

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts	4
2 Overview of Project Status	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators.....	7
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks	9
2.4 Co Finance.....	12
2.5. Stakeholder.....	13
2.6. Gender	14
2.7. ESSM	14
2.8. KM/Learning	16
2.9. Stories	18
3 Performance	20
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	20
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	26
4 Risks	44
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	44
4.2 Table B. Risk-log	44
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	47
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial	53
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	53
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	54

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10936	Umoja WBS: SB-021018
SMA IPMR ID: 126975	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000810
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10936. Phasing Down Dental Amalgam	
Project Title: Accelerate implementation of dental amalgam provisions and strengthen country capacities in the environmental sound management of associated wastes under the Minamata Convention	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	16
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Global
Region:	
Countries:	Senegal,Thailand,Uruguay
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 2,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 11,334,280.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-06-09
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-07-29
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2023-02-17
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2023-04-28
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-03-10
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 887,644.00

Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 343,854.00
Midterm undertaken?:	n/a
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-02-28
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-02-28
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-08-31

1.2 Project Description

To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam in Senegal, Thailand and Uruguay with: a) improved policies and technical capacity, b) improved management of mercury and hazardous waste from dental use, c) knowledge management at national, regional and global levels. The project aims to assist the three target countries in address phasing down of dental amalgam use following the provisions stated in Annex A Part II of the Minamata Convention on mercury. The project will work with national Ministries, dental facilities, oral health care professionals and insurance companies in identifying the most appropriate way forward in identifying dental amalgam alternatives and management of associated wastes. The project is executed by the oral health team at World Health Organization (WHO).

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	World Health Organization (WHO)
names of Other Project Partners	EA at 3 levels (HQ, Regional and country offices)WHO HQ: Yuriko Harada, Nicole RendellWHO AFRO and Senegal: Yuka Makino, Christine Nkerifac, Mady Ba, Ndioro FayeWHO PAHO and Uruguay: Carolina Hommes, Ana Boischio, Wilson Benia, Monica MendezWHO SEARO and Thailand: Nalika Gunawardena, Sushera Bunluesin
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Grace Halla
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput

UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Benoit Varenne
Project Manager	Gabriela Sardon
Finance Manager	Gareth Burns
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	N/A
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste • Pollution: (ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean • Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support • Pollution: Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of UNEP action <p>Progress in the chemicals- and pollution-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on which UNEP focuses its work</p>
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>The project is being implemented in 3 countries: Senegal, Thailand and Uruguay. The context and needs (social, political, economic, cultural) are completely different in each of these countries, and also their progress towards phasing down the use of dental amalgam. The first step as part of the project is to conduct comprehensive national assessments covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing policy and regulatory framework; • Existing insurance policies and programmes; • State of health workforce education and training to phase down the use of dental amalgam; • Existing waste management scheme and capacity; and • Inventory of dental amalgam and mercury-free alternatives (including use, trade, supply, stockpiles, and mercury releases and emissions). <p>The information from national assessments will be utilized to make recommendations and implement appropriate strategic interventions considering the local situations in the context of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The project is also focussed on promoting mercury-free materials to prevent and control dental caries which is an opportunity to promote a holistic and coherent approach to health, focusing on health systems strengthening, therefore, supporting each of these countries on their efforts towards achieving</p>

	<p>Universal Health Coverage and broader Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>One of the initial activities of the project was to develop a project gender action plan to provide strategy guidance and to identify mainstreaming tools to ensure: that the distinct needs of women and men will receive equal consideration in phasing down the use of mercury-containing dental amalgam in the implementation of the project in Senegal, Thailand and Uruguay; that women and men will be equally involved in the planning and implementation of phasing down the use of dental amalgam; and that gender equality principles will guide stakeholder engagement, capacity-building and awareness-raising at national, regional and global levels.</p>
<p>Link to relevant SDG Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation • Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
<p>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all • 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life • 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors • 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities • 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management • 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production • 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
9.2- Quantity of mercury reduced		11.6 tons		On track. Please note that the estimation was conducted during the project preparation. Mid-project visits are currently being conducted and are an opportunity to re-estimate the targets using more accurate information from the national assessments.
11.1- Male		14,750,043		On track. Please note that the estimation was conducted during the project preparation. Mid-project visits are currently being conducted and are an opportunity to re-estimate the targets using more accurate information from the national assessments.
11.2- Female		14,750,043		On track. Please note that the estimation was conducted during the project preparation. Mid-project visits are currently being conducted and are an opportunity to re-estimate the targets using more accurate information from the national assessments.

Implementation Status 2024: 1st PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	1st PIR	S	S	L

Summary of status

Project is progressing well with slight delays in Component 2 related to the management and disposal of amalgam wastes.

Component 1:

- Development is underway for a **report to provide global insights on the supply, trade and demand for dental amalgam and mercury-free materials used in caries management**. It will include:
 - National situation assessments in the 3 project countries (in progress - see below)
 - Dental amalgam data analysis from over 80 Minamata Initial Assessments (completed)
 - Results from a global questionnaire circulated amongst key manufacturers and distributors to seek information about the current market situation of dental materials used in caries management (in progress)
- **National situation assessments:** encompass a thorough review of the regulatory framework, insurance policies and programs, oral health workforce models and curricula, waste management capacity, and inventories of dental amalgam and mercury-free alternatives. This is underway in all three project countries and is scheduled for completion by Q3 2024.
- In parallel to the national situation assessment, countries have also conducted the following activities:
 - **Senegal:** Collaborative efforts are underway with the Specific International Programme (SIP) project in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo. The SIP project is "Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacities of ECOWAS countries (Senegal, Togo and Burkina Faso) for the implementation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Minamata Convention". The Phasing Down Dental Amalgam project team participated in a workshop of the SIP project to review and validate regulatory models on mercury trade and mercury-added products (including dental amalgam).
 - **Thailand:** A significant regulatory advancement has been made with the adoption of a new regulation to limit the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam to capsule or sachet form. This regulation has been adopted with the aim to comply with the COP4-amendment of "Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners". Thailand is also in the process of designing a database to track the import and utilization of amalgam and alternative materials.

-
- **Uruguay:** A workshop was conducted involving authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health facilities, dental schools, waste management sector to raise awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials
 - As part of WHO co-financing, a menu of cost-effective interventions on oral health for the prevention and management of dental caries has been developed and will be published in 2025.

Component 2:

- In **Senegal and Thailand**, the project is conducting a pilot on the use of amalgam separators in selected health facilities. Both countries are gathering insights through national assessments of waste management capabilities. WHO is working in close collaboration with the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership to collect data on all essential steps to effectively pilot the separators, ensuring adaptability to the unique national contexts of Senegal and Thailand.
- In **Uruguay**, during the project development phase, it was decided to not use dental amalgam separators. Instead, since the project team has the aspiration of ending the use of dental amalgam completely in the country. The focus for Component 2 on mercury waste management is on the identification and environmentally responsible disposal of any existing dental amalgam stocks, including bulk mercury, amalgam capsules, and accumulated waste, through a national collection and treatment initiative. Concurrently, this initiative aims to adopt a holistic approach to mercury waste management within the health system, targeting not only dental amalgam but also other mercury-containing items such as lamps, thermometers, and sphygmomanometers.

Component 3:

- The **project knowledge hub** is operational and receives regular updates to incorporate both existing and newly acquired information from the three participating countries, as well as other pertinent global resources (www.unep.org/phasedowndentalamalgam)
- The **global database on dental amalgam** aims to serve as a comprehensive repository for sharing countries' progress related to the reduction or elimination of dental amalgam use, mercury consumption, and the trade of dental restorative materials. The design for data visualization and a preliminary set of indicators have been finalized. An extensive dataset for all indicators is now in place, and efforts are underway to develop an interactive dashboard within the WHO platform.
- Development is underway for a **technical guidance on environmentally friendly and less invasive oral health care** to describe current knowledge and provide orientations on the safe, less invasive and environmentally friendly management of dental caries in the context of the Minamata Convention. This document will also serve as an update to the 2009 WHO report on the future use of dental restoration materials and beyond. Achievements to date include:
 - The formation of a **WHO-UNEP Steering Committee**, inclusive of the Minamata Convention Secretariat, that is gender-balanced and has representation from all WHO regions. Steering Committee is tasked with providing strategic oversight and guidance. Its inaugural meeting was convened on 9 May 2024.
 - The establishment of a **Guidance Development Group** composed of independent experts for technical contributions and support. Chief Dental Officers from all six regions are also engaged in the group's meetings to contribute country-specific experiences and ensure the guidance's recommendations are practical and applicable across diverse contexts and settings. The group's first meeting took place on 9 July 2024.

-
- A top multidisciplinary and international research team has been recruited, through a competitive request for proposals. This team is currently conducting five systematic reviews to collate the most up-to-date evidence on mercury-free dental materials for caries management, which will inform the technical guidance content.
 - **Global, regional and national project meetings:**
 - A 3-day long series of events took place in April 2023 in Geneva to formally launch the project. It included **country inception workshops**, the first meeting of the **Global Project Steering Committee** (Global PSC) and the **Global project kick-off meeting**. The global project kick-off meeting report and presentations are accessible in the project knowledge hub.
 - The second meeting of the Global PSC was held in November 2023, during the COP5 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva, conducted in a hybrid format.
 - On a national level, countries have established their own National Project Steering Committee and conducted their respective meetings.
 - As for mid-project field visits, these are currently scheduled as follows: Uruguay in July 2024 (completed), Thailand in September 2024, and Senegal in November 2024.
 - Raising awareness of the dental amalgam issue and project through presentations/events:
 - At global level:
 - A global project-specific event: A webinar hosted by the Global Mercury Partnership, in collaboration with WHO, in December 2023, with the recording made available in the project knowledge hub.
 - The project was also presented across the following events:
 - Events organized by the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention (recordings available in the Convention page)
 - WHO Global oral health agenda across various conferences
 - WHO EURO chemicals meeting with training session on mercury conducted in Bonn in June 2024
 - Gabon mid-project visit in July 2024 related to the skin lightening products project.
 - At national level:
 - **Senegal:** Technical meetings with diverse stakeholders and a press conference were also held, with videos available in the project knowledge hub. A presentation was delivered during the SIP (Togo, Burkina Faso and Senegal) workshop meeting in Togo in April 2024.
 - **Thailand:** Technical meetings with various stakeholders and press conference conducted a press conference to motivate and join forces amongst relevant partners in the effort to phase down dental amalgam, and to communicate the project to the public.
 - **Uruguay:** conducted a workshop with authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health facilities, dental schools, waste management sector with the aim of raising awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials (both technical products will soon to be uploaded to the project knowledge hub).

In regards to financial management, the project expenditure is at approximately 50% against planned forecast since project inception. But as indicated, rate of activities has been on the rise since early 2024 and expenditures are expected to increase in the next PIR.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 11,334,280
Actual to date:	2,530,750
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>As of this report's development, some co-financing partners are in the process of finalizing their contributions, which may result in an increased total by the end of August.</p> <p>Challenges encountered and changes in the expected co-financing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of response to project communications from the following partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Association for Dental Education Asia Pacific (ADEAP) ○ Solmetex ○ Ecocycle (responsive in 2023 but not this year) • Withdrawal by Enretec, a company from the private sector. • A modification in the co-financing contribution by DRI, which initially provided separators at no cost but has now instituted a one-time purchase fee with annual recycling per separator. <p>These developments may affect the availability of amalgam separators for the project, potentially impacting the volume of dental amalgam waste collected. Initially, 80 separators were available. Currently, this has not posed a problem as Thailand has requested 10 separators, and Senegal is determining their needs based on their national assessment.</p> <p>Additionally, the focal point (Principal Investigator) at Charite University has transitioned to LMU Munich, recommending the transfer of co-financing to the new institution. A process is underway to incorporate LMU Munich as a co-financing partner and to consider whether Charite University wishes to continue participation with a new focal point.</p> <p>King's College London has requested that its co-financing be allocated equally between components 1 and 3 (not Component 2 as recorded in project documentation).</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-04-27
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>A stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted during the project development phase to. Interested and influential stakeholders (global and national levels) were identified and continue to be engaged at the output and activities levels. Stakeholder participation is ensured through consultative workshops under various activities/outputs and also through international oral health related meetings and events. In addition, as part of the Communication Strategy, stakeholder engagement aspects are also included. In the next reporting cycle, sex-disaggregated data of the stakeholders involved will be provided.</p> <p>Global Project Steering Committee meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting: 27 April 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland) • Second meeting: 1 November 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland) • Third meeting planned for November 2024 (linked to the WHO Global oral health meeting in Bangkok, Thailand) <p>National Project Steering Committees established in each country and meetings are conducted as needed, involving relevant national stakeholders.</p> <p>Regular communication channels are in place with co-financing partners to ensure alignment.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>One of the initial activities of the project was to develop a project gender action plan to provide strategy guidance and to identify mainstreaming tools to ensure: that the distinct needs of women and men will receive equal consideration in phasing down the use of mercury-containing dental amalgam in the implementation of the project in Senegal, Thailand and Uruguay; that women and men will be equally involved in the planning and implementation of phasing down the use of dental amalgam; and that gender equality principles will guide stakeholder engagement, capacity-building and awareness-raising at national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>We are currently in the process of identifying 4 Gender Focal Points to support implementation of the project gender action plan, with one at the global level and one for each project country. So far, 1 focal point has been identified for Uruguay where a gender consultant has been recruited to support the mainstreaming of gender issues, according to the project gender action plan, into the implementation of national activities.</p> <p>In the next reporting cycle, specific interventions related to gender will be reported.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions</p>

	<p>were taken?</p> <p>The project has addressed a complaint from a network of NGOs concerning engagement with private co-financing partners and misinformation. It was mistakenly believed that the project was not aligned with the Minamata Convention on Mercury, that it ignored the COP4 mandatory amendments, and that it had the objective to maximize sales of amalgam due to one (in-kind) co-financing partner reporting an increase in sales of amalgam in 2023. They also expressed their opposition to the installation of amalgam separators and concerns for listing the names of NGOs during the stakeholder mapping included in the project document since they had not been engaged to participate in the project. Letters were sent out to the Minamata Convention Secretariat, WHO and UNEP.</p> <p>The following actions were taken to address this complaint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A background document was developed by the Global Mercury Partnership in collaboration with WHO, to clarify all issues listed above. This is publicly available in the project knowledge hub (https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/resources/other/background-document-gef7-phasing-down-dental-amalgam-project).• Project team met with co-financing partners to reaffirm their commitment and ensure alignment with the project's objective and Minamata Convention on Mercury. An updated co-financing letter was also requested.• Project team conducts ongoing follow up on private sector co-financing partners reports on sales. A decrease in dental amalgam sales was reported in 2024.• Project team has maintained communication with representatives from this group of NGOs• Project team invited different types of stakeholders to be part of the Guidance Development Group of the Technical Guidance on environmentally friendly and less invasive oral health care (a global product of this project) to ensure balanced representation of views and expertise.• National project teams are conducting situation assessments in each country to determine national capacity and requirements for the installation and maintenance of amalgam separators and the associated waste collection, along with developing a sustainability plan to guide future decisions after the project's conclusion. The final decision on the need, type, and quantity of separators will rest with each country's own preference and decision. <p>For continuous information sharing, besides national levels events, a project webpage has been developed on the Global Mercury Partnership site and it will serve as a project knowledge hub when materials/publications are available for public sharing. In addition, UNEP as the IA sends outbound progress reports to all relevant stakeholders on the project (including co-financing partners) on a quarterly basis to inform status.</p>
--	---

Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>Environmental safeguards management: National situation assessment is covering the mercury waste management capacity and needs in the country to ensure that all mercury/dental amalgam waste to be collected is managed in an environmentally sound manner. The project will establish or revise protocols for managing such waste, guaranteeing that health professionals and maintenance staff at health facilities are thoroughly trained in the safe handling of hazardous waste. In the next reporting cycle, the project will include updates on the status of these assessments and measures in place for managing environmental and social risks associated with hazardous wastes. Social safeguards management: The project is also focussed on promoting mercury-free materials to prevent and control dental caries which is an opportunity to promote a comprehensive and coherent approach to health, focusing on health systems strengthening, therefore, supporting each of these countries on their efforts towards achieving Universal Health Coverage and broader Sustainable Development Goals. By ensuring there is an enabling environment for the use of mercury-free materials, it avoids increasing oral health inequalities in the project countries. Moreover, the project will support the 3 countries in implementing or strengthening current policies and regulations to ensure that dental amalgam is excluded (or recommended against) for use in the most vulnerable populations, including children under 15 years old (and deciduous teeth), pregnant women and breastfeeding women - as required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury.</p>
---	---

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project knowledge hub is operational and receives regular updates to incorporate both existing and newly acquired information from the three participating countries, as well as other pertinent global resources. The hub can be accessed at the UNEP project page for the phasedown of dental amalgam: www.unep.org/phasedowndentalamalgam • The global database on dental amalgam aims to serve as a comprehensive repository for sharing countries' progress related to the reduction or elimination of dental amalgam use, mercury consumption, and the trade of dental restorative materials. The design for data visualization and a preliminary set of indicators have been finalized. There are ongoing discussions with the Minamata Convention Secretariat to ensure alignment and prevent any overlap. As an in-kind cofinancing activity by WHO, a joint survey was conducted between the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention and WHO in August 2023 to monitor the progress made by countries in phasing down the use of dental amalgam. The primary data sources are surveys and reports from WHO and the Minamata Convention. An extensive dataset for all indicators is now in place, and efforts are underway to develop an interactive dashboard within the WHO platform. • Development is underway for a technical guidance on environmentally friendly and less invasive oral health care to describe current knowledge and provide orientations on the safe, less invasive and environmentally friendly management of dental caries in the context of the Minamata Convention. This document will also serve as an update to the 2009 WHO report on the future use of dental restoration materials and beyond. Achievements to date include:
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The formation of a WHO-UNEP Steering Committee, inclusive of the Minamata Convention Secretariat, that is gender-balanced and has representation from all WHO regions. Steering Committee is tasked with providing strategic oversight and guidance. Its inaugural meeting was convened on 9 May 2024. ○ The establishment of a Guidance Development Group composed of independent experts for technical contributions and support. Chief Dental Officers from all six regions are also engaged in the group's meetings to contribute country-specific experiences and ensure the guidance's recommendations are practical and applicable across diverse contexts and settings. The group's first meeting took place on 9 July 2024. ○ A top multidisciplinary and international research team has been recruited, through a competitive request for proposals. This team is currently conducting five systematic reviews to collate the most up-to-date evidence on mercury-free dental materials for caries management, which will inform the technical guidance content. ● Raising awareness of the dental amalgam issue and project through presentations/events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At global level: While the project it is still in early stages to share findings, opportunities are been used to raise awareness of the dental amalgam issue and the project's objectives through regional and international forums. Notable events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A global project-specific event: A webinar hosted by the Global Mercury Partnership in December 2023, with the recording made available in the project knowledge hub. ▪ The project was also presented across the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Events organized by the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention (recordings available in the Convention page) ● WHO Global oral health agenda across various conferences ● WHO EURO chemicals meeting with training session on mercury conducted in Bonn in June 2024 ● Gabon mid-project visit in July 2024 related to the skin lightening products project. ○ At national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senegal: Technical meetings with diverse stakeholders and a press conference were also held, with videos available in the project knowledge hub. A presentation was delivered during the SIP (Togo, Burkina Faso and Senegal) workshop meeting in Togo in April 2024. ▪ Thailand: Technical meetings with various stakeholders and press conference conducted a press conference to motivate and join forces amongst relevant partners in the effort to phase down dental amalgam, and to communicate the project to the public. ▪ Uruguay: conducted a workshop with authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health facilities, dental schools, waste management sector with the aim of raising awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials (both technical products will soon to be uploaded to the project knowledge hub).
Main	Component 2 will be complex to implement in Senegal and Thailand. There are options to export mercury waste for its final disposal, but in reality it may not be a

learning during the period	<p>solution for the long-term. Following UNDP guidance from another GEF project (https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Guidance%20on%20Cleanup%20Storage%20and%20Transport%20of%20Mercury%20from%20Health%20Care%20July%202010.pdf) it might be appropriate to use resources in identifying or establishing a central facility as intermediate storage where such waste could be accumulated until the country has national capacity or until it is possible to export for final disposal in an environmentally sound manner. This work is ongoing and decisions on final treatment and disposal are with the target countries - sharing as attachment the latest draft.</p>
-----------------------------------	--

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>At global level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal, Thailand and Uruguay unite to reduce dental mercury. WHO News item: https://www.who.int/news/item/28-04-2023-senegal-thailand-and-uruguay-unite-to-reduce-dental-mercury • WHO Activities related to dental amalgam during COP5 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Item in the WHO NCD Newsletter: https://createsend.com/t/d-598F567277E8BE212540EF23F30FEDED <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ministry of Public Health is pushing forward to reduce the use of dental "amalgam" for the environment: https://youtu.be/jpUV-e2-iNU?si=uuQzldxmfFPz-xOB ○ The Ministry of Health joins hands with the Pollution Control Department and network partners to reduce the use of dental amalgams in accordance with the Minamata Convention on Mercury: https://anamai.moph.go.th/th/news-anamai/43636 • Senegal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Réduction de l'usage des amalgames dentaires: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qu1CpHiYk5M ○ L'Etat du Sénégal et L'OMS: accélèrent le processus des amalgames dentaires: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SteYcwdnPzc&t=3s • Uruguay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uruguay advances in the elimination of dental amalgams: https://www.paho.org/es/noticias/26-7-2024-uruguay-avanza-eliminacion-amalgamas-dentales ○ Project about dental amalgams: https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/comunicacion/noticias/proyecto-sobre-amalgamas-
-----------------------------	--

	<p>dentales</p> <p>We are planning to develop a number of case studies and stories from the field related to the national situation assessment and the dental amalgam waste management aspects.</p>
--	---

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam	Number of policies/standards/regulations approved and/or implemented	Project countries have adopted two or more measures to phase down dental amalgam as set out in Annex A Part II, but not in a systematic and comprehensive manner		3 sets of national policies developed and implemented to minimize the use of dental amalgam in line with related provisions of the Minamata Convention	2	Thailand has adopted a new regulation to limit the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam to capsule or sachet form. It also prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam in tablet or powder form. This means that Thailand is now compliant with the COP4-amendment of "Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners." For Senegal, collaborative efforts are underway with the Specific International Programme (SIP) project in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo. The SIP project is "Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacities of ECOWAS countries (Senegal, Togo and Burkina Faso) for the implementation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Minamata Convention". The Phasing Down Dental Amalgam project team participated in a workshop of the SIP project to review and validate regulatory models on mercury trade and	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						mercury-added products (including dental amalgam). All 3 project countries will make improvement to their regulatory framework following their national situation assessments.	
Objective: To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam	Availability of global guidance on how to effectively manage dental amalgam and associated wastes			1 global guidance developed on how to effectively manage dental amalgam and associates wastes	5%	National situation assessments include waste management capacity and needs. This is the starting point before collecting and managing mercury/dental amalgam waste. There will be 3 technical reports (1 per country) on best management practices of dental amalgam and associated wastes which will feed into a global document.	S
Objective: To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam	# of countries' demonstrating the effectiveness of applying two or more measures in Annex A Part II of the Minamata Convention to phase down the use of dental amalgam			At least 3 additional countries demonstrate effective application of two or more measures in Annex A Part II of the Minamata Convention through project dissemination	0	Senegal works closely with Burkina Faso and Togo and explores synergies between the SIP project and the Phasing Down Dental Amalgam project. At WHO level, working closely with the other projects on skin lightening products and mercury-added measuring devices to join efforts in supporting countries to implement the Minamata Convention requirements on mercury-added products.	S
Objective: To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of							S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam							
Objective: To protect human health and the environment from harmful effects of mercury through implementation of policies and improved practices to phase down the use of dental amalgam	Amount of mercury reduced and disposed	0	0	Approximately 0.3 tons of mercury to be reduced and 11.3 tons to be avoided (total 11.6 tons)	0	On track, but please note that the target estimation was conducted during the project preparation. Mid-project visits are currently being conducted and are an opportunity to re-estimate the targets using more accurate information from the national assessments. Currently, it is too early to share progress for this indicator. Once strategic interventions are implemented for Component 1 and mercury waste is collected and disposed of as part of Component 2, we will be able to estimate the progress in an amount.	S
Outcome 1: Policies and standards for sound management of dental amalgam in accordance with Minamata Convention provisions are approved by strengthened government agencies and stakeholders from participating countries	Number of national policies developed and implemented	Standards, knowledge products and toolsexist and are in use, but are not consistently applied in the health and environment sectors	0	3 sets of national policies developed and implemented to minimize the use of dental amalgam in line with related provisions of the Minamata Convention	2	Thailand has adopted a new regulation to limit the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam to capsule or sachet form. It also prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam in tablet or powder form. This means that Thailand is now compliant with the COP4-amendment of "Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners." For Senegal, collaborative efforts are underway with	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						the Specific International Programme (SIP) project in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo. The SIP project is "Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacities of ECOWAS countries (Senegal, Togo and Burkina Faso) for the implementation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Minamata Convention". The Phasing Down Dental Amalgam project team participated in a workshop of the SIP project to review and validate regulatory models on mercury trade and mercury-added products (including dental amalgam). All 3 project countries will make improvement to their regulatory framework following their national situation assessments.	
Outcome 1: Policies and standards for sound management of dental amalgam in accordance with Minamata Convention provisions are approved by strengthened government agencies and stakeholders from participating countries	Increase of dental facilities with sound systems for the procurement and supply of quality mercury free alternatives for dental amalgam, and a programme for their strategic purchasing	0	0	10% increase in dental facilities in each target country switching to mercury free alternatives	5%	Uruguay has identified two mercury-free materials for the prevention of caries management that can be better regulated (fluoridated toothpaste and silver diamine fluoride). Uruguay will also promote the adoption of eco-friendly oral health clinics through initiatives in the country (currently exploring a certificate or as part of an annual competition conducted by the Ministry of Environment). For Thailand and Senegal, this will be further informed through	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						the national situation assessment.	
Outcome 1: Policies and standards for sound management of dental amalgam in accordance with Minamata Convention provisions are approved by strengthened government agencies and stakeholders from participating countries	Increase of population (gender disaggregated) in target countries covered by both public and private health insurance programmes for caries prevention and health promotion that exclude mercury dental amalgam applications.	0	0	10% increase in population in each target country with dental health insurance which excludes application of dental amalgam (50% men and 50% women)	5%	To be informed by the national situation assessments that is also covering insurance policies and programmes from both private and public sector. - Senegal: Has conducted dialogues with the insurance sector to seek their commitment to support the process of phasing down dental amalgam and the promotion of alternatives- Uruguay: In 2018, a decree was developed in which dental amalgam was declared as an obsolete material and was eliminated from the oral health services catalogue to be provided by the Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud (SNIS – Integrated National Health System). The SNIS provides access to health to all Uruguayans. - Thailand: Universal Health Coverage has been achieved for 99.3% of the population through 3 main insurance schemes. Following the national situation assessment, there are 3 main recommendations: increase support for mercury-free restorations; collaborate with stakeholders to revise policies, and address challenges in patient/provider awareness and preferences.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 2: Sound management practices to handle dental amalgam and their wastes adopted by selected dental facilities in target countries through demonstration of different disposal schemes	Increase of dental facilities with sound management techniques and systems to collect and treat dental amalgam wastes	0	0	10% increase of dental facilities with sound dental amalgam management techniques	0	Relevant progress through the national situation assessment and identification/mapping of health facilities, however no specific progress on the indicator itself.	S
Outcome 2: Sound management practices to handle dental amalgam and their wastes adopted by selected dental facilities in target countries through demonstration of different disposal schemes	No. of selected pilot sites adopted standardized best management practices and installed technologies to handle dental amalgam wastes	0	0	At least 80 facilities acquired new separators and adopted best management practices to handle dental amalgam wastes	0	Target needs to be updated. It will most likely not be possible to have 80 facilities with separators. So far Thailand has identified 7 volunteer facilities to pilot the separators and has requested 10 separators in total. Senegal will identify the facilities and number of separators needed after the national situation assessment. Moreover, as mentioned in the challenges to materialize expected co-financing from partners, it is unlikely that 80 separators remain available for the project since 1 provider removed itself from the project, others don't reply to communications and another one proposed to charge per separator. It is recommended to wait until Senegal has decided how many facilities will pilot the separators to update the target.	MS
Outcome 3: National and global	No. of countries globally	Lack of global	0	At least 3 or more	0	Senegal works closely with Burkina Faso	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
awareness increased through enhanced knowledge sharing and facilitated information exchange on dental amalgam management	demonstrating adoption of more than 2 measures in Annex A Part II of the Minamata Convention to phase down dental amalgam.	awareness and guidance related to dental amalgam management		countries demonstrating dental amalgam phase down efforts		and Togo and explores synergies between the SIP project and the Phasing Down Dental Amalgam project. At WHO level, working closely with the other projects on skin lightening products and mercury-added measuring devices to join efforts in supporting countries to implement the Minamata Convention requirements on mercury-added products.	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Phase down of dental amalgam use through improved policies and technical capacity	Output 1.1: Project countries strengthened their regulatory and technical capacities to accelerate the implementation of the provisions for dental amalgam in line with the Minamata Convention	2025-12-31	0	20%	The starting point for implementation of component 1 is to conduct comprehensive national situation assessment in each of the project countries in order to implement strategic interventions in line with the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The national situation assessment covers regulatory framework, insurance policies and programmes, oral health workforce model and curricula, waste management capacity, and inventories on dental amalgam and mercury-free alternatives. The activity	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					started with a Terms of Reference or Guidance Document developed at global level (with inputs from key stakeholders inc. Global Mercury Partnership) to conduct the assessment, which then was adapted by each country according to their national context. Each country has developed data collection tools and is collecting information through questionnaires, dialogues and reviewing available national databases/data sources (in progress in the 3 project countries - to be completed end-August 2024). As part of WHO co-financing, a menu of cost-effective interventions on oral health for the prevention and management of dental caries has been developed and will be published soon.	
1 Phase down of dental amalgam use through improved policies and technical capacity	Activity 1.1.1: Produce a global technical report drawing upon national assessments in project countries, on the inventory of trade (including possible diversion to non-dental use), supply, stockpiles, mercury releases, and of quality mercury free materials	2024-10-31	0	20%	Global consultant with expertise on inventory development (Jakob Maag) recruited to support development of report to provide an updated overview of available knowledge on the global supply, trade and demand for dental amalgam and mercury-free materials used in caries management. A draft report has been developed including the analysis of available Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) results for dental amalgam which were gathered from 78 countries by BRI	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>for UNEP, supplemented by 12 MIAs published later than the BRI study. Moreover, a global questionnaire to seek information about the current market situation for dental amalgam and its alternatives has been circulated amongst key manufacturers and distributors. The Global Mercury Partnership is supporting the invitations and reminders to collect responses. To date, 4 responses have been received. Reminders are planned to be sent to increase response rate. The report will also include key elements from the national assessments being carried in countries: inventories on dental amalgam and alternatives, insurance policies and programmes, regulations, health workforce education and training, and waste management capacity. Country updates on their national assessments reports:- Thailand: To be completed by August 2024. Thailand is also working on designing a database of import and utilization of amalgam and alternative materials.- Senegal: To be completed by August 2024. Recently conducted a workshop to define the practical or logistical modalities to coordinate the national situation assessment of the use</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					of dental amalgam. The team has developed questionnaires for the national assessment with inputs from all relevant sectors.- Uruguay: An advanced draft of the report be completed by August 2024. The team has developed technical products that will feed into their national situation assessment report. It has also circulated questionnaires and is currently implementing strategies to improve response rate. An initial draft will be ready by the mid-project visit in July.	
1 Phase down of dental amalgam use through improved policies and technical capacity	Activity 1.1.2: Develop case studies and awareness raising materials, to include lessons learned and best practices, for the dental amalgam phase down and environmentally sound management of dental amalgam waste and other types of hazardous wastes	2025-06-30	0	15%	A WHO webpage is under development and case studies are being identified in project countries and at global level. For project countries, the case studies will be developed towards the end of the project. Uruguay has developed two technical reports: 1) Guide on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, 2) Recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials. These reports will inform the development of awareness raising materials tailored to the national context.	
1 Phase down of dental	Activity 1.1.3: Assess insurance policies and programmes (both public and private) of the three project countries and provide recommendations to encourage insurance policies and programme	2024-12-31	0	50%	This assessment is included as part of the comprehensive national situation assessment which will include	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
amalgam use through improved policies and technical capacity	that favour the use of quality alternatives to dental amalgam				recommendations. In addition:- Senegal: Has conducted dialogues with the insurance sector to seek their commitment to support the process of phasing down dental amalgam and the promotion of alternatives.- Uruguay: In 2018, a decree was developed in which dental amalgam was declared as an obsolete material and was eliminated from the oral health services catalogue to be provided by the Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud (SNIS – Integrated National Health System). The SNIS provides access to health to all Uruguayans. - Thailand: Universal Health Coverage has been achieved for 99.3% of the population through 3 main insurance schemes. Following the national situation assessment, there are 3 main recommendations: increase support for mercury-free restorations; collaborate with stakeholders to revise policies, and address challenges in patient/provider awareness and preferences.	
1 Phase down of dental amalgam use through	Activity 1.1.4: Facilitate and support the process of establishing or improving regulations/policies in project countries, including recommendations to improve dental materials/devices management and supply chain management, and restricting the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form and ensure its environmentally	2025-12-31	0	20%	Through the comprehensive national situation assessments, the existing regulatory and policies framework relevant to dental amalgam will be reviewed in each project country to	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
improved policies and technical capacity	sound management as waste				<p>identify improvements. In addition: -</p> <p>Thailand: Has adopted a new regulation to limit the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam to capsule or sachet form. It also prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of dental amalgam in tablet or powder form. This means that Thailand is now compliant with the COP4-amendment of "Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners." Regarding the provision of excluding the use of dental amalgam in deciduous teeth, in children under 15 years of age, and in pregnant and breastfeeding women, Thai team will start with a regulation in children under 5 years old that can be implemented quickly, and will then expand to other group for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women.-</p> <p>Senegal: Has identified the main laws and decrees governing the marketing of dental amalgam, and identified the absence of a legal provision to encourage the import, distribution and use of alternatives. WHO, the Global Mercury Partnership, and Ministry of Health Senegal participated in a regional workshop held in Togo in April</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					2024 in the context of the SIP project " Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacities of ECOWAS countries (Senegal, Togo and Burkina Faso) for the implementation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Minamata Convention", and provided comments on a draft regulation on mercury and mercury-added products (covering dental amalgam and cosmetics). - Uruguay: A lawyer has been identified, personnel from the Ministry of Environment. The plan is to seek stricter measures on the use and trade of the dental amalgam - that could serve as an inspiration for the region.	
1 Phase down of dental amalgam use through improved policies and technical capacity	Activity 1.1.5: Organize and provide country specific assistance to reorient health workforce education and training in support of population health needs approach and use of quality mercury free alternatives to dental amalgam	2025-06-30	0	20%	Oral health workforce and curricula is included as part of the comprehensive national situation assessments and will inform the strategic interventions to be implemented in each country. In addition:- Thailand has engaged with Universities and national dental association in dialogues and national meetings- Senegal: Has engaged with University and national dental association in dialogues and national meetings. - Uruguay: Has conducted a workshop with authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					facilities, dental schools, waste management sector with the aim of raising awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials (soon to be uploaded to the project knowledge hub).As part of WHO co-financing, a menu of cost-effective interventions for oral health for the prevention and management of dental caries (using mercury-free materials) has been developed - to be published shortly.	
2 Improve management of mercury and hazardous waste from dental use	Output 2.1: Feasibility on the application of sound management and disposal schemes for dental amalgam are tested and dental wastes transported and disposed	2026-02-28	0	10%	Senegal and Thailand: As part of this component, both countries will pilot the use of amalgam separators in volunteer health facilities. Countries are collecting information through their national situation assessments on waste management capacity. WHO is working in close collaboration with the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership to collect information on all key steps to pilot	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>the separators so it can be then be adapted to the respective national context of Senegal and Thailand. This includes collecting data from private companies and project countries, developing a flowchart on the key steps for the end-to-end management of dental amalgam waste, having meetings with private sector companies, identifying independent experts in the field, and exploring an implementation research approach to document and monitor the entire process to inform future decisions beyond the project duration. Uruguay: During the project development phase, it was decided to not use dental amalgam separators. Instead, since the project team has the aspiration of ending the use of dental amalgam completely in the country, the focus for this waste management is to identifying any remaining stock of dental amalgam (bulk mercury for dental use, amalgam capsules, collected amalgam waste) through a national collection programme and dispose it in an environmentally sound manner in the country. At the same time, the national collection programme will explore a health-system wide approach on mercury</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					waste management, collecting not only dental amalgam waste from health facilities and institutions, but also other mercury-added products (and waste) such as lamps, thermometers and sphygmomanometers. There is national capacity to manage the waste in an environmentally sound manner.	
2 Improve management of mercury and hazardous waste from dental use	Activity 2.1.1: Develop process and criteria for the selection and installation of dental amalgam separators (match separator suppliers with dental facilities in Senegal and Thailand)	2024-06-30	0	30%	With the targeted assistance from UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, much of the effort has been invested in understanding all the different processes needed to pilot the separators so it can be then be adapted to the national context of Senegal and Thailand. This includes collecting data from private companies and project countries, developing a flowchart on the key steps for the end-to-end management of dental amalgam waste in project countries, having meetings with private sector companies, and identifying independent experts that could support a short evaluation on separators. Moreover, due to the complexities involved in applying environmentally sound management for mercury/dental amalgam waste in low- and middle-income countries, we are also exploring to apply a comprehensive implementation	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>research protocol so it can be used by Thailand and Senegal to document and monitor the installation, maintenance and collection of separators while considering cost-effectiveness, sustainability and the potential for scale up - this is currently under discussion. Dental amalgam waste management is also covered in the comprehensive national situation assessments mentioned in component 1 update. Moreover: -Thailand has identified, and collected key information from 7 hospitals that will volunteer for this aspect of the project. Currently 2 private co-financing partners have confirmed their interest in providing separators, however only one company Metasys has offered 10 separators at no cost, including delivery and replacement. The other company, DRI, is offering the separator as a one-time cost, plus the cost of delivery, plus a service fee to handle its waste.- Senegal: Waste management aspects were considered in the assessment tools developed for the national situation assessment. A virtual demonstration on amalgam separators is currently being explored.- Uruguay: Is</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					not installing separators but it will still a national collection programme to identify, collect and dispose of dental amalgam waste (and other mercury-added products waste) in an environmentally sound manner. To achieve this, it is currently following a methodology to access all health facilities in the country (public and private sector). Currently in the process of recruiting a consultant to support this work.	
2 Improve management of mercury and hazardous waste from dental use	Activity 2.1.2: Install dental amalgam separators and provide appropriate training	2024-09-30	0	0	Dependent on previous activity. Not yet implemented.	
2 Improve management of mercury and hazardous waste from dental use	Activity 2.1.3: Manage and dispose of dental amalgam waste collected through the project in an environmentally friendly manner (evaluation of health system wide approach on mercury waste management will be conducted)	2026-02-28	0	0	Dependent on previous activity. Not yet implemented.	
2 Improve management of mercury and hazardous	Activity 2.1.4: Produce a technical report, including lessons learned, identified waste management options, financial and sustainable considerations, on best environmental practices of alternative materials used in dental restoration	2026-02-28	0	0	Dependent on previous activity. Not yet implemented.	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
waste from dental use						
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Output 3.1: Guidance materials updated on future of dental restoration materials and global database established to inform project outputs, COP and reporting	2026-02-28	0	30%	Both global knowledge products are underway: 1) WHO Technical Guidance on environmentally friendly and less invasive oral health care, and 2) Global database on dental amalgam	S
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Activity 3.1.1: Update and enhance an existing WHO/UNEP guidance (Future Use of Materials for Dental Restoration, 2009) through an expert group and subsequent virtual consultations	2026-02-28	0	20%	The aim of this technical guidance is to describe current knowledge and provide orientations on the safe, less invasive and environmentally friendly management of dental caries in the context of the Minamata Convention:- A WHO-UNEP Steering Committee (inc. Minamata Convention Secretariat), that is gender-balanced and has representation from all WHO regions, has been established to provide oversight and direction. The first meeting was held on 9 May 2024. Inputs collected to improve technical guidance scope, outline and other documentation- A Guidance Development Group has also been established, comprising of independent experts for technical input and support. Chief Dental Officers from all 6 regions will also participate in the meetings of the Guidance Development Group to share country experience and ensure recommendations are realistic and	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					implementable in different contexts and settings. The first meeting of the GDG is planned for 9 July 2024.- A top multidisciplinary and international research team has been recruited, through a competitive request for proposals, and it is currently conducting five systematic reviews to provide the latest evidence on mercury-free dental materials used in caries management and inform the content of the technical guidance.	
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Activity 3.1.2: Establish a global database to inform project outputs/results, relevant decisions of Conference of the Parties and reporting (Article 21)	2026-02-28	0	50%	The global database on dental amalgam is a centralized platform for sharing information related to progress made by countries in phasing down or phasing out dental amalgam; mercury usage; and trade in dental restorative materials. The concept for data displays and shortlist of indicators have been completed. Ongoing discussions with the Minamata Convention Secretariat to ensure alignment and avoid duplication of efforts. Main data sources include WHO and Minamata Convention surveys and reports. An advanced dataset for all indicators has been developed. Currently working on developing the dashboard for the WHO platform.	
3 Knowledge	Output 3.2 Lessons learned collected, systematized and distributed by	2026-02-28	0	20%	Although the project does not have	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management and global awareness	the knowledge hub through the partnership				finalized products to disseminate, there are ongoing efforts to raise awareness about the Minamata Convention, mercury and dental amalgam issue, and the project itself. Initiatives include: keeping the project knowledge hub up to date with resources at national and global level, and presenting in various meetings/events at national, regional and global level.	
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Activity 3.2.1 Conduct national and subregional meetings (inception, midterm and final)	2026-02-28	0	35%	-The Global project kick-off meeting was conducted in April 2023 in Geneva (report available in the project knowledge hub). It included country representatives and relevant partners. The Global Project Steering Committee (Global PSC) also met for the first time in this opportunity. The second Global PSC meeting was conducted during the COP5 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in November 2023 in Geneva (hybrid mode).-Countries have conducted their own National Project Steering Committee meetings.-Mid-project visits are currently being planned as follows: Uruguay in July 2024 (already conducted), Thailand in September 2024, and Senegal in November 2024.	
3 Knowledge management	Activity 3.2.2 Est a knowledge hub within the GMP for dissemination and exchange of information and expertise at global level	2026-02-28	0	60%	The project knowledge hub is live and updated regularly to include existing and	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and global awareness					new information from the 3 project countries, but also other relevant resources at global level. Webpage: www.unep.org/phasedowntentalamalgam	
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Activity 3.2.3 Conduct national awareness raising events to disseminate project results	2026-02-28	0	30%	- Thailand conducted a press conference on 1 May with various relevant partners to motivate and join forces in the effort to phase down dental amalgam, and to communicate the project to the public.- Senegal conducted press conferences during their National PSC meeting and technical meetings to communicate the project to the public.- Uruguay conducted a workshop in July 2024 with authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health facilities, dental schools, waste management sector with the aim of raising awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials (soon to be	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					uploaded to the project knowledge hub).	
3 Knowledge management and global awareness	Activity 3.2.4 Present project findings at relevant international and regional meetings	2026-02-28	0	20%	At global level: Project it is still in early stages to share findings, however, opportunities are used to raise awareness of the dental amalgam issue and project at regional and international level, including: Webinar through the Global Mercury Partnership in December 2023 (recording available in the project knowledge hub), events organized by the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention (recordings available in the Convention page), presentations about the global oral health agenda through various conferences, WHO EURO chemicals meeting with training session on mercury was conducted in Bonn in June 2024, presentation during the Gabon mid-project visit in July 2024 related to the skin lightening products project. At national level:-Senegal: Presentation during the SIP (Togo, Burkina Faso and Senegal) workshop meeting in Togo in April 2024. Technical meetings with various stakeholders and press conference (videos available in the project knowledge hub), presentation at COP5 African regional preparatory meeting.-Thailand: Technical meetings	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					with various stakeholders and press conference conducted a press conference to motivate and join forces amongst relevant partners in the effort to phase down dental amalgam, and to communicate the project to the public.-Uruguay: conducted a workshop with authorities from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, public and private health facilities, dental schools, waste management sector with the aim of raising awareness about the project, seek their support to complete questionnaires to better understand the situation in the country, and to disseminate the results of two technical products that have been developed on health promotion and prevention of dental caries with minimal intervention dentistry, and recommendations for the use of mercury-free materials (soon to be uploaded to the project knowledge hub).	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Change in the political and economic situation during the lifetime of the project impacts its implementation	Whole project/all outcomes	M	M					M	=	
Inability or lack of capacity for government	Whole project/all outcomes	M	M					M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
to provide adequate support services										
Challenges in ensuring capacity-building and knowledge transfer on management of dental amalgam	Whole project/all outcomes	M	M					M	=	
Effective private sector involvement in countries is difficult to achieve	Outcome 2	L	L					L	=	
Rise in oral health inequalities (accessibility and affordability)	Outcome 1	L	M					M	↑	Although the probability of occurrence is classified as "unlikely", the impact of risk is "Medium" which resulted in the risk being rated as "Moderate" during the first Global PSC meeting.
Increased COVID-19 exposure risk to project staff	Whole project/all outcomes	M	L					L	↓	Currently, there is low risk to contract the virus during the planned project activities such as separator installation and during face to face meetings, workshops or events. Project activities will ensure a COVID-19 protocol is in place according to the actual guidelines of WHO and the country health authorities during implementation. Based on the experience from the first year of implementation, this risk has substantially decreased.
Limited mobility of project team due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic inhibits project execution	Whole project/all outcomes	H	L					L	↓	Current situation with COVID-19 is not preventing mobility within or across countries. Based on the experience from the first year of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										implementation. this risk has substantially decreased.
Unavailability or lack of Ministry of Health staff due to change in responsibilities caused by COVID-19 pandemic	Whole project/all outcomes	M	L					L	=	National project activities are led by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment. Political commitment has been reaffirmed in the 3 countries. During the first year of the project. this risk has decreased substantially. In case of changing responsibilities of Ministry staff due to the pandemic. the project team will take greater coordinating and liaising responsibilities with the Ministry of Health in the respective countries.
Impact of climate change on project activities	Whole project/all outcomes	L	L					L	=	
Private sector companies (co-financing partners) objectives go against with the project objective	Whole project (reputational risk added during first Global PSC meeting)	N/A	L					L		This risk was added during the first Global PSC meeting since a cofinancing partner had reported an increase on dental amalgam sales. Several steps were taken by the project team to reaffirm the cofinancing partner's objective was still aligned with the project and the Minamata Convention. The company recently publicly reported that their dental amalgam sales had decreased. This risk started as a "Significant Risk"

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										during the Global PSC meeting but has now decreased to "Low risk".
Group of NGOs lobby against the project due to having activities to install amalgam separators	Whole project (reputational risk added during first Global PSC meeting)	N/A	M					M		This risk was added during the first Global PSC meeting. This is a moderate risk still present. In the next section the actions will be explained.
Delay in transfer of funds to project countries for implementation of activities	Whole project (financial risk/inability to implement national activities)	N/A	L					L		This risk was added during the second Global PSC meeting since due to administrative issues. there were delays in transferring funds to project countries. It was classified as Moderate risk. but it is currently classified as "Low risk" since there are now financial mechanisms established for all 3 countries and funds for 2024 implementation has been succesful. There are measure in place to ensure that national workplans and budgets are developed in advanced to transfer the requested amounts.
		N/A	M						=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Change in the political and economic situation during the lifetime of the project impacts its implementation	All three target countries have ratified the Minamata Convention and are under the obligation to implement it. The project is in line with the requirements of Article 4 under the Convention. Project stakeholders have built a strong working relationship with the people directly involved in overseeing compliance to these obligations	- Establish/Strengthen Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment collaboration. Focal Points at each Ministry are leading the implementation of national project activities.- Having monthly meetings with National Project teams to follow up on project progress but also to keep up-to-date on political environment (e.g. elections, change of leadership) to anticipate any potential impact on implementation of activities in countries.	Continue actions undertaken in this reporting period.	Monthly basis	WHO, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment focal points
Inability or lack of capacity for government to provide adequate support services	The project will assist government partners in 1) identifying gaps in the implementation of its mandate, especially in regulations of dental amalgam, and 2) creating avenues or programs that can address the gaps identified. Ministry of Environment have provided	- Establish/Strengthen Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment collaboration. Focal Points at each Ministry are leading the implementation of national project activities.- National Project Steering Committee led by Ministry of Health and Environment.- Countries	Continue actions undertaken in this reporting period. Request countries to develop national workplan and budgets for 2025.	As needed	WHO, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment focal points

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	an endorsement letter to the project and the Ministry of Health have provided a co-finance letter to the project. The project has specific fund allocation for countries to implement national activities and there is flexibility to adapt the national workplan according to their context and needs.	have developed their own national workplan and budget according to their context.			
Challenges in ensuring capacity-building and knowledge transfer on management of dental amalgam	Capacity transfer and the integration of dental amalgam management and knowledge in local and national institutions are among the most challenging aspects of the project. However, the length and quality of the project interventions will allow for gradual and systematic training of the institutions. The project will need to engage with, from an early stage, with local and national institutions.	- Project knowledge hub established in UNEP Global Mercury Partnership website.- Countries working closely with oral health professional associations and academia sector (through dialogues/meetings. involvement in the national situation assessment)	- Maintaining the project knowledge hub updated with new resources/products from the project- Sharing recommendations and strategic interventions resulting from the national situation assessment with relevant institutions and associations that can be key actors in their implementation and sharing knowledge across oral health professionals.	Project knowledge hub (As information becomes available)- Ongoing dialogues held as needed for the national institutions	WHO-UNEP Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment
Rise in oral health	Changes to or new	During the insurance	Hold dialogues with	As needed by national	Ministry of Health. WHO

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
inequalities (accessibility and affordability)	measures introduced to countries will be carried out to prevent increase in oral health care costs and extend coverage to all levels of society	programmes and policies assessment. there is a focus on promoting the use of mercury-free materials to prevent and control dental caries through their inclusion as part of Universal Health Coverage benefit packages in the countries to ensure people can access the oral health services they need.	national policy-makers	project team	
Unavailability or lack of Ministry of Health staff due to change in responsibilities caused by COVID-19 pandemic	The consultants to be recruited by WHO through the project will be briefed. prepared and expected to take greater coordinating and liaising responsibilities with the Ministry of Health in the respective countries in case of changing responsibilities of Ministry staff due to the pandemic	Close engagement with Ministry of Health focal point. Dialogues with authorities at Ministry of Health to reaffirm commitment to the project.	Continue the actions taken during this projet period.	As needed by national project team	Ministry of Health. WHO
Group of NGOs lobby against the project due to having activities to install amalgam separators	Develop a generic ToR for the national situation assessments which proposes to include cost-effectiveness aspects.	-National situation assessments include a section on waste management to assess their capacity and needs (if	Continue working closely with project countries and companies to tailor the entire process according to the national context.	Second half of 2024	WHO-UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	<p>financial considerations and a sustainability plan for the installment and maintenance of amalgam separators so that the environmentally sound management of collected waste can continue beyond the project duration. The decision on the need, type, and number of separators will be made by each country delegation. Lastly, there is a background document that was published on the Global Mercury Partnership website addressing this and other issues raised by NGOs. A webinar is planned to be implemented in collaboration with the Global Mercury Partnership and WHO. The project is ready to engage with a broader group of stakeholders (inc. NGOs) when needed and</p>	<p>installing amalgam separators). - Countries are deciding the number and type of separators that will be needed. - WHO-UNEP working closely to document the required steps to pilot the use of separators. Liaising with companies to specify their contribution to the different steps.- Webinar conducted with the Global Mercury Partnership on the project with a specific section on waste management.- Background document published in the Project Knowledge Hub to clarify this issue.</p>			

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	appropriate.				
Delay in transfer of funds to project countries for implementation of activities	Financial mechanisms already established for all three countries. Project countries will submit annual workplans and budgets at least 2 months before the planned implementation period (e.g. 2024 workplan and budget will be submitted in November 2023).	- Request annual workplans and budgets 2 months in advance to avoid delays in transfer	Send a request on 31 October 2024 to project countries for the 2025 annual workplan and budget	31 October 2024	WHO

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	Yes
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	Yes
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

1. **Components' cost:** The following changes were made to the overall budget of the project and are within 10% variance within each budget line. These changes were made without impacting the total budget amounts for each component.
 - a. Budget line 1101: Allocation to Component 1 increased to \$107,911. Allocation to Component 2 decreased to \$88,311.
 - b. Budget line 1103: Allocation to Component 1 increased to \$40,000. Allocation to Component 2 decreased to \$32,800.
 - c. Budget line 2204: Allocation to component 1 decreased to \$235,004

- d. Budget line 2205: Allocation to component 2 increased to \$167,703
 - e. Budget line 3307: Allocation to Component 1 increased to \$25,460. Allocation to Component 2 decreased to \$24,540.
2. **Implementation schedule:** Few minor changes to the workplan timeline were made with the aim of starting activities earlier and reflecting more realistic deadlines.
 3. **Risk analysis:** Risk registry is reviewed and updated on a needs basis and during the Global PSC meetings. The risk rating has changed for some existing risks and new risks were identified during the first year of project implementation. These changes are detailed in Step 3.
 4. **Co-financing:** Some challenges and changes in materializing expected co-financing as detailed in Step 1.3.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original agreement	Amendment & Extension	2023-02-10	2023-02-17	2026-11-30	Original UN to UN agreement with WHO. The end date matches the financial closure date. Operational completion date is 02/28/2026

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Senegal (Dakar)	14.716677	-17.467686			
Thailand (Bangkok)	13.756331	100.501762			

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Uruguay (Montevideo)	-34.901112	-56.164532			

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

No additional information available during this reporting period. Once the facilities receiving separators have been confirmed in Senegal and Thailand, their GEO location will be reported.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Promocion_Salud_bucal_Proyecto_Amalgama_MSM_s.docx	Executing Agency	2024-08-09 11:28:28	Download
Biomateriales_Proyecto_Amalgama_GEF7_AGT_S.docx	Executing Agency	2024-08-09 11:28:28	Download
UNEP-MC-COP.5-INF30-Rev1-WHO-ILO-reports_English.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-08-09 11:28:28	Download
GEF Project_Phasing down dental amalgam_separators and waste management_key steps_26jun2024_DRAFT.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-08-07 07:09:13	Download