	National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities Inc.	3948	620
Samoa	<i>Waste Management in Tokelau</i>	Aumaga Tokelau	150000	331332
Samoa	<i>Managing of Waste for a Clean Environment</i>	Alii ma Faipule Salioa Fasitoo Uta	22990	19000
Samoa	<i>Reforestation and Producing Rubbish Stands</i>	Alii ma Faipule Saleilua Falealili	19160	19000
Samoa	<i>Reforestation and Producing Rubbish Stands</i>	Autalavou Metotisi and EFKS Levi Saleimoa	19160	15000
Samoa	<i>Waste Management and Land Rehabilitation</i>	Komiti o Atinae Siumu Sasae	19160	10000
Samoa	<i>Waste Management Campaign</i>	Safaatoa Village Council	13555	15000
Samoa	<i>Waste Management, Nursery, and Composting</i>	Alii ma Faipule Saletagaloa Salelologa	15325	27000
Sierra Leone	<i>Building the Capacity of Rice Farmers on Proper Use of Pesticides</i>	Sierra Enviro Hope and Milton Margai Research and Project Implementation Unit	20000	4675
Sierra Leone	<i>Fish Biodiversity Status and Physico-chemical Parameters of River Little Scarcies Strait</i>	Planning Green Futures	20000	10000
Solomon Islands	<i>Northeast Guadalcanal Sanitation Support to East Central Guadalcanal</i>	Baela Association Trust Board Incorporated	20000	7602
Solomon Islands	<i>Promoting Sustainable Organic Farming for the People in and around April Valley and East Honiara</i>	Gurafesu Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Community Development Association	40795	0
Suriname	<i>Sustainable Agricultural in a Sustainable Community: Simple and Sustainable Integrated Pest Management</i>	Anton de Kom University	50000	69863
Tajikistan	<i>Establishment of a Regulatory Framework and Demonstration of E-Waste Management Practices</i>	Peshsaf	22000	22500
Tajikistan	<i>Formation of Public Opinion on the Harmfulness of Improper Use of Plastic Bags</i>	Olima	12000	15667
Tajikistan	<i>Future without Plastic</i>	Safi	24500	23003
Tajikistan	<i>Hazardous Waste Management System</i>	Elyor	14000	8650
Tajikistan	<i>Reduction of Environmental Pollution with Plastic Waste due to their Processing into New Construction Raw Materials</i>	Toji Zarrin	25000	40000
Togo	<i>Compostage des Déchets Ménagers de la Commune de Tchamba 1</i>	Structure d'Appui pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales	29000	12107

Country	Title	Grantee	Grant (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Togo	<i>Installation d'une Unité de Recyclage de Papiers et Cartons Usagés en Mobiliers à Lomé</i>	Dynamique des Volontaires Sociaux	32349	5064
Togo	<i>Production et Vulgarisation des Pesticides Biologiques dans la Région des Savanes</i>	Conseils Pour un Developpement Utile en Afrique	29555	19417
Togo	<i>Renforcement des Capacités de l'Unité de Recyclage des Déchets Plastiques à Lomé</i>	Science et Technologie Africaines pour un Développement Durable	26670	16056
Tonga	<i>Women of Niua – Weaving a Sustainable Livelihood in a Changing Climate</i>	Ongo Niua Community Corperation	22026	16000
Tonga	<i>Green Kolonga: Seaview Protection and Plastic Alleviation</i>	Kulupu Fakalongo-Ki-Kava-2	26034	2700
Tonga	<i>Kanokupolu Waste Management Project</i>	Kulupu Langa Fakalalaka Kakai Fefine Niutu'utolu	4440	1760
Tonga	<i>Keep Ha'akame Masani Clean Project</i>	Ha'akame Masani	4440	1320
Tonga	<i>Resource Protection Project: Water, Earth and People</i>	Komiti Vai 'A Faleloa	43800	1320
Trinidad and Tobago	<i>New Fire Environmental Empowerment Programme</i>	Bridge Initiative	50000	192731
Trinidad and Tobago	<i>Reducing Environmental Polymer (Plastics) Pollution</i>	Flying Tree Environmental Management	50000	27958
Tuvalu	<i>Fafine Vaitupu Kinalolo Project</i>	Vaitupu Women Association on Funafuti	7490.9	228
Viet Nam	<i>Enhancing Management Capacity and Environment Protection Awareness of Local Communities, Developing a Community-based Model of Waste Collection, Classification and Treatment in Order to Minimize Plastic Waste in Coastal Wards and Communes of Quy Nhon Bay, Binh Dinh Province</i>	Women's Union of Quy Nhon City	60000	77014
Viet Nam	<i>Developing the Community-based Plastic Waste Management in Coastal Areas of Ha Long Bay, Quang Ninh Province</i>	Farmers' Association of Quang Ninh Province	49301	238194
Viet Nam	<i>Developing the Demonstration Model on Integrated Waste Management to Reduce Waste Volume, Optimize Classification and Recycling at Source in Ngu Hanh Son and Hoa Vang Districts, Da Nang City</i>	Women's Union of Da Nang City	60000	85306
Viet Nam	<i>Integrating Resources for Reduction of Ocean Waste in Phu Quy and Tuy Phong Districts, Phan Thiet City, Binh Thuan Province</i>	Women's Union of Binh Thuan Province	60000	82778
Viet Nam	<i>Integrating Social Resources for Waste Reduction in Di An City, Binh Duong Province</i>	Women's Union of Binh Duong Province	60000	65490

Note: 19 projects focused on mercury and have not been included in this list and any analysis contained in this report.

ANNEX 3: CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES TO GUIDANCE PROVIDED FROM COP 1 TO THE ONLINE SEGMENT OF COP 10

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

INITIAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF’s Response
COP 1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, considers COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. Most of funding is programmed in UPOPs reduction through best available techniques and best environmental practices (BATs/BEPs) introduction, PCB elimination, DDT elimination, and pesticide management. Also, every request for funding to develop NIPs has been funded. All requests to review and update NIPs have also been funded.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF used the information transmitted by the Parties, on the needs assessment, the 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's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The guidance received at COP 8, along with the needs assessment and the fourth review of the financial mechanism that was transmitted to the GEF Council by COP 8, were used as inputs into the negotiations for the GEF-7 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Guidance from COP 9, along with that of COP 10 will be included in the development of the programming directions for GEF-8.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Guidance received from the online segment of COP 10 has been taken into consideration in draft programming directions for GEF-8 that are under consideration in the replenishment process.</p>
		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.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>(c) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the</p>	In response to this guidance, the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding EAs.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>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 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>For LDCs and SIDS, the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio.</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are eligible.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> In developing the GEF-6 Strategy, a set aside program for LDCs and SIDS has been included in the chemicals and waste strategy that considers the special needs of LDCs and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCs and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> 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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>The program will provide support to the development of public-private partnerships specifically adapted to the circumstances of LDCs and SIDS to enable the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Under the SIDS/LDC program, the following may be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ISLANDS Program</i>; • Promoting BATs/BEPs to reduce UPOP 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.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Under this program, locally appropriate solutions will be encouraged as well as the use of existing regional institutions. This program does not prevent LDCs and SIDS from accessing resources from the other three programs.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, one program that specifically addresses SIDS has been funded for 30 SIDS. Sixteen LDCs have received funding, including 11 African LDCs through one regional project.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, nine LDCs and six SIDS, two of which are LDC SIDS, received support.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	2	<p>Policy and strategy 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 	This guidance is reflected in the GEF strategies.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>identified in their respective national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) That are in conformity with the programme priorities as reflected in the relevant guidance and guidelines developed and/or adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate;</p> <p>(d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise;</p> <p>(e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and</p> <p>(f) That promotes sustainable national socio-economic development, poverty reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.</p>	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p>Programme priorities</p> <p>Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <p>(a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention;</p>	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <p>(a) All requests for development, review, and updating of NIPs have been funded.</p> <p>(b) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance, e.g.: <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; (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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 that receive funding. The GEF also encourages its Agencies to utilize the regional centers set up by the Convention. (f) Through the funding of NIPs, the GEF provides assistance with regard to needs assessments of the Parties. Information on available resources is provided in the reports to the COP after the end of each replenishment negotiation. Information on programming and access to resources are provided through extended constituency workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5. (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. (h) Many projects have included education, training, public participation, and

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding; (g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices; (h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public; (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. 	<p>awareness raising as components, particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country. (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</p>	<p>The GEF has incorporated the needs assessments provided by the Convention into the development of the strategic programming documents used during the GEF replenishment process.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 7			Convention assessments of the funding needed to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.	
	SC-1/9 Annex	5	Updating the guidance The Conference of the Parties shall review, in consultation, as appropriate, with the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, the effectiveness of the present guidance on a regular basis and update and prioritize it as necessary. ⁴⁵ Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.	No action required by the GEF.
	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;	The GEF continues to report on paragraphs 7-13 of the MOU. The report to COP 8 is organized to respond to paragraphs 7-13 as follows: 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

⁴⁵ 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's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the report of the GEF to COP 9, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(a) – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(b) – Part I, B Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2 Para 9(d) – Part I, D Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the report of the GEF to the online segment of COP 10, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3 Para 9(b) – Part I, B Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2 Para 9(d) – Part I, D</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the report of the GEF to the face-to-face segment of COP 10, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF, as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11, is organized as follows:</p> <p>Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3 Para 9(a) – Part I, A and Annex 3 Para 9(b) – Part I, B Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2 Para 9(d) – Part I, D Para 10 – Part I, E Para 11 – Part I, F Para 12 – Part I, G Para 13 – Part I, H</p>
		4	<p>Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF has collaborated with the BRS Secretariat and provided the information requested by it, including data from the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS) and the co-financing policy.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional action is required.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			as information on the application of the Facility co-financing policy, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.	

CONSOLIDATED ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

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

DDT

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/25	8(b)	Concludes that sufficient capacity at the national and subnational levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems.	<p>The GEF has, through programming projects in countries that produce and consume DDT, built and strengthened the capacity of these countries to adopt alternatives to DDT and has strengthened the relevant public health systems in this regard.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-5, a project was approved for India to phase out production of DDT and begin the production of alternatives to DDT including biological alternatives. This, together with the implementation of alternatives to DDT for vector control, will lead to a global phase-out of the use of DDT for vector control. In GEF-6, projects were approved to identify technologies to dispose of DDT, including non-combustion technologies such as super-critical water.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in this period.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> No projects for DDT in vector management were submitted in this period.</p>
	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 guidance 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's 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 ⁴⁶ and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	<p>Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a PFD and several projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has responded to this guidance through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	<p>The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the reporting period for the COP 9 report, two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over \$25 million were approved to develop new biologically-based alternatives and physical barriers for the control of malaria as well as to build the capacity in Africa to implement integrated vector management approaches. Additionally, a project in India has been funded that seeks to develop alternatives to DDT including long-lasting nets and bio-based alternatives.</p>

⁴⁶ See decision SC-4/2.

PCBs

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

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

Endosulfan

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	5	Recognizes that financial and technical support is required to facilitate the replacement of the use of endosulfan in developing countries.	<p>Countries are encouraged to include endosulfan in their NIP updates. The GEF has funded a project in Uruguay that seeks to address alternatives to endosulfan in the production of soybean.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-6, a project was funded for China which seeks to set the conditions to phase out the production of endosulfan in China.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> No new projects to address endosulfan were submitted for consideration.</p>

				<p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> One project to address 400 tons of endosulfan was funded in the reporting period. This MFA project is a regional project in Afghanistan and Tajikistan.</p>
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Article 5 – Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production

Best available techniques and best environmental practices

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF’s Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	5	<p>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.</p>	<p>COP decision on prioritizing demonstration of BATs/BEPs was incorporated in GEF-4 POPs strategy and GEF-5 chemicals strategy. GEF-4 strategy identified as a priority “improving the capacity for POPs destruction in GEF recipient countries) or the demonstration of BATs/BEPs for the reduction of releases of UPOPs.” GEF-5 strategy states that “investments supported by the GEF will address implementation of BATs/BEPs for release reduction of UPOPs, including from industrial sources and open-burning.” The two strategies can be found at:</p> <p>GEF-4: 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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and waste strategy, the introduction of BATs/BEPs is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production, have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and waste focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including waste, E-waste and industrial emissions, accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOP reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce these emissions. The target is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded in the first half of GEF-7.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5				<p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, an additional 1,023 gTEQ was added to the estimates for reduction.</p>
	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>In the reporting period, seven projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, E-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million. Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding in the next reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and waste strategy, the introduction of BATs/BEPs is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production, have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and waste focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BATs/BEPs in several sectors, including waste, E-waste and industrial emissions, accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>resources for the Stockholm Convention. As a result of the significance of this work, the GEF has included a target for UPOPs in the GEF-7 results framework.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In GEF-7, there is a target set for UPOP reductions due to the implementation of projects that use BATs/BEPs to reduce these emissions. The target set is a reduction of 1,300 gTEQ, which has been exceeded in the first half of the GEF-7 period.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, an additional 1,023 gTEQ was added to the estimates for reduction.</p>

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

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

Article 7 – Implementation Plans

Preparation and updating of national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/12	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, recognizing the importance of national implementation plans to a Party's ability to implement its obligations under the Convention, to support the regular review and updating of national implementation plans in accordance with the guidance adopted under paragraph 1 above.	<p>The GEF Council, at its 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 economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook significant efforts</p>

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, nine countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates, which takes the total of countries supported during GEF-6 to 16 Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates.</p>
	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, 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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. So far, five countries have accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$.95 million.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates, utilizing \$8.8 million in GEF financing.</p>

Funding of priorities listed in national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	11	Requests the Global Environment Facility as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis to give special consideration to those activities relevant to the sound management of chemicals identified as priorities in national implementation plans when deciding on the funding of activities under the Convention.	<p>Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the need to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which have been listed as focal area indicators.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 and GEF-7 chemicals and waste strategies were developed to support the sound management of chemicals and waste as a programming principle.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
	SC-3/16	12	<p>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>	<p>In GEF-4, projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the POPs focal area and the ODS focal area with other focal areas, such as climate change and international waters, in order to maximize GEBs.</p> <p>The GEF has projects on the ground for co-reduction of carbon dioxide, POPs, and mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/GHG emission reduction.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In GEF-6, a number of projects that support both the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention have been funded, as they bring synergies to the two Conventions. Additionally, the Africa Health Observatory's project (Africa ChemOBS) specifically targets synergies among the chemicals and waste Conventions.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. In GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPs were supported to</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects and one program seek to implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects and one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) that were MFA and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal areas. Details are included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> The report to the online segment of COP 10 highlights the increase in projects and programs that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions, and these projects now make up the largest part of the portfolio. Details of the projects are included in Annex 1 of the GEF report to the online segment of COP 10.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, projects and program that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions continue to have a significant share of the focal area programming (43 percent).</p>

Article 8 – Information Exchange

Listing of new chemicals

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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 in the reporting period, to update the NIPs. Two additional EAs were approved for Parties that have not yet developed their NIPs and two more NIP update projects were approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2 of the GEF report to COP 6.</p> <p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates. Additionally, projects that seek to address PFOS and PDBEs have been funded in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Fifteen percent of GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention was allocated to management, phase out, and disposal of the new POPs.</p>

				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Ten percent of resources were programmed in six countries to manage the use of new POPs, including PFOS, HBCDD, and SCCP.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Five projects in nine countries were funded in the reporting period to address SCCP, PFOS, PCDF, PCCD and endosulfan.</p>
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Article 9 – Information Exchange

Clearing-house mechanism

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			clearing-house mechanism at the national and regional levels. ⁴⁷	
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.	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, all project proposals received were reviewed pursuant to the GEF policy on project and program cycle.</p>

Article 12 – Technical Assistance

Technical assistance and technology transfer

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 1	SC-1/15	1	Adopts the guidance on technical assistance contained in the annex to the present decision and recommends its use by Parties and the financial mechanism of the Convention.	Providing technical assistance to recipient countries has been considered in all GEF's POPs strategies across replenishment phases.
COP 5	SC-5/23	11	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and parties in a position to do so to provide funds necessary to facilitate the technical	All projects approved in the reporting period provide technical assistance to countries, and in a number of projects BATs/BEPs for the reduction

⁴⁷ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>assistance and technology transfer to be provided to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition.</p>	<p>of dioxins and furans are implemented in the health care waste management sector, the pulp and paper sector, municipal and E-waste management and others. Integrated vector management is introduced in one project approved in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> GEF projects in the reporting period will introduce manufacturing alternatives for PFOS as well as seek ways to reduce POPs by demonstrating green/sustainable manufacturing of alternatives.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, super-critical water, a non-combustion destruction method, is tested to dispose of lindane and DDT by three Parties. Additionally, the use of sustainable chemistry to introduce safe alternatives to POPs is demonstrated by two Parties.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, debromination technologies are piloted to treat waste-containing brominated POPs. Additionally, an accelerator and incubation hub is developed to strengthen green chemical and nature-based solutions in recipient countries.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, projects that introduce BATs in secondary non-ferrous metals, and circular economy practices in textile manufacturing and processing were funded, which introduces new technologies in recipient countries to address POP use, emissions, and releases.</p>

Regional centers

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	10	<p>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>	<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 Observatory's project and a number of NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Institute • BCCC Uruguay • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC South Africa • BCRC China • Environmental Agency of São Paulo (CETESB) <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-7, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC Senegal • BCCC Nigeria • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC-SCRC Indonesia • BCCC-SCRC Uruguay • Africa Institute • BCRC – Pacific Regional Environment Programme <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in the reporting period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC-SCRC China

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>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 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>

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

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

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>execution of GEF chemicals projects in the reporting period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCRC–SCRC China • BCRC-SCRC Senegal • BCRC Caribbean • BCRC-SCRC South Africa • SCRC Czech Republic • BCCC-SCRC Uruguay

Needs Assessment

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 2	SC-2/12	Annex, 5 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
COP 3	SC-3/15	Annex, 7 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
	SC-3/16	13	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to support, within its project activities, the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to estimate the costs and funding needs of	The GEF supports such activities if proposed in the NIPS and if the priorities are consistent with the guidance from the COP.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 5			activities in their national implementation plans.	
	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	<p>Relevant supplementary information, where available, will be drawn from the Secretariat and from:</p> <p>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;</p>	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention. The GEF Secretariat was invited by the consultants contracted by the 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's 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.	<p>Country-driven activities within the GEF's mandate can be further considered and would be eligible as per paragraph 35 of the draft chemicals strategy for GEF-5. Central to past GEF strategies is that interventions are based on priorities identified in a country's NIP. This principle is repeated in GEF-5 strategies for chemicals.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> For GEF-7, in programming resources to address chemicals and waste priorities, a number of principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle applies to this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects that are prioritized under NIPs/Minamata initial assessments (MIAs)/ artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) national action plans (NAPs). <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> All projects approved for funding are aligned with the priorities articulated in the NIPs.</p>

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.
COP 9	SC-9/15	3	Recalls Articles 13 and 14 of the Stockholm Convention, and encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, at the time of negotiations of its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient countries.	This will be taken into consideration by donors during the GEF-8 negotiations.
		12	Adopts the terms of reference for the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026, as set out in annex II to the present decision.	Noted. The GEF will provide information when requested during the assessment of the funding needed by developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022-2026.
COP 10	SC-10/3	1-3	Requests the Secretariat to forward the report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention for the period 2022–2026 to the Global Environment Facility;	(a) The report on the fifth review of the financial mechanism and the report of the full assessment of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention for the period 2022–2026 ⁴⁹ were used in the preparation of the Programming Directions for the Second Replenishment Meeting for GEF-8

⁴⁹ UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/32 and UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/33

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>Recalls decision SC-9/15 and strongly encourages the donors to the Global Environment Facility trust fund, at its eighth replenishment, to increase significantly the allocation for the Convention, to assist recipient country Parties, in full conformity with the provisions of the Convention, in fulfilling their commitments related to, among others, the elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls⁴⁸ as soon as possible and no later than 2028, in line with the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision;</p> <p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To consider the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision in the negotiations of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund;</p> <p>(b) Also to consider continuing to improve its access modalities in line with Articles 13</p>	<p>replenishment in September 2021. The BRS Secretariat provided comments on the draft before and after this Meeting. The post-Meeting comments have been incorporated in the Draft Programming Directions that will be considered at the Third Replenishment Meeting, scheduled for February 2022.</p> <p>(b) There are five project types within the GEF:</p> <p>(i) Expedited enabling activities (EAs), which amount to up to \$ 1 million dollars and for the purpose of the Stockholm Convention are the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. They can be accessed through one of 18 GEF Agencies or directly by the country. These projects are approved by the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) under the delegated authority of the Council.</p> <p>(ii) Non-expedited EAs amount to over \$1 million and can include one or more countries. These projects are submitted in one step to the Council for approval. Once the Council has approved them, they can begin implementation.</p>

⁴⁸ Having a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention.

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>the Secretariat of the fully elaborated child projects for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>In addition to the types of project modalities available to countries and 18 GEF Agencies, the Council has adopted the project cycle and cancellation guidelines to ensure that projects and programs can begin implementation in the shortest time possible.</p> <p>In the GEF-8 replenishment, addition of Agencies may be considered, based on gaps in geographic and thematic coverage.</p> <p>(c) The present report is submitted in accordance with this request from the COP.</p>

Article 14 - Interim Financial Arrangements

General Additional Guidance to the Global Environment Facility

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	3	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties a more in-depth analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>Each GEF report to the COP provides an in-depth analysis of GEF financing and co-financing in the POPs portfolio, details of the reports can be retrieved from the webpages listed in Annex 4.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The 46th GEF Council adopted a revised policy on co-financing which can be retrieved at:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The report provides the co-financing analysis in the reporting period and in all of GEF-6 along with the new policy on co-financing agreed by 54th GEF Council in June 2018. https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/updated-co-financing-policy</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Part II of the report provides a detailed analysis of financing, including co-financing, in its POPs portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Part I of the report provides an analysis of the financing, including co-financing, in the reporting period, and Part II of the report provides an analysis of the financing in the first three years of GEF-7 period.</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	The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financing includes national and local government, GEF agencies, NGOs, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financing mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Directions. The core of the engagement with the private sector will be based on two pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the use of NGIs; and • Working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation. <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, significant progress on mobilizing resources from the private sector has been made. Some examples are: over \$50 million from the shipping and cruise line sectors, over \$15 million from donors in the <i>ISLANDS Program</i>, over \$80 million from the private sector supporting the global GreenChem project, and over \$90 million from the private sector for the China HBCDD project.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Part III of this report provides a detailed analysis of private sector engagement in the portfolio.</p>
	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.” ⁵⁰ One of the policy recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies

⁵⁰ In GEF-6, the POPs focal area was replaced by the chemicals and waste focal area which covers the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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,⁵¹ 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,⁵² 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>

⁵¹ The GEF Office of Evaluation was replaced by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office in July 2003.

⁵² GEF, 1996, [Incremental Costs](#), Council Document, GEF/C.7/Inf.5

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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.⁵³ 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>

⁵³ It should be noted that, in general, the GEF has not defined negative lists of items that could never be covered by GEF funding. There are a few exceptions: i) For EAs (NIP development), vehicle purchase is normally excluded, and the procurement of laboratory equipment is capped at 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 as a result of such closures.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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.”⁵⁴ 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</i></p>

⁵⁴ Ahuja D., *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9, 1993.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><i>Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle.</i> The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In May 2014, in response to policy recommendations for GEF-6, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy (https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy), 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's 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 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	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly in June 2018 decided on the following on co-financing in the context of optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries:</p> <p>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</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>updated co-financing policy and associated guidelines, including the following:</p> <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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Monitoring and Reporting: The Secretariat will report annually on estimated and realized co-financing and investment mobilized at the portfolio and recipient country level.</p> <p>Participants emphasize, consistent with the current co-financing policy, that no minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing or investment sources should be imposed in the review of individual projects or work programs.</p> <p>Recognizing that investment mobilized is a new concept in the GEF, participants further 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.	The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties to the Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with GEF operational focal points (OFPs).

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF no longer has operational programs. These were replaced by focal areas⁵⁵ 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 and funding.⁵⁶</p>
	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 implemented, initially for the biodiversity and climate change focal areas.</p> <p>The policy recommendations approved by the replenishment negotiations and endorsed by the GEF Council instruct the GEF Secretariat to “work to develop a GEF-wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level</p>

⁵⁵ They are listed in the [Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility](#).

⁵⁶ GEF, [GEF Country Support Programme](#)

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.</p>	<p>performance relevant to those priorities.” The policy recommendations further provide that “there will be an independent mid-term review of the RAF to be considered by the Council in November/December 2008, at which time the Council will review the Secretariat’s progress in developing indicators for the other focal areas. Taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for other focal areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible.”</p> <p>National focal points in GEF recipient countries are expected to play an important role in facilitating a consultative process in their respective countries that leads to the best use of resources. The GEF Council has expanded support for GEF national focal point development and national capacity building so that countries can better address global environmental challenges and strengthen their capacities to work through the RAF approach. To this end, two new initiatives – 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>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>In the reporting period, the first meeting to increase familiarity with the RAF was held with the POPs inter-agency task force, in which the Stockholm Convention Secretariat participated. No further directly related activities took place in the reporting period. The GEF Secretariat will continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u> The RAF was abolished and replaced by the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in GEF-5. Currently, the chemicals and waste focal area is not included in the STAR, and neither is the international waters focal area.</p>
	SC-2/11	10	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties of the ways in which the Global Environment Facility might support the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity necessary for specific project execution in developing countries and countries with economies in transition necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	<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 to be 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 to remove and</p>

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

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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 policy⁵⁷ that applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the LDCF or the SCCF.</p> <p>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

⁵⁷ <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/co-financing-policy>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's 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 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 the RAF, with regard to POPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The Fifth GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR with regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> 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 by the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> In the reporting period, reforms to the project cycle have been made, including reducing the level of information required at the PIF stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF, raising the ceiling of MSPs to \$2 million. Additional reforms are ongoing, including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18-month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update for COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF Council approved amendments to the Cancellation Policy in June 2015. The policy aims to improve the GEF's operational efficiency by requiring effective management of the portfolio, providing incentives for the timely preparation, processing, and implementation of projects, and clarifying criteria and requirements for the cancellation or suspension of projects.</p> <p>The policy establishes: (i) the rules and procedures to cancel or suspend GEF projects or</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>programs; (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties – GEF Secretariat, GEF CEO, partner Agencies, country OFPs, and Trustee – at each stage of the project cycle; and (iii) the exception to the rule and the criteria.</p> <p>This policy applies to FSPs and programs whose PIFs or PFDs were included in: (i) the Work Program approved at the October 2014 Council Meeting; and (ii) all Work Programs approved after October 2014. It also applies to MSPs whose PIFs were approved after June 4, 2015.</p> <p>As a result of this, the following POPs project was cancelled:</p> <p>Kazakhstan – Program Management Information System (PMIS) 3982, <i>Elimination of POPs Waste</i>, implemented by the World Bank. Cancelled project amount - \$10,350,000; Cancelled Agency fee – \$1,035,000</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly approved the following with respect to improving the operation efficiency of the GEF project cycle:</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<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> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Following the request of the Sixth GEF Assembly,</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				the GEF Council approved the GEF Project Cancellation Policy (OP/PL/02). ⁵⁸
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 by 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>In the reporting period, twelve requests were received and funded for review and updating of NIPs and two requests for NIPs were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Six Parties requested resources for the update and review of their NIPs.</p>

⁵⁸ GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation](#), Policy Document OP/PL/02

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-6, a total of 16 Parties requested resources for NIPs and NIP updates. A list of these projects is included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> For GEF-7, \$18 million has been indicatively allocated for NIPs and NIP updates. In the first two years of the GEF-7 period, five countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates at a cost of \$0.95 million.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, 21 countries accessed funding for NIP updates, utilizing \$8.8 million in GEF financing.</p>
	SC-6/20	3	<p>Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two biennia, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated</p>	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy, Program 4, adopts the guidance provided as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with Convention guidance, the program will take into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs, having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with</p>

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

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the reporting period, close to 60 percent of the resources were aimed at PCB elimination and UPOPs reduction. The portfolio targets 10,500 tons of PCB and over 1100 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> As at June 2018, the focal area is expected to achieve the following results for GEF-6:</p> <p>76,251 tonnes of POPs, including obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS or PFOS-containing material (36,652 tons) and others (13,850 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ.⁵⁹</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, the focal area is expected to achieve a total of 71,041 metric tons of POPs reduction. The majority of this is from HBCDD, which accounts for 61,773 metric tons. PCB accounted for 6,164 metric tons. Other POPs include SCCP, PFOS and DDT; removal amounts expected are 720, 204 and 130 metric tons, respectively.</p>

⁵⁹ This reduction from the previous reporting period reflects a change from the time of PIF approval to CEO endorsement.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, the focal area is expected to achieve a total of 2,061 metric tons of POPs reduction. The majority of this is from PCB, which accounts for 869 metric tons. DDT accounted for 475 metric tons. Other POPs include endosulfan and PFOS; expected removal amounts are 400 and 188 metric tons, respectively.</p>
	SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p> <p>(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to</p>	<p>a. The GEF-6 chemicals and waste strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPs and ODS focal areas with a chemicals and waste focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on chemicals and waste and insures integrated and synergistic programming. With regard to the SGP, the GEF-6 SGP document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste:</p> <p>Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition:</p> <p>The SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners, such as the International Pesticides Elimination Network, as well as new</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>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>partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, private sector, and international agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. The SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level initially through producer-consumer agreements, eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries — Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe — could be converted to the use of alternative gold-mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.</p> <p>b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their NIPs are afforded priority.</p> <p>c. In the reporting period, twelve Parties requested funding to update their NIPs and two Parties requested funding for their first NIP. In all these projects, the GEF encouraged the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly-listed chemicals that were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>d. In GEF-5, \$375 million were allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of 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 such as POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste, while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues, including POPs and climate change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF-6 chemicals and waste focal area has \$554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF, after biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional response is required since this guidance was specific to the report on the GEF-6 replenishment.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of	<p>A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of the report to COP 7.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of the report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to</p>

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Annex 3 of the report to the face-to-face segment of COP 10 provides updated responses (where relevant) to all guidance received from COP 1 to the online segment of COP 10.
		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 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.	The GEF has supported sustainable waste management projects, including hazardous waste from E-waste and health care waste, to reduce emissions not only of POPs but also of various other chemicals such as lead and cadmium. The activities will contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and follow the requirement and guidelines under the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions.
		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.	The GEF continues to fund requests for NIP updates and, in this reporting period, it has funded six requests that were submitted. In GEF-6, \$20 million have been set aside for NIPs and NIP updates. With regard to FSPs to support the implementation of the amendments to the 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.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 period included projects that addressed implementation of amendments to the Stockholm Convention. Several projects addressed the new POPs including lindane, PFOS, endosulfan and PBDE. A full list of GEF-6 projects is included in Annex 3 of the report to COP 9.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> In the first half of the GEF-7 period, several projects addressed the new POPs, including HBCDD, PFOS and SCCP.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Projects addressing SCCP, PFOS, PCDF, PCCD and endosulfan were funded in the reporting period.</p>
		8	Requests the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to identify possible elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address the relevant priorities of the Basel and Rotterdam conventions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention at its eighth meeting;	Noted. The GEF was consulted by the BRS Secretariat on the development of the information paper on the elements of guidance that was presented at the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Minamata Convention.
		11	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the	Noted.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 8			implementation of the guidance set forth in the present decision.	
	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:	<p>In the GEF-6 and GEF-7, deadlines specifically pertaining to PCB are included in the programming directions.</p> <p>Note: No additional response is needed on this guidance.</p>
		a	Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;	<p>Under the Industrial Program in GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area, the following areas of work will specifically address development, deployment of products, and technologies to replace POPs and strive towards widespread use green chemicals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable chemistry/eco-design/strategies encompassing the entire life-cycle of chemicals • Elimination of the use of mercury and POPs in products (Including brominated flame retardants and PFOS) as well as the use of mercury in products (as specified in Annex A of the Minamata Convention) by phasing out manufacturing of the pure chemicals and introduction of alternatives in the products with a preference to non-toxic chemicals. <p>Similarly, the Agricultural Program will address this guidance as follows: “This program will</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				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.”
		b	Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;	The Agricultural Program in the GEF-7 chemicals and waste focal area specifically addresses this guidance on DDT as follows: “This program will also address restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with WHO recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question.”
		c	Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;	The Industrial Program includes the following: “Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025,” which responds to this guidance.
		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	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

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<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 and that supports de-toxifying products and material supply chains.”</p>
		g	Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development.	<p>The Enabling Activities Program includes the following: “This program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support EAs under the Stockholm Convention, NIPs, and NIP updates; • Support EAs under the Minamata Convention, including MIAs and ASGM NAPs. • Global monitoring of chemicals related to effectiveness evaluation under the chemicals Conventions.”
		2	Encourages the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its	In GEF-6, the portfolio of projects supported synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. In GEF-6, two programs,

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;</p>	<p>31 FSPs, and eight MSPs were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects and one of the programs implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects and one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities IAP that were MFA and included the climate change, land degradation, and international waters focal areas.</p> <p>In GEF-7, the chemicals and waste focal area will support the Sustainable Cities IAP and the FOLUR IP that are included in the GEF-7 programming strategy. The focal area will help to minimize the inclusion of chemicals covered by the Convention in new cities and will support phase out and management of Stockholm-relevant chemicals and their waste in existing infrastructure, products, and materials. The focal area will also, where appropriate, support the phase-out of relevant chemicals for the global food supply through integration with the GEF-7 FOLUR IP.</p> <p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> The programming in the first half of the GEF-7 period meets the ambition of greater integration in the chemicals and waste portfolio. Forty-six percent of the POPs resources were programmed</p>

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>in multi-chemicals/Conventions projects and programs that address the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, and the Montreal Protocol. The portfolio also benefitted from additional resources from the FOLUR IP and the NGIs. Furthermore, the projects had benefits for the three Rio conventions and the international waters focal area.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> In the reporting period, projects and program that cover multiple chemicals/Conventions continue to represent the largest share of the focal area programming (43 percent).</p>
		3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries.	Since the changes to the project cycle in GEF-5, Parties can directly access resources for EAs. There are also 18 accredited GEF Agencies, including Agencies from developing countries. In GEF-6, nine of the 18 GEF Agencies supported Parties to implement their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of the nine, three were regional development banks (AfDB, BOAD, and EBRD) and one was a national development bank, Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA). The addition of regional and national development banks in the GEF partnership has improved access to diverse capabilities, as concluded in the Sixth

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p>Overall Performance Study (OPS 6) Report.⁶⁰ While for the most part, the expansion of the GEF Agencies has been positive, the OPS 6 Report also notes that the increase has led to greater competition among Agencies and increased the transaction cost to governments that need to engage with a larger cohort of Agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Since the expansion of the GEF partnership, eleven out of 18 GEF Agencies have been actively engaged in supporting Parties to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Besides the five Agencies that have worked on chemicals and waste since the onset (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO and the World Bank), six other Agencies have started supporting the Stockholm Convention projects (ADB, AfDB, BOAD, DBSA, EBRD and the IADB).</p>
		4	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing	<p>The GEF Council, at its 54th meeting in June 2018, approved an updated policy on co-financing.⁶¹ The policy reiterates that “[co-financing is required for all GEF-financed Full-Sized Projects, Medium-Sized Projects and programs [, and] encouraged for all Enabling Activities”, while</p>

⁶⁰ GEF IEO, 2017, [OPS 6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape](#)

⁶¹ GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), FI/PL/01.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			<p>arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds.</p>	<p>providing for exceptions in response to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances.</p> <p>Reflecting the GEF's track record of mobilizing increasing levels of co-financing, the policy raises the level of ambition for the GEF portfolio to "reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 7:1, and for the portfolio of projects and programs approved in UMICs and HIC that are not SIDS or LDCs to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1". The policy affirms, however, that "the Secretariat does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programs."</p> <p>The implementation of the policy is supported by guidelines.⁶² Early experience of the implementation of the policy and guidelines⁶³ is presented in a Council document. The document demonstrates that GEF projects and programs continue to mobilize varying levels of co-financing, and that the GEF remains responsive to the variable co-financing opportunities and</p>

⁶² GEF, 2018, [Guidelines for implementation of the Co-financing policy](#), Policy: FI/GN/01

⁶³ 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's Response
				<p>constraints of different countries, Agencies, and GEF focal areas.</p> <p>Recognizing that the policy introduces new concepts and a higher level of ambition, the Council has requested that the Secretariat monitor its implementation and report on progress, results, and lessons learned at the 59th Council meeting in the fall of 2020.</p>
		5	Takes note of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;	No action required by the GEF.
		6	Notes the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to	At its 51 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. ⁶⁴ This translates to an indicative allocation of \$467 million. By the end of GEF-6, \$465 million was allocated to the

⁶⁴ GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF 6 Resource Availability](#), Council Document GEF/C.51/04

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
			fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries.	chemicals and waste focal area. Within the context of the overall final GEF-6 envelope that was programmed, this amount for the chemicals and waste focal area was consistent with the balance among the focal areas agreed in the replenishment.
		7	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.	Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment explored measures to manage currency risks, including: (a) the establishment of a (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework; and (b) employing a second operating currency, such as EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars, the benefits of employing a second operating currency would be limited. Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs, and collateral requirements. Participants had divergent views on hedging and agreed therefore to defer the decision to a later date, as summarized in the GEF-6 Funding Retrospective. ⁶⁵
		8	Requests the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and	The reviews of all GEF projects follows GEF policy and procedures, and review results are sent to the GEF Agency and proponent country for

⁶⁵ GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Funding Retrospective](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/06.

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
				<p><u>Update for the online segment of COP 10:</u> Projects approved in the first half of the GEF-7 period seek to reduce or eliminate 1,476 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for the face-to-face segment of COP 10:</u> Projects approved in the reporting period seek to reduce or eliminate 1,023 gTEQ of emissions of UPOPs.</p>
		c	Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention.	GEF programming for the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions helps to strengthen the environmentally sound management of POPs and mercury, which strengthens the national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations under Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This usually extends to Rotterdam and Basel Conventions, if the legislation includes waste management and trans-shipment of waste and the chemicals themselves.
		10	Requests the Secretariat	
		a	To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20, a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision.	The GEF Secretariat has been consulted on this list and is ready to continue to provide feedback with a view to helping the BRS Conventions Secretariat to fully develop the consolidated guidance.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
		11	Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.	The GEF Council appreciates the acknowledgment of the report and will report at COP 9.
		15	Requests the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above.	The needs assessment has been considered in providing funding scenarios for the GEF-7 replenishment. The chemicals and waste focal area has an indicative allocation of \$599 million for GEF-7.
		22	Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes 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, ⁶⁶ describes in detail the elements for programming priorities and areas that are extracted from the COP guidance.

⁶⁶ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01

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

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

Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4	SC-4/27	2	Calls on developed countries, in the context of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment ⁶⁷ and in the light of the current and possible future listing of new persistent organic pollutants, to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	No action required by the GEF.
COP 5	SC-5/25	2	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the third review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixth meeting.	The GEF is cooperating with the Secretariat of the Convention and independent evaluators to provide all necessary information to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism.
COP 9	SC-9/15	1	Welcomes the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund and the report of the Facility to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	Noted.
		2	Welcomes the inclusion in the programming directions for the seventh replenishment of	Noted.

⁶⁷ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

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

Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation

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

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

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 4				the Eastern and Southern African region, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the SIDS. The full project document for the latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and has been approved.
	SC-4/28	2	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. ⁶⁸	The GEF supported four sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan for the Eastern and Southern African region, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the SIDS. An additional project has been submitted recently by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.
	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.	<u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has funded two phases of the global monitoring plan in all regions which consist of countries that are developing or and those with economies in transition. The work conducted under this program has contributed to the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.
COP 5	SC-5/23	8	Further requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plan.

⁶⁸ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF's Response
COP 6			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. ⁶⁹	In the reporting period, the GEF has worked with UNEP to develop and upscale the global monitoring plans. These projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of \$12 million.
	SC-5/23	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plans. Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.
	SC-6/18	3	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.	Noted. The GEF provided inputs to the report.

⁶⁹ UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

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

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
10 (online segment)	UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/36	COP 10 Meeting Documents