

**1- Identification**
**1.1 Project details**

GEF ID	9695	SMA IPMR ID	33442
Project Short Title	planetGOLD Mongolia & Philippines - AGC	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000632 / P1-33GFL-001626
		Umoja WBS	SB-007345
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		
Project Type	Child Project	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project	Global Opportunities for the Long-term Development of the ASGM sector (GEF GOLD)		Age 57.3 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 31-May-24
Project Scope	Regional		Revised - Current PCA 30-Dec-24
Region	Asia Pacific	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	20-Aug-18
Countries	Mongolia, Philippines	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-Aug-18
GEF financing amount	USD 11,700,000	PCA entering into force	7-Dec-18
Co-financing amount	USD 48,208,145	Start of Implementation (Date of 1st Disbursement)*	31-Dec-18
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	21-Jun-17
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 7,865,172	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 7,136,846	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-Nov-22
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	/
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date**	30-Dec-25
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-26

\* As per Legal Agreement signed with the EA, project effectiveness is defined as "the date of receipt of first disbursement or sub-allotment".

\*\*A Mid-Term will be undertaken only if projects expenditures are 30% or above planned budget. If below the 30% threshold, a management review will be carried out by PM/TM.

**1.2 EA: 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 to enhance the environment for 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 investing in mercuryfree 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 mercuryfree 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 contributing to the global knowledge management platform established under global project of the GEF GOLD programme. The aim is for Project ASGM communities and government to agree on 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 Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit	Executing Agency(ies)	Artisanal Gold Council
Name of co-implementing Agency	UNIDO	Names of Other Project Partners	-
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ludovic Bernaudat	EA: Manager/Representative	Roger Tissot / Douglas Kao
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Rocío Fernández	EA: Project Manager	Altanbagana Bayarsaikhan Abigail Ocate
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy	EA: Finance Manager	Ping Zhao
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant		EA: Communications lead, if relevant	Ryan Painter

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s) TM: PoW Indicator(s)	Chemicals and Pollution Action  PoW Outcomes 3A and 3C; PoW Outcome Indicators (i)(iii)(iv)(v) Direct Outcomes to which project contributes: 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.9, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	n/a
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**EA:** UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

**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.

**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.

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG Goals

SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG Targets

SDG 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

SDG 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

SDG 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making l political, economic and public life

SDG 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

SDG 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

SDG 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

SDG 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

SDG 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.

## 2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
9: 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	0 tons of mercury reduced. The reduction is expected to start once the mercury-free processing systems (MFPS) are operational. The MTR evaluator considered the targets unachievable but did not provide a suggested alternative/calculation. The indicators will be reviewed based on the methodology developed by the global project.

Implementation Status

2023

4th PIR

FY 2023

FY 2022

FY 2021

FY 2020

PIR #

4th PIR

3rd PIR

2nd PIR

1st PIR

Rating towards outcomes (DO)  
(section 3.1)

MS

MU

MS

MS

Rating towards outputs (IP)  
(section 3.2)

MS

MU

MS

MS

Risk rating  
(section 4.2)

M

M

M

L

## 2.3 Implementation status & Risk

**EA:** Summary of status  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

**Key Progress** – Overall, the progress in the two countries has been significant and major milestones have been achieved. However, it is still behind schedule in some of the components and will be extended until the end of 2024 as a way to ensure all targets can be met. In addition, logframe targets will be reviewed as per MTR recommendations.

**C1 - Formalization (76%):** This component has reached and exceeded some of the output indicators and resulted in material outcomes (i.e., approval of ASM Regulation in Mongolia). The assessment of the legal framework and a series of policy workshops were conducted in the Philippines and a Guideline for implementation of the Regulation was prepared in Mongolia. Capacity building activities have reached 816 people (508M/308F) and 319 people (179F/140M) respectively.

**C2 - Access to Finance (69%):** Materializing financing for miners continues to be challenging due to the delays in the construction of MFPS, the continued risky perception of the ASGM sector and a lack of a conducive legal environment in the case of Mongolia. Two financing mechanisms are being developed in partnership with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and social business concepts are being finalized for the two countries. In Mongolia, the project co-organized a National Forum to reach investors and financiers. In addition, the planetGOLD criteria is being implemented in all project sites as a way to de-risk the operations and improve the perceptions of ASGM by investors.

**C3 - Hg-free Technologies (83%):** Construction of the plants (Paracale) and improvements on existing ones (Sagada, Mandal, Tunkhel) have taken place are almost operational and capacity building activities are ongoing. However, the delays in the commissioning impacted the gold production and mercury reduction targets which have not yet materialized resulting in lower ratings for related outcomes and outputs.

**C4 - Communication and Knowledge Management (81%):** One platform is already operational in Mongolia (ASM Hub) and one underway in the Philippines. Social media accounts, the planetGOLD website and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been largely utilized. Partnerships to disseminate and engage with the miners at the local level (e.g., radio program in Philippines), engagement with journalists and media, and participation national and regional events have taken place.

**Risks** – In Mongolia, changes in local authorities, a lack of personnel in ASM National Federation, and a developing understanding of artisanal mining were the main reported challenges. In the Philippines, transporting construction materials to the site in Paracale posed difficulties due to poor road conditions and adverse weather. Additionally, securing the approval of the Sagada LGU for declaring a mineral processing zone caused delays in the establishment of the processing plant for small-scale miners. The overall risk rating remained Low based on the analysis conducted. Risk categories have also been consistent with previous year, with 18 risks identified as Low risk and 3 as Medium risk. There were no High risks documented during the reporting period.

**Management Actions** – In September 2022, a Regional PSC took place with participation of the IA, EA and country governments to discuss project progress and challenges. In November 2022, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) was finalized providing a number of recommendations: (a) review of the project indicators; (b) budget reallocation; (c) project extension until December 2024. These were approved by the National PSCs and the execution agreement between the EA and UNEP was consequently amended. However, in relation to the project results framework, no suggestion or alternative was proposed by the evaluator. The team will analyze and discuss the indicators based on the methodology developed by the global project and the indicators and targets will be updated in the coming months.

**Total expenditure FY2022-2023:** USD\$2,753,526 (against forecast of USD\$ 3,159,074, burn rate at 87%)

**Cumulative expenditure:** USD\$7,136,846 (against total allotment of USD\$11,585,015, burn rate at 62%)

## 2.4 Co-finance

**EA:** Planned Co-finance

**EA:** Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

USD 48,208,145

**EA:** Actual to date:

USD 11,530,439

The following cumulative amounts have been confirmed as follows: Artisanal Gold Council (AGC) - USD 7,641,650 in-kind contributions; Mongolia (MET) - USD 1,800,000 in-kind contributions; Philippines (DENR) - USD 1,730,540 in-kind contributions; SAICM - USD 248,145 in-kind contributions; UNIDO - USD 80,000 in-kind and USD 59,000 USD cash contributions.

It was not possible to confirm the co-financing commitments from ILO and SAICM due to a lack of response from the contact points. Argor Heraeus' co-financing is linked to the purchase of responsible gold from the project which has not yet taken place. However, discussions and possible joint activities for 2023-24 are ongoing.

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting

**Philippines:** 15 February 2022 and 06 September 2022

**Mongolia:** 06 April 2023

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

On 22-23 September 2022, a Regional (RPSC) Meeting was conducted to discuss updates on the project accomplishments of each country, assess progress towards overall project objectives and deliverables, discuss the recommendations of the mid-term review (MTR), and share the planned activities for its implementation. The delegation visited the ongoing MFPS construction in Paracale.

**Philippines:**

The project team facilitated the 3rd and 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings on 15 February 2022 and 06 September 2022 consecutively. In addition, since the change of leadership in MGB in Q1 2022, the Project Management Committee (PMC) also held two meetings (14 April 2023 and 30 May 2023) where all agencies/offices represented in the PSC also attended.

Aside from PSC and PMC meetings, the project team participates in a quarterly project manager's meeting with MGB and FASPS. With regard to local stakeholders, the team also maintains constant communication and strengthened collaboration with small-scale miners associations in Sagada and Paragale, identified ASGM champions in local government units from the barangay to the municipal office and at the provincial level. Additionally, the project has established partnerships with the National Commission on Indigenous People and academic institutions.

**Mongolia:**

The project conducted meetings and policy discussions with the MET and the MMHI on the draft ASM Regulation. In addition, joint advocacy activities were conducted with the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining National Federation (ASM NF) to accelerate the revision and approval of the ASM Regulation. As a result of effective engagement with project partners and other ASGM stakeholders, ASM Regulation was approved. Moreover, in partnership with the MRPAM, MET, and ASM NF, the recommendations for the proper implementation of the ASM regulations were developed and capacity-building workshops were jointly implemented. The project extended its cooperation with other government agencies. In early 2023, there was change of leadership at the MET and MMHI and the Mandal soum government. To maintain the project's results and ongoing progress, relationships have been developed with the newly appointed decision-makers. In addition, the project has conducted meetings, trainings and workshops with the miners in the project areas, namely Bayangol, Mandal and Tunkhel in Selenge province, Yusunbulag in Gobi-Altai province, and Khovd and Altai in Khovd province.

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

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Yes

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The Gender Action Plan for the planetGOLD Mongolia and Philippines project, which was finalized in July 2021, has been the main guiding document for gender mainstreaming in both countries. Addressing other recommendations of the MTR, the project developed gender-sensitive indicators to determine whether the project achieved the objective regarding promoting gender-sensitive better mining practices in the project areas.

**Philippines:**

A Gender Mainstreaming Workshop was organized in Sagada on 19 July 2022 in collaboration with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). Its main outcome was a gender action plan which represented a tangible commitment to outline actions, targets and timelines to integrate gender-sensitive approaches in the sector. During the 3rd National Assembly of the National Coalition of Small-Scale Miners in the Philippines, held from 28-30 July 2022, Gender Mainstreaming was also actively discussed. A 2-day Entrepreneurial Skills Training for Women was conducted on 16-17 March 2023 to enhance the entrepreneurial skills of women in the ASGM communities. As part of the project's efforts to support additional livelihood activities, the team organized an orientation on Cooperative Preregistration on 21 September 2022. The participants received comprehensive guidance on forming a cooperative, and related requirements and opted for a consumer cooperative focused on rice trading.

**Mongolia:**

Based on the findings on the Gender Mapping and the Gender Action Plan, the Project implemented activities to empower women miners and promote gender equality in the project areas. The Mid-Term Review recommended to create a women miners' organization to promote their representation in the ASM sector. A Gender Committee (GC), an informal and voluntary network composed of 20 artisanal miners and local officials, was established and launched by the project on 15 September 2022 in Mandal soum, following the preparation of Gender Focal Points in the project provinces. The GC aims to empower its members in gender and human rights, prepare them as activists and human rights advocates and improve gender and human rights sensitive practices among artisanal miners. Currently, the GC has 65 members out of which 71% are women. The project provided capacity-building training and workshops for 61 members (double-counted). Additionally, the project made a gender analysis of the new ASM Regulation. The Regulation was found gender-neutral, considering neither discrimination against women or men nor the different needs and experiences of women and men working in the ASM sector. Based on the Minamata Secretariat's Factsheet, the Gender and Mercury pamphlet was translated, prepared, and printed in Mongolian.

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

Yes

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

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)

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

No

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

NA

**Philippines:**

The technical team responsible for the Mercury-Free Processing System (MFPS) and the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) construction demonstrated a strong commitment to adhering to existing policy guidelines and standards for ore processing and mine wastes and tailings management. Ensuring compliance with these guidelines and standards is essential for promoting responsible and environmentally sustainable practices in the sector. Furthermore, the MFPS and Tailings Storage Facility were successfully incorporated into the updated Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) of the partner mining associations. This integration signifies the recognition and approval of these sustainable mining practices by the relevant regulatory authorities. Issued ECC can be accessed here: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15dJzKZr63ZPTRfKN7GFYHa4XJrqWGKhD?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15dJzKZr63ZPTRfKN7GFYHa4XJrqWGKhD?usp=drive_link). Additionally, the project team engaged in regular consultations with partners from the MGB, both at the national and regional offices. These consultations were essential in finalizing the designs for the MFPS and TSF. The collaboration with MGB partners allowed for valuable technical expertise as they provided recommendations and identified areas for improvement during the construction site monitoring process.

**Mongolia:**

The project provides support for MET, MMHI, and local governments in the project-targeted areas in conducting environmental monitoring and protection activities. With the project support, the respective organizations will conduct an inventory of damaged land due to ASM, upgrade and supply equipment for the environmental database, professional assistance in environmental protection for miners, development of local ESM plan and implementation of the new ASM regulation in the project areas.

The project is preparing to conduct a Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIA) for the project MFPS after approval of the Feasibility Study by the Mineral Resources Professional Council. Through the DEIA, the potential environmental and social impacts, and measures to mitigate any adverse environmental and social impacts will be identified. The results of the assessment will be shared and consulted with the local communities before approval by the Government. The project expects the Feasibility Study approval by September 2023 therefore, the DEIA development and approval in Q4 2023.

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Both country project teams actively participated in the 2022 planetGOLD Annual Program Meeting in Kisumu, Kenya on 14-18 November 2022. During the meeting, the teams provided updates on the project progresses and learned from other countries' experiences.

**Philippines:**

During the reporting period, the project utilized its social media accounts, website, and other platforms such as radio, TV, and community billboards to share valuable knowledge and information. Additionally, the project conducted various capacity development trainings and produced training modules. The following are some, but not limited to, materials that were produced during this time:

- Presentation materials and training modules for international and local audiences.
- Updated project brief.
- IEC material on mercury use.
- Photo Exhibit IEC Materials/Sintra Board.
- 2023 Women's Month Campaign: <https://fb.watch/m2cQ8Nn-sT/>
- 2023 Earth Month Campaign.
- ASGM Champion Series.
- Video materials for the National Coalition's Small-scale Mining Summit, highlighting the situation of the small-scale miners in the Sagada and Paracale project sites.
- Video material on project implementation progress presented during the Annual Programme Meeting (APM) in Kenya.
- Video and campaign material commemorating the International Day of Women in Mining (IDWM).
- Report on the combined assessment of the legal framework and illicit financial flows in the ASGM sector.

**Mongolia:**

Through its social media accounts and website, as well as other media outlets such as national daily newspapers, websites and prominent TV channels, the project disseminated knowledge and information. The following IEC materials, articles, exclusive interviews and blog posts have been produced during the reporting period:

- A Booklet on ASM Legislation
- A Poster on ASM Formalization steps
- Gender and Mercury Pamphlet
- Gender Mapping Report in Mongolian (online)
- Logistical challenges of equipment shipping from Colombia (blog post)
- Thoughts on the Precious Metals and Jewellery Forum and Expo 2023 (blog post)
- Thoughts on the Precious Metals and Jewellery Forum and Expo 2023 (Mongolian) (blog post)
- Exclusive interview with Bloomberg TV Mongolia
- News in one of the prominent TV channel of Mongolia 'UBS TV'
- Exclusive interview with national daily newspaper 'Mongoliin Medee'
- Article on national daily newspaper 'Zuunii Medee'

**EA:** Main learning during the period

**Philippines:**

During capacity development activities, utilizing the local language proved beneficial, as it enhanced the focus and interest of the participants. Practical tools such as tabletop exercises and small-group discussions were also found to be effective during training. Conversely, pre-recorded lectures were less successful in maintaining the participants' attention during training sessions. Moreover, the choice of event venue significantly influenced the level of focus on the presentations.

Maintaining a multi-level collaboration with stakeholders is crucial. Engaging with stakeholders at various levels helps build relationships, gather diverse perspectives, and foster a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for the project's outcomes. When developing technology, it is essential to consider not only the economic benefits for the miners but also the potential environmental impacts on the surrounding areas and communities, including non-miners.

Identifying and engaging SSM Champions is a crucial aspect of successful project implementation.

**Mongolia:**

Effective stakeholder engagement was of great significance in accelerating the revision and approval of the ASM Regulation which were pending over the past three years. The project continuously conducted advocacy efforts through close consultation, meetings, and networking with key central policy and decision-makers. The policy review reports developed by the project on ASM Regulations and gold trade were crucial to provide evidence-based information and recommendations.

Central-to-local government coordination worked well to build a positive relationship with the newly appointed local authority. The new governor of Mandal soum was unsupportive of the ASM Council and the project activities. Although the project organized several meetings, it was still challenging to drive support towards the ASM Council. The project conducted a joint visit with the MET to meet with the new governor. Following a thorough explanation and discussion, the local counterparts understood the importance of the project and agreed to support the project's implementation.

Procurement and importation of equipment from Colombia to Mongolia was another lesson learned. This process was delayed due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, an internal strike in Colombia, the war between Russia and Ukraine, and other logistical challenges.

**EA:** Stories to be shared

(section to be shared with communication division/  
GEF communication)

**Philippines:**

Six articles were developed and published on the planetGOLD Philippines page:

1. The planetGOLD Philippines Project Convenes Government Agencies to Identify Areas of Convergence for the Development of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector (20 December 2022, ENG), (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/planetgold-philippines-project-convenes-government-agencies-identify-areas-convergence-development>)
2. Capacity Development Series: Empowering Communities Towards a Transformative and Sustainable ASGM Sector (28 December 2022, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/capacity-development-series-empowering-communities-towards-transformative-and-sustainable-asgm>)
3. The planetGOLD Philippines forges a partnership with the mining association to ensure the Project's sustainability in Paracale, Camarines Norte (23 January 2023, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/planetgold-philippines-forges-partnership-mining-association-ensure-projects-sustainability>)
4. Recognizing and Celebrating Men and Women Champions in the ASGM Sector: planetGOLD Philippines Launches the Behind the Gold Rush Photo Exhibition Series (29 March 2023, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/recognizing-and-celebrating-men-and-women-champions-asgm-sector-planetgold-philippines-launches>)
5. #SHEroes of planetGOLD Philippines (30 March 2023, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/sheroes-planetgold-philippines>)
6. An article on empowerment and ownership has been published on the project website (21 April 2023, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/empowerment-and-ownership>)

**Mongolia:**

Five articles were developed and published on the planetGOLD Philippines page:

1. A Day to Celebrate in Mongolia – A New ASM Regulation is approved (26 October 2022, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/day-celebrate-mongolia-new-asm-regulation-approved>)
2. The planetGOLD Mongolia project launches pilot Gender Committee of Artisanal Miners (27 October 2022, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/planetgold-mongolia-project-launches-pilot-gender-committee-artisanal-miners>)
3. Thought on the Precious Metals and Jewelry Forum and Expo 2023 (19 May 2023, ENG) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/thoughts-precious-metals-and-jewellery-forum-and-expo-2023>)
4. Logistical challenges and equipment shipping from Colombia (24 May 2023, ENG and 15 June 2023 MON) (Link: <https://www.planetgold.org/logistical-challenges-equipment-shipping-colombia>)
5. The National Project Manager's interview on current ASGM situation in the country (12 June 2023, MON) ("Mongolian News" newspaper, Link: <http://postmedia.mn/i/17164?fbclid=IwAR2vg0Gtyu-6PXzAh6dl7RJF-GISOSSvYV0CnQkJ1gHhyzQFRU0AUypJ-E>)



To Step 2

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)							
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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective	Contributing to the elimination of mercury in ASGM by applying a value chain approach from the miners to the refiners.		7.5 and 4.5 tons of mercury reduced in Philippines and Mongolia, respectively	40 tons of mercury reduced	PH: 0 MN: 0	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 25 tons, Midterm: 7.5 tons] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>During this reporting period, mercury reduction targets cannot yet be quantified as the construction of the MFPS in Paracale is still ongoing. As of 30 June 2023, the MFPS has reached 77.5% completion. The focus during this period was installing all the equipment and the initial equipment commissioning. Additionally, the construction of the communal facility in Sagada commenced in June 2023. There were significant delays in implementing Sagada improvement initiatives due to the challenges in getting LGU approval for establishing a Mineral Processing Zone (MPZ). Nevertheless, progress is being made in implementing the project's key activities. The MFPS in Paracale and the processing improvements in Sagada hold great potential for reducing and/or preventing mercury use in the ASGM operations within the project areas. In Paracale, the MFPS implementation can potentially reduce mercury usage by approximately 17.16 kilograms. Similarly, in Sagada, the processing improvements can potentially prevent around 11.78 kilograms of mercury.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 15 tons, Midterm: 4.5 tons] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>Despite progress toward the goal, the project cannot yet report a measurable value on mercury reduction since gold production of the MFPS has not started yet. However, with the new ASM Regulation approved by the Mongolian Government in August 2022, the project made significant progress toward the instalment of the MFPSs in the project areas. All equipment of MFPS was imported and transported. Construction of the MFPS-1 building and equipment installation were completed in June 2023. A Feasibility Study was conducted for both MFPSs, and currently, the project is awaiting approval from the government authorities. For the MFPS-2, the construction work started in April and is 90% completed. Once the MFPSs start operating, the project expects to reduce the use of mercury by 44 kg per year.</p> <p>Both country teams are reviewing the programmatic indicators based on the revised methodology developed by the Global Project and expect to be reporting mercury reduction from Q4 2023.</p>	U
	# of women and men miners that have access to capital to finance mercury-free technology and equipment	<p>Sector is critically underexploited.</p> <p>Absence of financial resources is considerable barrier for the ability to adopt mercury-free technologies.</p>	At least 50% of women and men accessed finance, are involved in responsible gold market supply chains, and sell directly to national institutions	100% of women and men accessed finance, are involved in responsible gold market supply chain and sell directly to national institutions	PH: 0% MN: 0%	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 0%, Periodic: 0%]</p> <p>The team is actively collaborating with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to address concerns related to access to finance. These collaborative efforts reflect the project's dedication to fostering positive change and finding solutions to key industry challenges although it has not been possible to grant access to finance to men and women miners yet. A Credit Surety Fund (CSF) Orientation was held for the representatives of the SMBC, Samahan ng mga Magkakabod ng Camarines Norte (provincial ASGM association), and the Provincial Government of Camarines Norte. The CSF is a credit enhancement scheme for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) developed by the BSP. Moreover, a workshop on financing and gold trading was held with the participation of government officials from BSP and MGB. The activity aims to finalize the draft Supplier Agreement between BSP and an ASGM association that will be piloted in the project sites.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 0%, Periodic: 0%]</p> <p>Due to lack of policy changes regarding investment attraction in the ASGM sector, the project was not able to report on specific financial inclusion of men and women miners during the reporting period. However, the project developed a concept note on the social enterprise business model which offered the miners to establish a for-profit entity to be able to get the benefit of the MFPS being built in Tunkhel. Following a series of consultations amongst the miners of Baatar Vangiin Khishig (BVK) ASM NGO, a Saving and Credit Cooperative (SCC) was set up with 22 miners representing four ASGM partnerships. The SCC will be a financial institution owned and operated by the miners themselves, allowing them to pool their resources and collectively benefit from the savings and credit operation. They recently registered the SCC in the state registration and are working to get its operation permit. The project continued advocating financial opportunities of the ASGM sector and co-hosted the second Precious Metal and Stones Forum which attracted over 60 representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations, private entities, and gold traders and provided information on the current ASM condition and challenges, and investment opportunities in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>Additional outreach and communication efforts to sensitize investors and inform ASG miners of financial and investment opportunities will take place during the last year of implementation for both country projects.</p>	MU

Outcome 1

# of women and men miners that have access to responsible gold markets				<div>PH: 51% MN: 9%</div> <div><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 51%, Periodic: 50%] During the reporting period, the project achieved moderate progress, reaching 51% of its overall targets. However, the project encountered challenges as the BSP-accredited local gold traders in Sagada stopped trading gold from small-scale miners due to the suspension of the NSBSSMAI's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registration. The team is currently assisting the association in renewing their SEC registration required by the BSP. The project team is also assisting the association itself to register as an accredited gold of the BSP so that miners in the area would have more access to formal gold markets.  <b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 9%, Periodic: 9%] The project made progress in the reporting period towards accessing the responsible gold market. From September 2022, the project started introducing CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria at three ASM organizations: Positive Mind LLC, Shijir Khishig Partnership, and the BVK NGO, which all covered 100 miners of 9 ASM partnerships. Following the initial assessment in accordance with the criteria, the team conducted training and capacity-building activities to ensure proper compliance with the CRAFT Code. Through continuous consultations, the organizations improved and revised their internal rules and mechanisms on environmental management, OSH, gold traceability, accounting, human rights, and complaints and approved them as official mechanisms to follow in their ASGM activities. As a result, the ASMOs met 41 out of 43 criteria.</div>	MS
# of women and men miners selling directly to their national institutions			<div>PH: 51% MN: 100%</div> <div><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 51%, Periodic: 50%] In this reporting period, the project made moderate progress, achieving 51% of its overall goals. In signing a MOA with the project team, SMBC committed to sell gold from operations within their contract area to the BSP or its accredited gold traders. As for NSBSSMAI, their members would have more access to formal gold market once the association itself has been registered as BSP gold trader.  <b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 100%] Overall, the cumulative percentage of miners selling gold directly to the national institution is 100% in the project areas. The FRC Regulation, to which the Project assisted and provided recommendations, of “issuing and registering licenses to dealers of precious metals, precious stones and items made of them” has been in effect since 2020. All gold traders and processing plant owners from the project provinces (21 in Selenge, 4 in Khovd, and 3 in Gobi-Altai) in the project areas are now licensed traders. It indicates that 100% of the total formalized miners in the project areas can sell their gold to legitimate buyers.</div>	S	

Government incentives to formalize the ASGM sector in Mongolia and the Philippines are increasingly adopted by miners	# of women and men miners adopting government incentives aimed at formalizing the ASGM sector	The Governments are undertaking steps to formalize operations with the help of legislative efforts for regulation, but additional supporting activities are needed to expedite and reinforce efforts.	50% of expected women and men in mining sector making use of government incentives	100% of expected women and men in mining sector making use of government incentives	PH: 20% MN: 100%	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 20%, Periodic: 20%]</p> <p>The project has achieved 20% cumulative progress. A policy workshop series is being conducted with government officials from the national and local levels, which could supplement information on the gaps and barriers to formalizing the sector. It will also provide additional insights to guide policymakers in adopting reforms that respond to the concerns of the small-scale mining stakeholders. The amendment of the Republic Act 7076 (People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991) is currently in progress, and inputs from policy workshops are being taken into account during the process.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 100%]</p> <p>As a joint policy and advocacy effort with ASGM stakeholders, the ASM Regulation was approved by Government Resolution #296 on 3 August 2022. To ensure further effective implementation of the new ASM Regulation, the recommendations were developed in cooperation with the MET, MMHI, and MRPAM. The project team conducted an awareness-raising workshop for local officials in Selenge province to provide information and knowledge on the ASM Regulation and improve the coordination of parties in supporting responsible activities in line with the Regulation and related laws. A total of 24 (8F/16M) officials attended the workshop.</p> <p>To further promote ASM formalization, international standards, and gold traceability, the project organized a study trip for the main ASGM stakeholders (11 people: 4F/7M) in October 2022. The two-day trip consisted of visits through the artisanal gold supply chain, from the miner to the traders, and discussions with the main representatives of this sector. The participants gained knowledge and information on international best practices, gaps in the gold origin documentation and its requirements within the supply chain, and barriers to implementing a proper due diligence mechanism in the ASGM sector.</p>	S
	# of women and men miners who have been formalized in all target project areas				PH: 100% MN: 38%	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 100%]</p> <p>During the reporting period, the partner mining associations successfully submitted the necessary documentary requirements for the Small-Scale Mining Contract (SSMC) renewal. The project team played a vital role in assisting these associations in generating the required documents. This support ensured that the mining associations met the necessary criteria and complied with the regulations and procedures for SSMC renewal.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 38%, Periodic: 38%]</p> <p>With the approval and implementation of the new ASM Regulation, notable progress was made in ASM formalization. After approval of the new ASM Regulation, the project conducted ASM formalization trainings for miners in the project-targeted areas. The training aimed to provide miners with the necessary information and knowledge to conduct their mining operations in accordance with the new Regulation and increase their understanding of ASM formalization steps and processes. The training attracted 66 (28F/38M) miners in all three provinces. Furthermore, the training was extended to local government officials in Gobi-Altai province, at their request to get correct and clear information on the ASM Regulation and support responsible mining in line with the respective legislations. A total of 11 (2F/9M) government officials attended the training in Gobi-Altai province. The new ASM Regulation enabled 413 miners of 45 ASM partnerships in Mandal soum, and Gobi-Altai province to work formally.</p>	S

Outcome 2

National governments guide the creation of ASGM fund to allow miners to invest in mercury free technologies and access responsible gold markets	Overall amount of money made available by investors or financial institutions	There is restricted access to legitimate funding and/or no specially designed fund	30% disbursed money from investors to miners	100% disbursed money from investors to miners	PH: 0 MN: 0	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: no indicated target, Midterm: no indicated target] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>Activities related to developing a business model for a social enterprise to be established in the project areas are ongoing. Setbacks in constructing the MFPS primarily caused delays in this process. The project recognizes the importance of establishing a business model that aligns with the project's objectives and effectively utilizes the resources provided by the MFPS. This financial model will play a crucial role in attracting and engaging potential investors by demonstrating the potential profitability and sustainability of the social enterprise.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: no indicated target, Midterm: no indicated target] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>The Government adopted the policy to support the ASM sector which will provide an enabling environment for financing the sector. The new Regulation addresses ASM operation and its formalization only, increasing miners' responsibility regarding the mining agreement, gold traceability, taxation, and environmental rehabilitation.</p> <p>No improvements were made in the legal environment on ASGM investment, in particular ASGM funding. Confronted with that policy and regulatory limitations, the project developed a Concept Note of the Social enterprise business model to improve financial opportunities for the miners in Tunkhel village. In consultation with the miners, a Saving and Credit Cooperative (SCC) was set up with 22 miners of BVK NGO. The SCC will be owned and operated by the miners themselves and expects a re-payment provided by the project to the MFPS-2 in Tunkhel to further establish ASGM funding. The members of the SCC are now working on the entity's operation permits.</p> <p>Regular meetings will take place to discuss how to scale up the component on financial inclusion during the last year of implementation.</p>	U
	Overall amount of money accessed by miners		At least 1/3 miners have access to responsible gold markets	100% of miners have access to responsible gold markets	PH: 0 MN: 0	<p>See Objective #2</p> <p><b>Philippines</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 30%] [Current Value - Cumulative: 0%, Periodic: 0%]</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 30%] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p>	U
	# of miners that have access to responsible gold markets		*No quantitative targets are mentioned in the logframe	*No quantitative targets are mentioned in the logframe	PH: 51% MN: 9%	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 51%, Periodic: 50%]</p> <p>During the reporting period, the project has achieved 51% cumulative progress. However, the project faced challenges as BSP-accredited local gold traders in Sagada ceased trading gold from small-scale miners due to concerns related to the NSBSSMAI's registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Compliance with regulatory requirements, including SEC registration and documentation, is necessary for selling gold to the BSP. The project team proactively assists the association in obtaining the required documentation to uplift the suspension. The team's valuable support and assistance aimed to help the NSBSSMAI recently regain its legal status, enabling them to again engage in gold trading activities.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 9%, Periodic: 9%]</p> <p>The project made progress in providing access to a responsible gold market for miners. An internal assessment was conducted in the ASMOs collaborating with the project to install MFPSs and introduce CRAFT Code/planetGOLD criteria. Based on the assessment result, the project provided required training and capacity-building activities for the ASMOs to ensure proper compliance with the CRAFT Code/planetGOLD criteria. Consequently, the ASMOs complied with 41 out of 43 criteria while at the beginning only 9 indicators were met. To ensure full compliance with the criteria, the project drafted a capacity-building plan in cooperation with the ASMOs.</p>	MS

	Volume of responsible gold from project areas sold into a transparent supply chain		At 250 kg of expected responsible gold sold in a transparent supply chain.	1000 kg of expected responsible gold sold in a transparent supply chain.	PH: 0 MN: 0	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 1000 kg, Midterm: 250 kg] Current Value [Cumulative: 0 kg, Periodic: 0 kg]</p> <p>The current value for responsible gold production by the project is 0, given that installing the MFPS in Paracale and communal facility construction in Sagada is still in progress. Sagada's annual gold production potential is estimated to be 36 kilograms, whereas for Paracale, it is projected to be 104 kilograms. As the project is still in the implementation phase, the value of this indicator will be realized upon the successful completion and operationalization of the MFPS.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 1000 kg, Midterm: 250 kg] Current Value [Cumulative: 0 kg, Periodic: 0 kg]</p> <p>As for the above case, responsible gold production by the project cannot be measured in the reporting period as both MFPSs have not been commissioned yet.</p> <p>The MFPS-1 was completed with pending approvals for the Feasibility Study and conducting a Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment. For the MFPS-2, the construction is ongoing with 90% performance. The project expects 34.2 kg of responsible gold from both sites per year once the MFPSs are operated and the CRAFT Code/planetGOLD criteria is implemented.</p> <p>As for the transparent supply chain in the ASM sector, a policy environment was created initially by approval of the FRC's Regulations on "Issuing and registering licenses to dealers of precious metals, precious stones and items made of them" and "Monitoring and control over operations of dealers for precious metal, precious stone, or items made of them" in 2020. It is further supported by the new ASM Regulation #296 that addressed issues of recording and registering the origin of gold extracted and gold trade formalization. The project provided professional support to the development of these policy documents through working with the Task Forces.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the project has provided continuous support in introducing the CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria in the ASMOs in the project areas to provide access to a responsible gold market for the miners.</p>	U
	# of miners that sell their gold into a transparent supply chain		*No quantitative targets are mentioned in the logframe	*No quantitative targets are mentioned in the logframe	PH: 248 MN: 0	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Please refer to the previously provided input regarding access to the responsible gold market. An estimate of 248 small-scale miners now sell their gold to the BSP.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Please refer to the previously provided input regarding access to the responsible gold market. Three ASM organizations (100 miners) in the project areas can sell their gold into a transparent supply chain by ensuring compliance with the CRAFT Code/planetGOLD criteria. They complied with 41 out of 43 criteria. As the next step, the project drafted a capacity-building plan in cooperation with the ASMOs.</p>	MS
Outcome 3							
Reduced mercury releases by the ASGM sector in both countries	Quantity of mercury reduced	Mercury continues to be traded and used in the ASGM sector.	At least 7.5 and 4.5 tons of mercury reduced in the Philippines and Mongolia, respectively	25 and 15 tons of mercury reduced in the Philippines and Mongolia, respectively	PH: 0 MN: 0	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 25 tons, Midterm: 7.5 tons] Current Value [Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>Please refer to Objective Indicator 1 (Row 11).</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Please refer to Objective Indicator 1 (Row 11).</p> <p><b>Comment from UNIDO:</b> The construction of the MFPS and the equipment commissioning in two countries was delayed due to force majeure events and is scheduled to be completed before the project end date. Subsequently, the current quantity of mercury reduced is 0, leading to a moderately unsatisfactory progress rating. Upon reviewing of the project targets, the rating of component 3 in the next reporting will be revisited.</p>	MU

	# 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.	PH: 84% MN: 32%	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 84%, Periodic: 50%]</p> <p>The cumulative value of completed activities reached 84%, demonstrating substantial progress toward the desired outcome. However, the periodic value for this specific period was 50%, indicating moderate progress achieved during this timeframe. The project undertook several capacity development activities in collaboration with partner government agencies and academic institutions.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Cumulative: 32%, Periodic: 32%]</p> <p>The project continued to provide trainings to promote responsible and better mining practices in the project areas. The training module on ASM formalization was revised accordingly with the new ASM Regulation and delivered to 77 miners and local officials (28F/49).</p> <p>To contribute to gender-equitable practices as part of responsible mining, the project launched a pilot Gender Committee on 15 September 2022 in Mandal soum. With 65 members, the Committee serves as an informal and voluntary network of artisanal miners and an open platform of dialogue. To empower the members, capacity-building training and workshops were conducted on gender and human rights, OSH and first aid, effective teamwork, CRAFT and gender and Business Plan development, based on their needs. In total, 91 members attended.</p> <p>The project not only addressed the miners’ training needs but also considered a capacity building of local policymakers as they are the key local stakeholder to implement and monitor ASGM-related issues and help miners work in compliance with relevant legislation. 57 local policymakers (29F/28M) from project provinces were trained in occupational safety and health and formalization in ASGM.</p>	S
Outcome 4							
1. Project ASGM communities and government agreed on an approach to reach all ASGM communities in each country 2. Information on the project is available globally through the GEF GOLD programme	# of ASGM stakeholders who adopted and utilized multi-sided platform/ knowledge hub	Information is scattered among different locations and not properly organized in a useful manner to GEF GOLD stakeholders		1 multi-sided platform/knowledge hub developed	PH: 1 MN: 1	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 6, Midterm: 4] Current Value [Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 1]</p> <p>The project team achieved 16% progress for this outcome indicator due to the ongoing development of the multi-sided platform/knowledge hub in collaboration with the MGB. Despite this, several updates and results related to this outcome were achieved during the reporting period, including regularly updating the project webpage and Facebook page.</p> <p>The project is utilizing the planetGOLD Facebook page and webpage to share information about the Project’s progress. As of 30 June 2023, the planetGOLD Philippines Facebook page has garnered 3,832 followers and reached 215,898 people. Although the target for the outcome indicator was not met due to the ongoing development of the multi-sided platform/knowledge hub, the project webpage and Facebook page have enabled effective communication, information dissemination, and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 6, Midterm: 4] Current Value [Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>The project signed an MOU with the ASM National Federation of Mongolia to improve the functionality and accessibility of the existing ASM Knowledge Hub (www.asmhub.mn), a multi-sided platform. While working on ways to improve the knowledge hub, the project has been updating the project social accounts and planetGOLD Mongolia project webpage to reach the targeted group of communities. and public as well.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2023, the Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn accounts of the project have 1,546 followers. During the reporting period, the team developed a total of 229 posts in both English and Mongolian. In addition, through social media platforms, the project has been performing campaigns to raise public awareness about the hazards of mercury and to promote the entire ASGM sector. Furthermore, the team updated the webpage of Mongolia regularly and uploaded produced knowledge products and blog posts in a timely manner. Also, the project developed and disseminated its quarterly digital newsletter in both English and Mongolian languages, reaching 965 subscribers.</p>	S

	# of partnership established through platform knowledge hub		4 engagements of stakeholders with ASGM sector (2 per country)	6 engagements of stakeholders with ASGM sector (3 per country)	PH: 2 MN: 1	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 3, Midterm: 2] Current Value [Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 2]</p> <p>The project gained 66.7% completion for this outcome indicator. The knowledge management platform is still being developed in collaboration with MGB.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 6, Midterm: 4] Current Value [Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>The ASM Knowledge Hub was updated with the project news and information. However, the platform is currently suspended due to issues with the payment schedule of the ASM NF and changes in personnel. The project is discussing with the ASM NF to improve the ASM Knowledge Hub's accessibility and effectiveness.</p>	S
	# of approaches agreed upon by ASGM communities and government		No target identified	No target identified	PH: 2 MN: 1	<p><b>Philippines:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 0] Current Value [Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 2]</p> <p>During the reporting period, two partnerships were established, defining the agreed communication approaches between the AGC, the PMRB of Camarines Norte, and the partner mining association in Paracale. These partnerships solidified the collaborative efforts and commitment of the involved parties to effective communication and engagement. By establishing clear communication approaches, the AGC, PMRB, and the mining association aim to enhance information dissemination, promote responsible mining practices, and address key challenges within the sector.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b> Target Value [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 0] Current Value [Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>The Communication Strategy and Plan were updated to align with the format provided by UNEP. The project is using social media tools to reach out to various stakeholders in Mongolia. During the reporting period, the project's social media accounts reached 425,028 people and achieved 1546 followers, increasing by 44%.</p>	S

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
1.1. Tools for national and provincial governments to implement policies and regulations related to ASGM developed	30-junio -24	PH: 52% MN: 76%	PH: 80% MN: 91%	<p>No. of workshops for women and men completed Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 6, Midterm: 6] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 13, Periodic: 7; Mongolia: Cumulative: 14, Periodic: 4]</p> <p>No of government officials in attendance at workshop on ASGM content and obligations of the Minamata Convention Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 90, Midterm: 90] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 384, Periodic: 154; Mongolia: Cumulative: 156, Periodic: 22]</p> <p>No. of solutions and opportunities identified by government officials of both countries to increase formalization Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 6, Midterm: 4] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 2; Mongolia: Cumulative: 6, Periodic: 5]</p> <p>No. of government officials that have received technical support for the development and implementation of provincial plans on ASGM relating to EMS, traceability and formalization Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 60, Midterm: 60] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 271, Periodic: 190; Mongolia: Cumulative: 117, Periodic: 57]</p>	HS

1.2 Women, men and youth stakeholders involved in the ASGM sector have access to government incentives and support services.	PH : 30-March-24 MN: 30-June-24	PH: 51% MN: 51%	PH: 63% MN: 66%	<p>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 development Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 405, Midterm: 405] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 140, Periodic: 140; Mongolia: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>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 compliance Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 161, Midterm: 161] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 77, Periodic: 77; Mongolia: Cumulative: 119, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>No. of forums organized and targeted areas Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 2] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 1; Mongolia: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>Multi-sided platform or interactive communication system developed for men and women involved in ASGM to support formalization Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 1, Midterm: 0] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0]</p>	MS
Under Comp 2					
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.	30-junio -24	PH: 15% MN: 47%	PH: 61% MN: 76%	<p>No. of new investors participating in the project area Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 1, Midterm: 1] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>Social enterprise business model is developed for the ASGM community in targeted areas Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 1, Midterm: 1] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 2]</p>	U
2.2 Social investment and private sector enabled to support the sector.	30-junio -24	PH: 28% MN: 50%	PH: 61% MN: 77%	<p>No. of socially responsible investors sensitized through attendance at meetings, fora, and workshops Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 100, Midterm: 50] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 67, Periodic: 21]</p> <p>No. of socially responsible investors aware of responsible ASGM sector opportunities Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 100, Midterm: 50] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0 ;Mongolia: Cumulative: 275, Periodic: 61]</p> <p>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 Value Per Country [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 2] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 0]</p>	MU
Under Comp 3					
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	30-junio -24	PH: 37% MN: 72%	PH: 79% MN: 91%	<p>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 Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 1, Midterm: 1] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 1; Mongolia: Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 0]</p> <p>No. of women and men trained on better mining, gender, legal, administrative, environmental and management practices Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 100%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 84%, Periodic: 50%; Mongolia: Cumulative: 54%, Periodic: 21%]</p> <p>No. of Hg-free ASGM processing systems installed Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 2] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 1, Periodic: 1]</p> <p>No. of partnerships with relevant institutions built to develop and deliver workshop and curricula Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 2, Midterm: 2] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 3, Periodic: 3; Mongolia: Cumulative: 3, Periodic: 2]</p>	S
Under Comp 4					
4.1 ASGM stakeholders at local, national and international levels are informed and educated about their engagement in the sector.	PH: 31- March -2024 MN: 30-June -24	PH: 51% MN: 70%	PH: 80% MN: 87%	<p>No. of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials and other awareness-raising tools developed Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 20, Midterm: 20] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 16, Periodic: 8; Mongolia: Cumulative: 19, Periodic: 4]</p> <p>No. of miners reached using IEC materials and awareness raising tool Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 50%, Midterm: 50%] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 178%, Periodic: 131%; Mongolia: Cumulative: 100%, Periodic: 36%]</p> <p>Website developed 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 Hub Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 32, Midterm: 8] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 0, Periodic: 0; Mongolia: Cumulative: 15, Periodic: 5]</p>	S

4.2 Improved outreach activities across diversity of ASGM stakeholders at the international level	30-junio -24	PH: 31% MN: 50%	PH: 78% MN: 80%	No. of stakeholders that participated in targeted impact investing forums/conferences Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 100, Midterm: 50] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 2, Periodic: 2; Mongolia: Cumulative: 7, Periodic: 5]  No. of articles, success stories, information in trade journals, investor-specific platforms, impact investment (SRI) platforms, groups and associations Target Value Per Country [End of Project: 16, Midterm: 4] Current Value [Philippines: Cumulative: 9, Periodic: 4; Mongolia: Cumulative: 6, Periodic: 5]	S
Under Comp 5					
Monitoring and Evaluation	30-Jun-24	PH & MN: 43.5%	PH & MN: 70%	The project Mid-Term Review (MTR) was completed in November 2022 and its recommendations have been integrated into the project work plans. Concretely, the project has requested a 1 year no-cost extension and started a review of the indicators including gender-sensitive targets. The MTR recommended to reduce the mercury reduction targets which will be revised based on the methodology developed by the program.	S
The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).					
To Step 3					

4 RISK Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating		TM's Rating	
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	U	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	U	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	U	Low : Project progressing according to original work planand Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	U	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	U	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	U	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	U	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	U	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-loc

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

4th 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Change in the political and economic situation during the lifetime of the programme impacts its implementation	Outcome 1	I: H, L: H	M	M	M	M			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b> During the reporting period, minor changes in leadership at the national and local levels took place, which could have an impact in the implementation of the project. A project orientation was conducted for the new members of the relevant government offices, local partners, and members of the PMC and PSC. The project orientation aimed to provide an overview of the project's goals, objectives, and activities to the newly appointed officials and members and ensure their participation and commitment in the project activities. It also facilitated the establishment of clear lines of communication and collaboration between the project team and the new stakeholders involved.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M</b> In early 2023, management changes were made in the Ministry of Environment and 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

National Governments sideline the issue of ASGM and fail to put it forward as an agenda for policy change and support	Outcome 1	I: M, L: L	L	L	M	L			↓	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>In response to the government President's directive, the DENR has expressed its commitment to strengthen its regulatory power over both small and large-scale mining activities. As part of this commitment, the DENR will conduct a comprehensive review of mining laws, specifically focusing on small-scale mining. The review ensures the existing standards are updated and aligned with current environmental and social considerations. Additionally, the DENR aims to leverage the potential of remote sensing technologies and innovation in artificial intelligence to enhance the implementation of mining regulations. This signifies the department's intention to harness modern technologies and tools to improve monitoring, compliance, and enforcement within the mining sector. The project team is conducting a series of policy workshops and supporting the MGB-led workshop on the amendment of RA 7076.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The Government approved the new ASM Regulations on 3 August 2022 after 3 years of its suspension, providing appropriate support for further ASM formalization and professionalization. It enabled the project to move forward in pending activities related to MFPS installation, formalization, and access to the responsible gold market. However, the draft Minerals Law of Mongolia has excluded artisanal mining and is unclear in this regard. The project provided a comprehensive proposal on keeping artisanal mining in the law, gold refinery needs, and the importance of the formalization of the gold trade.</p>
Disconnect between national, provincial and district governments make implementing policy change difficult	Outcome 1	I: M, L: M	M	M	M	L			↓	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Regular weekly and quarterly meetings were held between the project team and the MGB and FASPS. These meetings were platforms for discussing project updates, progress, and challenges encountered during the implementation phase. By conducting these regular meetings, the project team, MGB, and FASPS maintained open lines of communication, ensured alignment in project implementation, and addressed any emerging challenges promptly. This collaborative approach enhanced coordination and decision-making, leading to more efficient and effective project execution. Furthermore, during the reporting period, pertinent issues were raised and discussed in the PSC meetings. The PSC serves as a vital platform for exchanging information between the project and other decision-making agencies, as well as LGUs. It is crucial in facilitating effective communication and collaboration among various stakeholders. The results from the Provincial Planning activities will be presented in the upcoming activities as part of the Policy Workshop series. By integrating the results of the Provincial Planning activities into the Policy Workshop series, the project team ensures that the policies and strategies developed are grounded in the realities and aspirations of the local communities and are responsive to their needs. This participatory approach enhances the effectiveness and relevance of the policies and increases the likelihood of achieving positive impacts in the artisanal and small-scale mining sectors.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>With the approval of the new ASM Regulation and the guidance document developed jointly with MET, MMHI, MRPAM, ASM NF to lead further consistent implementation of the Regulation, national policy support and guidance became clear for provincial governments and miners in the ASM sector. Moreover, the project has been organizing training and workshops for local officials to provide them with a clear understanding and information on ASM Regulations and their implementation.</p>
High institutional turnover and short institutional memory may result in loss of information	Outcome 1	I: M, L: L	L	L	L	M			↑	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The PMU and PMC have implemented an online system for saving relevant project documents. This system ensures that project team members can access the necessary documents and information whenever needed. This centralized online repository promotes efficient document management and facilitates smooth collaboration among team members. Furthermore, the project team prioritizes proper documentation of all activities, including meetings. This ensures that important discussions, decisions, and outcomes are recorded for future reference and transparency. The project team will be compiling all training materials used and forward these to the MGB and their Core Group of Trainers that was created as part of the project's efforts to enhance capacity and skills among stakeholders in the sector. By sharing these materials, the team aims to ensure sustainability and continuity in the efforts to improve the capacities of not only the small-scale miners but the relevant government agencies as well.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=M</b></p> <p>Due to the high employee turnover rate and lack of staff at the ASM NF, some collaborative activities, particularly capacity building of miners in ASM formalization and maintaining the ASM knowledge hub, have been delayed. The Project conducted several meetings with the newly appointed executive director and staff and modified the planned activities to be implemented jointly with the project. To ensure the sustainability and institutionalization of the training modules developed as part of the project, the project team shared final training materials with the ASM NF as they could become the main training provider for miners. The project handed over six training modules to the ASM NF.</p>

Inability or lack of capacity for governments to provide adequate support services	Outcome 1	I: H, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>A series of training activities have been implemented to enhance the capacity of partner government agencies in providing support services to the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector and effectively implementing the project. These training initiatives aim to equip government agency personnel with the necessary skills, knowledge, and tools to better support and engage with the ASGM sector.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project organized capacity-building workshops and training for central and local government officials to increase their knowledge and understanding on OECD due diligence, international standards, CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria in the ASGM sector, ASM occupational safety and health issues, and ASM formalization. Regular meetings with the project partners help to keep them updated on ASM. These activities are crucial to improve ASM knowledge among the government stakeholders and provide adequate support by the Government.</p>
Finding the right business model for investors and ensuring sustainability once the intervention is over	Outcome 2	I: M, L: L	L	M	M	M			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M</b></p> <p>The project team has been actively engaged in the development of a business model tailored for potential investors, taking into consideration the specific context of the project sites. This process involves close consultation with local stakeholders to ensure that the business model aligns with the needs and aspirations of the communities involved. By tailoring the business model to the local context, the project aims to attract investors who can contribute to the sustainable development of the artisanal and small-scale mining sector.</p> <p>In addition, a partnership between the AGC, the PMRB, and the partner mining associations was created through a MOA. The MOA is a formal agreement that sets the framework for collaboration and cooperation among these stakeholders. Specific provisions within the MOA highlight establishing financial mechanisms that promote sustainability. These provisions emphasize the importance of financial sustainability in the implementation and operation of the mercury-free processing system in Paracale.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M</b></p> <p>Although the Government supported the ASM sector through the new ASM regulation in the reporting period, the current legal environment is still not conducive to attracting potential investors in the sector. Under this condition, the project developed a Concept note on a social enterprise business model for miners in Tunkhel to improve their financial opportunities. According to the business model, the miners will be able to own a part of MFPS-2 and increase their financial access by forming a for-profit entity. Through extensive discussions and consultations, the miners agreed to establish the SCC and register the SCC as a legal entity thus further obtaining the special licensing to operate as the SCC.</p>
Revolving Fund will not be easy to set up and not reach the intended audience	Outcome 2	I: M, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project team introduced the concept of a social enterprise to the partner mining associations, emphasizing the potential benefits and opportunities it offers. To support the implementation of the social enterprise concept, the team is currently finalizing a financial model template for the Social Investment Plan. This template will serve as a framework for evaluating the financial feasibility and sustainability of social enterprise initiatives.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Not applicable. A revolving fund will not be implemented due to high-interest rates in Mongolia, 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. Unfortunately, this is not possible for ASGM operations.</p>
Project areas are unable to reach responsible artisanal gold standards	Outcome 2	I: L, L: L	L	M	M	L			↓	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR 3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The team recruited and provided training to the CRAFT Code Focal Point, whose primary responsibility was to support partner mining associations in their initial implementation of the CRAFT Code pG Version. This initiative led to developing the first comprehensive report on the CRAFT Code pG Version for SMBC, encompassing monthly progress updates. Additionally, the team worked on integrating the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and CRAFT Code planetGOLD version into the Provincial Planning activities. This integration was done with regional and provincial partners operating in the project sites.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project has introduced CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria to three ASM organizations in Mandal soum and Tunkhel village of Selenge province, where the MFPSs are being installed. The initial assessment conducted in September 2022, revealed that the three organizations were not compliant with 34 out of the 43 criteria indicated in the CRAFT Code. However, through cooperation with the project to improve their operations, most of these issues have been addressed except the two criteria that are not compliant. These issues are primarily connected with obtaining land approvals from the local government.</p>

Downstream actors perceive the ASGM sector as too high risk to begin sourcing gold from it	Outcome 2	I: L, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR 4= L</b></p> <p>The project consistently promotes and encourages local gold traders and partner mining associations to sell their gold products exclusively in BSP, recognized as the only market for gold sourced from small-scale mining.</p> <p>The CRAFT Code pG version reports serve as valuable tools for documenting and assessing the critical social and environmental risks associated with the operations of partner mining associations. These reports provide a comprehensive overview of the risks involved and help identify areas where improvements and mitigation measures are needed.</p> <p>As part of the pG project intervention, there is a collaboration between the project and the BSP to finalize the Supplier Agreement between SMBC and BSP. The Supplier Agreement is a formal arrangement between the mining company and the central bank, outlining the terms and conditions for the supply of gold from small-scale mining operations.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The new ASM Regulation included the provisions related to FRC's Regulations on "Special licensing of the traders of precious metal, precious stones, or those who trade items made of precious metals and/or precious stones" and obligated artisanal miners to register and record an origin of their gold and sell their gold to licensed traders as well.</p>
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 requirements	Outcome 2	I: M, L: M	M	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The partner mining associations are actively cooperating with the project's initiatives on formalization.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The taxation scheme on gold sales is favourable. Thus, miners prefer to have an official agreement with their respective governors to ensure the stability of their ASGM operation. The royalty percentage of gold sales has been stable and considerably low.</p>
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	I: M, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Partnership agreements were established through a MOA with the partner mining associations. These agreements are formal documents that outline the mutual understanding and commitment between the project and the mining associations. By signing the MOA, the partner mining associations demonstrate their support for the project's sustainability objectives.</p> <p>On 20 July 2023, the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College and the pG project will formalize their partnership through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The purpose of this MOU is to establish a collaborative relationship between the academic institution and the project. Under the terms of the MOU, the MPSPC will adopt the NSBSSMAI to implement capacity development activities, ensuring the continuity of initiatives beyond the project's duration.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project continued training and workshops for artisanal miners related to ASM formalization, responsible mining and business management to help them improve their current mining activities. Through the implementation of CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria, the selected ASM organizations have already revised and approved their internal rules and procedures to follow in mining operations. Moreover, the miners shared that they applied the knowledge and information gained from the training, modifying their rules and practices regarding safety equipment and instructions in line with respective legislations.</p>

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	I: M, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The consistent attendance of government officials and local stakeholders at planetGOLD activities indicates their active engagement and interest in the project. Their presence demonstrates a commitment to supporting and promoting sustainable mining practices in the small-scale mining (SSM) sector. The partner associations' willingness to adopt better mining practices further reinforces their support for the project. This indicates their recognition of the importance of responsible mining and their desire to improve their operations.</p> <p>As a partner in implementing capacity development activities in Paracale, the CNSC has been developing modules that consider the varying levels of education and literacy among miners in the area.</p> <p>Recognizing the diversity in educational backgrounds and literacy levels among miners is crucial for effective capacity development initiatives. By tailoring the modules to meet the specific needs and abilities of different miners, the CNSC aims to ensure that the training materials are accessible, understandable, and relevant to all participants.</p> <p>Like CNSC, the MPSPC will also adopt an inclusive approach to capacity development which aims to empower miners in Sagada and enhance their knowledge, skills, and understanding of responsible mining practices. This targeted approach acknowledges the importance of addressing the specific learning needs and challenges faced by miners with varying levels of education and literacy.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>During the trainings conducted in the project provinces, the artisanal miners highlighted the importance and benefits of the trainings to their mining activities. There is a high interest of miners to regularly update their knowledge and information in order to work in compliance with the respective legislations and rules. Varying levels of education and literacy of artisanal miners were addressed by the project when organizing trainings in different provinces by modifying the training materials, approaches, and activities.</p>
Women are unable to participate in training because of other obligations or due to cultural biases against them receiving training	Outcome 3	I: M, L: M	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>In the conducted capacity development activities, there have been no issues with women's attendance. The project team has consistently reached its target of women participants, accounting for 30% of the attendees. This positive outcome indicates that efforts to engage and involve women in capacity development activities have been successful. It reflects the project's commitment to inclusivity and gender equality by ensuring the active participation and representation of women in the training programs.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The Contextual Study indicated (2020) that women miners are more active in participating in training as compared to men miners (47% versus 35%). This has been confirmed over the past two years, revealing 34% (2021-22) and 43% (2022-23) of total training attendees were women respectively. These are close to the percentage of women who makes up one-third of all artisanal and small-scale miners.</p>
Delays in importation of equipment	Outcome 3	I: L, L: L	L	M	S	L			↓	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project has prioritized local procurement for most of the equipment needed for the construction and installation of the MFPS in Paracale and processing improvements in Sagada.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=S; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project faced significant delays in importing the equipment. However, the importation of all equipment was completed at the beginning of this reporting period and the project has not procured equipment from other countries. The project intends to purchase any additional equipment from neighbouring China.</p>
Nearby ASGM activities that continue to use adverse environmental practices may continue to jeopardize the environment.	Outcome 3	I: L, L: L	M	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project ensures that relevant training sessions related to better mining practices are inclusive and open to various stakeholders, including government officials and community members from adjacent communities.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project is supporting the improvement of better environmental practices through various activities, such as training on responsible mining, ASM formalization and advocacy and monitoring trips with MET. There is no complaint was reported on the adverse impact on the environment by miners in the project areas.</p>
Loss of jobs for intermediaries could lead to threats and/or criminal activities	N/A	I: L, L: H	M	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project has managed to minimize its impact on job losses for intermediaries. By actively engaging with local workers for services and labor, the project team creates opportunities for additional income within the community.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Regarding the Government support provided to the ASM sector through the implementation of the new ASM Regulation, the impact of the project is minimal to the loss of jobs of any intermediaries and miners in project provinces.</p>

Coordination between various ASGM initiatives on the ground	Outcome 1	I: H, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Ensuring regular coordination with relevant stakeholders is a crucial aspect of the project's approach to achieving its objectives. The project team will actively engage and collaborate with various key players. By complementing initiatives through regular coordination with these stakeholders, the project can benefit from shared resources, expertise, and support. It also facilitates a more holistic and inclusive approach to development, where different actors work together towards common goals, maximizing positive impacts in the project areas.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The project established a Multi-Stakeholder ASM Council in Mandal soum to provide effective coordination and collaboration between ASM stakeholders. The Council consists of representatives from the Soum governor's office, Environment Monitoring Unit, the Soum hospital, the Emergency Management division, the Ecological police, and local ASM organizations. The new soum governor is proposing the existing structure of the local government for further coordination of local initiatives, instead of the Council.</p>
Armed conflict, armed groups, and/or tax-seeking behavior impeding the programme's planned interventions	N/A	I: M, L: M	M	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>As of now, the implementation of the project has not been impacted by any non-state armed groups, which is a positive development. The project team shall work closely with local government units and community representatives to address concerns and promote a peaceful and cooperative environment for project implementation.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>There are no armed conflicts, armed groups, or tax-seeking behavior impeding the ASGM operation.</p>
Climate variability	Outcome 3	I: L, L: H	M	M	M	M			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=M; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M</b></p> <p>Adverse weather conditions can lead to road deterioration and increased difficulty in transportation, which ultimately could affect the construction of the MFPS in Paracale. The challenges posed by heavy rains can result in delays and disruptions to project activities. It may affect the timely delivery of equipment and supplies, hinder the movement of construction vehicles, and impede the overall progress of the MFPS construction. It's crucial for the project team to address weather-related issues and work closely with stakeholders to find practical solutions that support the overall goals of the project.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=M; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The cold winter climate increases the cost of establishing the MFPS with additional insulation and heating costs and caused delay in MFPS construction in Tunkhel. From mid-June to early July of 2023, heavy rains in northern part of Mongolia caused severe flooding. The flood caused widespread damage to roads, bridges, and residential areas making it impossible to continue the MFPS construction in Tunkhel as well as transporting supply materials. The MFPS construction resumed mid-July and with the construction 90% completed, the project expects the risk of delay would be low. However, further heavy rains can result in delays and disruptions to project activities. The project team will continue observing weather and ensure the safety of the project staff.</p>
Prevailing cultural norms and practices (negative views on outsiders, resistance to change)	Outcome 3	I: L, L: L	L	L	L	L			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>Respecting the decision of the communities in Sagada not to approve the construction of the centralized cyanide processing facility showcases the project team's commitment to community engagement and consent. Conducting a series of community consultations demonstrates a transparent and inclusive approach to involving local stakeholders in project decision-making. Recognizing potential risks, such as the project causing conflict between the Indigenous groups of Sagada, shows the project team's sensitivity to the cultural and social dynamics in the area.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>The negative view towards artisanal mining amongst local communities in the project areas is low as the mining provides an important livelihood source. However, at national level, some decision-makers continue to view the ASM sector negatively due to a limited knowledge about the differences between artisanal miners and illegal miners. The project regularly conducts a meeting with such officials as well as media interviews to provide proper knowledge and understanding about the ASM sector.</p>

Accessibility	Outcome 3	I: M, L:L	L	M	M	M			=	<p><b>Philippines: PIR1=L; PIR2=M; PIR3=M; PIR4=M</b></p> <p>The challenges faced by both project areas during the rainy season are evident, with difficult access for a significant portion of the year. These difficulties can significantly impact project implementation, particularly in constructing the MFPS in Paracale and hauling activities in Sagada.</p> <p>In Paracale, poor road conditions can make the hauling of materials from the supplier/drop-off point to the Minahang Bayan a formidable task. The lack of accessible and reliable roads can delay material deliveries, construction work, and overall project progress.</p> <p>In Sagada, the use of a tramline for hauling equipment and materials to the Minahang Bayan demonstrates an innovative solution to access issues. However, disassembling oversized equipment into smaller pieces and later reassembling them manually can add extra labour costs and time. It may be worth exploring ways to optimize the transportation process, reduce manual labor requirements, and improve efficiency.</p> <p><b>Mongolia: PIR1=L; PIR2=L; PIR3=L; PIR4=L</b></p> <p>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 cellphone coverage and social media penetration.</p>
Consolidated project risk			L	M	M	M			=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the current PIR

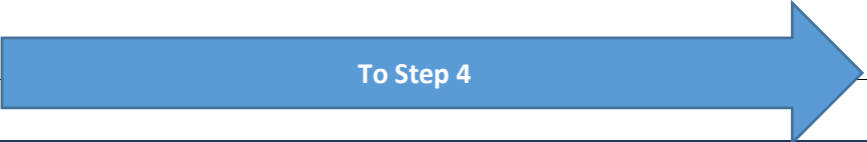
Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period
Finding the right business model for investors and ensuring sustainability once the intervention is over	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>Mineral resource assessment has been conducted in both Sagada and Paracale project sites.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b></p> <p>Promote social enterprise business model amongst the key stakeholders in Tunkhel village and Mandal soum, including the miners and potential investors and seek investment</p>	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>Develop the business model for the social enterprise design through continuous consultation with SMBC.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b></p> <p>The project developed a concept note on a social enterprise business model for miners in Tunkhel village to improve their financial accessibility and help to gain the benefit from MFPS-2. According to the business model, the miners will be able to own a part of MFPS-2 and increase their financial access by forming a for-profit entity. By introducing the concept note, the project organized several meetings and discussions about the best options to fit the miners' interests and needs in Tunkhel. As a result of the discussions, a Saving and Credit Cooperative (SCC) was established with 22 founding members in June 2023. This number could increase after the entity (SCC) obtains its permit. The fact that the SCC will eventually cover the entire Mandal Soum brings an opportunity for other miners to join and participate and as the membership base of the SCC expands, it will raise its active funds.</p>
Climate variability	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>Conduct pre-implementation meetings and planning with the community stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>The team ensured the building contractor would optimize the MFPS construction/installation working hours if and when the weather permits.</p> <p>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. By taking the initiative to repair problematic road sections, the project team is committed to finding practical solutions to challenges.</p>
Accessibility	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>One of the challenges in MFPS construction in Paracale is the limited number of hardware stores that offer delivery services to the Minahang Bayan (MB) because of poor road conditions. To speed up the start of the construction, the team decided to separately rent a delivery truck to haul construction materials from the hardware or drop-off point to the MB. Regular coordination is being done through the assistant field coordinator in Paracale.</p>	<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>The team ensured the building contractor would optimize the MFPS construction/installation working hours if and when the weather permits.</p> <p>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. By taking the initiative to repair problematic road sections, the project team is committed to finding practical solutions to challenges.</p>

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
What	When	By whom
<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>Continuous coordination and consultation with partner mining associations and relevant government agencies are essential elements for the development of the social enterprise design and the promotion of project sustainability. This collaborative approach fosters transparency, inclusivity, and a shared sense of ownership among stakeholders, leading to more effective and long-lasting project outcomes.</p> <p><b>Mongolia:</b></p> <p>Support the implementation of the social enterprise business model, expanding it to miners in Mandal soum.</p> <p>Build capacities of the SCC through trainings and consultancies</p>	<p>Philippines &amp; Mongolia:</p> <p>July 2023-June 2024</p>	<p>AGC</p>
<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>Seasonal planning and maximize the hauling capacity of the rented truck when the weather permits.</p>	<p>Philippines:</p> <p>July 2023-June 2024</p>	<p>AGC</p>
<p><b>Philippines:</b></p> <p>To make the most of favourable weather and hauling conditions, it is indeed beneficial to adopt an opportunistic approach and be prepared to act promptly. This approach allows for timely and efficient delivery of materials, minimizing disruptions and ensuring smooth progress in project implementation.</p> <p>Coordinate the owners of the tramline in Sagada for the hauling of materials for the construction of the communal facility and TSF. This approach allows for timely and efficient delivery of materials, minimizing disruptions and ensuring smooth progress in project implementation.</p>	<p>Philippines:</p> <p>July 2023-June 2024</p>	<p>AGC</p>

Change in the political and economic situation during the lifetime of the programme impacts its implementation	<b>Mongolia:</b> Make permanent communication with the respective officials at MET and Mandal soum governor to discuss and share project activities and provide the required support.	<b>Mongolia:</b> To build and develop effective networking and collaboration with the project stakeholders, particularly with the newly appointed government officials, the project regularly organized meetings and provided updates to the new Deputy Minister and other respective officials at the MET. An introductory meeting with the new Deputy Minister/PSC Chair was organized before the Project Steering Committee meeting and provided the project details and his responsibilities for the project. In cooperation with MET, the project developed a work plan for 2023 to support the implementation of government policies regarding environmental protection and rehabilitation, artisanal mining and mercury inventory, and ASM formalization in the project-targeted areas. A field visit was organized with the MET officials to improve coordination between central and local stakeholders and the engagement of the local authorities in project implementation.
High institutional turnover and short institutional memory may result in loss of information	<b>Mongolia:</b> Support the ASM NF's initiatives on the implementation of new ASM Regulations and build their capacity through joint activities toward ASM formalization and responsible mining.	<b>Mongolia:</b> Under the MOU signed between the project and ASM NF, a number of activities were implemented in partnership with ASM NF, such as trainings on ASM formalization, promotion for implementation of the ASM regulations, introduction of CRAFT code/planetGOLD criteria and capacity building of the pilot Gender Committee established in Mandal soum. However, ASM NF's internal changes, high staff turnover, and lack of staff have caused a delay in some project activities and may fail to provide sustainable support to the project. The project carried out several meetings with the new executive director and staff of ASM NF and modified a collaborative plan. To ensure the sustainability and institutionalization of the training modules developed as part of the project, the project team shared final training materials with the ASM NF as they could become the main training provider for miners. The project handed over six training modules to the ASM NF.

<b>Mongolia:</b> 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: July 2023-July 2024	AGC
<b>Mongolia:</b> Continue to support the ASM NF staff to be capacitated to implement awareness-raising activities for miners	Mongolia: July 2023-July 2024	AGC

**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.



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	Minor amendments
Results framework	Yes	(a) Results framework: The Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommended a review of the indicators to make them consistent and achievable by the project. Unfortunately, the evaluator did not provide a suggestion or a methodology in relation to the mercury reduction targets. The project team will discuss the results framework based on the baselines of both countries and the Guidance for the Calculation of the planetGOLD Cross-Program Indicators developed by the global project. Additionally, gender-sensitive indicators will be integrated to assess the achievement of gender mainstreaming in relation to the main outcomes and outputs. This project will be documented for learning purposes. (b) Components and cost: The EA has proposed a re-allocation of the budget between components based on the project priorities, tasks completed, and a better understanding of costs which was presented to and endorsed by the PSCs of both countries. (c) Implementation schedule: The MTR recommended a 1 year no-cost extension. Therefore, the project implementation schedules have been revised to extend the planned activities until December 2024. The contractual arrangement has been amended to reflect the budget distribution and revised timeline.
Components and cost	Yes	
Institutional and implementation arrangements		
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Yes	
Executing Entity		
Executing Entity Category		
Minor project objective change		
Safeguards		
Risk analysis		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%		
Co-financing		
Location of project activity		
Other		

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		7-Dec-18	7-Dec-18	31-May-24	Project Cooperation Agreement with EA: Artisanal Gold Council
Amendment 1		08-ago-23	16-ago-23	31-dic-24	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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames(<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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\(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field		Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Bortolgoi ASGM site (Tunkhel, Selenge) Mongolia		48.5881 48.58761 48.58835 48.58676 48.58982 48.5896	106.60204 106.60238 106.60612 106.60837 106.60931 106.60513	2030066 (48.6333, 106.7333)	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 increases in the Bortolgoi site. Estimated number of miners: 120
Bulag ASGM site (Tunkhel, Selenge) Mongolia		48.59141 48.59238 48.5918 48.59066 48.59083	106.60936 106.61072 106.615 106.61422 106.61158	2030066 (48.6333, 106.7333)	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		49.00138 49.00138 49.0 49.0 49.00222 49.00305 49.00305	106.5309 106.53141 106.53141 106.53641 106.53641 106.53396 106.5309	66118857 (48.84122,106.45752)	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 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		48.7815 48.77979 48.77621 48.77534	106.06207 106.04947 106.05238 106.04750	2032552 (48.91167, 106.08667)	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 LSM as per agreement with the local government. Miners have access to small private mills in the area. Processing technology: gravimetric Equipment: jaw crusher, hammer mill, and sluice box. Tailings: to sell to the Cyanide gold processing facility called "Ten-Hun" Estimated number of miners: 108
Maikhan ASGM site		45.74066 45.73944 45.73986 45.74037 45.74079	92.217 92.21702 92.22 92.21894 92.21811	6619126 (45.79566, 92.28687)	The site is located in Altai soum, Khovd province.	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. Estimated number of miners: 30
Zamiin-Am ASGM site		44.63814 44.63633 44.63628 44.63808	95.41097 95.41089 95.41447 95.41456	6619092 (46.36399, 96.25877)	Zamiin-Am ASGM site is located in Altai soum of Gobi-Altai province.	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 ore of capacity concentrates ore via jaw crusher, 2 pan mills and shaking table. Estimated number of miners: 0
Khavtsgain amnii baagiin ulaan		46.43914	94.31481	6619088 (46.43951, 94.11438)	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		48.86526 48.86526 48.8662 48.86621	106.48696 106.48768 106.4877 106.48698	6618857 48.84122, 106.45752	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 rod mill, centrifuge, mixing tank and shaking table. Capacity: 5-10 t/d Recovery rate expectation: >60%
Tunkhel Manlai processing plant (MFPS-2) Mongolia		48.656 48.65599 48.65531 48.65533	106.76986 106.77179 106.77176 106.76975	2030066 48.63333, 106.73333	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: >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 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 <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]

