

## GEF-FUNDED PROJECT

Either

### a) Enabling Activity

Or

### b) Exceptional<sup>1</sup> Case (at discretion of Evaluation Office)

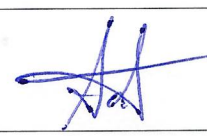
*GEF ID 10448 – Development of a National Action Plan for  
Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Chad*

#### Project Operational Completion Report

Reporting period: project start (March 2020)– project operational completion  
(September 2022)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme

and *the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, the Basel and  
Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Senegal and the Agency of Realization and  
Engineering for the Development (AGRID)*

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Name of Portfolio Manager: Kevin Helps	Date of Copy Sent: ____/____/20__

<sup>1</sup> Exceptional cases refer to the GEF Guidelines on Terminal Evaluations, 2022 para 21: *In instances such as a catastrophic natural event or accident, civil strife, war, or a pandemic, where project sites are inaccessible and it may be dangerous to conduct field verifications, Agencies may prepare a terminal evaluation based on online interviews of key informants and synthesis of information from data sources such as project information reports, mid-term review and financial records. Where online interviews are not possible, the Agencies may prepare a project completion/closure memorandum based on information available through project implementation reports, mid-term reviews, and financial records. The memorandum will – at the minimum – report the status of project results, implementation, and utilization of resources at completion/closure based on the reviewed documents and clearly note the information gaps. The report/memorandum will discuss circumstances due to which field verification and/or key informant interviews were not possible.*

<sup>2</sup> In the event that a signature is not received back from the Executing Agency within 10 working days, kindly enter the date an email requesting signature was sent, who it was sent to at the Executing Agency and who sent the email from UNEP.

Name of Head of Branch (or head of unit accountable within UNEP for the project): Jacqueline Álvarez	Date of Copy Sent: ____/____/20__
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**Where your project donor has their own Final Report template you may submit that report and fill in the sections of this UNEP report template that are additional.**

## Project Information Table

Identification Table			
Project Title		Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Chad	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	24 months	
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	No	
Division(s) Implementing the project		Economy and Industry Division	
Name of Co-implementing Agency		Not applicable	
Executing Agency(ies)		Basel and Stockholm Convention Centre in Senegal (BCRC-SCRC Senegal)	
Names of Other Project Partners		Agence de Réalisation et d'Ingénierie por le Développement (AGRID)	
Project Type		Enabling Activity (EA)	
Project Scope		National	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Chad	
Programme of Work		Direct outcomes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Chemicals and Waste	
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		10,000 USD	
Date of CEO Endorsement		11 February 2020	
Start of Implementation		9 April 2020	
Date of first disbursement		4 May 2020	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021		440,000 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021		440,000 USD	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		Not applicable	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	31 October 2022	
	<i>Revised</i>	Not applicable	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		30 June 2023	

Expected Financial Closure Date	31 December 2023
Name of previous phase/preceding project	Not applicable
Anticipated future phase/future related project	Not applicable

## Geo-referenced Maps

Not applicable.

## Abbreviations and Technical Terms

Abbreviation/Technical Term	Definition
AGRID	Agence de Réalisation et d'Ingénierie por le Développement
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BCRC-SCRC	Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre
EA	Enabling Activity
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Mercury Partnership
IA	Implementing Agency
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group

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## 1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project objective was to assist Chad in the development of its National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, raise awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan and the Minamata Convention.

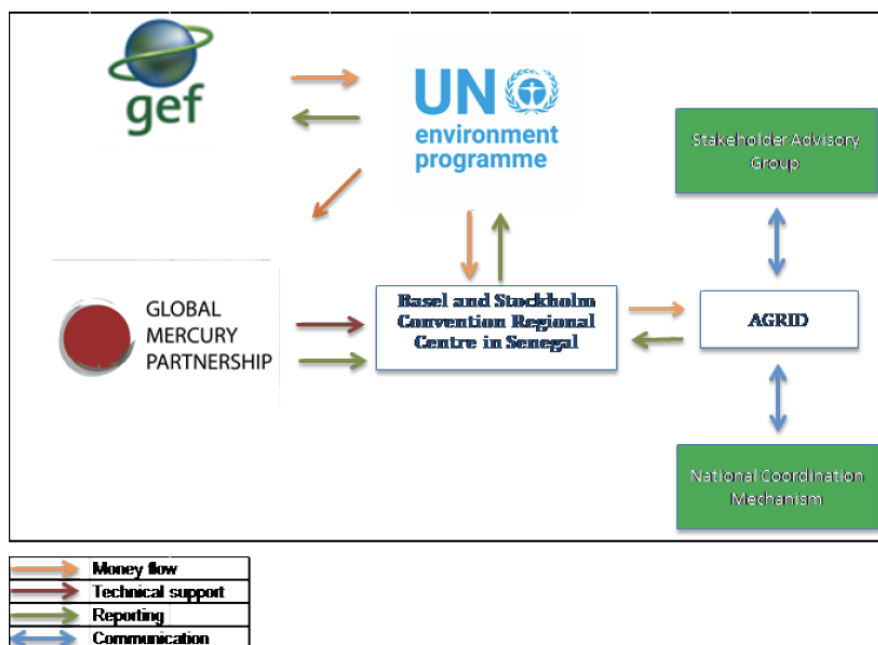
The development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for ASGM is a requirement under the Minamata Convention on Mercury for each Party that determines that ASGM and processing in its territory is more than insignificant (Article 7)<sup>3</sup>.

UNEP was the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of project activities and reports.

The main Executing Agency (EA), the Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Senegal (BCRC-SCRC Senegal), was responsible of managing the project activities on a day-to-day basis. The Agency of Realization and Engineering for the Development (*AGRID, Agence de Réalisation et d'Ingénierie por le Développement*) acted as co-executing agency through a national coordinator and a local team who were in charge of conducting the activities at the country level.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) (Steering Committee) including key national stakeholders met to evaluate the progress of the project and to take necessary measures to guarantee the fulfilment of its goals and objectives.

Furthermore, the Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) provided technical support and guidance during NAP development.



The project was approved in February 2020 and the actual implementation started in April 2020. There were no extensions to the project's initial duration nor revision of its scope and all outputs were delivered as planned.

<sup>3</sup> Chad signed the Minamata Convention on 25 September 2014 and ratified it on 16 August 2017.

## **2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity**

UNEP contracted the BCRC-SCRC Senegal who mobilized a project coordinator and an international consultant to provide technical support to project execution. The BCRC-SCRC Senegal subcontracted a local NGO, AGRID, to hire the national coordinator and local staff in charge of conducting project activities in-country.

The two Executing Agencies, based in Senegal and N'Djamena respectively, were included in the project design to enhance supervision and monitoring of project activities and the use of funds. A national entity was necessary to conduct activities in-country and engage stakeholders at the national and local level. However, several deficiencies are noted in relation to the involvement and interaction among two agencies and it should be noted that there is a transactional cost of involving two separate entities in different countries.

The performance of both EAs has been satisfactory in relation to the delivery. The main outcome of the project, the National Action Plan (NAP) on the ASGM sector, was developed on time as it had to be completed by 29 July 2022<sup>4</sup>, and the results have been made publicly available in French in both the Minamata Convention website, and the BCRC-SCRC Senegal dedicated webpage<sup>5</sup>.

The document includes a technical description of ASGM in Chad and covers all the sections recommended in the NAP Template which ensures comparability with other National Action Plans. This roadmap will provide guidance for future decision making in relation to the reduction of the use of mercury and formalization of the ASGM sector.

The NAP covers an 8-year period (2022-2030) and contains a general objective, four specific objectives and eight strategies. The work plan is presented in a tabular format including a timeline, responsible entities, estimated resources and possible funders as well as results and indicators. Nevertheless, the format is not easy to read and there are inconsistencies across indicators and targets which might affect the prioritization of actions and resource mobilization. A clearer articulation of the different elements included within each strategy would have benefited the document. There are three mechanisms for implementing, monitoring, and reporting on the NAP for which a funding source remains to be identified.

In relation to the project reports, the quality and level of description of the progress of activities are moderately satisfactory. At the time of the project review, some of the documents were not available and therefore specific aspects of the evaluation could not be fully reviewed (i.e., NCM meeting minutes and attendance lists, field visits and meetings report).

No financial mismanagement or issues were reported as part of the financial audit, and the budget did not require revision during the project implementation. Personnel costs were the main use of project resources. BCRC-SCRC mobilized a project coordinator and an international consultant to review the reports, provide advice, and coordinate the technical activities. AGRID contracted a national coordinator and six experts for field activities. The co-financing proposed at the design stage did not materialize due to lack of funding from the local NGO and budget reorganization from the Government's side due to the COVID-19 pandemic impacts.

Finally, the project document dictated to pay attention to specific items such as inclusivity and gender mainstreaming which were not highlighted nor monitored throughout project

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<sup>4</sup> Chad notified the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention that ASGM activities were more than insignificant in its territory on 29 July 2019.

<sup>5</sup> <https://e-tracking-crcbsaf.org/mercure/rapports/>

implementation. There was often a lack of sex-disaggregated indicators and specific efforts to include women in project activities are largely missing.

Chad is characterised by the presence of [conflict-affected areas](#) overlapping with ASGM. Some of the sites to be included in the inventory were located in unstable and unsafe areas and therefore, the baseline could not cover these and the fragile context impacted some of the activities. It should also be noted that the majority of the project was coincident with the COVID-19 pandemic which affected the field visits and stakeholder engagement activities.

There is a high potential for socioeconomic development if measures are taken to support the formalization and professionalization of ASGM. For that purpose, awareness raising and capacity building for national stakeholders is needed to ensure that the NAP will be implemented in the coming years. The governance and security contexts should be analysed and taken into account throughout implementation as it heavily affects ASGM dynamics.

### 3. Summary of Results Achieved

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
<b>Objective:</b> <i>To assist Chad in the development of its National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, raise awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan and the Minamata Convention</i>	Completion of outcomes	NA	NA	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>Chad is enabled to implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of the human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector</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



**Table 2: Delivery of Output(s)**

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
<b>Output 1:</b> <i>Training and guidance provided to relevant stakeholders in Chad to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention</i>				
Activity 1.1.1: <i>Enhance the existing roster of experts; collection and development of tools and methodologies for NAP development</i>	December 2021	100%	NA	Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.2: <i>Quality check of the NAP project products including e.g. national overview of the ASGM sector, draft of the NAP document and the final quality check by an independent consultant</i>	December 2021	100%	NA	Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.3: <i>Technical support and capacity building on key elements of the NAP as needed, including e.g. baseline inventories of mercury use in ASGM</i>	March 2022	100%	NA	Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.4: <i>Knowledge management and information exchange through the UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools</i>	May 2022	100%	NA	Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.5: <i>Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation on the NAP implementation</i>	May 2023	0%	The workshop could not be held due to restrictions related to COVID-19. However, the country will be invited to participate in the West Africa Regional NAP Workshop to be organized in May 2023.	Unsatisfactory
<b>Output 2.1:</b> <i>National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention</i>				
Activity 2.1.1: <i>National inception workshop</i>	October 2020	100%	The inception workshop was	Satisfactory

Operational Completion Report, UNEP (GEF Funded Enabling Activity)

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
			organized online due to COVID-19 restrictions.	
Activity 2.1.2: Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance	July 2021	100%	NA	Satisfactory
Activity 2.1.3: Development of the draft NAP	November 2021	100%	NA	Satisfactory
Activity 2.1.4: Organize national consultations and trainings to finalize the NAP, raise awareness, build capacity for early implementation and agree on a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Convention	March 2022	100%	AGRID reported awareness raising visits to the mining areas although not supporting documentation could be provided at the time of the review.	Satisfactory
Activity 2.1.5: Submit the endorsed NAP to the Minamata Secretariat	September 2022	100%	NA	Highly Satisfactory
<b>Output 3.1: Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global Environment Facility</b>				
Activity 3.1.1: EA develops and submits technical and financial reports quarterly to UN Environment using UN Environment's templates	June 2022	100%	Part of the reports were missing at the time of the review.	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.2: UN Environment communicates project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template	Quarterly and bi-annually	100%	NA	Highly Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.3: Develops and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to the UN Environment at project end	September 2022	100%	NA	Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.4: Submit final financial audit to UN Environment	December 2022	100%	Delays and lack of responsiveness were reported in relation to the submission of the financial audit.	Satisfactory

Operational Completion Report, UNEP (GEF Funded Enabling Activity)

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
<b>Output 3.2:</b> <i>Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available</i>				
Activity 3.2.1: <i>Independent consultant carries out the terminal review upon the request of the UN Environment Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UN Environment website</i>	April 2023	In progress		

#### 4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
Lack of knowledge and capacity on ASGM-related matters in the country.	Capacity building activities and support provided by the project team and the Global Mercury Partnership. The availability and openness of the international technical expert was mentioned as one of the key strengths of the project.
COVID-19 pandemic restrictions shifted modality of project activities.	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 for future virtual/hybrid events. However, it would have been beneficial for the BCRC-SCRC Senegal to travel to the country to participate in the field visits and engage with the project stakeholders.
Closure of mining sites by the government in October 2020 and the security-related risks affected data collection and stakeholder engagement.	Discussions with the Ministries took place and complementary sources of information were identified. However, some areas were not visited and there are several data gaps in the inventory work. It is recommended that it is reviewed in the future to address those, if conditions allow.

#### 5. Project Costs and Financing<sup>6</sup>

**Table 2: Project Total Funding 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
Co-finance	10,000 USD	10,000 USD	0 USD
Sub-total: Project Funding	510,000 USD	510,000 USD	500,000 USD
Staffing (Total throughout the project)	Planned posts	Filled posts	-
<i>All figures as Full Time Equivalents</i>			
GEF grant-funded staff post costs	49,454 USD	273,652 USD	
Co-finance funded staff post costs	10,000 USD	0 USD	

**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>			
Component 1 (UNEP)	50,000 USD	Not available (*)	NA
Component 2 (BCRC)	384,546 USD	384,546 USD	1

<sup>6</sup> GUIDELINES ON THE PROJECT AND PROGRAM CYCLE POLICY (GEF/C.59/Inf.03) July 2020

**"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

**"Enabling Activities qualify for full cost funding from the GEF - i.e. there is no co-finance requirement"** pg.33

Component 3 (BCRC / UNEP)	20,000 USD	10,000 USD	1  <u>Note:</u> the remaining 10,000 USD are allocated to the terminal review and are managed by UNEP.
Project Management (BCRC)	45,454 USD	45,454 USD	1

(\*) The expenditures of the budget allocated to the Global Component is not reported as part of the individual projects.

## 6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

It should be noted that the majority of the project implementation was coincident in time with the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions and impacts heavily impacted stakeholder engagement. Most of the consultations and meetings were conducted online or via email which had an impact in the ownership and participation of the stakeholders.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) was established in April 2020 as a Steering Committee with the following functions (a) to guide the general implementation of the activities, (b) to monitor the status of the progress, (c) to approve the workplans. It included representatives from the main relevant ministries (those in charge of environment, mines, health, trade) and specific ASGM stakeholders (miners association, women miners association, and mining companies). This body met for the first time in September 2020. No presence of miners nor participation of women was reported as part of the PSC meeting minutes available. It was not possible to assess the other meetings of this body as the documentation was missing. The Minamata Convention Focal Point was regularly involved during the project implementation and played a decisive role acting as an interface between the government, partners and the project team.

The inception workshop took place in October 2020 online. There were 12 participants including the UNEP staff, the project national team and three representatives of governmental institutions (16% of participants were women).

In relation to the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG), there is no specific evidence on how the interaction with these entities and individuals took place but a list of actors has been included as part of the NAP listing individuals of the national authorities (environment, mines, trade, health, gender and child care), mining delegates at the territorial level, the private sector (ten mining companies), ASGM stakeholders (gold miners associations) and others (NGOs, UNDP). These groups are listed in a comprehensive manner, but their interests and needs are not present in the document. Moreover, other stakeholders such as indigenous groups, academic and research organizations, and the financial institutions could have been included.

There was no validation workshop organized. The approval and validation of the NAP took place via email with selected stakeholders. The national coordinator reported visits to the five ASGM regions in July-August 2022 where the NAP results were disseminated to ASGM miners and local populations. However, no supporting documentation of these site visits was available at the time of the project review.

In terms of individual capacity development, one of the key challenges emphasized during the review was the lack of technical capacity at the national level. ASGM is a relatively recent

sector in the country and therefore, most of the experts did not have specific previous knowledge or experience in the sector. However, the role of the technical expert from the Regional Centre and the colleagues from the Global Mercury Partnership was useful to provide guidance and materials that helped mitigating this challenge.

A two-day inventory training took place in August 2020 in a hybrid modality prior to the field visits (six team members, six individuals from the government, two individuals from civil society and two from the ASGM communities participated). Due to time constraints, not all the modules could be presented although the reception of the training modality was good, and participants were satisfied with the knowledge acquired.

The global component supported regularly the project team through exchanges and meetings. In January 2022, the NAP was reviewed by an external consultant as part of the global component support provided to NAPs.

Overall, national capacity and capability to prevent and manage the use of mercury have been developed. Further efforts are needed to increase the capacity among government officials and other key stakeholders in mercury use, formalization and health related matters.

## **7. Awareness Raising Activities**

Awareness raising activities such as the inception workshop and the inventory training were conducted in a hybrid format in the capital city. In addition, the project coordinator participated in an online webinar to discuss gender-related aspects in ASGM in Chad.

Under activity 2.1.4, the project elaborated a communication strategy in December 2020 as a way to raise awareness on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts. Several items including physical media, audio-visual media, virtual media and in person activities were listed as part of the actions to be developed. However, at the time of the review, the only evidence of the comms materials developed by the project were t-shirts designed with the message *"mercury harms health and pollutes the environment"* that were distributed to ASGM communities.

The communication strategy included useful information to be considered in relation to the strategies to share information with ASGM communities (i.e., communication channels in rural areas, local languages...). Nevertheless, it is unclear if the communication strategy pertained to the project or to the actual implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP). Gender aspects could have also been included across these strategies.

Due to the lack of traditional media and connectivity challenges in ASGM areas, outreach and dissemination efforts should largely rely on in-person interactions and the use of local networks. Awareness on the impacts of mercury in health was reported to be largely absent and therefore, should be prioritized as part of the NAP implementation. Cyanide use is growing across ASGM areas and its related dangers should also be included as part of the strategies.

In relation to online awareness, the website of the BCRC-SCRC Senegal has a section containing the main reports elaborated by the NAP Chad Project. For future projects, it would be desirable to have the relevant Ministries endorse and disseminate the results of the project in their corresponding channels to ensure accessibility at national and local levels.

## **8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results**

The project has achieved its main outcome which was the completion of the NAP. The endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat shows the commitment of the country in complying with its obligations under the Convention. However, the implementation of the NAP will largely depend on the external context, the availability of funds and the awareness and capacity of national stakeholders.

In relation to socio-political stability: economic and security challenges remain significant. Yet, the impacts of insecurity and links to illicit activities are not sufficiently recognized as a counterincentive to formalization within the NAP. It should be noted that in 2022, clashes involving gold miners were reported in the North of the country which derived in a suspension of activities and relocation of people to neighbouring towns. Not all the areas of the country are facing insecurity challenges.

In relation to ownership, interest and commitment of stakeholders: the project involved relevant actors during the design of the NAP. Nevertheless, additional efforts on inclusivity, especially of women and at the site level, are needed to achieve the objectives. Continuous capacity building and awareness raising are recommended to build knowledge on ASGM and strengthen the level of commitment of stakeholders, especially those at the governmental level. Further cooperation between the government and the ASGM operators is encouraged.

In relation to institutional stability: national elections have been delayed by up to October 2024 and changes in government structures and personnel are frequent. Artisanal gold mining activities are relatively new, and therefore, the institutional and legislative framework developed has been developed recently. Structures have been put in place to formalize ASGM although they will require some time until they are operational and effective. To ensure institutional sustainability and scaling up of positive results, the Steering Committee which was formed based on the institutional mechanisms of the MIA project, should be maintained during the implementation of the Plan. As part of the national appropriation and implementation of the strategies developed, it will be necessary to continue communication and awareness-raising with the stakeholders concerned, in order to motivate decision-making and the implementation of activities to achieve the planned changes.

In relation to financial stability: Strategies and actions have been developed and budgeted accordingly. Sources of funding have been identified but they are generic and will require a more detailed identification of partners. The project would have benefited from explicitly linking the NAP and its lines of action with the national priorities (National Development Plan, PND 2017-2021) and existing and upcoming interventions (UNDAF, 2017-2021). The mining sector and the revenues it generates are fundamental for the socioeconomic development of the country and it must be supported to ensure environmental and social protection.

In relation to the scaling up of the project results, a key element is the communication strategy and the dissemination of the results of the project. On one side, the NAP has been published in French in the Minamata Convention Secretariat website which will allow for additional funding opportunities. Additionally, the global component organized a West Africa Regional NAP Workshop in May 2023 to which representatives of Chad were invited; and undertakes regular communication with the governmental focal points. The Government of Chad stated their interest in applying for a Specific International Programme (SIP) project under the Minamata Secretariat to continue supporting the ASGM sector.

The project is replicable in other countries due to its standard design and its lessons learned should feed into the upcoming submissions.

## **9. Incorporation of Human Rights and Gender Equality**

At the global level, there is a consensus on the importance of women to transition to responsible ASGM. However, gender mainstreaming is challenging in Chad because of social and cultural barriers to the participation of women in meetings and surveys in rural areas. Formalization is key in ensuring a more inclusive participation of women in the ASGM sector.

The project document included a section on gender dimensions specifically mentioning gender-related challenges and barriers in the ASGM sector (i.e., uneven distribution of work, gender-differentiated exposure to mercury...). The following activities were foreseen (i) gender

strategy including SMART indicators aimed at gender mainstreaming; and (ii) quick assessment of the gender dimensions in ASGM in Chad.

A thematic report on the role of women and children in ASGM in Chad was prepared including specific figures per province in three categories: (i) workers (3.6% women and 4.7% children); (ii) involved in extraction (5.9% women and 4.9% children) and (iii) involved in processing (2.6% women and 5.2% children). Describing the participation of women in the different stages along the supply chain as well as in the different provinces would have benefited the NAP due to the existence of diverse territorial gender dynamics.

The thematic gender report also included relevant information related to (i) policy, regulatory and institutional aspects; (ii) socioeconomic aspects; (iii) opportunities and resources; and (iv) health and safety aspects. While some of the information was outdated and partially incomplete, it could have informed and complemented the demographic and social section of the NAP report.

Regarding the gender strategy, no evidence on the preparation and implementation of this plan could be found at the time of the review. The progress reports did not include sex-disaggregated data and gender aspects were not discussed in the narrative section.

There was no gender balance within the project team as all the experts were men (including the gender expert) although it should be noted that the recruitment process focused on the technical skills rather than gender-parity and the interviewed women were reluctant to take part of the site visits due to security-related risks. The National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) was also composed by men. While the initiative to recruit a gender expert dedicated specifically to the task of gathering data related to women and children participation in the ASGM sector is a positive sign, gender balance in the project team and the coordination mechanisms are essential to ensure an inclusive and adequate representation of individuals.

In relation to the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG), consultations with the Ministry of Women and Children and an Association of Women Traders are reported. Generally, there was no sex-disaggregated data available on the consultations conducted and therefore it is difficult to assess the participation of women. The project team could have made additional efforts to reach out to civil society groups representing women or marginalized groups (e.g., Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad).

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 would be considered. 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, is limited. Furthermore, some of the strategies can have negative unintended consequences as they might impair women of their livelihood.

## **10. Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards**

There were no negative 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 Chad. No direct actions on the ground were foreseen and therefore safeguards were not activated, and the overall categorization was as a 'low risk' project.

Regarding the safeguard standard related to gender equality (#8), the Executing Agencies had to ensure equal participation of men and women in capacity building and awareness raising activities and to develop a strategy to approach gender issues throughout project implementation. Equal participation in the project cannot be assessed due to the lack of data in the reports.



At the time of project completion, no significant impacts of the project were identified as it mainly assisted Chad to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment. However, it should be noted that during the three 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 challenge in the future.

## **11. Knowledge Management**

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 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 duration, 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. Seven (7) individuals (coordinator, inventory expert, socio-economic expert, health expert, gender expert, geologist and lawyer) 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.

In the BCRC-SCRC Senegal website, the following reports are available: (i) legal and institutional framework of ASGM in Chad; (ii) socioeconomic study of the ASGM sector in Chad; (iii) national sectoral analysis of ASGM in Chad; (iv) study of the role of women and children in ASGM in Chad; (v) public health strategy and assessment of institutional capacity and community health situation in ASGM in Chad; and (vi) the NAP on ASGM in Chad.

A final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for collaboration could not take place due to the pandemic. However, as mentioned earlier, a NAP Regional Workshop in West Africa was organized by the NAP Global Component and representatives from Chad were invited to attend and exchange on their experience developing and implementing the NAP (Togo, May 2023).

## **12. Lessons Learned**

Chad'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 Chad continue to make progress towards more responsible ASGM.

The following lessons learned have been identified:

**Lesson 1:** The NAP Chad was a project executed in the middle of a pandemic which had to rely extensively on online implementation. The organization of regular online meetings to discuss progress and recommendations to the different tasks were reported to be useful and enriching for the project team. It also allowed national experts to interact with the international technical consultant on a regular basis and ask technical questions. However, stakeholders have also reported that travel restrictions did impact the project activities, especially in relation to stakeholder engagement.

**Lesson 2:** The gender mainstreaming strategy was not tailored to the country context and additional efforts could have been made. The field work was conducted by a team composed by men and while there was a dedicated gender expert, there is no evidence of a practical approach to invite to the participation of female workers and female entrepreneurs during the field surveys and thereby better analysing their demands and needs. Likewise, for the events and meetings conducted under the project, participation of women was low. Overall, this aspect is considered to be insufficient to include in the NAP priority measures for gender mainstreamed ASGM.

**Lesson 3:** Organizing the inventory training in a virtual setting proved to be challenging and less effective than in-person capacity building sessions. The travel of the technical consultant in charge of providing the training to the country and conduct field work with the project team is valuable and has been reported to have very good results in interactions and engagement with country stakeholders.

**Lesson 4:** The government mining closures in October 2020 had an impact on the inventory work as it affected the ASGM population present in the mines and the openness of the miners to respond to the surveys and interviews. In addition, security-related risks and inaccessibility of some territories affected the data collection. Other sites exist, but studies are needed to obtain results that fully take into account national realities.

**Lesson 5:** Stakeholder engagement in the development of the NAP was found to be moderately unsatisfactory mostly caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of awareness and knowledge of the sector. The Ministry of Health could not provide feedback to the tools developed and did not join the site visits resulting in less engagement on public health strategy development. A practical approach to include women during data collection and project activities was missing which also affected the representativeness of their needs and interests throughout the project. As mentioned in previous sections, additional stakeholders including indigenous communities, private sector entities and financial institutions could have been further engaged in the development of the objectives and strategies. Conversely, it should be noted that close communication and involvement of the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development was reported as a strength and helped to mitigate challenges and resulted in better project outcomes.

### 13. Recommendations

<b>Recommendation 1:</b>	Carefully design roles and responsibilities of different parties, especially if there are two Executing Agencies involved. Agree on regular meetings to discuss progress and provide feedback on technical deliverables to have a more detailed understanding of the project implementation and national realities. Balance virtual and in-person activities in the work plan.
<b>Responsibility</b>	Implementing Agency

<u>Timeframe</u>	Design and inception phases
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 2:</u>	<p>UNEP Guide on Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in Chemical Management should be disseminated and socialized at the beginning of the project. In general, NAP projects could benefit from adding sex-disaggregated indicators and targets as well as gender-targeted activities to ensure executing agencies are aware of the expectations and that gender equality is advanced as part of the NAP projects. These needs to be further disseminated with project teams and translated into French and Spanish to ensure it can be understood and applied at the national level.</p> <p>Gender-sensitive targets, indicators and means of verification should be explicitly incorporated into the work plan and monitored carefully throughout implementation.</p>
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Design and implementation phases
<u>Priority</u>	High

<u>Recommendation 3:</u>	<p>Meetings modality should be assessed according to the country context (internet connectivity, cultural sensitivities). 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. If possible, inventory training should take place in person and include field visits.</p>
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 4:</u>	<p>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 planned and considered. As part of the reporting on the NAP progress, a re-visit of some of these sites could be eventually carried out to revise part of the inventory.</p> <p>In addition, strong collaboration with government institutions, CSOs and NGOs as well as mining communities can support the collection of complementary or additional information.</p>
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<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	High

<u>Recommendation 5:</u>	<p>Expectations on stakeholder engagement should be shared early on and tools to track this could be developed and adapted to the country context. Higher involvement of counterparts in the design of tools and implementation of activities for greater 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.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation registries should cover the type of engagement of the project activities disaggregated by gender and representation (marginalised groups and indigenous people). Templates including specific data to be gathered could facilitate the tracking of interactions (dates, place, type of meeting, participants disaggregated by sex).</p>
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency, Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	High

## Annexes

## Annex 1 Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram

Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Means of verification	PoW Expected Accomplishment
Chad is enabled to implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the ASGM sector	<u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> Implementation of activities identified in the NAP leading to reduced mercury emissions from the ASGM sector	NAP is submitted to the Minamata Convention	Under the UN environmental biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2018-2019 "Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)"
Project Outputs	Indicators (with baseline and targets)	Means of verification	PoW Output Reference Number
1. Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Chad to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	<u>Baseline:</u> Awareness raising and monitoring activities made in the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment project. <u>Target:</u> Relevant stakeholders (including men and women) are further trained to actively contribute to the NAP development as per the capacity building strategy developed at the inception meeting.	Capacity building and awareness raising workshop report and list of participants	PoW 524.21
2. National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	<u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> 1	NAP uploaded in the Minamata Convention website	PoW 524.21
3.1. Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global Environment Facility	<u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> Reports submitted on a regular basis according to the M&E plan	Quarterly progress and financial reports Terminal report Final audit	PoW 524.21
3.2. Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available	<u>Baseline:</u> NA <u>Target:</u> M&E implemented in a timely basis according to the project M&E plan	Terminal evaluation	PoW 524.21

Annex 2      **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Not applicable.

Annex 3      **Planned Multi-Year Budget**



				Please don't fill out these columns					Expenditures			
				Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management	Total	2020	2021	2022	Total
				Global Technical Support for National Action Plan development	National Action Plan development	Monitoring and Evaluation						
	4261	4101	Operational costs		1.000,00			1.000,00	3.264,00			3.264,00
		4199	Sub-Total	0,00	1.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.000,00	3.264,00	0,00	0,00	3.264,00
		4200	Non expendable equipment									0,00
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector					0,00				0,00
	4261	4202	Software					0,00				0,00
		4299	Sub-Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		4999	Component Total	0,00	1.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.000,00	3.264,00	0,00	0,00	3.264,00
50			MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									0,00
		5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)									0,00
	5161	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results					0,00				0,00
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report					0,00				0,00
		5299	Sub-Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		5300	Sundry (communications, postages)									0,00
	5161	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)		1.000,00			1.000,00				0,00
		5399	Sub-total	0,00	1.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.000,00	552,00	150,00	954,00	1.656,00
		5500	Evaluation						552,00	150,00	954,00	1.656,00
												0,00
	5581	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation (\$10,000 managed by UNEP)					0,00				0,00
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit			3.000,00		3.000,00			10.675,00	10.675,00
		5599	Sub-Total	0,00	0,00	3.000,00	0,00	3.000,00	0,00	0,00	10.675,00	10.675,00
		5999	Component Total	0,00	1.000,00	3.000,00	0,00	4.000,00	552,00	150,00	11.629,00	12.331,00
		TOTAL		0,00	384.546,00	10.000,00	45.454,00	440.000,00	184.078,00	164.230,00	91.692,00	440.000,00



Annex 4      **Risk Management Log**

Not applicable.

Annex 5      **Final Financial Statement**

APPENDIX 10. QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT and UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS REPORT (US\$)

Project Name: GEF 10448 - Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Chad  
Executing Agency: Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Senegal  
Project implementation period: From: may 2020 To: october 2022  
Reporting period: From: 01/07/2022 To: 30/09/2022

UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		Please don't fill out these columns					Quarterly Expenditures 2022				Please don't fill out these columns			
		(Not managed by CRCBS- af)	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management	Total (CRCBS- af) only	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Total cumulative expenditures (Current Year)	Total cumulative expenditures from previous period	Open commitments	Balance
			National Action Plan development	0										
			Output 2.1	Output 3.1										
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT				0									
	1100 Project Personnel													
	1101 Project coordinator				9,454.00	9,454.00	1,757	2,968			4,725	4,729	-	- 100%
	1102 Project assistant					0.00								-
	1200 Consultants w/m													
	1201 Int'l consultant for inventory		30,000.00			30,000.00	6,036				6,036	23,369		595 98%
	1202 National consultants for					0.00		-			-			-
	1300 Administrative Support													%
	1301 Project Financial Officer					0.00					-			-
	1600 Travel on official business													
	1601 Travel Project		10,000.00			10,000.00				-	-	3,264		6,736 33%
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT													
	2100 Sub contracts (UN													
	2101 UN Sub-contract (\$50,000	50,000				0.00					-			-
	2101 Subcontract AGRID for		342,546.00	7,000.00	36,000.00	385,546.00	47,227		22,075		69,302	316,244		- 100%
30	TRAINING COMPONENT													
	3200 Group training (field trips,													
	3201 Training on inventory					0.00					-			-
	3300 Meetings/conferences													
	3301 National project inception					0.00		-			-			-
	3302 Final national lessons					0.00					-			-
	3303 National Coordination					0.00					-			-
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT													
	4100 Expendable equipment													
	4101 Operational costs		1,000.00			1,000.00	916	-		-	916			84
	4200 Non expendable equipment													
	4201 Computer, fax, photocopier,					0.00		-			-			-
	4202 Software					0.00					-			-
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT													
	5200 Reporting costs													
	5201 Summary reports,					0.00					-			-
	5202 Preparation of final report					0.00					-			-
	5300 Sundry (communications,													
	5301 Communications (postage,		1,000.00			1,000.00	38		7,875		7,913	702		(7,615)
	5500 Evaluation													
	5501 Independent Terminal	10,000				0.00					-			-
	5502 Independent Financial Audit			3,000.00		3,000.00			2,800	-	2,800	-		200
	TOTAL	60,000.00	384,546.00	10,000.00	45,454.00	440,000.00	55,974	2,968	32,750.00		91,692	348,308	-	-

The appended schedule" Explanation for expenditures reported in quarterly expenditure statement" should also be completed

EXPLANATION FOR EXPENDITURES REPORTED IN QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT						
Line		Actual Expenditure this quarter	Commitments			
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT					
	1100	Project Personnel				
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT					
	2100	Sub contracts (UN				
	2101	UN Sub-contract (\$50,000				
	2101	Subcontract AGRID for national activities	22,075	0	Payment balance fees of audit ( 2 798 \$) and Awareness activities pre-financed by AGRID ( 19 277\$) across five regions of Chad(MAYO KEBI OUEST-GUERA-BATHA-SILA ET OUADDAI-ENNEDI OUEST)between July and August : DSA and land cars rental	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT					
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPON					
	4100	Expendable equipment				
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT					
	5200	Reporting costs				
	5300	Sundry (communications,				
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	7,875	Translation of audit report Chad:328 \$ ; Creation of a platform for the exchange of information on the Minamata Convention, dissemination of guides on good practices to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in the context of ASM, as well as emissions and releases of mercury to the environment :7 547 \$		
	5500	Evaluation				
	5501	Independent Terminal				
	5502	Independent Financial Audit	2,800	Fees of Independent Financial Audit of BSCRCS		
	TOTAL	32,750	0			

Name: Ms Rokhaya Ndiaye DIOP      Director BCRC      Cheikh Ndongo Faye      Financial Assistant

Signature      Authorized official of Executing Agency      Date: 18/10/2022      Signature      Date: 18/10/2022



# EXPLANATION FOR EXPENDITURES REPORTED IN QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Line		Actual Expenditure this quarter	Commitments	
10	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>				
	1100	Project Personnel			
20	<b>SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>				
	2101	Subcontract AGRID for national activities	22 075		Payment balance fees of audit ( 2 798 \$) and Awareness activities pre-financed by AGRID ( 19 277\$) across five regions of Chad(MAYO KEBI OUEST-GUERA-BATHA-SILA ET OUADDAI-ENNEDI OUEST)between July and August : DSA and land cars rental
50	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>				
	5300	Sundry (communications, postages)			
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	7 875		Translation of audit report Chad:328 \$ ; Creation of a platform for the exchange of information on the Minamata Convention, dissemination of guides on good practices to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in the context of ASM, as well as emissions and releases of mercury to the environment :7 547 \$
	5500	Evaluation			
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation (\$10,000 managed by UNEP)	2 800		Fees of Independent Financial Audit of BSCRCS
	5502	Independent Financial Audit			
	<b>TOTAL</b>		32 750		

Name:

Ms Rokhaya Ndiaye DIOP

Director  
BCRC

Cheikh  
Ndongo Faye

Financial Assistant



**CENTRE REGIONAL DES CONVENTIONS  
DE BALE ET STOCKHOLM POUR LES  
PAYS FRANCOPHONES D'AFRIQUE  
CRCBS - Afrique Francophone  
Le Directeur**

Date:  
18/10/2022



Date: 18/10/2022

Signature Authorized official of Executing Agency

Signature



# EXPLANATION FOR EXPENDITURES REPORTED IN QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Line		Actual Expenditure this quarter	Commitments	
10	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>				
	1100	Project Personnel			
20	<b>SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>				
	2101	Subcontract AGRID for national activities	22 075		Payment balance fees of audit ( 2 798 \$) and Awareness activities pre-financed by AGRID ( 19 277\$) across five regions of Chad(MAYO KEBI OUEST-GUERA-BATHA-SILA ET OUADDAI-ENNEDI OUEST)between July and August : DSA and land cars rental
50	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>				
	5300	Sundry (communications, postages)			
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	7 875		Translation of audit report Chad:328 \$ ; Creation of a platform for the exchange of information on the Minamata Convention, dissemination of guides on good practices to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in the context of ASM, as well as emissions and releases of mercury to the environment :7 547 \$
	5500	Evaluation			
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation (\$10,000 managed by UNEP)	2 800		Fees of Independent Financial Audit of BSCRCS
	5502	Independent Financial Audit			
	<b>TOTAL</b>		32 750		

Name:

Ms Rokhaya Ndiaye DIOP

Director  
BCRC

Cheikh  
Ndongo Faye

Financial Assistant



**CENTRE REGIONAL DES CONVENTIONS  
DE BALE ET STOCKHOLM POUR LES  
PAYS FRANCOPHONES D'AFRIQUE  
CRCBS - Afrique Francophone  
Le Directeur**

Date:  
18/10/2022



Date: 18/10/2022

Signature Authorized official of Executing Agency

Signature

Annex 6      **Inventory of Non- Expendable Equipment**

## APPENDIX 6A. INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

UNIT VALUE US\$ 1,000 AND ABOVE

Project title: National Action Plan on the Artisanal And Small-Scale Sector in Chad

Project number: GEF ID 10448

Project executing partner: BRS Center Senegal

Project implementation period: From April-20 To October-22


Report as at : 8-Jun-23

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US\$)	Purchased/ Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/ Recommendation for disposal
Laptop HP	I-01-20	16/05/2020	833	Sénégal		AGRID	This equipment was stolen from AGRID
Vidéo projector	V-02-20	16/05/2020	500	Sénégal		AGRID	
Printer HP	Im-03-20	16/05/2020	417	Sénégal		AGRID	
Scanner	S-04-20	16/05/2020	250	Sénégal		AGRID	

Total (as per Budget Line 4299) 2 000,00

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name: Mrs Rokhaya Ndiaye DIOP  
(duly authorized official of Executing Division)

Signature: 

Title: Director

Date: 08/06/2023

Annex 7      **Key project deliverables/outputs**

National Action Plan (NAP) for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Chad (French). Available [here](#).