REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in the People's Republic of China		
Country(ies):	China	GEF Project ID:[1]	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	130314
Other Executing Partner(s):	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), China	Submission Date:	05-30-2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	95,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
1.Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	TA	1.National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	Output 1.1: Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Convention completed Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions	880,000	840,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted		
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	Output 2.1: Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	35,000	50,000
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				915,000	890,000
EA Management Cost[2]				85,000	85,000
Total EA Cost				1,000,000	975,000

[a] List the $ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	25,000
National Government	FECO, China	Cash	250,000
National Government	FECO, China	In-kind	700,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			975,000

[2] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	EA Total ($)
Local consultants*		**75,000**	**70,000**	**145,000**
International consultants*			**5,000**	**5,000**
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		**10,000**		**10,000**
Travel*			**10,000**	**10,000**
Others**				**0**
	Specify "Others" (2)			**0**
	Specify "Others" (3)			**0**
Total		**85,000**	**85,000**	**170,000**

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: UNIDO will issue a subcontract to FECO to execute all project components; therefore, both EA Management and technical assistance costs for local consultants will be determined by FECO and covered by both GEF resources and cash/in kind co-financing. Please refer to Annex D for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, **page 1 of 2**):	China became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on October 10, 2013. The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist. For the central government of China to meet obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed to assist in ratification. These include: (1) lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention; (2) gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions; (3) lack of data on sources of emissions and releases, as well as outdated national inventories of mercury stocks; (4) low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms in place to reduce community exposure to mercury. To fulfill obligations under the newly adopted Convention, China will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national development efforts. As the world's largest user and emitter of mercury, China is under increasing pressure to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, its use in industrial applications and products. Globally, China accounts for over 25% of total mercury emissions, where nearly all the 11 categories and 59 sub-categories of emission sources, as defined by UNEP's Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Release, have been identified in country. These include major industrial sectors, such as mineral extraction, power generation, non-ferrous metal smelting, and chlor-alkali production, as well as cement and chemical industries. While these sectors are expected to grow in the future, techniques used and pollution control strategies lag behind international standards, both in environmental performance and occupational health. In terms of consumption, China is one of two countries worldwide that still mines mercury actively. Unlike the other primary mercury-mining nation, Kyrgyzstan, virtually all of China's mercury is used domestically. In China, intentional mercury use exceeds 1,000 tonnes annually, accounting for approximately 50% of the world's usage. From an industrial perspective, China's most significant use of mercury is unique as mercury catalyst are required in the manufacturing of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic, due to lack of petroleum resources necessary to synthesize mercury free alternatives. Unless the industry changes in some meaningful way, the PVC sector alone, which accounted for more than 600 tons of the mercury consumed in China in 2004, is projected to consume more than 1,000 tons a year by 2013 due to explosive growth in PVC production to meet increasing global demands. Other major uses are in the production of goods, where mercury is deliberately added, such as in medical equipment, batteries and fluorescent lamps. If immediate measures to reduce mercury use are implemented, its consumption and release are projected to decrease rapidly in China.

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, **page 2 of 2**):	Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the government of China has identified a long-term strategy to address mercury pollution, emphasizing its importance in a five-year plan on heavy metal pollution prevention and control (2011-2015). Approved by State council in February 2011, this strategy includes three environmental protection systems focused on (1) heavy metal pollution prevention, (2) emergency response, and (3) environmental and health risk assessments. Prior to the adoption of the Convention, China has also developed two preliminary projects on mercury management with the support of the GEF and national investment. The first project, currently under implementation by UNIDO, aims to reducing mercury emissions through strategic intervention in the non-ferrous metal smelting sector, which represents the largest industrial mercury emission source. As China represents the world's largest producer and consumer of zinc, reducing mercury through the promotion of sound chemical management in zinc smelting operations demonstrate targeted action on mercury. Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for cleaner zinc production will be demonstrated at two pilot sites during the 2012-2014 project cycle. Co-financed by The Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO); Zhuzhou, Shuikoushan and Shangluo zinc enterprises; Hunan, Shaanxi, and Guizhou provinces; Sino-Norwegian projects; and UNIDO, this GEF-project will also establish coordination and monitoring systems and propose policy reform in the zinc smelting sector. A second GEF-UNEP project involves development of a sector specific inventory (2013-2014) in two key industries (coal-fired power plant and PVC) with provincial focus (Hunan and Guizhou) to assist in development of a national action plan. Although China has demonstrated commitment to reduce anthropogenic emissions, concrete action on mercury at the national level will require specific considerations. Despite assurances to improve chemicals management, as a rapidly emerging industrial economy, sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning. As a consequence, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management and few economic incentives exist that promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies. Moreover, institutional capacity will require strengthening to ensure obligations under the Convention are met, which could benefit from strategic cooperation at the international level. In sum, the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement, as well as the amounts of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors, handling of waste mercury and extent of pollution, remains largely unknown in China. Considering that mercury is also released from small-scale activities such as mineral extraction and coal combustion in remote areas, local emissions are quite uncertain, distorting national reporting efforts. Although major emissions sources have been characterized, baseline setting and data collection remain a priority to identify key sources and target specific sectors for intervention and future investment.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation, **page 1 of 2**) :	The overall objective of the EA is to assist China in completing pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention in order to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions. The request of financial support from GEF's Chemicals Programme is justified through investment in enabling activities, which assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities. GEF resources have already been utilized in China to facilitate early action activities in the preparation for implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as well as the subsequent review and update of the National Implementation Plan (NIP). The MIA enabling activities will complement the country's efforts to significantly reduce the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to human health and the environment. This initial assessment will make an important contribution to baseline data in terms of mercury stocks, supplies, and trade as well as sources of emissions to air and releases to land and water. Currently in China, outdated and partially fragmented inventory data makes prioritization of sectors for intervention difficult and evaluation nearly impossible. With the GEF's support, pollution sources can be identified systematically to identify areas for intervention while institutional capacity needs and policy analysis will assist to identify potential barriers to ratification and implementation. The activities proposed in this EA will assist the government of China and industrial partners in their understanding of the national operations on mercury, national emissions, and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. GEF resources would assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements regionally and globally to promote future replication and scaling up. Furthermore, GEF support will help garner international support and leverage future investments for additional projects in China to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Based on the design of the proposed project, benefits on gender dimensions are difficult to assess during the project development phase. However, recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different levels and frequency of mercury, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of this project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, mainly by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector and stakeholder levels. Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Steering Group and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. During the recruitment process, female candidates will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the initial inventory report to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation, **page 2 of 2**) :	**UNIDO** will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A UNIDO project manager will provide project oversight and implementation. The **Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO),** as the administrative authority on environmental protection, is designated by the State Council as the core agency for coordination of all mercury related activities in China, with a dedicated focal point for implementation of the Minamata Convention and its provisions. FECO will serve as the national executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and act as the chair of a **National Steering Group (NSG).** The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of technical and policy experts from the FECO, other relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the implementation of relevant activities. The NSG will serve as a coordinating body to provide strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. A **Convention Implementation Office (CIO)** will also be formed as an inter-departmental coordination unit and project management unit within FECO that acts as the secretariat of the NSG. It will be responsible for day-to-day compliance with the Minamata Convention in China. An **expert team** comprised of national and international consultants will be recruited to provide technical support for MIA implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development. **Mercury Containing Product users** will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and/or elimination of mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. Selected key industries will assist in the planning of interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in China's industrial sector. **Industry associations** (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors (i.e. mining companies) and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework. Please refer to Annex E for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).	This project document sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within a nationally appropriate context. Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The initial inventory will follow UNEP's Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases. As mentioned previously, the Heavy Metal Pollution Prevention and control Plan (2011-2015) was approved in February 2011 for implementation by the State Council. It provides an integrated approach to the prevention and control of heavy metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic and chromium. The proposed project will interact with and influence the Program by:1) introducing life cycle management into current hazardous waste management system to highlight pre-disposal treatment including handling, collection, packaging, labeling, transportation, and storage; 2) mainstreaming relevant Global Mercury Convention requirements for ESM of mercury wastes into current legal and institutional management structure; and 3) expanding technology selection for destruction of mercury wastes to generate global environmental benefits. The Convention, adopted in October 2013, is expected to enter into force in two to three years, inputs and data collected from the MIA proposed in this project will provide key information for the development of National Implementation Plan (NIP) that may be required by the Conference of Parties within a few years of its entry into force. The planned activities per output are listed below: **Output 1.1:** Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified **Activity 1.1.1** Conduct project coordination meetings **Activity 1.1.2** Establish National Steering Group **Activity 1.1.3** Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers **Activity 1.1.4** Organize capacity development workshops and trainings **Output 1.2:** Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed **Activity 1.2.1** Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations **Activity 1.2.2** Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps **Activity 1.2.3** Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups **Output 1.3:** National mercury profile established based on initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions **Activity 1.3.1** Conduct national mercury inventory training **Activity 1.3.2** Collection data for the initial national mercury inventory **Activity 1.3.3** Draft initial national mercury inventory **Activity 1.3.4** Identified key sectors for intervention **Activity 1.3.5** Develop intervention plans **Output 1.4:** Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted **Activity 1.4.1** Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on and vulnerability of different gender groups **Activity 1.4.2** Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender group's needs Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design of targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized. Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and national inventory development in China can be used as a model approach, to be replicated in other countries to effectively address similar issues. The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it supports China's current policy to phase out mercury use through technological transfer and provides global benefits by reducing mercury emissions to air, water, and land. Per the GEF guidelines, MIAs should normally not exceed USD$200,000, however, based on the fact that China is the largest user and emitter of mercury worldwide, the additional USD$800,000 is justified. Furthermore, project execution is expected to remain at low risk. To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at FECO Mercury Convention Division will be wisely utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. The involvement of international experts will be limited to only absolute essential tasks, as deemed necessary by UNIDO and FECO. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Therefore, project implementation is expected to be efficient and effective. This EA project will serve as a model for other MIAs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Monitoring and evaluation for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. **Overall M&E** will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to China. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: 1) review and approve annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) approve interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and regulations (UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3). UNIDO's Beijing office will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by the UNIDO project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.

Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, FECO, will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.

Financial Monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. In the same regard, UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR) to the GEF.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (1) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (2) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

The Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 29 June 1979 and entered into force on 24 June 1985.

Monitoring and Evaluation Table:

M&E activity	**Time**	**Budget [USD]**	
		Cash [USD]	**In-kind**
Start-up workshop report	Within 3 months of project start	0	10,000
Project review by NSG at the end of year 1	Month 12	0	15,000
Project review by NSG at the end of the project	Month 24	0	15,000
Terminal evaluation	At project closure	35,000	10,000
Total M&E cost		**35,000**	**50,000**

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
Wensong Guo	GEF Operational Focal Point	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**05-23-2014**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	**NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**	**DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT**
MINAMATA CONVENTION	**10/10/2013**	**FECO, CHINA**	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Persistent Organic Pollutants Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe Scholtès Managing Director Programme Development and TechnicalCooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		05-30-2014	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environmental Management Branch	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat @unido.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Position Titles	***$/ Person Week***	***Estimated Person Weeks***	***Tasks to be Performed***
For EA Management			
Local			
Subcontract to FECO			The project will be nationally executed by FECO
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Subcontract to FECO			The project will be nationally executed by FECO
International			

Note: This EA will be nationally executed via a subcontract to FECO (at approximately USD$865,000) . The recruitment of national consultants will be determined by FECO in consultation with the UNIDO project manager. As stated in Section D, national resources will be utilized wisely and effectively. International consultants will only be hired if no equivalent expertise can be found in country. Recruitment and budget for the final evaluation are included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10.

Annex B

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, *Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities*
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- October 2000, *Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)*

Climate Change

- GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, *Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*
- October 1999, *Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas*
- GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, *Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, *Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, *Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*
- GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, *Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs*

Land Degradation

- (ICCD/CRIC(5)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, *National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide*

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001

- A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,