

GEF-FUNDED ENABLING ACTIVITY PROJECT


9173 Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa

Project Operational Completion Report

Reporting period: project start (March/2016)– project operational completion (June/2020)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme

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

SIGNATURES	
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Project Information Table

Identification Table			
Project Title		Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	24	
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	27	
Division(s) Implementing the project		UNEP, Economy Division, Chemicals and Health Branch, GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit	
Name of Co-implementing Agency		N/A	
Executing Agency(ies)		UNEP Regional Office of Africa (ROA)	
Names of Other Project Partners		Ministry of water, Environment, Lands Management and Urban Planning (Burundi) Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (Central African Republic) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Côte d'Ivoire) Ministry of Forest, Environment and Natural Resources Protection (Gabon) Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Republic of Congo)	
Project Type		Enabling Activity	
Project Scope		Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries.	
Region		Central Africa and Western Africa	
Countries		Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Republic of Congo	
Programme of Work		5a	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Chemicals and Waste	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages			
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		3.9, 5c, 6.3, 12.4	
GEF financing amount		\$1,000,000	
Co-financing amount		\$60,000	
Date of CEO Endorsement		December 2015	
Start of Implementation		March 2016	
Date of first disbursement		April 2016	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021		\$968,883.39	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021		\$968,883.39	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		N/A	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	August 2018	
	<i>Revised</i>	June 2020	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		January 2023	
Expected Financial Closure Date		December 2022	

Geo-referenced Maps

N/A

Abbreviations and Technical Terms

Abbreviation/Technical Term	Definition
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EA	Enabling Activity
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agency
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTS	Medium Term Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PoW	Programme of Work
ROA	Regional Office of Africa
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project objective was the ratification, and early implementation of the Minamata Convention, contributing to the protection of human health and the environment from the risks posed by anthropogenic sources of mercury. Under Article 20 Paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention, a Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) is conducted as a precursor to the implementation of the Minamata Convention. The project provided country-specific baseline information on mercury sources and national capacities to implement the Convention in a report that national stakeholders validated.

The project was executed by the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (EA), with the support of the Ministry of Water, Environment, Lands Management and Urban Planning (in Burundi), the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (in Central African Republic), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (in Côte d'Ivoire), the Ministry of Forest, the Environment and Natural Resources Protection (in Gabon), and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Republic of Congo) and implemented by UNEP (IA). The Implementing Agency (IA) was responsible for the overall project supervision and overseeing the progress of the project during all the stages. This was set out to be performed through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports. Additionally, UNEP provided the Executing Agency with technical and administrative support. As the Executing Agency (EA), UNEP Regional Office for Africa managed the day-to-day aspects of the project and its activities. It established managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It acquired necessary equipment, monitored the project, and organized independent audits to guarantee the sound use of funds. The EA provided the IA with administrative, progress and financial reports. The National Expert Coordination Committee operated as the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM). The committee, included national stakeholders from each country, evaluated and adjusted the project needs where necessary. The NCM took decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and was implemented by EA.

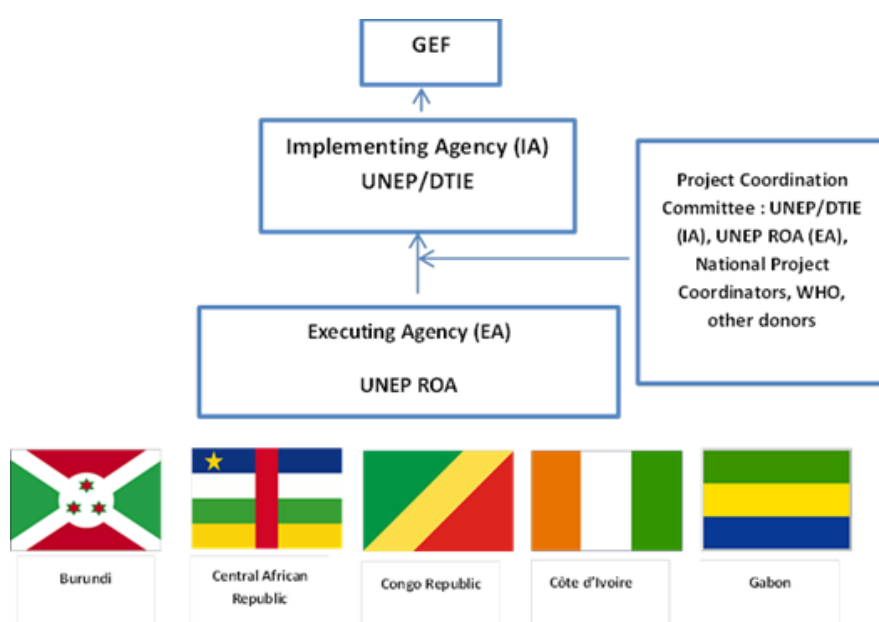


Figure 1. Approved Project Institutional Arrangement

The project implementation arrangements were not modified in PCA Amendment No.1 in June 2019. Also in this amendment, the project requested a no-cost extension from the 30th of June 2019, until 30th of June 2020 due to the delays in the signing of contracts and slow recruitments of staff. Another PCA Amendment No.2 in April 2020 was requested for a no-cost extension from the 30th of June 2020, until 30th of December 2020 due to delays in the submission of the final reports by project countries and to the COVID-19 pandemic. The project requested 4 budget revisions based on the needs during implementation where some changes in the allocation of funds were done in the components of the project, but the changes did not alter the overall total of the budget.

2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity

The Executing Agency's management capacity to perform this enabling activity was rated satisfactory. Despite the project delays and 2 amendments, all project objectives and deliverables were followed as described in the project document by the Executing Agency. Additionally, the constant changes in national project coordinators posed complications that were overcome by the Executing Agency immediate actions and countermeasures to avoid delays of the implemented activities. Being an enabling activity where the EA must coordinate and be in constant communication with different and several stakeholders, the EA management capacity can be considered satisfactory since the financial and progress reports submitted to the Implementing Agency were considered as satisfactory. Governance and supervision arrangements within the participant countries was done in a sound manner so all the different ministries responsible for each country provided the necessary information in timely sound manner. The areas where the EA could have improved could be the communication outreach within the countries disseminating the knowledge the enabling activity produced since it is vaguely described and is not fully mentioned in the provided documents. The partnership created within participant countries' agencies is not properly described and there is no evidence to support that stakeholder were fully engaged.

As for the efficiency, the EA was rated as satisfactory despite the project requested 2 amendments for no-cost extensions, due to internal administrative delays in the hiring process. However, these challenges were addressed in a timely manner, where EA managed to recruit the staff required and managed to deliver the reports from each country and delivering project objective. Despite the amendments the EA requested, the project accomplished the deliverables without doing modifications to the institutional arrangements previously approved in the project document.

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 Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.	Completion of Outcomes	N/A	N/A	MIA reports completed and validated	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: <i>Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention</i>	Workshops and Trainings conducted	Capacity Pre-Assessment (workshops and Pre-training)	N/A	Capacity Assessment (workshops and Post-training)	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2: <i>Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention</i>	National and regional capacities assessments	Capacity Pre-Assessment (baseline for institutional capacities and regulations)	N/A	Capacity Assessment (results for institutional capacities and regulations)	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>Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions</i>	Draft MIA completed and validated	N/A	N/A	MIA report	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 4: <i>Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities</i>	National and regional capacities assessments	Capacity Pre-Assessment (Pre-training)	N/A	Capacity Assessment (Post-training)	Satisfactory
Outcome 5: <i>Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on mercury</i>	Ratification of Minamata Convention by participant countries	N/A	N/A	Minamata Convention ratified by participant countries	Moderately Satisfactory
Outcome 6: Enhanced cooperation by participating countries in order to foster both national and regional exchange of information for mercury management	Trainings conducted	Capacity Pre-Assessment (Pre-training)	N/A	Capacity Assessment (Post-training)	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
Output 1: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury				
Activity 1.1: Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshops to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	December 2017	100%	The regional inception workshop was completed on 27-28 June 2016. All countries have held their national inception workshops.	Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	January 2018	100%		Highly Satisfactory
Output 2: Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation				
Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	January 2018	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries	January 2018	100%		Satisfactory
Output 3: Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites				
Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	February 2019	100%		Highly 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 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	February 2019	100%		Highly Satisfactory
Output 4: Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury				
Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	March 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	March 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Output 5: Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results				
Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	August 2020	90%	Gabon is pending validation of MIA Report	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	July 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 5.3: Organize a regional lessons learned workshop	Many 2019	100%	Workshop held in Libreville, Gabon from 13 to 14 May 2019	Satisfactory
Output 6: Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation far mercury management provided				
Activity 6.1: Collect and integrate the data on the Mercury sources and quantities in the participating countries and produce a regional database	December 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 6.2: Draft a regional Mercury scenario report based on the regional database developed	December 2019	100%		Satisfactory

4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
Administrative challenges emanating from beneficiary countries (delays in the signing of contracts by countries and slow recruitment of staff in the EA)	Project Coordinator in coordination with IA, assessed the national partners to select qualified consultants in project countries.
COVID-19 Pandemic slowed execution of pending activities as well as travel restriction.	Resumed activities and remote online meetings were requested in coordination with participant countries.
Constant changes in national Project Coordinators	EA in coordination with participant countries decided to have a project coordinator and an alternate so that continuity was assured and reduce the delays in execution.

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	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$968,883.39
Co-finance	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
<i>Sub-total: Project Funding</i>	<i>\$1,060,000</i>	<i>\$1,060,000</i>	<i>\$1,028,883.39</i>
Staffing (Total throughout the project)	Planned posts	Filled posts	-
<i>All figures as Full Time Equivalents</i>			
GEF grant-funded staff post costs	\$0	\$0	
Co-finance funded staff post costs	\$0	\$0	

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 / Outcome 1	\$150,000	\$146,624.43	0.97
Component 2 / Outcome 2	\$150,000	\$150,000	1.00
Component 3 / Outcome 3	\$300,000	\$300,350.02	1.004
Component 4 / Outcome 4	\$100,000	\$100,000	1.00
Component 5 / Outcome 5	\$175,000	\$174,836.79	0.99

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

Component 6 / Outcome 6	\$10,000	\$14,959	1.49
PMC	\$90,000	\$82,883.39	0.92
M&E	\$25,000	\$0	0

6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

Project stakeholders were divided into two main groups: at the international level represented by the implementing agency (UNEP), the executing agency (ROA), the Minamata Convention Secretariat, the Joint Secretariat BRS and WHO; at the national level, each of the participating countries had the presence of ministries and government agencies responsible for the environment, chemical management, public health, labor, safety and related areas. In addition, the ministries of trade and customs, industry and economy were also present. Finally, NGOs and civil society organizations were also invited to the working sessions. Many means were deployed to carry out this project, including coordination and mobilization of all stakeholders, information exchange and capacity building.

In the case of gender, stakeholder information was not entirely clear despite being indicated in the project document. The project design considered gender measurement, but it is not well reflected in the data collected.

Regarding awareness raising activities under outputs 5 and 6, civil society groups were engaged through workshops hosted and had access to the information exchange.

Under activity 1.1, training and initial workshops enabled the National Coordinated Mechanism and key national stakeholders to conduct MIA activities, key stakeholders from the different ministries and sectors attended to these training and workshops. From the participant lists collected from each country, the outreach from this activity increased their information capacity.

7. Awareness Raising Activities

Under activity 5.2 and 5.3, each participant country of the project developed and implemented a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy for the general public, NGOs and civil society. The reference materials generated varied from country to country, but from the information reported there were meetings organized where the generated materials (such as brochures and videos of the main findings of the project) were presented to NGOs and general public. In addition to these events, some countries developed radio programs, hosted technical meetings with vulnerable sectors that use mercury in their working activities (the dental sector, ASGM miners, etc).

At an international level, a regional awareness raising meeting was held for the key decision-makers to report the main results achieved. This workshop also designed to increase the awareness on the consequences and impacts of mercury and revealed the main findings of the MIAs. This facilitated the access of knowledge to all interested parties within the countries so that they could request recommendations to address specific environmental pollution needs caused by the use of mercury.

All these measures taken, influenced the countries towards the ratification of the Minamata Convention.

8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results

To ensure the institutional and financial sustainability of the positive effects of the MIAs and positive project outcomes, participating countries must ratify the Minamata Convention.

As mentioned in the information reviewed, the project had the active participation of government ministries and other entities, NGOs and civil societies of Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. These institutions played an active and very participative role in generating specific information for the good of the project.

The countries showed intention to fulfil their commitments in various areas of the global environmental agenda, including the ratification of the Minamata Convention. The ratification process was initiated by all countries. All countries succeeded in ratifying the Minamata Convention, with the exception of Gabon.

Each of the national counterparts in the countries also initiated the procedures for the approval of the draft amendments to the corresponding legislative bodies of the legal instruments to suggesting changes on the environmental mercury problem and solutions.

In terms of capacity measures, the EA demonstrated good capacity to continue with projects of similar scope in the region, due to good coordination with the national working groups. It developed a network of trained regional experts who understand the dynamics of the national counterparts.

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

Regarding the incorporation of human rights, the project made positive steps towards providing access to clean environments regarding mercury safe environments in Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. Also as part of the requirements of the project, a chapter of the MIA report was dedicated to understanding the impacts of mercury on vulnerable groups and gender. The assessment of gender issues in the context of mercury management in the ASGM sector, indicated that women were at risk, although their specific roles and numbers were not fully described.

Despite the information limitation, the countries reinforced their capacity to include gender equality and human rights as part of the Public National Priorities and this information was described in the MIA reports.

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

There were no negative environmental impacts identified in the "Safeguards Plan at CEO Approval", as the project had a baseline setting nature. Additionally, there were no significant environmental impacts identified during the Operational Completion Report since the project only assessed the situation with regard to mercury in participating countries, without taking direct action on the ground. This was confirmed during the Operational Completion Report provided.

Two impacts were identified in the Safeguard Plan during the CEO's approval for the social and economic safeguards. The project integrated measures to facilitate affected stakeholders' information and consultation during the implementation. During this period, stakeholder collaboration and consultations were constant and hence information was provided to participating stakeholders. Furthermore, the project had an impact on the institutional context within each participant country. National regulatory systems for mercury management were revised and some proposals of modifications were achieved and considered to comply with the Minamata Convention ratification.

11. Knowledge Management (GEF Portal Question)

Technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the MIAs were developed under the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership and made available to the EA and participating countries.

Both the EA, international and national consultants, successfully managed the management of the knowledge generated from the project by sharing it during all phases of implementation. The project knowledge was successfully transferred to the national authorities and a regional database was made available and accessible to all. Public access to the MIAs will be managed by the Minamata Convention Secretariat and the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership if needed. In addition, consultants and national/international experts who have sufficient experience in similar training activities in the same region were hired by this project to transmit lessons learned and good practices within and outside this project or projects with similar scopes. Considering the specific context of the participating countries (different mercury sources, different mercury environmental issues, legal gaps and mercury emissions from different sources), it was evident that adaptive management measures were applied during the implementation phase of the project.

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

1. The capacity built of the national stakeholders was developed and achieved the expected results with the assistance of EA and IA. National partners and project team were fully engaged in delivering a sound execution of the project.
2. Initially build capacity of national and international technical expertise facilitated the accomplishment of project deliverables.
3. This MIA project considered the involvement of women and children groups, but the results achieved for some countries did not reflect the expected results in a sound manner and were vaguely described.
4. Raising awareness was partially achieved considering that the reviewed information did not provide the necessary material for some of the participant countries.

13. Recommendations

1. Once the MIAs are finalized based on the identified needs, participant countries should develop the NAP and ratify the Minamata Convention.
2. Request national support to accelerate the specific modifications to the legislation on mercury within participant countries.
3. Invite development partners to support the implementation for national priorities resulting from the MIA process.
4. Participating countries to promote consultants' expertise in the implementation of similar projects and to identify mobilization of resources for the implementation of countries' priority actions.

Annexes

Annex 1 Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram

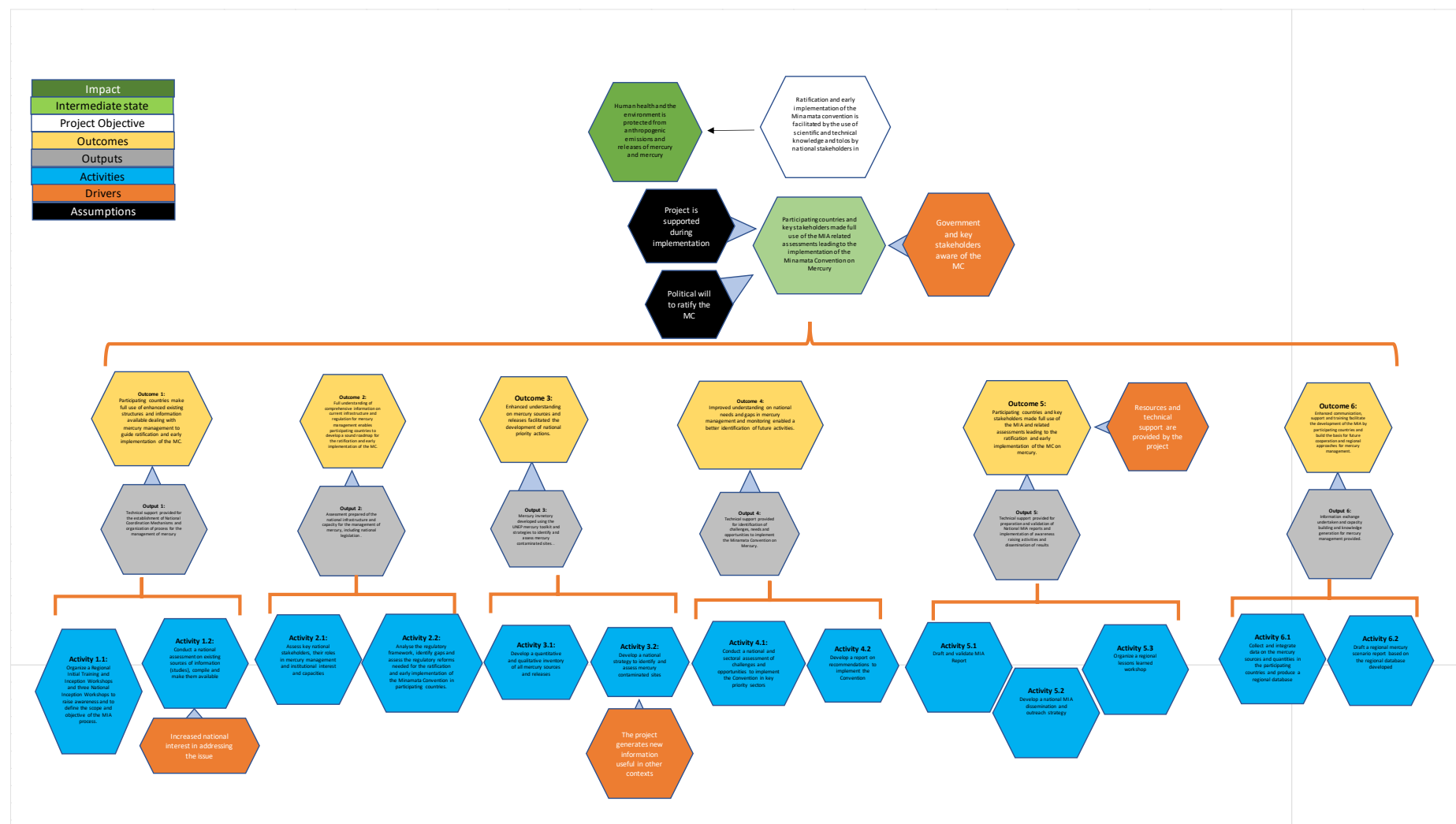
Project Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	150,000	0
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	150,000	0
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	300,000	0
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	100,000	0

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

	better identification of future activities			
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	175,000	0
6. Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Enhanced cooperation by participating countries in order to foster both national and regional exchange of information for Mercury management	Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	10,000	0
Subtotal			885,000	0
Project Management Cost ³			90,000	60,000
Monitoring and Evaluation			25,000	0
Total Project Cost			1,000,000	60,000

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

Theory of Change reconstructed at Inception



Annex 2 **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

N/A

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


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Annex 4 **Risk Management Log** *(Compiled from annual PIRs)*

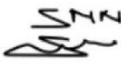
N/A

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

			Budget Revision 4									
MIA III			Total	Exp as of end of 19/Q2 (26.6.2019)	Expenditure in (26.6.2019) Onwards	Expenditure in 2019 Q3	Expenditure in 2019 Q4	Expenditure in 2020 Q1	Expenditure in 2020 Q2	Expenditure in 2020 Q3	Expenditure in 2020 Q4	Balance
			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
1100	Project Personnel											
1101	Project coordinator		0									
1102	Technical advisor		0									
1199	Sub-Total		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200	Consultants w/m		0									-
1201	Project Coordination Consultant		61,929									
1202	International consultant		26,206	29,080.20	753.42	(155.09)	8,080.00		15,830.92	5,184.69	4,201.80	(1,047.14)
1299	Sub-Total		88,135	18,706.20	753.42	(155.09)	8,080.00	-	15,830.92	12,759.69	4,201.80	(1,122.14)
1300	Administrative Support		0									
1301	Project Financial Officer		0									
1600	Travel on official business (above staff)		0									
1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff		20,000	19,253.28			(362.53)				(66.80)	1,176.05
1699	Sub-Total		20,000	19,253.28	-	-	(362.53)	-	-	-	(66.80)	1,176.05
1999	Component Total		108,135	67,039.48	753.42	(155.09)	7,717.47	-	15,830.92	12,759.69	4,135.00	53.91
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT											
2100	Sub-contracts (UN organizations)		0									
2101	Sub contract		0									
2199	Sub-Total		0									-
2200	Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)		0									
2201	Subcontract for nari implementation in Burundi		155,000	50,000.00					105,000.00			-
2202	Subcontract for nari implementation in Central Africa		155,000	50,000.00						105,000.00		-
2203	Subcontract for nari implementation in Congo		155,000	155,000.00								-
2204	Subcontract for nari implementation in Côte d'Ivoire		155,000	155,000.00								-
2205	Subcontract for nari implementation in Gabon		155,000	155,000.00								-
2299	Sub-Total		775,000	565,000.00	-	-	-	-	105,000.00	105,000.00	-	-
2999	Component Total		775,000	565,000.00	-	-	-	-	105,000.00	105,000.00	-	-
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
3300	Meetings/conferences		0									
3301	Regional inception workshop		21,865	21,624.43								240.57
3302	Training workshops		25,000	24,068.82								931.18
3303	Lessons learned workshops		25,000	17,168.12		6,368.67		1,300.00				163.21
3399	Sub-Total		71,865	62,861.37	-	6,368.67		1,300.00	-	-	-	1,334.96
3999	Component Total		71,865	62,861.37	-	6,368.67		1,300.00	-	-	-	1,334.96
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)		0									
4101	Operational costs		0			(24.86)	338.12					(313.26)
4199	Sub-Total		0	-	-	(24.86)	338.12	-	-	-	-	(313.26)
4200	Non expendable equipment		0									
4201	Computer, fac, photocopier, projector		0									
4202	Software		0									
4299	Sub-Total		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4999	Component Total		0			(24.86)	338.12					(313.26)
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)		0									
5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results		5,000									5,000.00
5202	Translation and interpretation		15,000	14,959.00								41.00
5299	Sub-Total		20,000	14,959.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,041.00
5300	Sundry (communications, postages)		0									
5301	Communications		0									
5399	Sub-total		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5500	Evaluation		0									
5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation		25,000									25,000.00
5502	Independent Financial Audit		0									
5599	Sub-Total		25,000									25,000.00
5999	Component Total		45,000	14,959.00				-				30,041.00
TOTAL			1,000,000	709,860.85	753.42	6,188.72	8,055.59	1,300.00	120,830.92	117,759.69	4,135.00	31,116.61

Name: Juliette Biao
 Title: Director and Regional Representative, Africa Office
 Signature: 
 Date: 02/09/2021

Name: Muhammed Omotola
 Title: Project Manager
 Signature: 
 Date:


 01/09/2021
 01.9.2021

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

N/A