1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop N7-700
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: +1 (202) 473-4054
Fax: +1 (202) 522-1691
E-mail: gefevaluation@thegef.org

# Evaluation of GEF's Portfolio in Artisanal Gold Mining

(Prepared by the Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF)

## - Approach Paper -

**January 2020**

**Point of contact:**
Gabriel Sidman, Evaluation Officer, gsidman@thegef.org

# Contents

# I. Background and Context

## a. Background and Portfolio

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has a long history of investing in interventions to solve the environmental and health issues associated with the artisanal small-scale gold mining industry (ASGM). The earliest GEF intervention in ASGM was a multi-country, full-sized project in GEF-2 that was implemented from 2002-2007 called "Removal of Barriers to the Introduction of Cleaner Artisanal Gold Mining and Extraction Technologies." Several GEF cycles later in GEF-5, there were a series of medium-sized projects implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aimed at reducing the use of mercury in ASGM along with the healthcare industry and addressing the intersection of ASGM with biodiversity.

2. In 2013 the Minamata Convention was signed which prompted an increased investment by GEF into the removal of mercury from human processes, including ASGM. The Minamata Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from mercury pollution.[1] GEF, which serves as a financial mechanism for several conventions including Minamata, began to invest in activities to help meet the goals of the Convention, such as creating inventories of mercury emissions in target countries, designing implementation plans and investing in technology to reduce and eliminate the use of mercury.[2] One key component of the GEF's investments was enabling activities to help countries develop their ASGM national action plans (NAPs) for the Convention in GEF-6 and continuing into GEF-7. NAPs are strategies at the country level, mandated by the Convention for all countries with more than an "insignificant" amount of ASGM, to set out national objectives, reduction targets and actions to eliminate mercury within the ASGM supply chain, facilitate formalization of the sector, estimate a baseline of mercury emissions and lay out a public health strategy for mercury exposure, among other items.

3. GEF-6 also saw the formation of the Global Opportunities for Long-term Development in Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Programme (GEF GOLD), which was later branded as the planetGOLD Programme. The program, which is aligned to the goals of the Minamata Convention, has financing of $180 million with 75% of the funding coming from planned co-financing. Seven child projects (CPs) in eight countries[3] in Africa, Asia and Latin America are included along with one global "hub" project aiming to provide collaboration among the CPs, communications to global stakeholders and dissemination of results of the program. The program is led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which will lead the hub project and some CPs, while UNDP, UNIDO and Conservation International will also implement CPs.

4. The program's expected contribution to the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) is the reduction of 123 metric tons of mercury emissions through the CPs during the project implementation

[1] United Nations Environment Programme (2019) Minamata Convention on Mercury: Text and Annexes.
[2] https://www.thegef.org/partners/conventions
[3] There is also one "sister" project (ID 9203) in Ecuador that has similar objectives to the CPs but is not technically within the program. However, the planetGOLD website mentions Ecuador as a program country. Other projects with ASGM components are ongoing in Guyana, Suriname and Tanzania.

period, 123 more tons reduced after the implementation period (through in-country replication) and yet another 123 through dissemination activities. This target aligns with the GEF Core Indicator: "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 (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)". Other than mercury emissions reduction, no other targets related to GEBs are included in the program. However, the program aims to achieve some co-benefits, such as strengthened institutions through capacity building, especially regulatory agencies, increased economic benefits through revenues from new markets of "ethical" gold and reduced health costs due to mercury poisoning.

5. The program has four main components for implementation that are standard across all CPs:

   a. Component 1: institutional strengthening, policies and regulations

   b. Component 2: promotion of investment options and direct market access for artisanal miners and their communities

   c. Component 3: introduction of better and more efficient technologies and practices

   d. Component 4: knowledge management, communications and outreach

6. To date, there has been no comprehensive evaluation of GEF's interventions in ASGM. For this reason, the GEF-7 work plan of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) approved at the 56th GEF Council Meeting in June 2019 includes an evaluation of the planetGOLD Programme along with other ongoing and completed ASGM projects.[4] This paper describes the methodological approach for carrying out this evaluation.

## b. Previous Evaluations of mercury pollution and ASGM

7. Despite there being no comprehensive GEF ASGM evaluation to date, some of the completed ASGM projects have been mentioned in IEO thematic and focal area evaluations. In 2017 IEO carried out an evaluation of the Chemicals and Waste (C&W) focal area[5]—the focal area to which the planetGOLD Programme and most other GEF ASGM interventions belong. The evaluation praised the C&W strategy for adapting to maintain relevance, which included a significant increase in funding in GEF-6 for mercury reduction in response to the Minamata Convention. The C&W evaluation also noted that the focal area's projects did not sufficiently focus on scaling-up approaches or replication of successes along with a failure to put in place sustainable financing methods.

8. Two completed ASGM-focused GEF projects have been considered as case studies in IEO evaluations. Project 4799, an ASGM-focused project in Ecuador/Peru, was highlighted in the C&W focal area evaluation as a successful multifocal project which was able to integrate watershed management (with International Waters funding) along with reduction of mercury in ASGM. The IEO's 6th Overall Performance Study (OPS-6)[6] highlighted Project 5612, an ASGM project in Philippines, as a good

[4] GEF IEO (2019) Four-year work program and budget of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office – GEF-7. Agenda Item 12 of the 56th GEF Council, June 11-13, 2019, Washington, D.C.
[5] GEF IEO (2018) Chemicals and waste focal area study. Evaluation Report No. 115.
[6] GEF IEO (2018) Sixth overall performance study of the GEF: The GEF in the changing environmental finance landscape. Evaluation Report No. 110.

example of a gender-sensitive project which undertook an analysis of women in the mining sector to help design community-awareness-raising activities around the health impacts of mercury related to ASGM.

# II. Purpose, Objectives, and Audience

## a. Purpose

9. The purpose of this evaluation is to provide GEF stakeholders with evaluative evidence on the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of GEF interventions in the ASGM portfolio.

10. The objectives of the study are to evaluate in a formative manner the ongoing ASGM interventions, mainly the planetGOLD Programme and its associated projects, perform post-completion evaluation of completed projects in the ASGM portfolio, and also to evaluate the progression of GEF's ASGM strategy over time.

## b. Stakeholders and audience

11. The primary audience and stakeholders are the GEF Council and Secretariat staff and staff of the GEF Agencies and executing agencies involved in the planetGOLD Programme and other ASGM interventions. Secondary stakeholders are staff from governments of the countries in which GEF ASGM interventions have been implemented (especially GEF focal points), country-level project implementers, civil society organizations and project beneficiaries.

# III. Evaluation Questions and Coverage

## a. Key Evaluation Questions

12. The key evaluation questions are listed in the table below:[7]

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Relevance** | ***To what extent do the GEF ASGM interventions (both ongoing and completed) respond to beneficiaries' needs, policies and priorities?***<br>• *Are the planetGOLD Programme's strategies to reduce mercury in ASGM the most appropriate and innovative strategies given the current state of technology, science and global experience?*<br>• *How well has the design of the CPs of the planetGOLD Programme and other ongoing interventions responded to and built on outcomes and lessons of completed projects?*<br>• *Is the program working at the stages of the gold supply chain where intervention will make the most impact on reducing mercury emissions?* |

[7] These evaluation questions are grouped into evaluation criteria, which are based on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee's evaluation criteria.

| | |
|---|---|
| | • *Are the program's objectives relevant to the objectives of GEF's C&W Strategy for GEF-7?*<br>• *Is the GEF's ASGM portfolio's (especially the planetGOLD Programme's and NAP enabling activities') objectives and activities relevant to the Minamata Convention's goals and objectives?*<br>• *Are the objectives of the GEF interventions relevant to the countries' ASGM priorities and strategies?*<br>• *How effective is GEF's portfolio in considering and addressing gender issues and differences in the ASGM industry?* |
| **2. Coherence** | ***How compatible are the objectives of GEF's ASGM interventions with other related GEF and non-GEF interventions?***<br>• *Are the objectives and activities of the CPs coherent with the goals and objectives of the program as a whole and the other CPs?*<br>• *Are the CPs coherent with other development projects dealing with the ASGM sector and the associated environmental issues in the same countries and subnational regions?* |
| **2. Effectiveness** | This evaluation will not evaluate effectiveness of GEF ASGM interventions. Most of the ongoing interventions have not yet or recently begun implementation so it would be difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of their implementation to date. For the completed interventions, this evaluation will focus on sustainability of impact achieved or delayed impacts that manifest after completion rather than evaluating how effective the interventions were at achieving their target objectives set out at the beginning of the interventions. |
| 3. **Efficiency** | ***To what extent are GEF's ASGM interventions delivering or likely to deliver results in an economic and timely manner?***<br>• *How efficient was the preparation phase of the planetGOLD Programme?*<br>• *How efficient has the implementation of completed projects and enabling activities been?*<br>• *Do the indicators being measured through the project's monitoring program allow for efficient measuring of outcomes and are they feasible to implement?* |
| 4. **Impact** | ***To what extent have GEF ASGM interventions generated both intended and unintended higher-level impacts?***<br>• *How effective has GEF's ASGM portfolio been in maximizing synergies and addressing environmental tradeoffs with the environmental goals of other GEF focal areas?* |
| 5**. Sustainability** | ***To what extent do the net benefits of GEF's ASGM interventions continue or are likely to continue beyond the end of the implementation period?***<br>• *To what extent have the net benefits of completed GEF ASGM interventions been sustained since the end of project implementation?* |

## b. Coverage

13. This evaluation will include all GEF ASGM interventions—both completed and ongoing—with a focus on the planetGOLD Programme and its associated seven CPs and one global convening project (Table 1). The majority of these projects are related to mercury reduction but some address other environmental issues with artisanal mining. There are at least four completed ASGM-related projects, six ongoing medium or full-scale projects, and 26 enabling activities (see Appendix III for a complete list).

*Table 1. Overview of child projects within the planetGOLD Programme. Implementing agencies include the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Conservation International (CI).*

| GEF ID | Country | Project Title | GEF Agency | GEF Grant (millions $) | Co-financing (millions $) | Target mercury reduction (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9696 | Mongolia and Philippines | GEF GOLD Mongolia-Philippines: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury in the Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector From Miners to Refiners | UNEP | 11.70 | 48.21 | 40 |
| 9707 | Indonesia | Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ISMIA) | UNDP | 6.72 | 28.60 | 15 |
| 9708 | Kenya | Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) or IMKA | UNDP | 4.20 | 17.82 | 1.5 |
| 9709 | Colombia | GEF GOLD Colombia: Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Colombia's ASGM sector | UNDP | 6.00 | 23.44 | 20 |
| 9710 | Peru | GEF GOLD Peru - Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Peru's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) | UNDP | 3.99 | 35.23 | 15 |
| 9713 | Guyana | A GEF GOLD/ Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's ASGM Sector: El Dorado Gold Jewelry Made in Guyana | CI | 2.65 | 3.14 | 15 |
| 9718 | Burkina Faso | GEF GOLD: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury and Improvement of the Gold Value Chain in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector | UNIDO | 2.00 | 7.31 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9697 | Global Hub Project | Global Knowledge Management and Exchange of Child Project Results Through Networking and Outreach Activities for the GEF GOLD Program | UNEP | 8.00 | 17.77 | 123 through dissemination efforts to other countries |

14. The evaluation will perform in-depth post-completion project evaluations as part of a new IEO initiative for post-completion evaluation to assess sustainability of project outcomes. The projects selected for the post-completion evaluations should conform with the following criteria:

a. Between 3-5 years since project closure.

b. Objectives and outcomes related to those of the planetGOLD program's objectives and planned outcomes (mainly reduction of mercury emissions in the ASGM sector).

c. Located in countries that have planetGOLD CPs for enhanced applicability of lessons learned.

15. Given that there are only four completed medium or full-sized projects in the ASGM portfolio, there were limited options to choose from for post-completion. Additionally, one of the projects was a global project that would make post-completion evaluation difficult due to the disperse nature of the implementation. That left only three possible projects remaining for post-completion:

a. Project ID 4569: Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities by Reducing Mercury Emissions and Promoting Sound Chemical Management. This project was completed in 2017 and was located in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. It was implemented by UNIDO. Although this project will have slightly less than three years since completion when the post-completion evaluation will be carried out, it is considered important to include given it is the only completed project located in West Africa.

b. Project ID 4799: Implementing Integrated Measures for Minimizing Mercury Releases from Artisanal Gold Mining. This project was completed in 2016 and was located on the border of Peru and Ecuador. It was implemented by UNIDO.

c. Project 5216: Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal Gold Mining Communities in the Philippines by Reducing Mercury Emissions. This project was also completed in 2016, also implemented by UNIDO.

16. All of these were medium-sized projects[8] designed as pilots for strategies to reduce mercury in ASGM and were located in planetGOLD CP countries. For all these reasons, they have a high potential to provide key lessons learned for the program and show how the ASGM portfolio at GEF has changed over time.

[8] Two of these recommended projects have been highlighted as case studies in previous IEO evaluations. This may facilitate data gathering for post-completion evaluations since some data on these projects have already been collected by IEO. However, the goals of these previous evaluations were not to perform post-completion evaluations, so the nature of the data collected for this evaluation will be different.

17. Other ASGM-related projects, including enabling activities for designing ASGM NAPs for the Minamata Convention, will also be reviewed to understand their place in the overall GEF ASGM portfolio and how coherent they are with the planetGOLD Programme.

# IV. Evaluation Design

## a. Methodology

18. This evaluation will adopt a mixed method approach using both quantitative and qualitative methods. To the extent possible, quantitative analyses will be used, especially geospatial tools and ground-monitoring data such as water quality samples. Statistical analyses may also be used to assess efficiency. Qualitative methods will also feature prominently—especially interviews and document review.

19. This evaluation will make use of and pilot two new IEO tools: one for formative evaluations and one for post-completion evaluations. The formative evaluation tool will serve as an overarching framework for the evaluation, given that planetGOLD is an ongoing program. The tool's sections will be filled out using project documentation to begin with and may be expanded to include data gathered from other documents and interviews. The post-completion evaluation tool will be completed for the three completed projects chosen. This latter tool will be filled out using project documentation, other available literature and information gathered during field visits to the project sites.

20. The evaluation's methodological approach is expected to include the following main elements:

- **Document and literature review:** the following documents will be included: planetGOLD project documents, communications and reports, completed project documents especially terminal evaluations, GEF strategy documents and outside literature.
- **Supply chain mapping:** using expert knowledge (via hired consultants and interviews with ASGM sector experts) and literature, the major steps along the gold supply chain will be mapped. The magnitude of mercury emissions, along with other environmental, health and safeguards issues will be shown at each step. This exercise will support the relevance analysis to evaluate if planetGOLD and other GEF interventions are intervening in the areas of the supply chain that would make the most impact.
- **Interviews:** the following stakeholders are expected to be interviewed (during field visits, via phone or via online survey software): GEF Secretariat members involved in the ASGM portfolio, planetGOLD CP managers and monitoring officers, GEF Agency and executing agency representatives (including representatives of the global hub project), Minamata Convention staff and project stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- **Field Visits:** field visits will serve multiple purposes, namely to visit both completed project sites for post-completion evaluation and also to speak with staff of current planetGOLD CPs. For this reason, countries proposed for field visits have the presence of completed ASGM projects and also have a current CP or "sister" project.

- **Ecuador/Peru**: perform a post-completion evaluation of Project 4799 for sites in both Ecuador and Peru and speak with staff from the planetGOLD Peru CP and related "sister" project in Ecuador.
- **Philippines**: perform a post-completion evaluation of Project 5216 and speak with staff from the Philippines CP.
- **Burkina Faso:** perform a post-completion evaluation of Project 4569 and speak with staff from the Burkina Faso CP.
- **planetGOLD knowledge management meetings**. At least one visit will be made to a planetGOLD global forum to interview agency representatives and stakeholders about coherence and program coordination.

- **Geospatial analysis**
  - In addition to the negative impacts of mercury emissions into the environment, ASGM is associated with other environmental and social impacts such as child labor, dangerous working conditions, water quality deterioration and deforestation. This evaluation will evaluate how well the GEF's ASGM portfolio addresses these social and environmental impacts from ASGM, knowing that the main focus is on mercury reduction, especially after the Minamata Convention.
  - While the social safeguards will be addressed through targeted interviews, this evaluation will attempt to understand the impact of GEF ASGM interventions on the mentioned environmental impacts through geospatial analysis. One example of how this will be done is through a tree loss analysis. It is unclear how GEF's interventions, especially those targeted only towards mercury reduction, impact deforestation rates. One hypothesis is that due to increased formalization and focus on non-mercury technology that in many cases require higher loads of ore to be processed, mining could increase leading to more deforestation. However, a converse hypothesis is that increased formalization leads to more regulation and control over illegal mining on forested lands, lowering deforestation rates. To test these hypotheses, a tree loss analysis could be done as a proxy for deforestation in areas near ASGM sites. Sites supported by GEF projects could be compared with sites not supported to see if there was any difference in tree loss rate during and after project implementation.

### b. Design limitations

21. Since the planetGOLD Programme is in the early implementation stages, there will be few opportunities to assess the program's progress in achieving outcomes. This will limit the findings of the evaluation in terms of effectiveness and impact. However, this is also an opportunity to evaluate a program that is still in progress and therefore have a higher possibility of influencing the program's implementation strategy through adaptive learning.

22. The informal nature of ASGM may create some difficulties in obtaining evidence and data to support the evaluation. In many countries, common types of ASGM are illegal and in others such as

Ecuador, where a post-completion evaluation is planned, the use of mercury in ASGM is illegal. This may make it difficult to receive truthful answers from beneficiaries about the continuing use of mercury or even to safely visit mining sites to speak with miners. Field visits will be carefully planned with local stakeholders and care will have to be taken in the design of interview questions to form questions that have a higher chance of receiving honest responses.

# V. Quality Assurance and stakeholder review

23. Quality assurance will be achieved through the following measures:

    a. An external reviewer will be selected to provide an expert opinion on the design and results of the evaluation. The reviewer will be selected for their evaluation expertise combined with knowledge of the ASGM sector. They will review the approach paper and evaluation report.

    b. Internal IEO review will be provided by the Chief Evaluation Officer who will be consulted with regularly on evaluation design, activities and changes. The Chief Evaluation Officer will also review all major deliverables. Other IEO staff will be given the opportunity to review this approach paper and offer input.

24. The evaluation team will also open key deliverables to review by several stakeholders. The approach paper will be shared with the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies while the evaluation report will be shared with the Secretariat, the GEF Science and Technology Advisory Panel (STAP), the GEF Agencies, the Operational Focal Points of the case study countries (Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Peru and Philippines) and other pertinent executing agencies. In addition, the evaluation team met with the Secretariat for an initial meeting on evaluation ideas and will continue to solicit their input on evaluation design.

# VI. Deliverables and Dissemination

25. The evaluation report will be completed by November 1, 2020 to allow for presentation and inclusion in council documents for the December 2020 GEF Council Meeting. A polished version will also appear on the GEF IEO website.

26. In addition to the evaluation report being included as a council document, it will also be disseminated to GEF Agencies, planetGOLD executing agencies and other planetGOLD or completed project stakeholders. This dissemination may occur via an evaluation brief for the OPS-7 report, via email, the GEF IEO website, or presentation at important events such as planetGOLD communication or coordination activities.

# VII. Resources

## a. Timeline

27. The planetGOLD evaluation will be completed between January – December 2020 (Table 1).

*Table 2. Gantt chart of project activities. For a more detailed chart, see the Appendix I.*

| | Responsible Team Member(s) | 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| **Evaluation design** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approach paper | GS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Data gathering** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Document and literature review | GS/C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply-chain mapping | GS/JG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field visits | GS/JG/C | | | ECU | | PHL +BFA | G Forum | | | | | | |
| Interviews | GS/JG/C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spatial analysis | GS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverables** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data analysis and compilation | GS/JG/C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft evaluation report | GS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholder review | GS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final evaluation report | GS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presentation to Council | JU/GB | | | | | | | | | | | | |

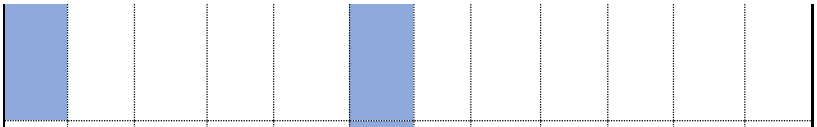
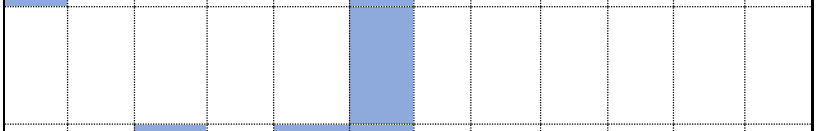
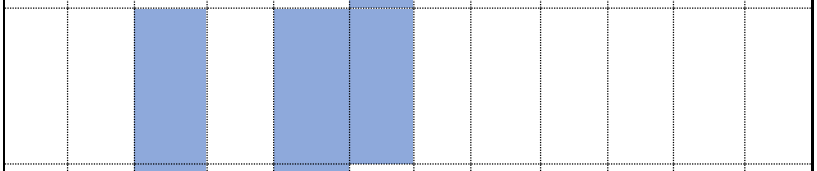
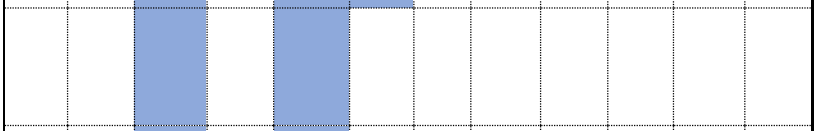
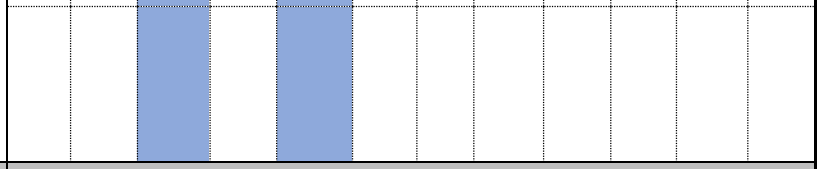
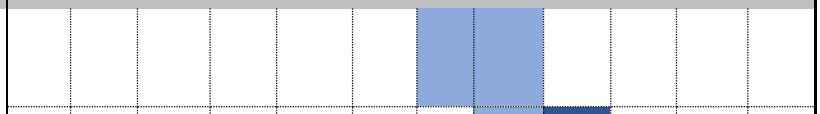
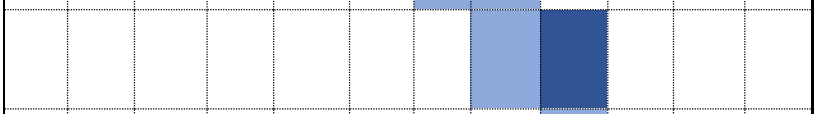
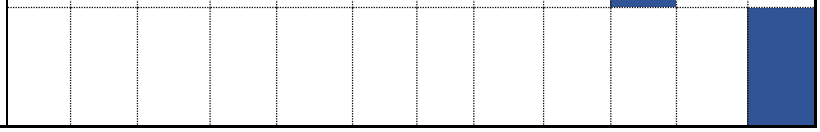
## b. Team and skills mix

28. Gabriel Sidman (GS), Evaluation Officer, will lead the design and implementation of the evaluation with oversight from Geeta Batra (GB), Chief Evaluation Officer. Jeneen Garcia (JG), Evaluation Officer, will support on aspects related to counter-factual studies of GEF impact on smallholders and SMEs.

29. The evaluation team also proposes to have 1-2 expert consultants (C) who can provide advanced knowledge of ASGM practices and financial mechanisms. This would allow for more targeted evaluation on the relevance of planetGOLD activities related to mercury-free technologies and financial inclusion for miners. The consultant(s) will also take the lead on the tasks of supply chain mapping and the field visit to Burkina Faso.

# VIII. Appendix I: Extended Gantt Chart

| | Responsible Team Member(s) | 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| **Approach paper** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft approach paper | Gabriel Sidman | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feedback process | Gabriel Sidman | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final approach paper | Gabriel Sidman | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Document and literature review** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| planetGOLD project documents | Gabriel Sidman/Consultants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed project documents | Gabriel Sidman/Jeneen Garcia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GEF strategy documents | Gabriel Sidman | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outside literature | Gabriel Sidman/Consultants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| planetGOLD communications and reports | Gabriel Sidman/Consultants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Supply chain mapping** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literature review | Gabriel Sidman/ Consultant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expert analysis | Consultant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Field visits** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador/Peru | Gabriel Sidman | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | Jeneen Garcia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Consultant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| planetGOLD Global Forum | Gabriel Sidman/Jeneen Garcia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Interviews** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GEF Secretariat | Gabriel Sidman/Geeta Batra |  |
| planetGOLD Child project managers | Gabriel Sidman/Jeneen Garcia |  |
| planetGOLD Project monitoring officers | Gabriel Sidman |  |
| Implementing and executing agency reps | Gabriel Sidman/Jeneen Garcia |  |
| Project stakeholders and beneficiaries | Jeneen Garcia/Gabriel Sidman/Consultants |  |
| **Spatial analysis** | | |
| Data gathering | Gabriel Sidman |  |
| GIS analysis | Gabriel Sidman |  |
| **Deliverables** | | |
| Data analysis and compilation | Entire team |  |
| Draft evaluation report | Entire team |  |
| Stakeholder review | Gabriel Sidman |  |
| Final evaluation report | Gabriel Sidman |  |
| Presentation to Council | Juha Uitto/Geeta Batra |  |

# IX. Appendix II: Complete GEF ASGM Portfolio

Projects highlighted in green are completed projects. Those highlighted in blue are enabling activities related to NAPs for the Minamata Convention. Those highlighted in yellow are planetGOLD Programme projects. Focal Areas are: Biodiveristy (BD), Climate Change (CC), Chemicals and Waste (C&W), International Waters (IW) and Land Degradation (LD). Implementing agencies are: Conservation International (CI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Enviornment Programme (UNEP), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank (WB). Project types are full-sized projects (FSP), medium-sized projects (MSP) and enabling activities (EA).

| ID | Title | Focal Areas | Implementing Agencies | Countries | Period | Type | Grant ($ millions) | Cofinancing ($ millions) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1223 | Removal of Barriers to the Introduction of Cleaner Artisanal Gold Mining and Extraction Technologies | IW | UNDP | Brazil, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe | GEF-2 | FSP | 6.81 | 13.05 |
| 4569 | Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities by Reducing Mercury Emissions and Promoting Sound Chemical Management | C&W | UNIDO | Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal | GEF-5 | MSP | 0.99 | 2.45 |
| 4799 | Implementing Integrated Measures for Minimizing Mercury Releases from Artisanal Gold Mining | C&W, IW | UNIDO | Ecuador, Peru | GEF-5 | MSP | 1.00 | 2.68 |
| 5216 | Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal Gold Mining Communities in the Philippines by Reducing Mercury Emissions | C&W | UNIDO | Philippines | GEF-5 | MSP | 0.55 | 1.08 |
| 5484 | Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare | C&W | UNDP | Honduras | GEF-5 | MSP | 1.30 | 6.22 |
| 5846 | Enhancing Biodiversity Protection through Strengthened Monitoring, Enforcement and Uptake of Environmental Regulations in Guyana's Gold Mining Sector | BD | UNDP | Guyana | GEF-5 | MSP | 0.80 | 3.54 |
| 6985 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector | C&W | UNIDO | Mozambique | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.08 |
| 9164 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Gabon | C&W | UNIDO | Gabon | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.16 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9203 | National Program for the environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances | C&W | UNDP | Ecuador | GEF-6 | FSP | 8.49 | 40.57 |
| 9276 | Regional Project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa | C&W | UNEP | Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Eswatini, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | GEF-6 | EA | 4.00 | 0.05 |
| 9288 | Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining | LD, CC, BD | UNDP | Suriname | GEF-6 | FSP | 7.59 | 22.13 |
| 9350 | Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Paraguay | C&W | UNEP | Paraguay | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | - |
| 9351 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Honduras | C&W | UNEP | Honduras | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9358 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Nigerian Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector | C&W | UNIDO | Nigeria | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.37 |
| 9453 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) | C&W | UNEP | Congo DR | GEF-6 | EA | 1.00 | - |
| 9454 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Sierra Leone | C&W | UNEP | Sierra Leone | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9456 | Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in the United Republic of Tanzania | C&W | UNEP | Tanzania | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | - |
| 9457 | Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar | C&W | UNEP | Madagascar | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | - |
| 9475 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Peru | C&W | UNIDO | Peru | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.22 |
| 9478 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Ghana | C&W | UNIDO | Ghana | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.06 |
| 9489 | Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) National Action Plan (NAP) for Suriname | C&W | UNDP | Suriname | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | - |
| 9533 | Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining Mali and Senegal | C&W | UNEP | Mali, Senegal | GEF-6 | EA | 1.00 | - |
| 9535 | Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining | C&W | UNEP | Mongolia | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9547 | Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Guinea and Niger | C&W | UNEP | Guinea, Niger | GEF-6 | EA | 1.00 | - |
| 9565 | Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations | C&W, BD | UNDP | Guyana | GEF-6 | FSP | 4.54 | 29.66 |
| 9602 | Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of ASGM Sector - GEF GOLD | C&W | UNEP | Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines | GEF-6 | FSP | 32.62 | 135.17 |
| 9622 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and Updating of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining | C&W | UNEP | Lao PDR | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9641 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Eritrea | C&W | UNEP | Eritrea | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9644 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and Updating of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining | C&W | UNEP | Kyrgyz Republic | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9695 | GEF GOLD Mongolia-Philippines: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury in the ASGM sector From Miners to Refiners | C&W | UNEP | Mongolia, Philippines | GEF-6 | FSP | 11.70 | 48.21 |
| 9697 | Global Knowledge Management and Exchange of Child Project Results Through Networking and Outreach Activities for the GEF GOLD Program | C&W | UNEP | Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines | GEF-6 | FSP | 8.00 | 17.77 |
| 9707 | Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ISMIA) | C&W | UNDP | Indonesia | GEF-6 | FSP | 6.72 | 28.60 |
| 9708 | Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) or IMKA | C&W | UNDP | Kenya | GEF-6 | FSP | 4.20 | 17.82 |
| 9709 | GEF GOLD Colombia: Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Colombia's ASGM sector | C&W | UNDP | Colombia | GEF-6 | FSP | 6.00 | 23.44 |
| 9710 | GEF GOLD Peru - Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Peru's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) | C&W | UNDP | Peru | GEF-6 | FSP | 3.99 | 35.23 |
| 9711 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Burkina Faso | C&W | UNIDO | Burkina Faso | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.22 |
| 9713 | A GEF GOLD/ Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's ASGM Sector: El Dorado Gold Jewelry Made in Guyana | C&W | CI | Guyana | GEF-6 | FSP | 2.65 | 3.14 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9718 | GEF GOLD: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury and Improvement of the Gold Value Chain in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector | C&W | UNIDO | Burkina Faso | GEF-6 | Medium-Sized Project | 2.00 | 7.31 |
| 9737 | National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Ecuador | C&W | UNDP | Ecuador | GEF-6 | EA | 0.50 | 0.08 |
| 9755 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Indonesia | C&W | UNEP | Indonesia | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9805 | Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Myanmar | C&W | UNEP | Myanmar | GEF-6 | EA | 0.70 | - |
| 9850 | Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program | C&W | WB | Tanzania | GEF-6 | FSP | 6.99 | 33.80 |
| 9989 | A supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's ASGM Sector: El Dorado GoldJewelry Made in Guyana | C&W | CI | Guyana | | FSP | - | - |
| 10135 | National action plan on mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Angola | C&W | UNIDO | Angola | GEF-7 | EA | 0.50 | 0.06 |
| 10136 | National action plan on mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Rwanda | C&W | UNIDO | Rwanda | GEF-7 | EA | 0.50 | 0.06 |
| 10153 | Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana | C&W | UNEP | Guyana | GEF-7 | EA | - | - |