

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9695	Umoja WBS: SB-007345
SMA IPMR ID: 33442	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000632 / P1-33GFL-001626
Project Short Title: planetGOLD Mongolia & Philippines - AGC	
Project Title: GEF GOLD Mongolia-Philippines: Contribution Toward the Elimination of Mercury in the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Sector: From Miners To Refiners	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	66
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	9602
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Mongolia,Philippines
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 11,700,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 48,208,145.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-08-20
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2018-08-27
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2018-12-07
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2017-06-21
Date of First Disbursement:	2018-12-31
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 10,036,373.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 9,367,125.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2022-11-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2024-05-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2024-12-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-12-31

1.2 Project Description

This project is one of the first 8 child projects under the GEF-supported programme “Global Opportunities for the Long-term Development of the ASGM sector (GEF GOLD)”, designed to address the key issues linked to continued mercury use and provide sustainable development opportunities for the communities involved. It is co-implemented by UNEP and UNIDO in two countries, Mongolia and the Philippines, 2 of 7 country projects selected within the main program based on the countries’ demonstration of their commitment to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, including their past and current efforts to formalize and support ASGM.

The project has four components to be delivered over a period of five years:

Component 1: "Review of the policy and legal framework supporting formalization of the sector". It aims to support or enhance the environment for the formalization of ASGM in the Philippines and Mongolia and to increase the transition of miners from the informal to the formal sector.

Component 2: "Introduction of financing schemes allowing miners to adopt and subsequently invest in mercury-free technologies in a sustainable manner and access international gold markets more directly". It aims to facilitate miners’ access to national institutions, provide access to small capital to purchase mercury-free equipment, as well as to understand and to explore links to potential domestic and international markets in responsible gold. In addition, social enterprise business models that will be identified will support the miners in their transition to mercury-free mining and processing techniques and technologies, as well as MSMEs (micro, small, medium-sized enterprises) and other complementary economies that will provide livelihood opportunities for community members most especially women.

Component 3: "Upscale mercury-free technologies for the ASGM sector (Implementing Agency UNIDO).

Component 4: Dissemination of information to ensure replication of the project activities in the participating countries and contribution to the global knowledge management platform established under the global project of the GEF GOLD program. The aim is for Project ASGM communities and the government to agree on an approach to reach all ASGM communities in each country.

Executing Agency: Artisanal Gold Council (AGC), Canadian NGO, partner of the UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership area on ASGM.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	UNIDO
Executing Agency (ies)	Artisanal Gold Council
names of Other Project Partners	-
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Grace Halla
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	Rocío Fernández
Manager/Representative	Roger Tissot / Douglas Kao
Project Manager	Altanbagana Bayarsaikhan / Abigail Ocate
Finance Manager	Eduardo Fuentes
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):	
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: (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>Mongolia: Strategic priority-2: Green, Inclusive, and Sustainable Growth Outcome Area 2 – By 2027, The Mongolian economy s more diversified, innovative, productive, inclusive, green, and geographically balanced enabling decent livelihoods, especially for women and youth, building 21st-century skills, and promoting low carbon development Outcome Area 3 – By 2027, communities and eco-systems in Mongolia are more resilient to climate change with improved capacity for evidence-informed and gender-responsive sustainable natural resource and environmental management and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Philippines: Outcome Area 1 – Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources. Outcome Area 1 – Universal access to quality social services, with focus on the MDGs. Outcome Area 2 – Decent and productive employment for sustained, greener growth.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<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 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • 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

Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination • 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere • 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally • 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment • 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 • 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
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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

	Targets - Expected Value			
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date
9- Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced	12 tons of mercury (7.5 for PH and 4.5 for MN)	40 tons of mercury (25 for PH and 15 for MN)	40	7.7 tons (6.8 Philippines/0.9 Mongolia)The project is implementing both technical and educational interventions to curb and eliminate mercury use in the ASGM sector. During the reporting period, the project has completed the installation of the mercury-free processing systems (MFPS) marking a significant step in reducing and preventing mercury use in ASGM in both countries. Once fully

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				operational, the MFPSs are projected to reduce and prevent mercury use by approximately 350 kg annually. Additionally, the project has dedicated significant resources to build capacity and raise awareness on mercury reduction/prevention. As per the programme guidelines, an estimated 7.7 tons of mercury use were prevented in the project locations and neighbouring areas through educational interventions. This number will need to be revised and validated by the global project.

Implementation Status 2024: 5th 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	5th PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2023	4th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2022	3rd PIR	MU	MU	M
FY 2021	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				

FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Key Progress – Overall, the progress in the two countries has been significant and most milestones have been achieved. The project made substantial progress in formalizing the ASGM sector and promoting responsible mining practices despite facing challenges such as unstable policy support and progressing further understanding of the ASGM sector. Unfortunately, the project is still yet to reach several targets and will be extended until September 2025 to ensure most of the targets can be met.

C1 – Formalization (94%): This component has reached and exceeded most of the output indicators. The project in Mongolia successfully engaged in discussions with government counterparts on keeping the ASM clauses in the draft Minerals Law. As for the Philippines, Round Table Discussions in the project areas were organized promoting awareness about women's informal work in ASGM, discussing the Magna Carta for Workers in the Informal Economy Bill, and providing a safe space for addressing women's challenges and opportunities for sustainable income. The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) issued a Special Order establishing the MGB Core Group of Trainers for ASGM to ensure the sustainability of the project's activities related to miners' capacity development. This core group will lead the development of training plans and materials, facilitating capacity building, coordinating with agencies, conducting research, maintaining databases, and compiling ASGM reports even after the project life. In both countries, the project also organized ASGM Fora amongst stakeholders in the target areas. Capacity-building activities have reached 2,593 individuals (1,275f/1,318m).

C2 – Access to Finance (80%): A Savings and Credit Cooperative has been established in Mongolia to maximize the impact of the MFPSs on local ASGM communities and improve access to finance. Awareness-raising events have been organized in the Philippines and Mongolia to reach investors and financial institutions. In addition, the Philippines team established a partnership with PJ Lhuillier, a non-banking financial institution, aiming to create a reliable gold market and provide financial support and social protection for small-scale miners. Through this partnership, miners at the project sites will be able to access the gold trading, loans, and insurance programs of PJ Lhuillier. The planetGOLD criteria are also being implemented in all project sites as a way to de-risk the operations and improve the perceptions of ASGM.

C3 – Technology Transfer (94%): MFPS in both countries have been completed and capacity-building activities in equipment operation and maintenance were conducted. However, the MFPSs in Mongolia have not been commissioned yet due to the lack of formal access to land by miners. The Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency are coordinating with the relevant Mongolian counterparts on how to address this matter. During the PIR period partner mining associations produced 185.26 kilograms of gold according to planetGOLD criteria and sold it to the BSP and BSP-accredited gold traders.

C4 - Communication and Knowledge Management (91%): Substantial progress has been made in communication and knowledge management, using various media platforms and materials to raise awareness and advocate for ASGM formalization, mercury-free technology, gender integration, and responsible supply chains. Major accomplishments include the release of the Documentary Film series highlighting key issues, historical context, and other relevant stories within the ASGM sector,

replication of the planetGOLD Philippines Radio Program in another province reaching a broad audience to promote responsible mining practices and community engagement. The planetGOLD Philippines team supported the planetGOLD global team in organizing and implementing the 2024 planetGOLD Global Forum on ASGM during 3-5 June 2024. The event also included the annual program meeting held on 6 June 2024. Additionally, the team organized a site visit to Paracale on 8 June 2024, to showcase the newly installed MFPS funded by the project.

Risks – In Mongolia, changes in government authorities and a less conducive legal environment were the main challenges. The proposed removal ASM from the draft Minerals law and cancellation of mining permits have created uncertainty and delays for project activities. Extreme weather conditions (floods, heavy rains, and extreme cold) affected mining operations in both countries. For the Philippines, weather-related risks resulted in a shortage of good ore during commissioning and optimization phase and in turn caused delays in the turnover of the MFPSs to partner ASGM associations, and also impacted SIP development that relies on optimization data. The overall risk rating remained Moderate based on the analysis conducted with 14 risks as Low risk, 4 as Medium risk, and 3 as Significant risk documented during the reporting period.

Management Actions – The project successfully advocated for keeping the ASM clauses in the draft Minerals Law and provided regular updates to all relevant stakeholders. A briefing meeting was organized with the participation of IAs, EA, and government officials to discuss the land access issues. Quarterly Project Managers’ meetings, attended by government partners, were also conducted to discuss project implementation challenges and strategize on ways forward. The project results framework has been updated with the indicators streamlined and approved by the National PSCs. Finally, a budget revision and project extension are underway and will be presented to the Regional PSC in September 2024.

Financial Information - Cumulative expenditure: USD\$9,336,825 (against total allotment of USD\$11,585,015, burn rate at 81%)

Total expenditure FY2023-2024: USD\$2,076,365 (against forecast of USD\$ 3,255,972, burn rate at 64%)

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 48,208,145
Actual to date:	12,436,503
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: The following cumulative amounts have been confirmed as follows: Artisanal Gold Council (AGC) - USD 7,752,074 in-kind contributions; Mongolia (MET) -

	<p>USD 2,200,000 in-kind contributions; Philippines (DENR) - USD 1,973,171 in-kind contributions; SAICM - USD 248,145 in-kind contributions; UNIDO - USD 95,000 in-kind and USD 68,000 USD cash contributions. The project partners in Mongolia have reported co-financing amounts: Bank of Mongolia (BoM) - USD 4,613 cash contributions; Financial Regulatory Commission (FRC) - 20,000 cash and in-kind contributions; Gobi-Altai province government - USD 15,500 in-kind contributions; Mandal soum government - USD 10,000 in-kind contributions; and Artisanal and Small-scale Mining National Federation (ASM NF) - USD 50,000 in-kind contributions.</p> <p>It was not possible to confirm the co-financing commitments from ILO due to a lack of response from the contact points. Several calls and meetings have taken place between AGC, ILO and UNEP to follow up on materialized co-financing to date. Argor Heraeus' co-financing is linked to the purchase of responsible gold from the project which has not yet taken place. However, the project is in discussion with Argor Heraeus and the Bank of Mongolia on potential opportunities for sourcing responsible gold from Mongolia.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-05-03
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Mongolia: The project proactively engaged in meetings and policy discussions on the draft Minerals Law. As a result of this engagement, ASM clauses in the draft Minerals law have been retained. The project extended its cooperation with other government agencies including the National Center for Public Health, the Ecological Police Unit, the Financial Regulatory Commission, and provincial governments. A collaboration with the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining National Federation (ASM NF) continued by organizing discussion meetings on occupational health and safety, environmental rehabilitation, and capacity building for the ASM NF staff. The project has maintained regular and effective relationships with the local ASM communities in Bayangol, Mandal, and Tunkhel in Selenge province, Yusunbulag in Gobi-Altai province, and Khovd and Altai in Khovd province, providing hands-on training for mining operations, team building, and conflict management. Furthermore, the project collaborated closely with the Gender Committee to organize children's art competitions to raise awareness about the harmful effects and toxics of mercury. Over 500 children participated in the event. Importantly, the project addressed the challenges faced by artisanal and small-scale gold miners, especially vulnerable miners who have lost access to formal land, in order to prevent them from resorting to illegal activities and ensure their livelihood security. Workshops and advice on alternative livelihoods to diversify income, legal land application, and formal and responsible ASGM operation were provided to miners in partnership with relevant organizations. The miners found tree planting engaging and regarded it as essential for future income supplement. They saw the skills acquired, particularly those relevant to developing household businesses needed in the local community, as a significant contribution. At the project management level, a Project Steering Committee meeting was held on 22 January 2024, with national stakeholders to discuss the project progress, results and lessons learned from 2023 and plan future activities.</p>

	<p>Philippines: The project team ensures smooth implementation and sustainability through proactive collaboration with stakeholders at national, local, and sectoral levels. The project has strengthened its partnerships with the academic institutions at project sites, focusing on capacity development for small-scale miners. Field coordinators stationed at each project site were also maintained, providing regular support and coordination to partner small-scale mining associations and even with key local stakeholders such as Indigenous Peoples leaders. The team ensures that vulnerable populations, including women miners, Pidlisan Tribe Organization, children in mining communities, and Indigenous communities and Indigenous communities, are actively represented and involved in project activities such as training sessions, consultations, awareness-raising initiatives, and meetings. These groups are deeply committed to actively engaging with and addressing issues that impact their environment, cultural heritage, livelihoods, and other social concerns. Indigenous elders' leaders, including women, hold significant influence in shaping decision-making processes within their communities, often serving as the primary voices of wisdom, tradition, and guidance on critical matters such as mineral resource governance. The project team also maintained engagement to members of the National Coalition of Small-Scale Miners of the Philippines through participation in their annual assembly and sharing lessons learned and best practices from project implementation. On 8 February 2024, the Project Management Committee endorsed the 2024 work and financial plan and the project's exit strategy to the Project Steering Committee. Discussions included updates to project indicators based on mid-term review recommendations. Subsequently, the 6th Project Steering Committee meeting was organized on 3 May 2024, approving the 2024 activities and budget, ensuring alignment with strategic objectives through updated project indicators. The project team, alongside MGB and FASPS officials, maintains a proactive approach to project management, conducting quarterly project manager meetings and weekly reviews to assess progress, address challenges, and innovate solutions. An Educational Roadshow held at two partner schools in Sagada successfully raised awareness among approximately 200 students about a safer and more environmentally friendly ASGM sector. The team consistently collaborates with the National Coalition of Small-Scale Miners, supporting their annual conference by sending participants from project areas.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Mongolia: During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved by executing the project's gender action plan (GAP), enhancing the capacity of the Gender Committee, and supporting local initiatives. As for the progress toward the GAP, the project conducted training and study and developed IEC materials on gender and human rights. Women-only technology training was organized for 16 (13f/3m) miners in Mandal soum to increase women's participation in the ASGM-responsible supply chain. Posters promoting gender equality and human rights were developed and disseminated to miners during the project events. "Assessing the Gap: Artisanal Gold Miners and Social Services" a study report on miners' access to selected social services, such as healthcare, health and social insurance, social welfare and early childhood education was finalized with analysis from gender and human rights perspectives and further policy recommendations. The study involved 146 (78f/68m) miners and local officials from the project provinces (https://www.planetgold.org/assessing-gap-artisanal-gold-miners-and-social-services). The study results and recommendations were shared in a workshop that included representatives from ministries, development organizations, and independent researchers. The officials emphasized the study's importance for improving miners' access to healthcare and social welfare services in the development and implementation of relevant legislations and programs.</p> <p>The project supported the Gender Committee, which comprised both local officials and artisanal miners in Mandal soum, to achieve its goal of empowering its members in gender equality, human rights, responsible mining, and alternative livelihood and introducing gender-sensitive mining practices in project sites. Training and meetings were conducted to increase miners' knowledge of responsible mining and respective legislations and discuss the current conditions, emerging issues and local government's support in the ASGM sector in collaboration with Mandal soum's governor office. Moreover, the head of the Children's Palace in Mandal Soum developed a project proposal on child protection, specifically addressing the issue of artisanal miners leaving their children behind during busy mining periods. Overall, the project made achievements toward gender indicators, reaching the output targets in terms of the number of trainees who attended training on mercury, gender mainstreaming, review of policy from gender perspectives and providing gender-related data for policy making. As part of the project exit strategy, these analyses and reports will be part of the knowledge products that will be handed over to the project partners.</p> <p>Philippines: The project is committed to advancing gender equality and empowering women in the ASGM sector. Key initiatives have been undertaken to assess and address the status and needs of women in mining communities, promote leadership, and foster inclusive development. The completed Gender Study on Increasing Women's Visibility, Access to, and Support for Work in Mining Communities</p>

	<p>assesses the status and needs of women in ASGM. It seeks to develop legal and social support mechanisms, enhance the recognition and development of women's work, and identify government programs to ease their unpaid care responsibilities (https://bit.ly/pGPH_GoldenOpportunities). The project team also conducted Women Leadership training for 30 female miners from Samahan ng mga Minero sa Barangay Casalugan (SMBC) on 7-8 March 2024, aimed at promoting gender equality, empowering women leaders, improving organizational performance, and fostering a culture of inclusion and diversity. Regional Round Table Discussions on Gender were held with 26 participants (9 men, 17 women). These discussions focused on raising awareness of women's informal work in ASGM, addressing the Magna Carta for Workers in the Informal Economy Bill, and exploring opportunities for sustainable income. The establishment of a Council for Women Workers in the Informal Economy is being discussed with the Municipal Government of Paracale to support women in ASGM through advocacy, capacity building, and community development. A similar council is being proposed in Sagada. A draft of a proposed executive order has been sent to the Municipal Governments of Paracale and Sagada by the project.</p>
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2.7. ESSM

<p>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</p>	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>SS 1: Biodiversity, Natural Habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources (M) SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes (M) SS 5: Indigenous Peoples (M) SS 6: Labor and Working Conditions (M) SS 8: Gender Equity (M)</p>
<p>New social and/or environmental risks</p>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</p>	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
<p>Environmental and social</p>	

<p>safeguards management</p>	<p>Mongolia: The project has conducted Environmental Baseline Assessment at the MFPS locations and plans to conduct Detailed Environmental Impact Assessments of the project MFPSs after the approval of the Feasibility Study by the government. As part of the planetGOLD criteria implementation, the project developed policy documents for environmental protection and addressing human rights and environmental complaints at the three partner mining organizations. Moreover, the project supported the development of the Mandal soum ASM policy document. The document aims to address several critical objectives: eliminating illegal mining, fostering collaboration between stakeholders, promoting environmentally and socially responsible practices, reducing poverty, and minimizing the use of toxic chemicals. In the future, the project plans to provide knowledge on off-site environmental rehabilitation and plan for miners in Mandal soum. The project partners conducted an inventory to identify damaged and rehabilitated lands in Khovd and Gobi-Altai provinces with the project support. Moreover, the ASM NF provided training and advice on environmental rehabilitation to 204 miners (58f/146m) and consulted with 49 local officials (22f/27m). The MET conducted trainings on the impact of hazardous chemicals on human health and the environment and environmental rehabilitation, reaching 460 miners (177f/283m) and 601 local officials (270f/331m). Philippines: The project actively supports partner mining associations in adhering to environmental and social safeguards, assisting them with fulfilling government requirements linked to their Environmental Compliance Certificates and small-scale mining contracts (SSMCs). Additionally, on 29 September 2023, the Provincial Mining Regulatory Board of Camarines Norte established the Multipartite Monitoring Team (MMT) for small-scale mining. This team's mandate includes overseeing miners' compliance with SSMC terms, safety and health programs, environmental impact management, and community development plans. It comprises representatives from the Provincial Capitol, MGB and the Environmental Management Bureau Regional Offices, DENR Regional Office, large-scale mining companies, NGOs, Local Government Environment and Natural Resources Office, and the Department of Labor and Employment Regional Office. The project also actively implements the CRAFT Code planetGOLD version where environmental safeguards are among the main priorities. Every month, the focal persons in Sagada and Paracale report environmental and safety risks and propose ways to mitigate and manage the risks with the support of the project. The project, with support from MGB, has conducted multiple training sessions to enhance the skills and knowledge of small-scale miners, focusing on safety, environmental sustainability, and community well-being. These efforts included an Underground Mine Ventilation and Rock Support Training on 12-13 July 2023, in partnership with Itogon-Suyoc Resources Incorporated (large-scale mining company), aimed at educating miners on ventilation, rock support, and drainage management in underground mines. Additionally, on 19-20 June 2024, MGB and Benguet Corporation held a Tailings Storage Facility Training for 40 small-scale miners, covering crucial aspects of tailings management, design principles, risk assessment, and regulatory compliance, along with best practices for operation, emergency preparedness, and sustainable reclamation. Furthermore, on April 23, 2024, the project and the Municipal Health Office of Paracale organized a session for 30 SMBC officers and members to reduce mercury use by promoting enhanced practices that lower mercury usage and emissions. As a sustainability strategy, the project plans to collaborate with the MGB, other government offices, the private sector, and academic institutions to extend its reach and provide similar training to additional miners. This multi-sectoral approach aims to ensure the long-term impact and scalability</p>
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of training programs, empowering more miners with the skills and knowledge needed for responsible mining practices.

2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>Mongolia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters on mercury hazards, gold traceability, gender equality and ASM Regulation https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14GebK6TYfRpLt-lkV-KwOMF7rb2Cs1Fx?usp=drive_link • Safety signs on the workplace of the MFPS https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14GebK6TYfRpLt-lkV-KwOMF7rb2Cs1Fx?usp=drive_link • Information boards on planetGOLD criteria https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14GebK6TYfRpLt-lkV-KwOMF7rb2Cs1Fx?usp=drive_link • “Assessing the Gap: Artisanal Gold Miners and Social Services” report https://www.planetgold.org/sites/default/files/Assessing-the-Gap-Artisanal-gold-miners-and-social-services.pdf • Case Study on Mongolian artisanal miners' access to social services in the DELVE 2023 State of ASM sector report https://www.delvedatabase.org/uploads/resources/Delve-2023-State-of-the-Sector-Report-042324-Compressed.pdf • Dispatches From The Field: Building a mercury-free future in Mongolia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3cb89sXZgvA • Animations on Responsible Gold Supply Chain https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S12NrBKmbcw; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S12NrBKmbcw • Children’s Art Competition video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHAQ_8B5310; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VUrK0U7Tf4 • Infographics on project capacity building, women’s participation in ASM, ASM’s contribution, the legal framework and the effects of mercury • Contribution to improvement of toxic and hazardous chemicals registration and information system https://chemical.met.gov.mn/mn <p>Philippines:</p> <p>a. Knowledge Products from the Contextual Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFPS Booklet https://bit.ly/mfpsphbrochure • Formal Gold Trading Booklet https://bit.ly/formalgoldtradingph
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury Infographics https://bit.ly/mercuryinfogph <p>b. Gender Study on Increasing Women's Visibility, Access to, and Support for Work in Mining Communities https://bit.ly/pGPH_GoldenOpportunities</p> <p>c. Knowledge Management platform - Beta site for comments https://planet-gold.panoptikdigital.com/</p> <p>d. Storybooks developed for the Educational Roadshow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mina Minera (Mina the Miner) • Si Miko, Maya, at ang Ginintuang Lambak (Miko, Maya and the Golden Valley) <p>e. Power of Gold: Stories from the Ground Documentary Film Series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Trailer https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSPJE64bdAY • Episode 1: Occupying the Mines: The Challenges and Opportunities of Women in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOjsLmgmBtE&t • Episode 2: Behind the Glitter of Gold: Mercury's Deadly Threat https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_B0iXy8FXpQ • Episode 3: Weaving Gold: Sagada's History of Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl9bPD45dRo <p>f. Dispatches from the Field series titled Partnering Indigenous Communities https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6k0GaRNNmrc</p> <p>g. The Gold Talk Radio Program</p> <p>Paracale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Episode 3: Mercury-Free Processing System https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/670802908271742 • Episode 4 Women in ASGM https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/243327421605148 • Episode 5: Dangers of Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/1023060048913970 • Episode 6: Significant Role of Academia in advancing development in ASGM https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/1047853543116340 • Episode 7: Roles and realities faced by women miners in small-scale mining operations
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	<p>https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/1164610558035246</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Episode 8: Gold Trading in ASGM https://www.facebook.com/100079823263481/videos/3433019193655061 <p>Sagada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Episode 1: ASGM Formalization https://www.facebook.com/RadyoPilipinasBontoc/videos/2093522801022108/
Main learning during the period	<p>Mongolia: A stable policy environment and effective government support are essential for the professionalization and formalization of the ASGM sector. Despite the approval of the ASM Regulation in August 2022, the land approval process has been very slow leaving miners frustrated and awaiting approval for permits. During the reporting period, the project spent significant effort and resources to streamline this process and advocate for retaining ASM clauses in the draft Minerals Law.</p> <p>Expanded engagement with other government agencies broadened project activities and resulted in reaching more miners and local officials in the target and surrounding provinces through capacity-building activities. The approach ensures consistent information dissemination, enhances project benefits, and fosters a shared understanding among government officials and miners about the challenges and support needed in the ASM sector.</p> <p>Based on lessons learned from the previous year's procurement and importation of the MFPS equipment from Colombia, the project worked with suppliers in China, to ensure easier access to maintenance and spare parts of the MFPSs, especially in light of the project's exit strategy.</p> <p>Philippines: Throughout the MFPS commissioning process, challenges have surfaced, needing troubleshooting, repairs, and equipment enhancements. Addressing these issues often requires financial resources, requiring the technical team to balance feasible solutions with budget constraints for smooth operation and optimization. Key lessons emphasize the critical role of stakeholder commitment, especially from partner mining associations, in securing a reliable ore supply essential for successful MFPS commissioning and ongoing operation. The quality and reliability of the ore directly impact processing efficiency, underscoring the importance of fostering strong collaborations with mining partners and building trust. Throughout this period, proactive communication and collaborative problem-solving among all stakeholders proved essential. Engaging with local government units and community members helped anticipate and promptly address potential challenges, safeguarding the project's sustainability and ultimate success. This experience underscored the value of flexibility and adaptability in project management. These qualities enabled the team to effectively respond to unforeseen obstacles and adjust strategies as necessary, ensuring continued progress towards achieving project objectives.</p>

2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Mongolia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Journey and challenges of adapting international standards into Mongolian soil (24 July 2023, ENG) https://www.planetgold.org/journey-and-challenges-adapting-international-standard-mongolian-soil 2. Award Ceremony of Children’s Art Competitions on Make Mercury History organized successfully (20 October 2023 ENG) https://www.planetgold.org/award-ceremony-childrens-art-competition-make-mercury-history-organized-successfully 3. Examining technology transfer experiences in the planetGOLD programme (30 October 2023, ENG) https://www.planetgold.org/examining-technology-transfer-experiences-planetgold-programme 4. Reflection on Minamata COP-5, Khishgee Dondov, planetGOLD Mongolia Field Coordinator and Community Relations Manager (13 December 2023, ENG and 3 Jan 2024 MON) https://www.planetgold.org/reflection-minamata-cop-5-khishgee-dondov-planetgold-mongolia-field-coordinator-and-community 5. Reflection on Minamata COP-5, Roger Tissot, Project Manager at the planetGOLD Mongolia (13 December 2023, ENG) https://www.planetgold.org/reflection-minamata-cop-5-roger-tissot-project-manager-planetgold-mongolia 6. Growing Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Sector despite ups and downs (23 December 2023, ENG and MON) https://www.planetgold.org/growing-artisanal-and-small-scale-mining-sector-despite-ups-and-downs 7. planetGOLD studies access to and supply of social services of ASGM communities of Mongolia (26 April 2024, ENG and MON) https://www.planetgold.org/planetgold-studies-access-and-supply-social-services-asgm-communities-mongolia 8. Financial access remains the most challenging for artisanal miners (1 May 2024, MON) https://www.planetgold.org/bichil-uurkhaychdad-sankhuugiyn-khurteemzh-khamgiyn-yarvigtay-kheveer-bayna 9. "Her Story" videos highlighting the life and the achievements of female miners (Feb 2024, ENG and MON) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L995I1RdaLg; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UVdfw8QG3-o <p>Philippines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forging Sustainable Futures (11 July 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/forging-sustainable-futures 2. Shaping Positive ASGM Narrative for a Sustainable Future (19 July 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/shaping-positive-asgm-narrative-sustainable-future 3. Responsible Gold for the Nation (06 August 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/responsible-gold-nation 4. Bridging the Gap between Knowledge and Action (10 September 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/bridging-gap-between-knowledge-and-action
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Shining a Spotlight on ASGM’s Vital Role in the Philippine Sustainable Mineral Development (21 September 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/shining-spotlight-asgms-vital-role-philippine-sustainable-mineral-development 6. Building a Stronger Future through Today’s Leaders of ASGM (30 October 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/node/1319 7. Reflections on Minamata COP 5 - Abigail Ocate (20 November 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/node/1322 8. Golden Girls: Filipino women’s contributions to artisanal and small-scale gold mining https://www.rappler.com/voices/ispeak/opinion-golden-girls-filipino-women-contributions-artisanal-small-scale-gold-mining/ 9. Advancing Women’s Labour Rights in ASGM and Beyond (08 December 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/advancing-womens-labour-rights-asgm-and-beyond 10. Empowerment through Engagement and Participation (15 December 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/empowerment-through-engagement-and-participation 11. Protecting Lives in Artisanal and small-scale Gold Mining Sector (18 December 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/protecting-lives-artisanal-and-small-scale-gold-mining-sector 12. Youth for Responsible Gold (20 December 2023) https://www.planetgold.org/youth-responsible-gold 13. Safer Mines, Stronger Future (26 February 2024) https://www.planetgold.org/safer-mines-stronger-future 14. Building a Future of Women Leaders in ASGM (15 March 2024) https://www.planetgold.org/building-future-women-leaders-asgm 15. Sustainable Investment in Gold Mining Communities (22 March 2024) https://www.planetgold.org/sustainable-investment-gold-mining-communities 16. Women at the Forefront of Healthier and Safer ASGM (22 March 2024) https://www.planetgold.org/women-forefront-healthier-and-safer-asgm
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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
Contributing to the elimination of mercury in ASGM by applying a value chain approach from the miners to the refiners.	quantity of mercury prevented/eliminated		At least 30% of the objective tons of mercury prevented/ eliminated	100% of the objective of mercury finally prevented/ eliminated	19%	Mongolia: Cumulative: 0.9 tons, Periodic: 0.9 tons. Philippines: Cumulative: 6.8 tons, Periodic: 6.8 tons. The project is implementing both technical and educational interventions to curb and eliminate mercury use in the ASGM sector. During the reporting period, the project has completed the installation of the MFPSs marking a significant step in reducing and preventing mercury use in the ASGM sector in both countries. Once fully operational, the MFPSs are projected to reduce and prevent mercury use by approximately 350 kg annually. Additionally, the project has dedicated significant resources to raise awareness of the mercury impact on health and the environment. As per the guidelines provided by the Global Project, 7.7 tons of mercury use were prevented in the	MU

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
						project locations and neighboring areas through educational interventions. This number will need to be revised and validated by the global project.	
Contributing to the elimination of mercury in ASGM by applying a value chain approach from the miners to the refiners.	# of beneficiaries (men/women)	MN: 1,090 miners (320f/770m)PH: 805 miners (643m/162f)	None	100% of the total number of partner association members	100%	Mongolia: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 50%.The Contextual Study identified 1,090 miners (320 f/770m) working in the target areas of which 158 will directly benefit from the project-installed MFPSs. The project has fully installed both MFPSs and introduced the planetGOLD criteria, reaching 158 miners in Mandal and Tunkhel. The project has reached the remaining 938 miners through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, as well as the dissemination of IEC materials. In addition, the project has directly benefited 98 government officials (40f/58m).Philippines: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 50%.The MFPS at both project sites are still undergoing final optimization and are not yet operational. Nevertheless, the project's activities have effectively reached 805	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
						miners (643m/162f) in the project areas, encompassing all members of the two small-scale mining associations in Sagada (233m/30f) and Paracale (410m/132f). The project team has actively supported the application and renewal of the associations' contract to extract and process ore. They also conducted capacity development sessions based on updated training needs assessments, and developed, distributed, and shared IEC materials on online platforms. In addition, the project has supported directly 281 government officials (162m/119f).	
1: Government incentives to formalize the ASGM sector in Mongolia and the Philippines are increasingly adopted by miners	% of women and men miners who have been formalized in all target project areas (from direct assistance in formalization)		50% of women and men miners who have been formalized in all target project areas	100% of women and men miners who have been formalized in all target project areas	69%	Mongolia: Cumulative: 38%, Periodic: 30%.The project focused on enhancing the capacity of miners and local officials for effective ASM Regulation implementation, organizing ASGM forums with 146 (59f/87m) participants and supporting the development of a Mandal soum ASM policy document. The project	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
						<p>also conducted capacity building activities for 951 (411f/540m) miners and 413 (193f/220m) government officials on formalization, OSH, environmental rehabilitation, and management skills. Currently, 323 miners in project locations have ASM agreements with their local governors. The number of formalized miners decreased in this reporting period due to cancellation of land permits by the MRPAM.Philippines: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 0%.The project team provided extensive support to partner mining associations, focusing on documentation, regulatory compliance, and renewals. The team facilitated the SSMC renewal for SMBC and NSBSSMAI. Through the support of the project, MGB Regional Office conducted another workshop to assist SMBC with completing renewal requirements. In addition, the team helped NSBSSMAI and SMBC with SEC registration. NSBSSMAI successfully</p>	

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
						<p>obtained its registration and a Certificate of Good Standing, which is necessary for gold trading with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). The team also supported NSBSSMAI in securing MPL, which enables legal mineral processing while addressing environmental and community welfare concerns. The MPL for Paracale is still in progress, with ongoing support from the team. The project hosted ASGM forums in Sagada (239 participants) and Paracale (426 participants) to enhance miner-government collaboration and discuss development of the sector. In line with the MOA signed for the project, PMRB Camarines Norte established the MMT to oversee miners' compliance with contract terms, safety programs, environmental management, and community development plans.</p>	
2: National governments guide the creation of ASGM fund to allow miners to invest in mercury free	Overall amount of money made available through development of financial mechanism(s)	There is restricted access to legitimate		MN: USD 50,000 USD; PH: USD 130,000 USD	0	Mongolia: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0. The project helped the BVKA Savings and Credit Cooperative secure a license to operate as a financial institution	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
technologies and access responsible gold markets		funding and/or no specially designed fund				<p>and obtain funding from the MFPS for investment repayment. It also convened a meeting with 20 key representatives to discuss the challenges and socio-economic potential of the ASGM sector, highlighting ASM risks and informality. Furthermore, the project co-organized the Precious Metals and Jewelry Forum and Expo, attracting 108 (43f/65m) participants and 11,000 visitors, to promote ASGM investment, responsible supply chains, and policy development in the gold trade sector. Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0. The project did not generate any measurable value; however, the project team engaged in several key initiatives to support financial mechanisms and investment for miners. The team held multiple meetings with PJ Lhuillier to discuss gold trading arrangements, loan provisions, and insurance offerings for miners in the project sites. Exploratory talks were</p>	

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
						<p>conducted with two crowdfunding platforms to assess potential financial solutions. The team also collaborated with the Rural Bank of Paracale to provide investor relations training for SMBC officers, covering investor attraction, financing, and relationship management. The project is finalizing the Supplier Agreement with BSP to support association loan applications. BSP has actively reviewed and refined the provisions to ensure alignment with Philippine laws. PJ Lhuillier has agreed to provide an initial PHP 3.8 million loan (around 65,000 USD) each to SMBC and NSBSSMAI, contingent on the agreement's finalization. A Technical Working Group workshop was organized with 22 key stakeholders (16M/6F) participating in developing action plans for effective implementation of the CRAFT Code planetGOLD version and in formulating strategies for improved access to finance.</p>	
2: National governments guide the creation of	Overall amount of money accessed by miners		none	50% of money accessed by miners	0	Mongolia and Philippines: Cumulative: 0,	U

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
ASGM fund to allow miners to invest in mercury free technologies and access responsible gold markets						Periodic: 0.As the financial mechanism is still under development, no funds have been accessed by the miners yet.	
2: National governments guide the creation of ASGM fund to allow miners to invest in mercury free technologies and access responsible gold markets	% of men and women miners that have access to formal gold markets and to capital to finance		At least 1/3 of miners having access to responsible gold markets.	100% of men and women miners having access to formal gold markets and to capital to finance	100%	Mongolia: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 100%.All gold traders and processing plant owners in the project areas have been licensed, allowing formalized miners to sell their gold formally. Through project support, FRC provided training for 94 (48f/46m) gold traders on permit procedures, licensing, and registration. The project continued the implementation of the planetGOLD criteria. Moreover, an experience-sharing event for 24 government officials (7f/17m) from target provinces was held.Philippines: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 51%.The project has facilitated access to formal gold markets for partner mining associations through BSP's gold-buying program. Local gold traders were supported in obtaining BSP accreditation to buy from	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
						small-scale miners. IEC materials on BSP's program are also being distributed. In addition, the project lobbied for the inclusion of Sagada and Paracale in PJ Lhuillier's pilot gold buying program, which offers a dependable market for gold, loans, and insurance for miners. A supplier agreement is also being finalized by the project in partnership with the BSP. Apart from ensuring the gold buying and selling relationship between the mining association and the BSP, it will also act as a form of "proof of income" when applying for loans and investments.	
2: National governments guide the creation of ASGM fund to allow miners to invest in mercury free technologies and access responsible gold markets	Amount of responsible gold from project areas produced (according to planetGOLD criteria) / sold to formal markets		250 kg of expected responsible gold produced (according to planetGOLD criteria) /sold to formal markets	1,000 kg of expected responsible gold produced (according to planetGOLD criteria) /sold to formal markets	345 kg	Mongolia: Cumulative: 13.6 kg, Periodic: 1.5 kg.ASM organizations following the planetGOLD criteria produced and sold 1.5 kg of responsible gold. The project provided ongoing support through monthly assessments and reporting, and developed a Code of Conduct and Environmental Policy. Additionally, information on mercury use, traceability, ASM	U

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
						<p>regulations, and gender issues was distributed, and a fire hazard training session was conducted for 15 miners. The partner mining organizations produced 1.5 kilograms of gold according to planetGOLD criteria and sold to the FRC licensed traders.Philippines: Cumulative: 335 kg, Periodic: 185 kg.Although there were no operations yet, the partner mining associations produced 185.26 kilograms of gold according to planetGOLD criteria and sold it to the BSP and BSP-accredited gold traders. Additionally, the CRAFT Code Focal Persons in the project sites submitted reports on the CRAFT Code pG version, incident assessment, risk monitoring, and mitigation measures. The project team assisted the SMBC in drafting its internal rules and regulations as part of the risk mitigation measures.The traceability booklet developed by the global project was contextualized, resulting in three specific versions for the association,</p>	

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
						process plant owners, and financier/tunnel owners. These versions were presented during the organizational and financial training sessions in Paracale to obtain feedback on their usability. A similar consultation activity is planned to be conducted in Sagada.	
3: Reduced mercury releases by the ASGM sector in both countries	Quantity of mercury prevented/eliminated	Mercury continues to be traded and used in the ASGM sector.	At least 7.5 and 4.5 tons of mercury prevented/eliminated in the Philippines and Mongolia, respectively	25 and 15 tons of mercury prevented/eliminated in the Philippines and Mongolia, respectively	16.8	Philippines: Cumulative: 13.4 tons, Periodic: 13.4 tons. The MFPS in Paracale has been fully commissioned and optimized. In Sagada, the communal facility is 88.51% complete, with equipment commissioning underway. NSBSSMAI, LIPMA, and AGC also signed a tripartite MOA to expand LIPMA's plant capacity for processing Sagada tailings. Additionally, the project has implemented capacity-building and awareness initiatives to eliminate mercury use, resulting in the prevention of approximately 13.4 tons of mercury through these efforts. Mongolia: Cumulative: 3.4 tons, Periodic: 3.4	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
						<p>tons. The project has completed the installation of the MFPSs in two locations. While not commissioned yet due to a lack of ore supply, this marks a significant step in preventing mercury in the country. The project has dedicated significant resources on raising awareness of the mercury impact in collaboration with the partners. As a result, the project prevented the use of 3.4 tons of mercury in the project's and neighboring areas through educational interventions.</p>	
3: Reduced mercury releases by the ASGM sector in both countries	# of miners/ community members in project areas who adopted better mining practices		At least 50% of miners/communities at targeted sites adopted better mining practices	100% of miners/communities adopted better mining practices.	73%	<p>Mongolia: Cumulative: 57%, Periodic: 25% A tracer study assessed the training quality and impacts on miners, interviewing 65 out of 312 attendees, who all expressed satisfaction with the content and methods, particularly valuing up-to-date ASM knowledge. Core beneficiaries in Mandal and Tunkhel revised internal rules to align with planetGOLD criteria, developed an environmental policy, and established an ethics code. Moreover, the project provided training for the Gender</p>	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
						<p>Committee members and introduced to cluster business opportunities for environmental management. 57% of total beneficiaries implemented better mining practices. Philippines: Cumulative: 89%, Periodic: 34%The project team is gathering data for a Tracer Study on improved mining practices resulting from the capacity development activities conducted. The team interviewed 40 miners from the 518 miners who have attended the capacity development session series. Based on the initial findings, the uptake rate among survey participants is 89%. A MOU was signed by the AGC and the partner academic institution to deliver capacity development activities in Sagada. For this reporting period, 13 training sessions were conducted for the miners in the project areas.</p>	
4: 4.1. Project ASGM communities and government agreed on an	# of multi-sided platform / knowledge hub developed	Information is scattered among		1 multi-sided platform/knowledge hub developed per country	3	MN: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 1The project is supporting the ASM NF to improve accessibility to the ASM	HS

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
approach to reach all ASGM communities in each country4.2. Information on the project is available globally through the GEF GOLD programme		different locations and not properly organized in a useful manner to GEF GOLD stakeholders				Knowledge Hub (www.asnhub.mn) and expanding the platform, and updating with project news and knowledge products.The project supported the MET in launching a toxic and hazardous chemicals information system (https://chemical.met.gov.mn/mn), a portal that facilitates data exchange among various agencies and provides registration information and educational materials to the public and relevant stakeholders. PH: Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0The KM platform (https://planet-gold.panoptikdigital.com/) is 70% complete.	
4: 4.1. Project ASGM communities and government agreed on an approach to reach all ASGM communities in each country4.2. Information on the project is available globally through the GEF GOLD programme	# of partnership/engagements established		4 partnerships/engagements of stakeholders with ASGM sector (2 per country)	6 partnerships/engagements of stakeholders with ASGM sector (3 per country)	14	Mongolia: Cumulative: 7, Periodic: 2ASM NF (Formalization and Knowledge Hub); PMA (Precious Metals Forum and online training module); Selenge provincial governor (Formalization); Mandal soum governor (Formalization); Shijir Khishig partnership (MFPS installation and planetGOLD criteria	HS

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
						implementation); Tunkhel Manlai partnership (MFPS installation and planetGOLD criteria implementation); Mandal soum Emergency Management Division (Capacity building activities)Philippines: Cumulative: 7, Periodic: 6SMBC (Formalization and KM platform use)Camarines Norte PMRB (Formalization and KM platform use); NSBSSMAI (Formalization and KM platform use); Radyo Pilipinas Camarines Norte (Gold Talk Radio Program); Radyo Pilipinas Bontoc (Gold Talk Radio Program); Fidelisan Elementary School (Educational Roadshow)Bangaan National High School (Educational Roadshow)	
4: 4.1. Project ASGM communities and government agreed on an approach to reach all ASGM communities in each country4.2. Information on the project is available globally through the GEF GOLD programme	# of targeted audience individuals engaging/accessing/using awareness materials			MN: 11,900PH: 15,000	42,204	MN: Cumulative: 25,860;PH: Cumulative: 16,344In order to reach the stakeholders, the project is using social media tools to share the project results, experiences and latest news. The Mongolia social media accounts have 2,258 followers and have produced 771 posts, with some posts receiving	HS

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
						<p>significant reach. The team consistently updates the planetGOLD Mongolia webpage and disseminates a quarterly digital newsletter to 857 subscribers. Social media reach from this reporting period is 1,036,545. The Philippines Facebook page has 5,475 followers and reached 204,928 people, with a notable increase in group membership. IEC materials in the Philippines includes a documentary film series on key ASGM topics, such as "Women in ASGM" and "Mercury in Mining."</p> <p>A video was also created as part of the Dispatches from the Field series, highlighting the project's collaborative efforts with indigenous communities. In addition, six Gold Talk radio episodes were broadcast in Paracale, and the premiere episode on formalization aired in Sagada. In Sagada, a Media Kapihan engaged local media, while Educational Roadshows at both elementary and high schools promoted safer, environmentally friendly mining practices with an emphasis on</p>	

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 reduction in ASGM.The dissemination of various IEC materials across multiple platforms and activities for both countries has reached an audience of 42,204. This demonstrates the project's success in effectively spreading crucial information about the sector, ensuring wide visibility and active engagement.	

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 Review of the policy and legal framework supporting formalization of the sector (UN Environment)	1.1. Tools for national and provincial governments to implement policies and regulations related to ASGM developed	2025-03-31	MN: 91%; PH: 80%	MN: 98%; PH: 92%	No. of workshops for women and men completedTarget: 6; Progress: MN: Cumulative - 38, Periodic - 24; PH: Cumulative - 18, Periodic - 5;No of government officials in attendance at workshop on ASGM content and obligations of the Minamata ConventionTarget: 90;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 628 (381f/247m), Periodic - 472 (293f/179m); PH: Cumulative: 617 (324m/293f), Periodic - 233 (137m/96f);No. of solutions and opportunities identified by government officials of both	HS

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
					countries to increase formalizationTarget: 6;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 7, Periodic - 1; PH: Cumulative - 8, Periodic - 6;No. of government officials that have received technical support for the development and implementation of provincial plans on ASGM relating to EMS, traceability, and formalizationTarget: 60;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 311 (143f/168m), Periodic - 194 (91f/103m); PH: Cumulative - 305 (193m/112f), Periodic - 38 (24m/14f)	
1 Review of the policy and legal framework supporting formalization of the sector (UN Environment)	1.2 Women, men and youth stakeholders involved in the ASGM sector have access to government incentives and support services.	2025-03-31	MN: 66%; PH: 63%	MN: 95%; PH: 88%	No. of government officials, miners, industry, civil society, and other relevant ASGM stakeholders in each of the targeted areas (and the capital) that have participated in a forum on ASGM sector developmentTarget: 405;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 146 (60f/86m), Periodic: 146 (60f/86m); PH: Cumulative - 665 (337m/328f), Periodic - 525 (293m/232f);No. of ASGM sector stakeholders in target areas that have participated in workshops to collaboratively develop an EMS and processes to accelerate permitting and environmental complianceTarget: 161;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 445 (171f/274m), Periodic - 326 (116f/210m);	HS

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
					PH: Cumulative - 242(185m/87f), Periodic - 165(86m/79f)No. of forums organized in targeted areasTarget: 4 (2 per country);Progress: MN: Cumulative - 3, Periodic - 3; PH: Cumulative - 2, Periodic - 0	
2 Introduction of financing schemes allowing miners to adopt and subsequently investing in mercury free technologies in a sustainable manner and access international gold markets more directly (UN Environment).	2.1 Gold produced from the project sites is sold to national institutions and formal markets, and support is provided to women and men stakeholders involved in the ASGM sector.	2025-03-31	MN: 76%; PH: 61%	MN: 83%; PH: 65%	No. of new investors participating in the project area	MU
2 Introduction of financing schemes	2.2 Social investment and private sector enabled to support the sector.	2025-03-31	MN: 77%; PH: 61%	MN: 90%; PH: 80%	No. of socially responsible investors sensitized through attendance at meetings, fora, and workshopsTarget 100;Progress: MN: Cumulative -132,	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
allowing miners to adopt and subsequently investing in mercury free technologies in a sustainable manner and access international gold markets more directly (UN Environment).					Periodic - 65; PH: Cumulative - 142, Periodic - 142;ASGM investment toolkit for investors (e.g., NI 43-101 translator, financial tools/net present value calculator, risk estimator, social/environmental tool) are developed Target 2;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 2, Periodic - 0; PH: Cumulative - 2, Periodic - 2	
3 Upscale mercury free technologies for the ASGM sector (UNIDO)	3.1. Better mining practices (including environmental, health, and gender equitable aspects) adopted and implemented by women and men involved in ASGM in the targeted areas/provinces	2025-03-31	MN: 91%; PH: 79%	MN: 97%; PH: 91%	Detailed analysis and reports on mercury use, occupational safety, mining, environmental, socio-economic, legal, and gender aspects of the ASGM sector in targeted areas completed for detailed assessment and contextual study	MU
4 Dissemination of information to ensure replication of the project activities in	4.1 ASGM stakeholders at local, national and international levels are informed and educated about their engagement in the sector.	2025-03-31	MN: 87%; PH: 80%	MN: 90%; PH: 85%	No. of communication strategies developed and implemented Target: 2;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 1 Periodic - 0; PH: Cumulative - 1, Periodic - 0;No. of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials and other awareness-raising tools developedTarget: 20;Progress: MN:	MU

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
	the participating countries and contributing to the global knowledge management platform established under global project of the GEF GOLD programme (UN Environment).				Cumulative - 38, Periodic - 19; PH: Cumulative - 34, Periodic - 18;% of miners reached using IEC materials and awareness raising toolTarget: 50%;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 100%; PH: Cumulative - 100%;Website developed and in use to house best practices, knowledge, insights, lessons learned, success stories to keep ASGM stakeholders in Mongolia and the Philippines engaged and to feed into the Global Knowledge HubTarget: 2;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 1 Periodic - 0; PH: Cumulative - 1, Periodic - 0;No. of project insights, knowledge, successes and lessons learned published Target: 32;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 23, Periodic - 8; PH: Cumulative - 20 , Periodic- 12	
4	4.2 Improved outreach activities across diversity of ASGM stakeholders at the international level	2025-03-31	MN: 80%; PH: 78%	MN: 90%; PH: 90%	No. of stakeholders that participated in targeted impact investing forums/conferencesTarget: 100;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 16, Periodic - 9; PH: Cumulative - 13, Periodic - 13;No. of attended activities on investment and trade opportunitiesTarget: 4;Progress: MN: Cumulative - 16, Periodic - 4; PH: Cumulative - 4, Periodic - 4;No. of articles, success stories, information	MU

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
contributing to the global knowledge management platform established under global project of the GEF GOLD programme (UN Environment).					in trade journals, investor-specific platforms, impact investment (SRI) platforms, groups and associations Target: 16; Progress: MN: Cumulative - 8, Periodic - 2; PH: Cumulative - 17, Periodic - 9	
5 Dissemination of information to ensure replication of the project activities in the participating countries and contributing to the global knowledge management platform established under global	Monitoring and Evaluation	2025-03-31	70%	80%	In collaboration with UNEP and UNIDO, the project indicators have been successfully revised based on the Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommendations. Moreover, the project teams in MN and PH have submitted all the quarterly and annual reports.	MU

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
project of the GEF GOLD programme (UN Environment).						

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	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Moderate	Moderate
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 programme impacts its implementation	Outcome 1	H	M	M	M	M	M		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=M; In early 2023. management changes were made in the Ministry of Environment and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										<p>Tourism with the appointment of a new deputy minister. state secretary and directors of departments. Thanks to the effective relationships built with senior officials at the MET and their support to the project team. the project activities were not affected except for a slight delay in the organization of the PSC meeting. However. the changes at the local level in the Mandal soum impacted the implementation of the activities agreed with the previous administration. Consultations and meetings took place in order to ensure the participation and commitment of the new authorities at the local and national levels. Thorough documentation of the activities and communication with the counterparts take place regularly by both the EA and the IA to ensure that newly appointed counterparts are informed and aware of the project progress and challenges and participate in its activities. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=L; There were minor leadership</p>

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										changes at national and local levels that could impact project implementation. To address this, a briefing/orientation was held for new officials to familiarize them with the project's objectives, activities, and to establish clear communication and collaboration channels.
National Governments sideline the issue of ASGM and fail to put it forward as an agenda for policy change and support	Outcome 1 Outcome 3	M	L	L	M	L	S		↑	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=S;MRPAM repealed all existing land permits in November 2023 resulting in all mining partnerships losing their access to land and having to re-apply for new permits. The slow permit process has hindered the project activities and ASGM formalization. Furthermore, the draft Minerals Law had initially proposed to remove ASM-related clauses. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The DENR aims to amend Republic Act 7076 to provide social assistance, labor protection, and government-backed programs for small-scale miners. The DENR also encourages larger companies to support small miners, enhance social and environmental protection, and boost community

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										resilience. In parallel, the Department's new Geospatial Database Office uses satellite imagery and GIS to monitor and identify illegal mining operations.
Disconnect between national, provincial and district governments make implementing policy change difficult	Outcome 1	M	M	M	M	L	M		↑	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=M; Although the MET and local governments support the sector, there has been a disconnect and change in priorities in different government ministries as evidenced by the cancellation of the land permits and proposal to remove the ASM clauses from the draft Minerals Law. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; Regular meetings between the project team and government partners facilitated discussions on updates, progress, and challenges. These sessions ensured open communication, project alignment, and prompt resolution of emerging issues, thereby improving coordination and decision-making. PSC meetings addressed key issues and provided a platform for information sharing among the project team, decision-making agencies, and LGUs.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
High institutional turnover and short institutional memory may result in loss of information	Outcome 1	M	L	L	L	M	M		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=M; PIR5=M; During the project implementation. there have been frequent restructurings and turnovers in the MET. These changes have resulted in delaying some activities and may have affected the overall perception of ASGM and the project's effectiveness.Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=M; PIR5=L; The project is focused on implementing a secure online storage system for efficient data management and enhanced collaboration. The team also emphasizes thorough documentation of all activities. including meetings. to record discussions and decisions for transparency. AGC also requires departing consultants to submit a handover report to aid in ensuring continuity and a seamless transition. Additionally. the team will develop a comprehensive booklet for MFPS training materials and capacity development modules for MGB Focal Persons.
Inability or lack of capacity for governments to provide adequate support services	Outcome 1	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The project organized

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										capacity-building activities for government officials to increase their knowledge on the ASM Regulation, formalization and OSH issues. Moreover, regular meetings with the project partners help to keep them updated on ASM. These activities have been crucial to improve ASM knowledge amongst the stakeholders. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project will consolidate its training modules and provide them to this Core Group to extend capacity development support to small-scale mining communities beyond the project areas and its duration. Additionally, capacity development activities were organized for government partners to enhance their skills and management strategies.
Finding the right business model for investors and ensuring sustainability once the intervention is over	Outcome 2	M	L	M	M	M	S		↑	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=S; There were no improvements in the ASGM investment environment. The project is implementing a social enterprise business model to improve miners' financial access through establishing Savings and Credit Cooperative (SCC).

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										<p>The SCC will receive funding and financing from the MFPS revenue. The contracts have been drafted between the project. MFPS owners. and the BVKA to outline the project's investment and repayment obligations by the MFPS owners. However. due to lack of access to ore supply. the MFPS owners are concerned about the purchase of the equipment. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=S The project team has been diligently consulting with partner mining associations to develop a sustainable business model. However. internal conflicts within these associations have stalled the finalization and implementation of the model. Given the urgency of resolving this issue. the project team plans to escalate the matter to the Technical Working Group (TWG) if it cannot be resolved through direct discussions with the partner associations. The TWG may assist in exploring potential solutions and determining the most effective course of action to advance this initiative.</p>

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Revolving Fund will not be easy to set up and not reach the intended audience	Outcome 2	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia and Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; Not applicable. A revolving fund will not be implemented due to high-interest rates, lack of funding appetite, and the high cost of the MFPS permission and operation. The existing mining revolving fund managed by the BoM is for LSM only, requiring a mining license and geological data to provide a guarantee for repayment.
Project areas are unable to reach responsible artisanal gold standards	Outcome 2	L	L	M	M	L	M		↑	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=M; The project is implementing planetGOLD criteria at three ASM partnering organizations. While artisanal miners are highly supportive, the implementation of planetGOLD criteria is currently on hold due to lack of access to formal land. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project is continuously implementing the planetGOLD criteria at project sites with the assistance of the Focal Points. The SMBC has developed internal rules to support the implementation of the criteria ensuring adherence to the code's standards and practices.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Downstream actors perceive the ASGM sector as too high risk to begin sourcing gold from it	Outcome 2	L	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;As per regulations. miners sell their gold to licensed traders. with records of the gold's origin maintained. The Bank of Mongolia has joined the “London Principles”. a set of guidelines designed to help structure and formalize Central Bank ASGM Domestic Purchase Programmes. This commitment indicates significant progress towards supporting artisanal miners in producing responsible gold.Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The project consistently supports the Central Bank (BSP) in implementing its gold buying program and increasing the number of accredited gold traders. Through its partnership with PJ Lhuillier. mobile gold buying stations at the project sites will be introduced. providing miners with convenient access to formal gold markets.
ASGM/ SME’s are unable/unwilling to break their existing informal contractual arrangements and are unwilling to pay taxes; Barriers exist that prevent ASGM producers from meeting legal producer	Outcome 2	M	M	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The taxation scheme on gold sales is favorable. Thus. miners prefer to have an official agreement with their respective

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
requirements										governors to ensure the stability of their ASGM operation. The royalty percentage of gold sales has been stable and considerably low. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The partner mining associations are actively backing formalization efforts, including selling gold to the formal market due to tax incentives. By selling gold to the central bank, they benefit from higher, internationally aligned gold prices and tax exemptions.
Miners are unwilling to take up better practices; better practices are adopted during the project and then abandoned by miner groups once the project support stops	Outcome 3	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; Miners are eager to comply with the ASM Regulation to have stable mining operations. A tracer study conducted by the project revealed positive uptakes in OSH and environmental management practices. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project is collecting data at project sites for a Tracer Study on the adoption of improved mining practices from capacity development sessions. Initial findings indicate that most beneficiaries are applying their

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										training. However, some report challenges such as insufficient initial capital for alternative livelihoods while others have not yet had the chance to utilize their new skills. Overall, miners are enthusiastic about adhering to government standards to maintain legal operations.
Men and women are not interested in or are unable to participate in training or in taking up better practices; Varying levels of education and literacy amongst mineworkers causing differences in the ability to enhance knowledge and capacity	Outcome 3	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia and Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; Miners have shown a strong interest in improving their knowledge. The project addressed the varying levels of education and literacy among artisanal miners by tailoring training materials, methods, and activities during training and meetings organized in different provinces.
Women are unable to participate in training because of other obligations or due to cultural biases against them receiving training	Outcome 3	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; Women miners have been active in attending training and workshops as reflected in the gender distribution of participants. Women have constituted 46% of all training participants on average. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project successfully achieved its target for female

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										participation in capacity development activities. with women making up 30% of attendees. This reflects the project's dedication to inclusivity and gender equality. ensuring active involvement and representation of women in the training programmes.
Delays in importation of equipment	Outcome 3	L	L	M	S	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=S; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The importation of equipment was completed in the previous reporting period. Based on the lessons learned. the project procured spare parts for the MFPS from China to avoid transportation and procurement challenges across regions.Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=S; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;During this reporting period. all necessary equipment for the MFPS was sourced locally. This local availability ensured timely procurement. reduced costs. and facilitated easier maintenance and support.
Nearby ASGM activities that continue to use adverse environmental practices may continue to jeopardize the environment.	Outcome 3	L	M	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The project supports the improvement of environmental practices in both project areas and surrounding provinces through capacity-building and awareness-

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										raising activities. No complaints have been reported regarding adverse environmental impacts caused by miners in the project areas. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project ensures that training sessions on better mining practices are inclusive and open to various stakeholders, including government officials and nearby community members.
Loss of jobs for intermediaries could lead to threats and/or criminal activities	N/A	M	M	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; There is no report on job losses for intermediaries or miners due to project activities. The project has actively engaged local workers for services and labor. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project has successfully minimized job losses for intermediaries by actively engaging local workers for services and labor. This strategy not only preserves existing jobs but also creates additional income opportunities within the community, fostering local economic growth and stability.
Coordination between various ASGM initiatives on the ground	Outcome 1	M	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project holds

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										regular meetings with local government and miners to discuss ASGM issues, opportunities, and future needs. Additionally, the project has supported a taskforce established in Mandal which aims to coordinate local ASGM interventions. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project team is actively engaging and collaborating with key players, leveraging shared resources, expertise, and support through regular coordination. This fosters a holistic and inclusive development approach, maximizing positive impacts in the project areas.
Armed conflict, armed groups, and/or tax-seeking behavior impeding the programme's planned interventions	N/A	M	M	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; There are no armed conflicts, armed groups, or tax-seeking behavior impeding the ASGM operation. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L; The project has not been affected by non-state armed groups. The team is working closely with local government units and community representatives to address concerns and foster a peaceful, cooperative

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										environment for implementation.
Climate variability	Outcome 3	M	M	M	M	M	S		↑	Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=S; Heavy rains and flooding in 2023 caused delays in transporting the MFPS equipment due to damaged roads and bridges. The flooding also affected mine sites in Mandal with mine tunnels filled with water causing halt in the operations. Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=S; Unfavorable weather. especially heavy rains. significantly impacted the quality of roads used for transporting equipment and supplies in the Minahang Bayan area. These adverse conditions can cause road deterioration and transportation difficulties. affecting the MFPS construction in the project sites.
Prevailing cultural norms and practices (negative views on outsiders. resistance to change)	Outcome 3	L	L	L	L	L	L		=	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR4=L; Local communities in the project areas generally hold a positive view towards artisanal mining. recognizing it as an important livelihood source. However. at the national level. some decision-makers maintain a negative perception of the sector. Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L;

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;The project respects and adheres to the cultural norms of partner communities. such as local and traditional holidays in Sagada. Community leaders and elders are actively invited to participate in various community activities.
Accessibility	Outcome 3	M	L	M	M	M	L		↓	Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L; PIR5=L;While the project areas are far from each other. a decent local transportation system makes accessibility easy. The country also has a high level of cell phone coverage and social media penetration.Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M; PIR5=L;Although the rainy season could still pose challenges. road conditions in both project areas have improved.
		N/A	L	M	M	M	M		=	The overall risk rating remained Moderate based on the analysis conducted with 14 risks as Low risk, 4 as Medium risk, and 3 as Significant risk documented during the reporting period.

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 programme impacts its implementation	Mongolia: Continue and maintain regular communication and intensify collaboration under the MoU with local stakeholders Conduct field trips for key decision makers further increase their awareness of the ASGM sector	Mongolia: The project team closely tracked political developments and regularly informed IAs about the changes in the country. The team also maintained open communication with national stakeholders to understand their perspectives and cultivated relationships with key decision-makers.	Mongolia: The project team will continue to monitor the situation in the country and keep relevant stakeholders updated.	July 2024-June 2025	AGC
National Governments sideline the issue of ASGM and fail to put it forward as an agenda for policy change and support	Mongolia: To expedite the approval of the ASM Regulation the project carried out substantial advocacy activities in partnership with the ASM NF and provincial governors. As a result, the new ASM Regulation was approved in August 2022. after a three-year suspension. Following this, the project collaborated	Mongolia: The project team has extensively participated in public discussions on draft Minerals Law to retain the ASM clauses and developed a proposal providing comments on draft law and sent it to MMHI for further action. The project actively communicated with the key stakeholders including IAs. MET and MRPAM to	Mongolia: Conduct a high-level meeting amongst key decision makers to discuss land access issues; Bring the issue at the Regional PSC meeting; Organize advocacy meetings for newly appointed government officials following the Election. These meetings will enhance their understanding of the ASM sector. including its	July 2024-June 2025	AGC;IAs

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	with the MMHI, MET, and MRPAM to develop recommendations for the effective support and implementation of the new ASM Regulation across the country.	accelerate the permitting process and support the legalization of the ASM sector.	opportunities and challenges.		
Disconnect between national, provincial and district governments make implementing policy change difficult	Mongolia: The project created a comprehensive guidance document aimed at ensuring consistent implementation of the Regulation across all provinces. Additionally, training sessions and workshops were conducted for local officials and miners to enhance their understanding and foster effective coordination between central and local stakeholders.	Mongolia: Extensive capacity-building activities were conducted in collaboration with relevant government agencies to equip local officials and miners with consistent knowledge and information on the ASM Regulation, environmental rehabilitation, and land permitting processes. Additionally, the project held quarterly meetings with Mandal Soum's local officials and miners to brief them on project plans, activities, and the latest developments in the ASGM sector. These actions help prevent delays and	Mongolia: Relay the outcome of the high-level meeting to other organizations and local level and ensure the key decisions are implemented.	July 2024-June 2025	AGC;MET

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		difficulties in implementing project activities and policies.			
High institutional turnover and short institutional memory may result in loss of information	Mongolia: The project team communicated regularly with stakeholders to stay informed about changes and quickly established relationships with new staff. An information pack was prepared for all new stakeholders. All agreements and contracts were documented and signed by authorized representatives, with detailed reports maintained for historical records.	Mongolia: The project team maintained its strategy of keeping regular communications.	Mongolia: The project team will continue to monitor the changes and turnovers in the project partner organizations and will provide necessary information to any new staff and will document these communications.	July 2024-June 2025	AGC
Finding the right business model for investors and ensuring sustainability once the intervention is over	Mongolia and Philippines: The project developed a social enterprise business model to improve miners' financial access and maximize the benefit from MFPSs. The project organized meetings and discussions about the best options to fit the miners'	Mongolia: The project continued its support for the SCC to obtain a license to operate as a financial institution. The license was granted in July 2024. Under the Social Enterprise Model, the SCC will receive funding and financing from the MFPS revenue. The project	Mongolia: Support the implementation of the social enterprise business model; conclude agreement between MFPS owners. the project and the SCC; seek approval on the resource reallocation. Philippines: The team will collaborate with the Department of Trade	July 2024-June 2025	AGC;IA

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	interests and needs. In Mongolia. Baatar Vangiin Khishig Arvijikh (BVKA) Savings and Credit Cooperative (SCC) was established in June 2023.	drafted contracts outlining the project's investment for equipment. the transfer of equipment. and repayment obligations. The project is also seeking alternative sources of capital including the re-allocation of resources from the available budget. Philippines: The project team has been in continuous communication with the partner mining associations in implementing a sustainable business model. In addition. the team conducted an Investor Relations Workshop in June 2024. equipping SMBC officers with essential skills for securing financing and managing investment documentation.	and Industry (DTI) to support the associations' business plan development. leveraging DTI's expertise and resources to enhance the sustainability and viability of their business models.		
Project areas are unable to reach responsible artisanal gold standards	Mongolia: The project has implemented planetGOLD criteria at three ASM	Mongolia: The project continued to implement planetGOLD criteria at three	Mongolia: The project continues to advocate for ASM formalization and	July 2024-June 2025	AGC

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	<p>organizations. The assessments revealed that the three organizations were compliant at 95% except the two criteria that are related with obtaining land approvals.</p>	<p>ASM partnering organizations and promoted the importance of the due diligence and transparent and responsible supply chain at various meetings and forums. Developed environmental policy a Code of Conduct for the ASM organizations to comply with planetGOLD criteria. Although miners were highly supportive, the implementation of planetGOLD criteria is on hold due to lack of access to formal land. The project had several meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry (MMHI) and Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia (MRPAM) to present the current challenges in the land access procedure and</p>	<p>address land issues and work with the newly appointed management of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources, and MRPAM to enhance the land permit approval process. Moreover, to provide support for the Financial Regulatory Committee's initiatives on promoting a responsible gold supply chain. At the local level, the project continues to collaborate with ASGM partnering organizations to strengthen and streamline the implementation of planetGOLD criteria.</p>		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		future possible consequences. At local level. the project supported the local government in re-assessing the degraded land for ASM and conducting census of missing degraded ASGM lands in Mandal soum.			
Climate variability	Philippines: The team ensured the building contractor would optimize the MFPS construction/installation working hours. if and when the weather permits.The project team's initiative to facilitate road gravelling repairs to problematic road parts leading to the Minahang Bayan demonstrates a proactive approach to addressing access challenges for the MFPS construction materials hauling.	Mongolia:The project supported local government and the emergency division in organizing awareness-raising activities to prevent risks associated with flooding. specifically for miners.Philippines:The team will implement seasonal planning and fully optimize favorable weather conditions for transporting materials in Sagada.	Mongolia:Support the local government on the implementation of the ASM policy document which includes interventions on OSH. Philippines: The team will update the comprehensive plan for the remaining activities. which will be cross-referenced with the current seasonal calendar to optimize fair weather conditions.	July 2024-June 2025	AGC
Project management risks: Implementation schedule	This risk has emerged during the current reporting	Given the current planning and available resources,	Finalize budget revision and project extension through	September - December 2024	AGC, UNEP and UNIDO

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
and budget	period and therefore no specific actions were undertaken in the previous instance. A budget revision was undertaken based on MTR recommendations.	both the IAs and the EA have considered extending the project until September 2025 to ensure a successful wrap-up of activities and effective implementation of the exit strategy. A minor budget revision is anticipated to align the remaining funds with the projected costs for each activity	legal agreement		

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:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	Yes
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

(a) Results framework: The review of the indicators reported during the PIR 2023 has been completed, with validation from the respective national PSC.

(b) Components and cost: A budget revision has been requested and is currently underway. This minor review does not affect project component cost.

(c) Implementation schedule: Materialized risks such as adverse weather conditions and policy implications in Mongolia, have caused delays in project activities.

Consequently, a 9-month extension has been proposed to ensure an adequate wrap up of activities and proper documentation of results.

Both the budget revision and extension will be validated during the RPSC in September 2024.

(d) Risk analysis: An additional risk has been identified in Mongolia due to the cancellation of all permits for ASGM partnerships, which will indirectly impact project results. The issue is being assessed jointly by all project stakeholders and a way forward will be determined during the RPSC meeting.

(e) Co-financing: Additional co-financing partners have been identified during the reporting period (refer to section on co-financing).

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 Legal Instrument		2018-12-07	2018-12-07	2024-05-31	Project Cooperation Agreement with EA: Artisanal Gold Council
Amendment 1		2023-08-08	2023-08-16	2024-12-31	Revision - Budget reallocation and extension

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
Bortolgoi ASGM site (Tunkhel. Selenge) Mongolia	48.6333	106.7333	2030066	Bortolgoi ASGM site covers about a 10-hectare area and is located 20 km West from the Tunkhel village. Mandal soum. Selenge province.	Miners have been extracting hard rock gold ore at the Bortolgoi for over 10 years. Some miners are shifting to the adjacent Bulag ASGM site due to resource depletion and ore hardness

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					increases in the Bortolgoi site. Estimated number of miners: 120
Bulag ASGM site (Tunkhel. Selenge) Mongolia	48.6333	106.7333	2030066	Bulag ASGM site is located in Tunkhel village. Mandal soum. Selenge province. adjacent to the Bortolgoi ASGM site. The site covers a exactly 5-hectare area.	Bulag is located next to the Bortolgoi ASGM site where miners are creating a horizontal tunnel with a well-organized mining system of 130 meters in length. In 2022. they created a few vertical shafts next to the tunnel to increase capacity. There are two gold processing plants with gravimetric technology (pan mill and shaking table) are located close to the Bortolgoi and Bulag ASGM sites. Both plants have capacities of around 10 tonnes ore per day. Tailings: to sell to the Cyanide gold processing facility called "Ten-Hun" Estimated number of miners: 30
Noyot Uul ASGM site (Mandal soum) Mongolia	48.84122	106.45752	66118857	The 12.29-hectare Noyot Uul ASGM site is located north side of Mandal (Zuunkharaa) soum. Selenge province.	The site is the biggest ASGM deposit in Mandal soum. Selenge aimag where many communities and artisanal miners operate

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					simultaneously. The area is 12.29 hectares. and 4 entities (partnership/cooperative) are operating for about 10 years period. 3 entities have big horizontal shafts. dimensions reach 100–600-meter in length. Over 10 vertical shafts with 10-100 meters depth are being mined by a group of miners. Six gold processing plants are operating to concentrate run-of-mine ore from Noyot ASGM site. The biggest one has 30-50 tonnes ore per day capacity (ball mill. pan mill. shaking table) and the smallest one has 2.5 tonnes ore per day (pan mill and shaking table). Tailings: to sell to the Cyanide gold processing facility called "Ten-Hun". Estimated number of miners: 180
Nart ASGM site	48.91167	106.08667	2032552	Nart ASGM site is located in Bayangol soum. Selenge province.	The site is located near Boroo Gold LLC's licensed area. Miners extract ore in 3 shafts of the old Boroo Gold

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					<p>LSM as per agreement with the local government.</p> <p>Miners have access to small private mills in the area.</p> <p>Processing technology: gravimetric Equipment: jaw crusher, hammer mill, and sluice box. Tailings: to sell to the Cyanide gold processing facility called "Ten-Hun"</p> <p>Estimated number of miners: 108</p>
Maikhan ASGM site	45.79566	92.28687	6619126	The site is located in Altai soum, Khovd province	<p>Maikhan ASGM site has 1 hectare of area and it is the only active and formal site in Khovd province. Miners have limited processing equipment at the Maikhan site. Equipment: Hammer mill, ball mill, and sluice.</p> <p>Estimated number of miners: 30</p>
Zamiin-Am ASGM site	46.36399	96.25877	6619092	Zamiin-Am ASGM site is located in Altai soum of Gobi-Altai province.	<p>This site is currently closed due to technical challenges in extraction. The site is located top of the mountain and ore hardness increased a lot in the depth of the shafts. There are 1 processing plant with 5 tons</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					ore of capacity concentrates ore via jaw crusher. 2 pan mills and shaking table. Estimated number of miners: 0
Khavtsgain amnii baagiin ulaan	46.43951	94.11438	6619088	Khavtsgain amnii baagiin ulaan new ASGM site is located in Darvi soum of Gobi-Altai province	This new hardrock gold deposit has been approved as a artisanal and small-scale gold mining site by Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry in July 2023. Total area of approved site is 0.02 hectare. The miners about to start operation soon. Estimated number of miners: 35-40
Shijir Khishig processing plant (MFPS-1) Mongolia	48.84122	106.45752	6618857	Shijir Khishig processing plant is where the Project is piloting the MFPS-1. It is in Mandal soum center. Selenge province.	Current Processing technology: gravimetric Equipment: jaw crusher. 2 wet pan mills. 2 sluice boxes. and shaking table. Capacity: 5 t/d Recovery rate: 30-50% Project new MFPS-1 was built in 2022 next to the existing facility and now it is being tested by gravimetric process. Equipment: Jaw crusher. vibrating screen. roller crusher. belt conveyors. vibration mill. 2

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					rod mill. centrifuge. mixing tank and shaking table. Capacity: 5-10 t/d Recovery rate expectation: less than 60%
Tunkhel Manlai processing plant (MFPS2) Mongolia	48.63333	106.73333	2030066	Tunkhel Manlai processing plant is where the Project is piloting the MFPS-2. It is in Tunkhel village center. Mandal soum. Selenge province.	Current Processing technology: gravimetric Equipment: jaw crusher. 4 wet pan mills. 4 sluice boxes. and 2 shaking tables. Capacity: 7.5-10 t/d Project new MFPS is being constructed from 2022 next to the existing facility. The MFPS-2 is also equipped with gravimetric technology. Equipment: Jaw crusher. vibrating screen. roller crusher. belt conveyors. ball mill. centrifuge. 2 mixing tanks and 2 shaking tables. Capacity: 10-20 t/d Recovery rate expectation: less than 60%
Casalugan Minahang Bayan Philippines	14.30000000	122.75382694		Purok 3. Sitio Maning. Casalugan. Paracale. Camarines Norte. Philippines	Current capacity and recovery rate:150kgs/yr (estimate) 30-50% Current gold processing techniques: Amalgamation Tailings are sold to cyanidation plant

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					owners within the municipality. Estimated number of miners: 1.166
Fidelisan Minahang Bayan Philippines	17.12812500	120.89791667		Fidelisan. Sagada. Mountain Province	Current capacity and recovery rate: 1.71 MT/day less than 50% Current gold processing techniques: Sluicing and panning Tailings are sold to cyanidation plant owners in adjacent provinces. Estimated number of miners: 255

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
9695_MON_Co-financing letters.pdf	CW TM	2024-08-02 13:13:07	Download
GEFID_9695_planetGOLD_Mongolia Philippines_PIR 2023_final.pdf	CW TM	2024-06-25 12:53:58	Download