

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9697	SMA IPMR ID	33420
Project Short Title	planetGOLD Global	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000632
		Umoja WBS	SB-007342
Project Title	Global Knowledge Management and Exchange of Child Project Results Through Networking and Outreach Activities for the GEF GOLD Program		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project			Age 59,1 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 30-Sep-23
Project Scope	Global		Revised - Current PCA n/a
Region		Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	7-Aug-18
Countries	Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-Aug-18
GEF financing amount	USD 8.000.000	PCA entering into force	5-Nov-18
Co-financing amount	USD 17.767.604	Start of Implementation (Date of 1st Disbursement)*	21-Nov-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 6.451.872	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	18-Feb-19
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 5.352.547	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-Oct-22
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	/
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Sep-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Mar-25

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

1.2 EA: Project description

The planetGOLD programme works in partnership with governments, the private sector, and communities in eight countries to reduce mercury use and to significantly improve the production practices and work environment of artisanal and small-scale miners, thereby improving the lives of more than 100 million people who rely on this industry directly or indirectly for their livelihoods. The global project supports and coordinates efforts on formalization, access to finance and formal markets, as well as transfer of mercury free technology.

Executed by the leaders of the Global Mercury Partnership (NRDC, UNEP and UNIDO), the planetGOLD global project has the **three components**: (1) outreach to the finance community and facilitating engagement of formal markets; (2) knowledge management; and (3) communications.

Other stakeholders: UNDP, Global Mercury Partnership, Minamata Secretariat, OECD, WHO, US Department of State, Swiss Development Cooperation, Canadian International Resources Development Institute; Private sector: Refiners, Jewellers, Responsible Jewellery Council, Investors, ArrowHead Films; Natural Resources Defense Council, The Artisanal Gold Council (AGC), Conservation International, Dragonfly Initiative, Resolve, Levin Sources – Global Initiative, Solidaridad.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit	Executing Agency(ies)	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), UNIDO and UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch
Name of co-implementing Agency		Names of Other Project Partners	
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps	EA: Manager/Representative	Susan Keane
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Grace Halla	EA: Project Manager	Susan Keane
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy	EA: Finance Manager	Sireeda Miller
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant		EA: Communications lead, if relevant	Jennifer Wilmore Scroggins

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Chemicals and Pollution Action PoW Outcomes: 3A and 3C PoW Outcomes 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)	
TM: PoW Indicator(s)			
EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	N/A (global project)		

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

EA: [Link to relevant SDG Goals](#)

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

EA: [Link to relevant SDG Targets](#)

SDG3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination;

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.

SDG 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

SDG 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

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
9.2: Quantity of mercury reduced

Targets - Expected value		
Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target
This is a global project so the reduction target is based on a replication factor from the child projects	123 metric tons	123 metric tons

Materialised to date
Since the programme wide global environmental benefits calculation methodology was finalized in Q2 2023, the achieved targets will be reported in the next PIR

Implementation Status **2023**

4th PIR

PIR #

Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)

Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)

Risk rating (section 4.2)

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2023
 FY 2022
 FY 2021
 FY 2020
 FY 2019
 FY 2018
 FY 2017
 FY 2016
 FY 2015

4th PIR	S	HS	L
3rd PIR	S	HS	L
2nd PIR	S	HS	L
1st PIR	MS	HS	L

During this 4th reporting period, the global project continued to make progress on its components: (1) improving access to formal finance and formal markets for ASGM, (2) supporting knowledge exchange and (3) increasing communications that emphasize the positive development potential of the ASGM sector. The project also completed its MTR during this reporting period which resulted in budget revisions (with both NRDC and UNIDO) based on the recommendations. Risks to project implementation remain low; however, the country projects are still making progress from delays caused by COVID-19 restrictions which has led to most of the projects requesting an extension to their projects. A memo listing outputs and activities and associated deliverables for the reporting period can be found at this link:
https://nrdc1-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/skeane_nrdc_org/Efqdwq55mt90jNY0i0sQHgBbc0bSyi2XNITCgg2MJ0zaQ?e=SMxKJ5

Under Component 1 (65% completion), the project applied its innovative "technical report" product, meant to mimic a common investment evaluation instrument used for large scale mining, to create reports for promising ASGM investment areas in 5 planetGOLD countries and shared this information with 5 interested investors (additional 8 planned). The project also initiated an in-depth outreach campaign with a subset of interested SRI investors to change common views about the investment appeal of ASGM. To support access to formal markets and to further engage downstream buyers, the project further refined FPIC procedures under the criteria, and participated in global forums (LBMA task force on ASM; OECD Responsible Minerals Forum) and had meetings with refiners about their due diligence approaches.

Under Component 2 (64% completion), the project promoted knowledge exchange through regular country exchanges including the first in-person Annual Program Meeting in Kisumu Kenya in November 2022. The project continued to populate and use the planetGOLD website as the main tool to share information across the ASGM community. The Annual Progress Report allowed for exchange of information about programme-wide progress. The project also developed and launched an online reporting tool, iGOLD (integrated global online data reporting tool) to ease quarterly reporting from all child projects. This reporting period is the overlapping year for phase 1 and phase 2 (ID10606) countries. Therefore, a strong focus was placed on developing templates to document results from phase 1 as well as conducting high priority final research and documentation tasks related to gender barriers in finance, tax harmonization and formal supply chains. Guidance on common methods for the calculation of mercury reductions and other cross-programmatic indicators, as well as common templates for documenting technical and financial interventions were finalized during this reporting period.

Under Component 3 (70% completion), the communications component has been very robust, producing videos, original content for the website, posting on social media and supporting online events, as well as leading the community of practice among communications specialists in the country projects. A week-long in-person training of communications officers on the side of the Annual Program Meeting took place and very well received. This is a practice which will be replicated in the future with other types of specialists (e.g. financial). In addition, the project produced a "Dispatches from the Field" video series to highlight miner stories in each country.

Total expenditure FY2022-FY2023: USD\$1,588,479 (against forecast of USD\$1,525,256, burn rate at 104%)
 Cumulative expenditure: USD\$5,352,547 (against total allotment to the EAs at USD\$7,850,000, burn rate at 68%)

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

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

17767604 (note: total using corrected exchange rates: \$18,381,598)

EA: Actual to date:

\$ 13.677.292,00

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

The project continues to make progress in materialization of the expected co-finance. About 74 percent of the original amount of committed co-finance has been realized. We no longer expect any cofinance from AMDC or CIRDI, as these organizations are no longer active in this space. Further, the OECD has informed us that they are no longer able to offer co-financing, due to rules changes within their organization. On the other hand, other partners have provided financing above the original amount promised.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

18-Nov-22 and 24-Jan-23

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

The planetGOLD Programme Advisory Group (PAG) consisting of representatives from academia, finance, gold buyers, governments and NGOs, continues to be active. Two PAG meetings were held during this reporting period to provide updates and solicit advice from these stakeholders. Meeting agendas consisted of 3-4 country projects reporting on progress and one or two PAG members presenting on ASGM related activities. In addition, the project has continued to conduct outreach to the international financial community, through major conferences, including PDAC (the largest global mining investment conference), where we had a live booth in March 2023. We also participated in the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum in May 2023, and joined the ASM Task Force initiative of the LBMA as well as the pilot Amazon Gold Working Group.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

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

To support gender mainstreaming, the project promotes the dissemination of information about, and the voices of, female miners. In particular, the planetGOLD website resource library contains many reference materials on women in ASM, from which we have developed a curated collection of recommended readings. We also produced a video spotlighting women miners in Kenya that was shared on social media and YouTube on International Women's Day and featured a number of blogs and news items related to women in ASGM on the website. We facilitated two on-line knowledge exchange gatherings with planetGOLD country project gender specialists. During the November 2022 Annual Programme Meeting, one session focused specifically on women's progress/ challenges (access to finance/new technologies) in the mining sector, and women miners spoke on their experiences in the Kenyan mining sector. Every year in the Annual Progress Report, country projects report on gender activities and progress on their initiatives. The current chair of the PAG, Miranda Werstiuk, identifies as female and the PAG itself is composed of an equal balance of women and men advisors.

2.7. ESSM

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

No

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

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

No

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

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

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

The project continues to revise as needed the "planetGOLD Criteria for Environmentally and Socially Responsible Operations" and planetGOLD criteria verification form, which complements the verification report for CRAFT, the code upon which the planetGOLD criteria are based. We also hosted a programme-wide knowledge exchange event featuring a practical pilot on the implementation of the CRAFT report and planetGOLD verification report, led by planetGOLD Colombia and a CRAFT code expert. With the intention to support and improve the Criteria, the project hired Resolve and the University of Queensland to develop a guidance document recommending best practices for ASGM engagement with Indigenous Communities. A first version of the document was produced but we later received additional comments from country projects and the Minamata Secretariat, with new angles to consider. Therefore the document is now undergoing revision and a second version is expected to be completed by Q3 2023.

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

The project continued to hone our most important tool for knowledge management and dissemination, the planetgold.org website. The team continually adds fresh content that summarizes key ASGM issues and provides access to a growing body of information through the Resource Library, now with over 632 (and growing) relevant publications from the global literature and ASGM projects around the world. The site has: (1) eight curated collections on key ASGM topics, which together highlight around 50 of the most relevant resources in the library; (2) 9 new contributions to the Voices page (blogs) and 40 news/events announcements; (3) three Phase Two country pages; and (4) country project reports and other materials highlighted on each country page. The project also compiled key programme results in the 2021-2022 Annual Progress Report. To foster a practice of common reporting, the project commissioned "Guidance for Calculation of planetGOLD Cross Programme Output Indicators" and templates for reporting on finance and technology interventions. At the request of the Minamata Convention on Mercury Secretariat, the project drafted an information document that will be shared for COP5, synthesizing technology transfer activities across the programme. The project also published a new original public knowledge product, "Overcoming Barriers to Establishing Responsible ASGM Supply Chains," and translated and disseminated the report "Best Management Practices for Cyanide Use in the Small Scale Gold Mining Sector" in French and Spanish. The global project organized a five-day in-person Annual Programme Meeting in November 2022, in Kisumu Kenya. The gathering provided space for country staff to share experience. The event offered: (1) country project presentations on activities, challenges and success stories; (2) programme thematic sessions led by country project experts; (3) three mine site visits; (4) discussions with women and men miners on formalization experience in Kenya; and (5) a country project communication expert network meeting.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

Component 1: Regarding socially responsible impact investors (SRIs), our initial goal was to change investment mandates; however we learned that changing the mandate of funds requires approval from numerous executives and likely puts fund capital at risk given that the capital was contributed under a previously approved mandate that would have to be reconsidered. Instead we pivoted to identifying and contacting funds with mandates in which ASGM projects could already fit. Such fund social impact mandates could include: suitable jurisdictions, health, low carbon, economic inclusion, environmental improvement, among others. Also, during outreach, investors highlighted deal size and lack of permitting as the key issues to preventing investment. Funds based in North America have difficulty deploying investments of less than US\$1M and often have minimum deal size restrictions of US\$10M. Further, many funds are mandated to total project ownership of less than 10%. These factors preclude many ASGM scale projects unless they are bundled. Further, proper legal mining tenure and exploitation permits were identified as prerequisites for SRI fund investment, representing another hurdle to many ASGM cooperatives.

Component 2: On gender, it became clear that the programme should be open to and acknowledge possible/current advances for women that are beyond the mining sector. In Guyana, it is difficult to find women miners to engage with because there are few women in the sector. Women in Guyana reported to the project they want to look beyond mining and are more interested in farming or starting a new business. In Ecuador, as a result of the pandemic, women miners transitioned to working in vegetable and poultry factories. This new form of income is generating more than half of their monthly income and they spend less or no time in the mining sector.

On knowledge sharing, the importance of sharing with the global community and within the programme is critically important but it remains a challenge to amass knowledge from the projects, especially as the programme grows. In some case, the country projects must seek approval from consultants who were hired to deliver products, trainings, etc. because of IP agreements. Products that are initially delivered in the local language can also take time to translate and are very specific to the region. In response to these conditions, the global project has learned to be flexible, set aside expectations that are created by our own working culture, continue sharing products produced by the global project, and support the country projects in their dissemination of products when they feel ready.

Component 3: Through strategic discussions with project communication officers, the project learned that although messages about mercury's harm to human health and the environment are important to share with mining communities to ensure that miners and others are informed of the dangers, the messages that hold the most promise in terms of behavior change are centered on economic profit rather than health or environmental benefits. Miners may care about the latter, but the most persuasive messages are ones that convince them alternative technologies will help them better provide for themselves and their families. Communicators also agreed that who delivers messages is important, with miners most likely to be persuaded by miners or peers who can share direct testimonies; providing opportunities for miners and processors to see and test out new technologies for themselves is also a key outreach strategy

Project delays: The pandemic create a significant delay for most country project activities. While countries are catching up, many are approaching their end dates just as results are starting to be achieved. The Guyana project specifically mentioned that they had been approached by miners who attended a demonstration and were interested in the new process and equipment. Unfortunately, the project was unable to further engage with these specific miners before its closure. As well, due to changes in the government and unforeseen social responses to the political/economic climates in some countries, key partnerships, in which significant time had been invested, may come to an end. For example, in Ecuador a relationship with a public bank was secure at one point but with a new administration the commitment to the partnership is unclear. This may cause major delays in financial progress towards access to finance. Generally, the lesson learned is that much more time is needed to realize major changes in this complex sector.

EA: Stories to be shared

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

Notable stories and original content published on the programme website, YouTube, social media, and online photo story platform include:

- A 360-degree interactive tour of the Guyana project's mercury-free demonstration site: <https://www.planetgold.org/explore-guyana-360/>
- Blog article kicking off regular "Dispatches from the Field" video series with episode 1 featuring a champion for the Philippines project: <https://www.planetgold.org/new-dispatches-field-video-series-spotlights-miner-stories-and-journeys>
- Video featuring an Indonesian miner named Sugiyanti who learned to use mercury-free technologies and has excelled in spreading this knowledge to other miners in her area: <https://youtu.be/uxNFItQMPFQ>
- Video featuring the indigenous village of Karrau in Guyana whose chief requested support from the planetGOLD project to set up its mercury-free mining circuit: <https://youtu.be/EwQkkaRL5Ts>
- Video giving an overview of innovative approaches the Peru project is piloting to give miners access to formal finance that will help them shift to mercury-free technologies: <https://youtu.be/RDvM9rL-guA>
- Video featuring Mary, a Kenyan miner who is eager to access mercury-free methods for herself and other women in her community: <https://youtu.be/tZoLI59OGDo>
- Video giving viewers a glimpse of the Burkina Faso project's newly installed mercury-free mine site: <https://youtu.be/1VpHLe7cE8k>
- Video interview with Chris, the mining concessionaire in Guyana who has seen firsthand the benefits of mercury-free processing methods since he partnered with the planetGOLD project to set up a mercury-free circuit alongside his own mining system: <https://youtu.be/clyQVRBmkv0>

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period <i>(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)</i>	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Financial resources for the ASGM sector are secured to transition to mercury-free mining techniques	Number of financial mechanisms for the ASGM sector created by investors or financial institutions with support from planetGOLD projects; of the amount of finance made available through those mechanisms, the percentage deployed/mobilized to miners/mining operations	Sector is severely undercapitalized with miners unable to access funding; Lack of capital is a major barrier for the ability to adopt mercury free technology.	5 Mechanisms 50% of the amount made available through financial mechanisms in country-level is deployed	8 mechanisms 75% of the amount made available through financial mechanisms in country-level is deployed	5	All countries have been engaged in discussions with local, regional and national level financial institutions to develop mechanisms for ASGM to access financing. As of end of Q1 2023 four of the country projects (Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Burkina Faso) reported signing agreements with local financial institutions for the development of financial mechanisms, while the Indonesia project assisted 38 miners in accessing funds from existing SME-oriented mechanisms. Development of mechanisms in other countries is underway: Mongolia reported working to develop a miner-run savings and loan cooperative that will provide small loans to members. In the Philippines the team is working to develop a Credit Surety Fund in collaboration with the Central Bank, in which the bank will provide a pre-purchase guarantee for ASGM operations that meet the planetGOLD criteria, which can then be used as collateral at local banks. As most of the mechanisms are not yet fully functional, the percent of money disbursed is not yet available. Quantitative data for created mechanisms are available for Colombia, who reported that 31 loans were granted to targeted mines and mining employees in one of their target regions, Antioquia, for a total of around USD 180,000.	HS
	Percentage of miners/communities/associations targeted by country level projects (disaggregated by gender) accessing finance for improvement of their operations	see above	50% of the miners/communities/associations targeted by the country level projects access finance At least 50% of miners accessing finance are women	75% of the miners/communities/associations targeted by the country level projects access finance At least 50% of miners accessing finance are women	data not yet available	As mentioned above, as of the 2023 Q1 reporting period, in four of the planetGOLD countries, agreements with local financial institutions have been developed that will service the targeted mining area, Indonesia helped mobilize funds from existing mechanisms, and others are underway. As most of the countries have mechanisms that are just getting started, the data on percentage of targeted miners or mining areas accessing finance are not yet available for most countries. An exception is Colombia, which has successfully deployed their financial mechanism in Antioquia, one of their project target areas. They are now looking to expand to their two other target areas (Sur de Bolivar and Cauca). Further, in Indonesia, the project assisted 38 miners to apply for funds from existing financial mechanisms and 100% of those loans were approved. Regarding women's access to finance, some countries report working on specific mechanisms for women. Burkina Faso is working to develop a women-miner-focused government fund, while Peru has signed an agreement with a local bank to develop a special fund for women mining waste pickers (pallaqueras). Colombia reports they are working on the creation of a revolving fund strategy to help womens' mining associations develop financial support for household needs of women.	S

Outcome 1

New financial providers and investors offer their services to the ASGM sector using information and guidance developed/provided by the planetGOLD programme	# of new investors/service providers who consider new investment opportunities in the ASGM sector that have been identified and facilitated through the GEF planetGOLD programme	Lack of investors is one of the main barriers to the development of non-mercury ASGM operations	3 new investors/providers consider new ASGM investment opportunities that have been identified and facilitated through the programme	8 new investors/providers consider ASGM investment opportunities that have been identified and facilitated through the programme	1	The global project has conducted outreach through finance conferences (PDAC, SOCAP), one on one discussions with dozens of finance specialists, and presentations at finance-oriented webinars. During these outreach activities, international mining investors indicated that they want to learn about specific investment projects to consider, rather than hear generally about ASGM sector. In response, in this reporting period, the global project used the "technical report" tool to create reports for 5 ASGM areas that are promising for investment. These reports were made available online, and at PDAC 2023, the planetGOLD booth provided a QR code where the reports could be downloaded and considered by interested investors. Approximately 15 investors have downloaded the reports for consideration. In addition to this initial consideration by investors, one investor considered the investment opportunity in Burkina Faso in-depth, and the team engaged in multiple discussions to answer questions and concerns. Ultimately the contact decided not to pursue investment in the identified area, but is generally interested in other ASGM opportunities in Africa. To further garner investor interest, a "pitch session" is planned for fall of 2023 where ASGM operations will make presentations directly to selected SRI investors. In addition, the team will attend PeruMin, a major mining investment conference in Peru to highlight a new technical report being produced in Peru.	5
	#SRI funds sensitized/demonstrate understanding of the opportunities presented by the ASGM sector	see above	2 SRI funds demonstrate understanding of opportunities presented by in the ASGM sector	8 SRI funds demonstrate awareness of opportunities presented by ASGM sector	5	The project has continued outreach to SRI fund managers and other investors to increase their knowledge on ASGM as an investment opportunity. There were notable successes from the in-depth outreach program over the reporting period. To date in-depth discussions have been completed with 5 investors and eight more are planned. Prior to outreach two impact investors were aware of the ASGM sector, two were unaware and one investor was somewhat aware. All five investors were not considering ASGM projects for investment prior to engagement (two of the investors had seen ASM investment proposals previously but did not consider them in any detail). Post planetGOLD discussions, all five investors acknowledged that the ASGM sector falls within their existing fund mandate for positive investment impact and would be willing to contribute capital to ASGM projects if their investment criteria were met (all else being equal).	5

Outcome 2

Project-participating countries and the wider ASGM community increasingly share, access and apply knowledge on global experiences to assist the development and implementation in formalisation, access to finance and technology transfer	# of No of targeted audience individuals engaging/accessing/using awareness materials	Information is currently widely scattered, often not available electronically, and not yet synthesized in a manner useful to Parties developing a NAP	100 individual visitors (by country) download materials	200 individual visitors by country who download materials	6.552	From July 1 2022- June 30, 2023, the planetgold.org website analytics reported 75,614 user sessions, a 14.3% decrease from the 2021-2022 reporting period. This is most likely due to the fact that some child projects are in the closure stage (Guyana and Indonesia). Of the 6,552 total downloads of materials, more than half (3503) were accounted for by the top 10 countries : Philippines 765; U.S. 394; Peru 1216; Colombia 367; Kenya 211; Burkina Faso 95; Mongolia 123; India 66; Canada 162; and Ecuador 104. Top 10 country user sessions were reported as : Philippines: 13K; U.S.: 7.6K; Peru: 6.5K; Colombia: 3.4K; Kenya: 3.2K; Burkina Faso: 2.9K; Mongolia: 2.1K; India: 2.1K; Canada: 1.9K; and Ecuador: 1.8K. The most popular PDF download was planetGOLD Colombia's <i>Como se que tengo coronavirus ?</i> The second most popular PDF download was: planetGOLDs' <i>Best Management Practices for Cyanide Use in the Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector</i> . Most popular resource downloaded by top 10 countries : (1) Philippines: El Dorado Gold: Working with COVID; (2) U.S.: El Dorado Gold: Equipment for Responsible Mining; (3) Peru: Como se que tengo coronavirus?; (4) Colombia: Manual for Training Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Miners; (5) Kenya: Best Management Practices for Cyanide Use in the Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector; (6) Burkina Faso: Améliorer la formalisation, l'accès au financement et la traçabilité de l'or artisanal; (7) Mongolia: Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Trade in Mongolia – A Review of Current Policies and Practices; (8) India: planetGOLD Guyana ASGM Accountability and Grievance Mechanism poster; (9) Canada: 2020/21 planetGOLD Annual Progress Report; and (10) Ecuador: TSA Study on the ASGM sector in Ecuador. The web page most visited : COVID-19 Awareness Raising Materials for Miners & Local Communities.	HS
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	# of beneficiaries reporting (through surveys) application of the knowledge gained	see above	75% report application of knowledge	90% report application of knowledge	71,00%	The project widely disseminated a survey inviting planetGOLD.org web users to share their experiences using the website, which received 47 responses. When asked if able to apply any of the knowledge gained, of the 47 responses 71% reported yes and 28.9% reported "no." The latter might be interpreted as "as of when the survey was conducted" or perhaps the knowledge was not applicable. Future surveys will request more information regarding why it was NOT applied. When asked how useful they find the information on planetGOLD.org on a scale of 1-5 with 1 being "Not very useful" and 5 being "Very useful," 40.4% of respondents scored 5; 36.2% scored 4; and 17% scored 3. When asked how easy it is to use the web site on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being "Very Difficult" and 5 being "Very Easy," 31.9% of respondents marked 5; 38.3% marked 4; 25.5% marked 3; and 2.1% marked 2 and 1. A majority of respondents said the parts of the web site they most commonly visit are the Country pages (63.8%) and the Resource library (63.8%). When asked what they would like to see more of, a majority of respondents said, "more country-specific resources" (70.2%) and "more resources and curated collections" (55.3%).	S
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Outcome 3

Support among the governments, stakeholders, mining communities or financial sector and international media for reduced mercury use in ASGM is increased	# of government agencies and financial sector institutions in GEF GOLD countries that issue more balanced public policy statements on ASGM	ASGM is misunderstood in many countries. Many people have not heard of ASGM.	Government agencies or financial institutions in 3 GEF GOLD countries issue new policy statements	Government agencies or financial institutions in 7 GEF GOLD countries issue new policy statements	5	To deepen government and financial institutions' understanding and appreciation of the benefits of a responsible ASGM sector, planetGOLD country projects have engaged in a significant amount of education, training, and awareness raising at national and local levels. Projects have also published recommendations for improvements to the ASGM legal framework and assisted governments with the development and/or revision of policy statements and/or guidance on good ASGM practices. Five major public policies or policy statements influenced by projects during this reporting period include: the renewal of Mongolia's Regulation for Extraction of Minerals by Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM Regulation 308); Regional Action Plans on Mercury Reduction and Elimination for 6 Provinces and 8 Regencies in Indonesia; Regulation on Gender Responsive Villages for the ASGM Sector in Indonesia; final publication of Peru's National Multisectoral Policy for Small-Scale Mining and Artisanal Mining; and Inter-Ministerial Agreement No. MAATE-MEM-2022-001 in Ecuador legally recognizing the work of Jancheras (women mineral selectors) for the first time. The project in Colombia has additionally submitted a proposal to legally designate ancestral artisanal mining as a cultural heritage activity in Colombia, and the Philippine President made a public statement directing the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to strengthen its regulatory powers on small-scale mining to assist miners and ensure their safety. The project in Kenya is supporting the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry in drafting 3 guidelines on: designating areas for ASGM operations; health, safety and environment in ASM; and a national guideline on sound management of chemicals and waste in gold mining.	HS
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	# of media publishing balanced media stories in international press		One balanced media story in international press	Three balanced media stories in international press	1
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The project has maintained a running list of international media contacts and has held discussions with country project staff to identify newsworthy stories that can be pitched to international media. During the reporting period a balanced story was published by the New York Times (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/08/fashion/watches-responsibly-mined-gold.html>), including an interview with Ludovic Bernaudat and introducing planetGOLD. The global communications manager corresponded with the NYT author and provided a set of photos the author could use with the article. Throughout the year other active story pitches included: correspondence over several months with a producer at National Geographic Channel working on a documentary about small-scale gold mining in Colombia; several story ideas from different country projects pitched to the editor of CNN International's "As Equals" section; and a pitch to The Guardian about the Peru project's work with pallaqueras (female mineral selectors). These pitches have not yet led to published stories, but the project team plans to continue following up with these reporters and to pitch the ideas to other international media. As reported below, the project has also engaged in a range of communication channels to ensure that any media browsing the website or social media find engaging, balanced stories promoting more responsibly managed ASGM, and the project has compiled a set of raw photo/video assets for any interested media outlets to utilize in a story.

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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

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 - Output 1: Sensitisation of potential financial institutions and investors to invest in the ASGM sector.					
1.1. Sensitisation of potential financial institutions and investors to invest in the ASGM sector.		51% of budget for 1.1 and 1.3 expended	65% of budget for 1.1 and 1.3 expended (based on revised budget); all targets met except for number of investment opportunities identified, which is 62%	The project has an end target of producing at least 5 sets of outreach documents for investors. In this reporting period, the project updated its training course for financiers to educate them on ASGM; this course was delivered to a financial audience in Kenya. This training course joins products created in previous years, including the technical report writing guide, financial calculator and business plan template toolkit (created to enable development of "investment packages" that support investment decision making), as well as the guide to SDGs and ASGM which was distributed at PDAC and at SOCAP, for a total of 5 outreach products aimed at investors. The project also has a target of attending 6 investors meetings. In this reporting period, the team attended the 2023 PDAC conference as well as SOCAP 2022. The team has attended PDAC each year since 2019 (including a virtual event in 2021), and has attended SOCAP in 2019 and 2022, making a total of seven major investment conferences. The team has attended a number of smaller social impact investor conferences and webinars as well. Progress was also made on the target of identifying at least 8 investment opportunities from GEF GOLD country projects. The global project assisted five country projects (Burkina Faso, Guyana, Kenya, Mongolia and Philippines) to apply the "technical report" template, a tool tailored for ASGM that mimics standard technical investment documents mandated for large scale miners, as a means of identifying promising investment opportunities in ASGM areas in their countries. The project has developed associated business plans in three countries (Burkina Faso, Guyana and Kenya). The team also began work in a standard set of training modules to improve financial literacy of ASGM actors, to build their capacity to interact with investors and financiers. In addition the team has held four "Financial Advocacy Network" meetings among programme financial specialists to discuss the investment evaluation tools and the development of pitches. Finally, the project has a target of sensitizing at least 100 investors on ASGM. Through our outreach efforts during the PDAC and SOCAP meetings over the course of the project, the team has made literally hundreds of contacts with a wide range of stakeholders (government, equipment providers, geologists, etc), but has specifically engaged with/sensitized ~60 investors and others in a position to finance ASGM, as recorded in our PDAC consolidated contacts database. In addition, the team has made over 90 contacts to sensitize other investors through other professional meetings, networking, and one on one meetings, as recorded in our SRI data base. Follow up with the most promising of these contacts is ongoing.	S

1.2 Unlock capital flows to the ASGM sector through financing specific opportunities for		REMOVED based on MTR recommendation and PSC		REMOVED based on MTR recommendation and PSC decision	N/A
1.3 Socially responsible investment (SRI) Community members sensitized to remove barriers in their charters and/or other governing rules that are or may have been preventing them from investing in small scale gold mining.		51% of budget for 1.1 and 1.3 expended	65% of budget for 1.1 and 1.3 expended (based on revised budget); Target of 8 SRI rethink principles: 62%; Target of 10 SRIs aware of opportunities: 50%	The project has an end target of getting 8 SRI funds to change their principles, in order to encourage some investment in the ASGM sector. As reported in the main learnings section, our initial goal was to “change investment mandates”, but we learned that changing the mandate of funds requires approval from numerous executives and may require reconsideration of capital contributions. Instead we pivoted to identifying and contacting funds with mandates in which ASGM projects could already fit, such as economic inclusion and environmental improvement, among others. As reported above, of the five funds we have engaged with to date, all have recognized that ASGM could fit into their mandates. The project has a target to increase awareness of 10 SRI funds to ASGM issues and opportunities. The project has continued outreach to SRI fund managers and other investors to generally increase their knowledge on ASGM as an investment opportunity. Many of the contacts in the PDAC consolidated contact list and SRI data bases are SRI investors whose awareness we have worked to raise. More recently we have conducted an in-depth outreach campaign through which we have completed engagement with 5 SRIs and have plans to reach out to eight more later in 2023. We will also attend the SOCAP conference in fall 2023 which focuses in impact investing.	S
Under Comp 2 - Output 2: Unlock capital flows to the ASGM sector through financing specific opportu					
2.1 Knowledge from global experience, as well as from GEF-GOLD programme experiences in key ASGM topics (formalisation, financing, market access and technology transfer), is collated and synthesized.		~50% of budget for component 2 expended	~64% of budget for component 2 expended (based on revised budget); Target of 5 products: 100%	The project has exceeded its target of producing five major synthesis products. In previous years, the project produced: Best Management Practices for Cyanide Use in the Small Scale Gold Mining Sector (Dec. 2021); Supply Chain Technology Solutions for planetGOLD projects (Sept.2021); Improving Access to Formal Finance for in ASGM (Aug, 2020); Access to Finance Options for ASGM (May 2020); Unlocking Finance for ASGM (March 2020); and Communicating about ASGM Issue Brief (2020) and its associated webpage "Good Communications Practices in the ASGM Sector." This reporting year the project published a new knowledge product on "Overcoming Barriers to Establishing Responsible ASGM Supply Chains. " As well, this year the project worked to finalize the research summary and guidance document for ASGM engagement with Indigenous Communities, which is now in its final working format. The project also drafted an information document for COP5 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury at the request of the Minamata Convention Secretariat, synthesizing technology transfer activities across the programme. The project also translated and disseminated the report "Best Management Practices for Cyanide Use in the Small Scale Gold Mining Sector" in French and Spanish. To foster a practice of common reporting, the project commissioned both the "Guidance for Calculation of planetGOLD Cross Programme Output Indicators" and templates for reporting on finance and technology. The project continues to research, collect and curate literature on ASGM topics such as formalization, technology solutions, access to finance, gender, supply chain and awareness raising. The library currently holds over 632 resources, and the curated collection continues to grow, highlighting planetGOLD-produced resources. Challenges continue with collecting knowledge products on an ongoing basis from country projects, especially training materials. For example, we received the bulk of products from Indonesia only during their last two months of implementation.	S
2.2 Information is disseminated and shared among relevant stakeholders.		~50% of budget for component 2 expended	~64% of budget for component 2 expended (based on revised budget); Target of one website: 100%; Target of 15 curated collections: 53%; Target of 2 global forums: 50%	The project met its target with the creation and production of one website (planetGOLD.org); it has 8 curated collections out of 15 planned. With one virtual Global Forum successfully completed, the project started organizing the first in-person Global Forum scheduled for February 2024 in Quito, Ecuador. The planetGOLD website continues to serve as a resource hub and platform for country project updates, experiences, blogs, reports, etc. To improve the user experience and increase knowledge around the programme we: (1) added phase two country project sites, (2) added information regarding the planetGOLD Criteria to the About page and curated collection for easier access, and (3) created improved filter functionality in the planetGOLD knowledge hub which enables tagging and filtering of resources authored by planetGOLD child projects. The web team also: (1) trained country project web focal points in the use of the What's New feature as a tool to keep users informed of the most recent country project updates, and (2) updated and improved site data collection template and collected and aggregated site data from 9 phase 1 projects. Data validation is still ongoing. Throughout the year we continue to update the site with new programme/news, events, blogs, etc. including amplifying information from the global ASGM stakeholders and partners. Information was disseminated via social media accounts, planetGOLD listserv, announcements during events, emails and/or during meetings attended by PAG, and project staff. In addition to the website, knowledge was shared through the in-person APM held November, 2022 in Kisumu, Kenya. While this was an internal meeting, stakeholders from the Kenya mining sector were invited to participate, engage with the programme staff and speak on their experiences and challenges in the Kenya mining sector, specifically on formalization and technology. We also organized a site visit to an alluvial mine site and another to hard rock site in order to gain knowledge on the operations.	HS

<p>2.3 Results among country-level projects of the programme collected and analysed to provide program-level results</p>		<p>~50% of budget for component 2 expended</p>	<p>~64% of budget for component 2 expended (based on revised budget); Target of 5 APMs: 80%; Target of 15 quarterly reports and 4 annual reports: 75%. End of programme comparative analysis rpt: 0% (to be completed end of program)</p>	<p>The project has carried out four of five planned annual programme meetings (Geneva -2019, Virtual- 2020, 2021, Kenya, 2022); 14 quarterly narratives (four each quarter since 2020 and two in 2023); and published 3 annual progress reports. Participation of two planetGOLD country projects were attended by the global project manager/coordinator: (1) Mongolia PSC meeting (Sept. 2022) (virtual), and (2) Guyana final Responsible Mining Conference (Jan. 2023) (in-person). The global project held two PSC meetings during this reporting period, one in November 2022 following the APM in Kisumu and the second in January 2023. The global project organized the first in-person APM since the inception of the Programme in November 2022, in Kisumu, Kenya. The meeting was attended by planetGOLD country managers, communication and topical experts and local government and miner representatives. Project managers reported on activities and project results conducted throughout the year. They also led sessions that focused on the commercialization of mercury-free and conflict-free gold, formalization, finance, advancing women's participation in ASGM, and mercury-free technology. The meeting also carved out time to discuss cross programmatic results with focus on mercury reduction, led by the consultant Projekt-Consult. In addition to participating in an adjacent communications network meeting, the comms experts presented on communication highlights/challenges to all participants. Throughout the year project managers reported on activities and project results during bi-monthly project manager calls, PAG meetings, required quarterly updates and presentations during various project events. Country projects continued to share key project updates/reports on the website via news, events and to Voices (blog site). As mentioned, collecting certain types of products from country projects such as training materials, and documentation of their data collection methods continues to be a challenge.</p> <p>Transitioning away from the Excel spreadsheet collection reporting format and with the intention to create a seamless reporting system for both quarterly and annual periods, the web team designed an online reporting system, iGOLD, that collects and produces project results in a final reporting format ready for review and dissemination. This year the team designed and implemented the system, created user accounts, and provided initial guidance/training to IAs and country project managers.</p> <p>In preparation for the 2021/22 programme annual report, the global project created an indicator matrix specific to each country project, with the intention to collect project and program indicator results and then aggregate quantitative results, where appropriate. The team held individual calls to explain the process and intent and reviewed the process during a PM meeting, projects were encouraged to reference their PIR for results. Unfortunately, because country projects do not all share a common set of core indicators that are formulated the same way, it was difficult to aggregate any quantitative results. This became more apparent during the APM during the working session led by Projekt- Consult. Subsequently new guidance on calculating cross-programmatic indicators was created.</p> <p>In the meantime, the global team collected and curated similar quantitative project activities and reported on those as core strategies and then appended the country project specific indicator results to the 2021/22 annual report. The annual progress report was finalized, published and translated. With the new online reporting system, and with new guidance on common methods for calculating indicators, the aim is to have more timely and consistent quantitative and qualitative data that encourages project managers to take ownership of the sharing opportunity, but does not overburden them.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Under Comp 3 - Output 3: Socially responsible investment (SRI) Community members sensitized to rem</p>					
<p>3.1 Global branding of GEF GOLD programme identity established</p>		<p>100% budget spent down, branding completed</p>	<p>100% budget spent down, Target of branding 100% complete</p>	<p>Activity completed in year 1. Target met.</p>	

<p>3.2 Proactive PR/media strategy executed, targeting general public, financial institutions and government agencies, to create more balance perception of impacts of ASGM.</p>		<p>~67% of budget for 3.2 and 3.3 expended</p>	<p>~69% of budget for 3.2 and 3.3 expended (based on revised budget); Target of 10 general public information materials produced and broadcasted: 100%; Target of 7 GEF GOLD country level projects use material in asset library: 100%</p>	<p>The end of project target of producing 10 public information materials has been far exceeded in the past year alone. The end of project target of 7 country projects using materials in the global asset library has also been exceeded, with all phase 1 projects and each newly launched phase 2 project using some assets produced and disseminated by the global project. Media tools and assets created include the launch in October 2022 of a regular video series called "Dispatches from the Field," spotlighting unique stories about project work or miners that are working to demonstrate a path to more responsible, mercury-free mining. Eight episodes were released in this series throughout the year, featuring women miners in Kenya and Indonesia, mercury-free processing in Guyana and Burkina Faso, a responsible mining champion in the Philippines, and innovative financing models in Peru. This, combined with additional original video content published on YouTube, garnered 108,869 views, 933,700 impressions, and 832 new subscribers. The global project also produced and released a 360-degree interactive tour of the Guyana project's mercury-free demonstration site, complete with interactive scrolling images, video interviews, and information about the alternative technologies used. In addition, the project initiated development of a '360 experience' interactive map project and created a branded pop up booth, which will launch at planetGOLD's exhibit at the GEF Assembly in August 2023. Original content created by the global project on its social media accounts garnered a total of 1,976 new followers and a total of 1,250,239 impressions across LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook during the reporting period. The project disseminated 4 email newsletters and 1 additional email announcement to the programme email list, with 1,134 subscribers as of 6/30/23, and shared the content of 46 blog articles and announcements on programme social media channels. The project also maintained a Google Drive for sharing media assets across projects in planetGOLD, which has assembled 1.15 terrabytes of media assets to use in communications products promoting more positive perceptions of ASGM.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>3.3 Communication efforts by all GEF GOLD projects are supported and reinforced.</p>		<p>~67% of budget for 3.2 and 3.3 expended</p>	<p>~69% of budget for 3.2 and 3.3 expended (based on revised budget); Target of all of GEF GOLD products benefit from assistance or assets created by global component: 100%; Target of all GEF GOLD countries adhere to comm. strategy: 100%</p>	<p>The end of project targets for this output have been met; all projects' communication products have benefited from assistance or assets created by the global project, and thus far all projects have adhered to the overall communications strategy. In this reporting period to support and reinforce projects' communications outreach, the global project convened 3 calls with all project communications officers to exchange updates, lessons learned, and to identify potential story leads, and convened the programme's first in-person meeting of communication officers from all planetGOLD projects in November 2022 in Kisumu, Kenya. The global project also gave all communications officers access to a Canva online design tool to facilitate their creation of branded graphic designs for project outreach, maintained an online Basecamp project and a Whatsapp group, for regular information sharing among the communications officers. The project provided country projects and partners with text editing, video editing, and/or online publication support for more than 60 blog articles and videos, publishing and sharing this content on the programme website, LinkedIn, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and email newsletter, as well as with all programme partner agencies, the GEF, and the Minamata Convention Secretariat for promotion on their communication channels. The global project communications team also supported the publication and dissemination of a new report on supply chain technology options for planetGOLD projects and the 2021-2022 planetGOLD Annual Progress Report in 3 languages: English, French and Spanish. To support outreach to the investment community, the project produced 10 sets of brochures, 1 investment case document highlighting project investment potential, a promotional video, and provided other material support for a planetGOLD exhibit at the PDAC 2023 conference in Toronto.</p>	<p>HS</p>

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

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	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	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	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and 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	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	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.	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	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.	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-log

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 life time of the Programme impacts the implementation	May affect all outcomes and outputs, which all rely on inputs from country project implementation	L	L	M	M	M				
Failure to identify an appropriate investment model, and assurance of post-intervention sustainability.	May affect Outcome 1, Output 1.1	L	L	L	L	L				

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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
Results framework	Yes
Components and cost	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	
Financial management	
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor project objective change	
Safeguards	
Risk analysis	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	
Co-financing	Yes
Location of project activity	
Other	

Minor amendments
Please note that formulation of several indicators and targets were revised based on the recommendation of the MTR and PSC decisions to accurately reflect the results we aim to capture through the project. Please refer to section 2.4 (from STEP 1 Identification) and co-financing report describing minor revisions on co-financing contributions from various partners. While some partners are no longer active in the ASGM field, the project was able to obtain additional co-financing during implementation.

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		30-Oct-18	11-May-18	30-Sep-24	Programme Cooperation Agreement with NRDC
Amendment 1	Revision	9-Dec-21	1-Oct-21	30-Sep-24	Reduction in budget
Amendment 2	Revision	2-Jun-23	14-Jun-23	30-Sep-24	Increase in budget and budget revision
Original Legal Instrument		4-Mar-19	30-Apr-19	30-Mar-24	UN to UN Agreement with UNIDO
Amendment 1	Revision	2-Dec-22	2-Dec-22	30-Sep-24	Budget revision

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 \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames \(http://www.geonames.org/\)](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 \(https://efportal.worldbank.org/Aop/assets/general/Geocode%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://efportal.worldbank.org/Aop/assets/general/Geocode%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
Monglia	46	105	2029969		
Philippines	13.40882	122.56155	1694008		
Indonesia	-5	120	1643084		
Peru	-10	-75.25	3932488		
Colombia	4	-73.25	3686110		
Guyana	5	-59	3378535		
Kenya	1	38	192950		
Burkina Faso	12.5,	-1.66667	2361809		

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]