

GEF-FUNDED ENABLING ACTIVITY PROJECT

GEF ID 9456 Enabling Activity Development of a National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small – Scale Gold Mining Sector in the United Republic of Tanzania


Project Operational Completion Report

Reporting period: project start (August /2016)– project operational completion (December /2021)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme

and Vice-President's Office. Division of Environment. Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

(APPROX. LENGTH OF REPORT – 5-8 pages, not including Annexes)

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Project Information Table

Identification Table		
Project Title		Enabling Activity Development of a National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small – Scale Gold Mining Sector in the United Republic of Tanzania
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	24 Months
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	1 Extension 7 months
Division(s) Implementing the project		Economy and Industry Division
Name of Co-implementing Agency		N/A
Executing Agency(ies)		Vice-President's Office. Division of Environment. Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
Names of Other Project Partners		N/A
Project Type		Enabling Activity
Project Scope		Tanzania
Region		East Africa
Countries		United Republic of Tanzania
Programme of Work		Direct outcomes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13
GEF Focal Area(s)		Chemicals and Waste / Mercury
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages		UNDAF 2017-2021: Outcome 2: Social Protection, Crisis Management and Sustainability (result 5)
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		SDG3 (target 3.9), SDG 5 (target 5c), SDG 6 (target 6.3), SDG8 (targets 8.3 and 8.4), SDG 12 (target 12.4)
GEF financing amount		500,000 USD
Co-financing amount		0 USD
Date of CEO Endorsement		06/16/2016
Start of Implementation		08/18/2016
Date of first disbursement		09/16/2016
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021		USD 405,323.03
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		USD 403,207.49
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		N/A
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	1/31/2019
	<i>Revised</i>	12/31/2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		04/30/2024
Expected Financial Closure Date		06/30/2022

Name of previous phase/preceding project	<i>Not applicable</i>
Anticipated future phase/future related project	<i>Not applicable</i>

Geo-referenced Maps



Figure 1: Geographical distribution of ASGM sites in Tanzania, including those visited during the Implementation phase of this project. Source: NAP Tanzania Report, 2022.

Abbreviations and Technical Terms

Abbreviation/Technical Term	Definition
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Executing Agency
CEO	Chief Executive Office
FYDP-III	Third National Five-Year Development Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Mercury Partnership
IA	Implementing Agency
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PML	Primary Mining License
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
TM	Task Manager
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project objective was to assist The United Republic of Tanzania in the development of its National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, raise awareness at the national level on the Minamata Convention and build national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan and the compliance with the requirements and objectives of the Minamata Convention.

The development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for ASGM is a requirement under the Minamata Convention on Mercury for each Party that determines that ASGM and processing in its territory is more than insignificant. This prospect is reflected in Article 7³ of the convention's text. This requirement is labelled as an Enabling Activity type of project.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF), as financial mechanism of the Convention, provided financial support for this project's implementation.

Similarly, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) acted as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for the overall monitoring, assessment and evaluation of the financial and technical progress of project activities and reports.

The project's Executing Agency (EA) was the Division of Environment, part of the Office of the Vice-President. As such, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania was responsible for managing the project activities on a day-to-day basis through a project national coordinator and a local team of technical consultants who oversaw and piloted the activities at the country level.

During the implementation phase of this project, a National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) was established. The NCM acted as the project steering committee and included key national stakeholders that met regularly to evaluate the project's progress, taking any necessary measures to guarantee the fulfilment of the project's expected objectives.

In a similar manner, a Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) was formed at the inception of this project. The SAG was composed of relevant stakeholders who demonstrated relevant knowledge of the topic and who supported the formulation of the NAP report.

Furthermore, UNEP's Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) provided continued technical support and guidance during implementation of the planned activities, with a strong focus on the dissemination of the NAP methodology and the curation of the technical reports provided by the national team.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that UNEP's Regional Office for Africa (ROA) provided guidance and advice to the government of United Republic of Tanzania during the concept development stage.

Below is a description of this project's implementation arrangements.

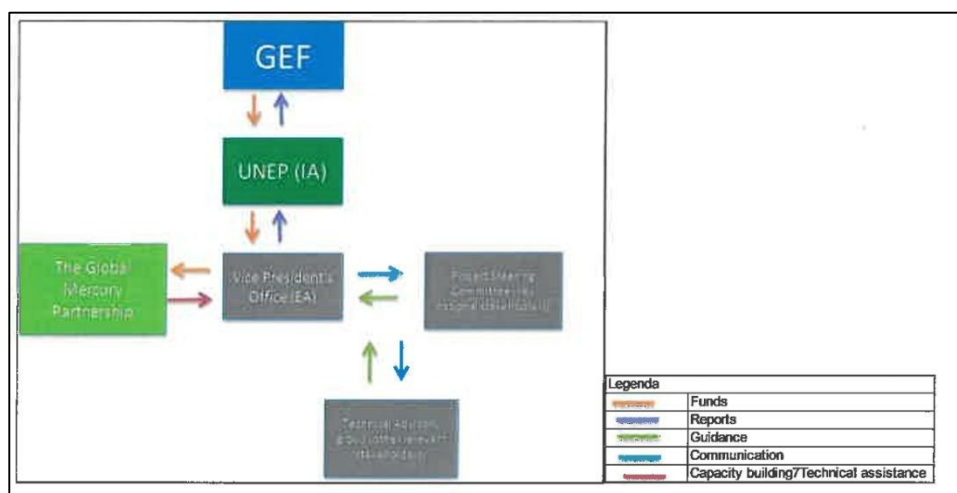


Figure 2: Project's implementation arrangements. Source: 9456 NAP Tanzania GEF CEO Endorsement project document.

2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity

The technical performance of the EA has been satisfactory in relation to the expected delivery of results. The main outcome of the project, the development and submission of a National Action Plan (NAP) on the ASGM sector in the country, was achieved, and the results have been made publicly available in the Minamata Convention repository and website.

The document includes a technical description of the ASGM sector in Tanzania and covers all the sections recommended in the NAP Template which ensures comparability with other NAPs. This roadmap will serve as a foundation and guidance for any future decision making in relation to the reduction of the use of mercury and the formalization of the sector in Tanzania. In this respect, the EA followed the NAP methodology developed by UNEP and approved by the Minamata Convention

In relation to EA management capacity, and, in particular, to the project's progress and expenditure reporting, the quality and level of description of the progress of activities and expenditures were moderately satisfactory. At the time of the project review exercise, some of the half yearly progress and expenditure reports and complementary documents were not available and therefore some aspects of the evaluation could not be fully reviewed (i.e. Final project report was submitted in delay, responsiveness to information request was slow). In addition, the format of the submitted technical and financial progress reports were not homogenous, with some of them not following UNEP's reporting templates, which undermined the capacity to assess the actual progress of the implemented activities.

In addition, the communication records kept at UNEP showed that the EA tended to provide quarterly reports in delay and that communication with the national project manager was unsatisfactory at times. Based on the feedback provided in personal interviews by the different Task Managers (TM) in charge of the overseeing of project activities at UNEP, the technical capacity of the EA was perceived as positive, although its management capacity was rated low.

The financial performance of the EA was deemed satisfactory. No financial mismanagement was reported nor highlighted in the project's independent financial audit report, and the budget

did not require any revision during the project's implementation phase, at the time of the review. The project is not financially closed yet.

Nonetheless, an extension of the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was required due to the lack of completion of activities in the expected time frame (24 months after signature of the agreement)

Finally, it is important to mention that there was no cofinancing submitted at the time of CEO Endorsement nor during the implementation phase.

3. Summary of Results Achieved (Tables)

Table 1: Achievement of Outcome(s)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
Objective: <i>Development of a NAP to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, ASGM and processing is facilitated using scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in the United Republic of Tanzania.</i>	Completion of project's Outcomes	N/A	N/A	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: <i>Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the NAP and build the basis for future cooperation for its implementation</i>	Implementation of the activities identified in the NAP leading to reduced mercury emissions from the ASGM sector	None	Not applicable	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory
Outcome 2: <i>The United Republic of Tanzania makes full use of strengthened PSC to guide the NAP development</i>	PSC reports and quarterly progress reports	None	Not applicable	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
Outcome 3: <i>Full understanding of comprehensive information of the national ASGM sector enables the United Republic of Tanzania to develop a NAP in compliance with the Minamata Convention</i>	PSC reports and quarterly progress reports	None	Not applicable	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory
Outcome 4: <i>The United Republic of Tanzania has a NAP in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention to guide its future action aiming at the reduction of mercury emissions and releases from this sector</i>	PSC reports and quarterly progress reports	None	Not applicable	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory

Table 2: Delivery of Output(s) *(Insert table from the last PIR Report)*

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Output 1: <i>Technical support and global coordination provided ensuring capacity building, information exchange, consistent and comparable NAPs and the identification of lessons learned and good practices at national level</i>	2016-2022	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.1: Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for NAP development	September 2016	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Activity 1.2: Capacity building trainings and assistance with baseline inventories	September 2016 – May 2019	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Activity 1.3: Knowledge management and information exchange through the GMP website and/or Partners websites and tools	2017-2022	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Activity 1.4: Final national workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation	September 2021	100%	The originally workshop could not be held due to restrictions related to COVID-19, and was subsequently postponed	Satisfactory
Output 2: <i>Technical support provided for the establishment of Project Steering Committee and organization of process for the development of the NAP</i>	January 2017	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 2.1: Organize one National Training and Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NAP development	January 2017	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Output 3: <i>The United Republic of Tanzania has a comprehensive national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury uses and practices.</i>	February 2019	100%		Satisfactory

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Activity 3.1: Desk study to compile information available.	January 2017- February 2019	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Output 4: <i>The United Republic of Tanzania has a NAP compliant with Annex C of the Minamata Convention developed, endorsed and officially submitted to the Minamata Secretariat.</i>	January 2020	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 4.1: One national workshop to complete the final NAP and to expose the formulated NAP on ASGM to public consultation before endorsement.	April, 2019	100%	N/A	Satisfactory
Activity 4.2: NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat	January, 2020	100%	N/A	Satisfactory

4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
COVID-19 pandemic restrictions shifted modality of project activities (including the inception workshop and inventory training).	Most of the activities were conducted in a virtual or hybrid format which was effective at the time and well perceived by project stakeholders. A series of recommendations were elaborated based on the experience for future virtual/hybrid events.
Some of the challenges related with the project implementation include delays in the submission of progress and financial reports by the EA.	To address this challenge the government in requested to apply for no-cost extension of the PCA agreement to finalize the project activities of which the extension was granted.
The participation of women in ASGM activities in Tanzania is still marginal. Women's accessibility to mineral rights is comparatively lower than men, with only a few of them owning Primary Mining Licences and pits	The NAP strategy drafted by the project promote gender-sensitive initiatives through for example the provision and access of social services, credit and financial services, training, technological support and awareness raising campaigns
The project field visits identified the recurrent presence of child labour in ASGM sites	The information with shared with the relevant government authorities. In addition, the NAP strategy prioritizes the eradication of child labour in the ASGM sector

5. Project Costs and Financing

Table 2: Project Total Funding¹ and Expenditures

Funding by source (Life of project)	Planned funding	Secured funding	Expended
<i>All figures as USD</i>			
GEF Grant	500,000 USD	500,000 USD	500,000 USD
<i>Sub-total: Project Funding</i>			
Staffing (Total throughout the project)	Planned posts	Filled posts	-
<i>All figures as Full Time Equivalent</i>			
GEF grant-funded staff post costs			
Co-finance funded staff post costs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3: Expenditure by Component, Outcome or Output (depending on financial system capabilities)

Component/sub-component/output	Estimated cost at design	Actual Expenditure	Expenditure ratio (actual/planned)
<i>All figures as USD</i>			

¹ "Enabling Activities: The Guidance has been clarified to confirm that co-financing is not required for EAs, that PPGs are not available for EAs, and that M&E budgets are not required as these costs do not apply to EAs. " pg.33, GUIDELINES ON THE PROJECT AND PROGRAM CYCLE POLICY (GEF/C.59/Inf.03) July 2020

Components managed by the EA	USD 435,000	USD 403,207	92.7%
Components managed by UNEP	USD 65,000	USD 0	% 0
Total	USD 435,000	USD 403,207	92.7%

6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

The NAP project in Tanzania involved an extensive stakeholder consultation and engagement process ranging from inception workshop to the final endorsement of the NAP document.

The key stakeholders involved in the development of the NAP report were drawn from Government Ministries, Department and Agencies, Artisanal Gold Miners Associations, Primary Mining License (PML) owners, Academia, Private sector, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and national media outlets. As per information contained in the different progress reports, approximately 3,500 different stakeholders were involved during the implementation phase in the different activities carried out by the project:

Project's Milestone	Stakeholders' groups involved	Number of participants
Inception workshop and subsequent technical trainings	Government Ministries and Agencies, Miners association, academia, NGOs and private sector	53
Field Visits to ASGM sites in different regions of Tanzania	Government Ministries and Agencies, academia, NGOs and Miners, PML owners	372
Workshops on national overview of the ASGM sector report	Government Ministries and Agencies, academia, NGOs, Miners,	
Development and validation of the NAP report	Government Ministries and Agencies, academia, NGOs, Miners association,	1,048
NAP Endorsement workshop	Government Ministries and Agencies, academia, NGOs	45
Dissemination and awareness raising campaigns	Government Ministries and Agencies, Media, private sector, NGOs, leaders of Miners associations	2,000

7. Awareness Raising Activities

During the project's implementation phase, the EA carried out various awareness raising campaigns and activities. These activities took the form of in-person seminars, workshops and trainings. The targeted audience ranged from national media outlets to artisanal gold miners' associations; senior government officials, private sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

The most important topics covered in these awareness raising activities were i) the negative effects to the human health of the exposure to mercury vapours; ii) the mercury free alternative technologies available in the market and its implementation in the context of the Tanzanian ASGM sector and finally iii) an overview of the scope and objectives of the Minamata Convention.

According to the available progress reports, most of the communication related activities took place in the year 2021.

One of the key strengths of the awareness raising campaigns was the ability to provide key messages in local languages (mostly Kiswahili) to the local audiences, a feature of great relevance with artisanal miners, which commonly show low levels of literacy and an acute lack of knowledge of the negative effects to the human health of the exposure to mercury vapours during the burning of the amalgam in ASGM production sites.

The lack of a national repository of knowledge and information related to the NAP project, and more broadly, to the use and effects of mercury in ASGM miners could be identified as a weakness. To enhance replicability and up-scaling of the key messages to be delivered to the communities affected by mercury contamination, it would be advisable that any technical cooperation project makes use of online tools to compile and make available awareness raising campaigns materials for the use of policymakers, regulators and CSO organizations working in the ASGM sector.

8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results

This evaluation finds very positively the fact that the NAP project has triggered and further expanded the commitment of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the development of regulations and capacity building activities related to the reduction of the use of mercury in the ASGM sector in the country.

In particular, the government efforts have been focused in promoting research on mercury-free alternative technologies, and the provision of capacity building support to regulatory authorities.

In recent years, the government has implemented a project on Environmental Health and Pollution Management with the objectives of strengthening institutional capacity to manage and regulate mercury use in ASGM sector in the country. The project among others, has facilitated the research on mercury free alternative technologies; strengthen capacity of regulatory authorities through provision of mercury measurement laboratory equipment; and enhance awareness on health risks associated with mercury in ASGM activities. All these efforts have fostered the achievement of the mercury reduction goals stated in the NAP report.

In addition, the NAP objectives have been mainstreamed into in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) and current Strategic Plans for key economic sectors, including the mineral and health sector.

Further, the government's sectoral plans, strategies and budgets have considered the implementation of the NAP strategy through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. This This provision will ensure the availability of financial resources on a long-term basis to facilitate the implementation of the strategies identified in the NAP report.

The project methodology has been proven effective in other countries through its respective NAP projects and has been evaluated positively by the technical committee of the Minamata Convention and the GEF. In this regard, more parties of the Minamata Convention have requested the development of their NAP projects to comply with the requirements of the Convention.

9. Incorporation of Human Rights and Gender Equality (GEF Portal Question)

Unfortunately, no evidence of a project's gender strategy could be found at the time of the review, which can be considered as a major challenge in the adequate implementation of the project. The progress reports did not include sex-disaggregated data. Gender aspects were barely discussed in the narrative section, mostly in the form of a description of participants in the different workshops organized. As a recommendation, additional efforts could have been done to ensure female participation.

There was no gender balance within the project team, however, the National Task Force was led by a woman and encouraged the participation of women in the decision-making process.

In relation to the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG), the Ministry of Health was consulted and participated in the decision-making process of the project. In addition, the Tanzania Women Miners Association had also one representative in the SAG and participated in various project workshops.

The NAP report and the project document stated that the potential negative health impacts of mercury use in the ASGM sector to women and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups should be considered when developing mercury reduction strategies at the national level. In this sense, pregnant women and those in charge of young children have been rightly identified as a vulnerable group and targeted through awareness raising. Nevertheless, gender mainstreaming, i.e., NAP actions addressing the diverse roles and needs of women on ASGM sites and in the value chains, was limited.

Furthermore, some of the strategies can have negative unintended consequences as they might impair women of their livelihood (i.e., Prohibit pregnant women and children from burning or being near places where amalgams are burned).

In general, any future development of projects in the Tanzania ASGM sector could benefit from adding sex-disaggregated indicators and targets as well as gender-targeted activities to ensure gender equality is advanced.

10. Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards (GEF Portal Question)

There were no negative potential impacts identified at the submission stage as the project aimed at assessing the situation of mercury use in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Tanzania. No direct actions on the ground were foreseen and therefore safeguards were not activated, and the overall categorization was as a 'low risk' project.

At the time of project completion, no significant impacts of the project were identified as it mainly assisted Tanzania to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment.

However, it should be noted that during the missions conducted by the project team to ASGM sites, children of less than 14 years old were present and involved in ASGM activities. It should be noted that any project targeting the sector should pay careful attention to this risk in the future.

11. Knowledge Management (GEF Portal Question)

At the global level, a key set of tools and methodologies have been developed by the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership to respond to country needs in their NAP development: (i) ASGM Inventory Toolkit; (ii) mobile data collection tool; (iii) Map X platform for NAPs; (iv) Handbook for developing national ASGM Formalization strategies; (v) Quick start guide for managing mercury trade; (vi) Illustrated guide to mercury free ASGM and (vii) other outreach materials.

During the project implementation phase, additional guidance documents were developed including: (i) Guide to incorporate gender dimension into NAP development and implementation; (ii) Technical document on sound ASGM tailings management and (iii) Guidance on using remote sensing to measure ASGM interventions including NAP implementation.

At the project inception, the tools and guidelines are disseminated and explained to the EA and relevant counterparts. Fourteen (14) individuals were recruited as part of the national team, and they were trained in the NAP guidance and the inventory methodology.

The UNEP Global Mercury Partnership also organized the following sessions during the project lifetime: information session on the importance of data collection and gender mainstreaming in NAPs; a webinar on MapX geospatial tool supporting NAPs, a webinar Mining Without Mercury and a webinar on Sound management of mercury-containing tailings in ASGM. The project coordinator was invited to present in one of the sessions and the invitations were shared with the project personnel.

Throughout the project, guidance and feedback was provided by the Task Manager and the NAP Global Component. The draft NAP was also reviewed by an external consultant although not all the considerations were taken on board.

12. Lessons Learned (GEF Portal Question - Main Findings)

Tanzania's National Action Plan on mercury in ASGM has been finalized and is ready for implementation. The action plan is relevant, not only to ensure compliance with the Minamata Convention, but also to more broadly help ASGM stakeholders in Tanzania continue to make progress towards more responsible ASGM.

The following lessons learned have been identified:

Lesson 1: ASGM is often associated with negative views such as environmental degradation, miners' exploitation, unsafe practices, and serious public health risks. This combination of perceived views requires a holistic intervention that can tackle all intertwined factors behind the status of the ASGM sector in countries such as Tanzania.

Lesson 2: The engagement with the local media outlets during the implementation phase of NAP project played major role in the dissemination of information related to health and environmental risks associated with mercury. The continuous engagement with the media in promoting the safe handling of mercury in the ASGM sector has substantially contributed to reduce exposure risks associated with mercury in ASGM.

Lesson 3: The implementation of the activities of the NAP project involved a wide spectrum of stakeholders including government and non-government actors that facilitated the exchange of information and the improvement of the knowledge related to the Minamata Convention. The inclusion of experienced NGOs, academia and national research institutions introduced a sense of ownership of the NAP implementation. Any future project should continue to promote participatory approaches in the implementation of environmental policies.

13. Recommendations

<u>Recommendation 1:</u>	UNEP Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming should be disseminated and socialized at the beginning of the project. Gender-sensitive targets, indicators and means of verification should be incorporated into the work plan and monitored & evaluated throughout the implementation phase
<u>Audience</u>	Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Design and implementation phases
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 2:</u>	Meeting arrangements should be assessed according to the country context (traveling for participants, access to internet, religious and cultural sensitivities, etc.). Useful tips gathered from the meetings are (i) ask regularly for feedback to encourage active participation; (ii) plan for shorter sessions and introduce regular breaks; (iii) allocate at least four (4) days to allow sufficient time for all topics. If the event is to be conducted in a virtual setting, the following is recommended (i) engage an IT assistant to prevent technical issues; (ii) engage a facilitator to structure agenda and duration; (iii) test connectivity beforehand.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Low

<u>Recommendation 3:</u>	Plan inventory activities carefully considering external factors that might affect the representativity of data. Indicate a timeline to update or revise the baseline / information gaps and resources for such exercise. Timing and preparation of field visits should be carefully
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	planned and considered. As part of the reporting, a re-visit of some of these sites could be eventually carried out to revised part of the inventory.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 4:</u>	Agree at the beginning of the project on the right stakeholders and the ways of engaging them. It is mandatory to have a high involvement of GEF OFF and Minamata Convention Focal Point. Higher involvement of counterparts in the design of tools and implementation of activities for higher ownership and knowledge on matter is key for sustainability of project results. Define specific times and mechanisms for feedback. The national institutions should revise the strategies, actions and related indicators to ensure consistency in the upcoming reporting exercise.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 5:</u>	To Develop new technical assistance projects related to the management of the ASGM sector in Tanzania with a special emphasis on implementing the activities proposed in the NAP report, stocktaking from previous experiences and ongoing international projects currently present in Tanzania.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Evaluation and Closure phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 6:</u>	To improve the access to geological information for ASGM miners to improve the productivity of the sector
<u>Audience</u>	Government counterparts
<u>Timeframe</u>	Development of future projects
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

Annexes

Annex 1 Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram

Not applicable

Annex 2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Not applicable

Annex 3 Planned Multi-Year Budget (Listing the activities per component outcome and comparing the planned versus executed budget - life of project)

ANNEX F: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)

Project No:		Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in the United Republic of Tanzania					Total GEF funding: 547,500				
Project Name:		Vice President's Office					47,500				
Executing Agency:							500,000				
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):		GEF Trust Fund Cash									
		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY					ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR				
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
		National information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process	Develop a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury use and practices	Develop, endorse and submit to the Minamata Convention Secretariat a NAP on ASGM						
UNEP BUDGET LINE	OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	Project Personnel										
1161	1101 Project coordinator					45,454		45,454	22,727	22,727	45,454
1161	1102 Project assistant							0	0	0	0
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	45,454		45,454	22,727	22,727	45,454
	1200 Consultants w/m										
1161	1201 Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	0		30,000				30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
	1202 National consultants for national activities		2,000	172,546	75,000			249,546	88,273	161,273	249,546
	1299 Sub-Total	0	2,000	202,546	75,000	0		279,546	103,273	176,273	279,546
	1300 Administrative Support										
1161	1301 Project Financial Officer							0	0	0	0
1600	1600 Travel on official business (above staff)										
1561	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff			10,000				10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1699 Sub-Total	0	0	10,000	0	0		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1999 Component Total	0	2,000	212,546	75,000	45,454	0	335,000	131,000	204,000	335,000
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	Sub-contracts (UN Organizations)										
2261	2101 UN sub-contract	50,000						50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	2199 Sub-total	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	2999 Component Total	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
3302 and 3303	3201 Training on inventory development for the ASGM sector (incl. Provision of materials)			20,000				20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
	3299 Sub-Total	0	0	20,000	0	0		20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
	3300 Meetings/conferences										
3302 and 3303	3301 National project inception workshop		15,000					15,000	15,000	0	15,000
3302 and 3303	3302 Final national lessons learned workshop	15,000						15,000		15,000	15,000
3302 and 3303	3303 National Coordination Mechanisms meetings	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
	3399 Sub-Total	17,000	17,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	38,000	19,000	19,000	38,000
	3999 Component Total	17,000	17,000	22,000	2,000	0	0	58,000	29,000	29,000	58,000
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)										
4261	4101 Operational costs	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4199 Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	0		2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4200 Non expendable equipment										
4261	4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
4261	4202 Software	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4299 Sub-Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0		6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
	4999 Component Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
5161	5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results				15,000			15,000		15,000	15,000
5161	5202 Preparation of final report				7,000			7,000		7,000	7,000
	5299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	22,000	0		22,000	0	22,000	22,000
	5300 Sundry (communications, postages)										
5161	5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	5302 Recovery of costs							0	0	0	0
	5399 Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	0		2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	5500 Evaluation										
5581	5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation						15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000
5161	5502 Independent Financial Audit						10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
	5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000		25,000	25,000
	5999 Component Total	500	500	500	22,500	0	25,000	49,000	1,000	48,000	49,000
	TOTAL	69,500	21,500	237,046	101,500	45,454	25,000	500,000	190,000	310,000	500,000

Annex 4 Risk Management Log (Compiled from annual PIRs)

Not Applicable

Annex 5 Final Financial Statement (audited financial report, where appropriate, signed by the FMO)

Annex 6 Inventory of Non- Expendable Equipment

Appendix6A. Non-expendable equipment_AB

APPENDIX 6A. INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

UNIT VALUE US\$ 1,000 AND ABOVE

Project title: Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in the United Republic of Tanzania
 Project number: GEF ID: 9456
 Project executing partner: Vice President,s Office- The United Republic of Tanzania
 Project implementation peri From August-16 To June, 2022
 Report as at (ddmmyyy): 30-Jun-22

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US\$)	Purchased/ Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/ Recommendation for disposal
Computer	T31*001250	17-Jul-17	965.00	Brightcom Computer Technology	Repair	Vice President's Office	
Scanner	T31*00765	17-Jul-17	972.00	Brightcom Computer Technology	Repair	Vice President's Office	
Printer	T31*00805	17-Jul-17	826.00	Brightcom Computer Technology	Repair	Vice President's Office	
Laptop	T31*001923	19 May, 2022	1,252.16	Brimos Company Limited	Good	Vice President's Office	
Total (as per Budget Line 4299)			4,015.16				

The physical verifaication of the items was done by:

Name: KEMILEMBE S. MUTASA Signature: [Signature]
 (duly authorized official of Executing Division)

Title: ACTING DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT Date: 2/2/2023

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY
 VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
 DODOMA