

GEF-FUNDED PROJECT Enabling Activity

9174 Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti

Project Operational Completion Report

Reporting period: project start (July/2016)– project operational completion
(June/2022)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme

SIGNATURES	
Name of Project Manager (Executing Agency) ¹ : Mohamed Ahmed Djbril	Signature Date:____/____/20__
Name of Task Manager: Juliet Petlane	Signature Date:____/____/20__
<i>Copied to the Following:</i>	
Name of Fund Management Officer: Edward Aput	Date of Copy Sent:____/____/20__
Name of Portfolio Manager: Ludovic Bernaudat	Date of Copy Sent:____/____/20__
Name of Head of Branch (or head of unit accountable within UNEP for the project): Jacqueline Alvarez	Date of Copy Sent:____/____/20__

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 *(Insert from the last PIR Report)*

Identification Table	9174	
Project Title	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti	
Duration months <i>Planned</i>	24	

¹ 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.

<i>Extension(s)</i>		2 (for a total of 68 months)	
Division(s) Implementing the project		Industry and Economy Division	
Name of Co-implementing Agency		UNEP GEF Chemicals and waste	
Executing Agency(ies)		The Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning, Environment & Town Planning	
Names of Other Project Partners		UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA) Minamata Convention Secretariat	
Project Type		Enabling Activity	
Project Scope		This project was intended to help strengthen national capacities with a view to implementing future provisions of the Minamata Convention	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Djibouti	
Programme of Work		GEF Operational Programme 2 in GEF 6	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Chemicals & Wastes	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages			
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)			
GEF financing amount		\$200,000 USD	
Co-financing amount		NA	
Date of CEO Endorsement		December 17, 2015	
Start of Implementation		August 21st, 2016	
Date of first disbursement		August 15 th , 2016	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024		187,000	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024		187,000	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		n/a	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	August 21 st , 2018	
	<i>Revised</i>	June 30 th , 2022	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		October 2025	
Expected Financial Closure Date		October, 2025	
Name of previous phase/preceding project		Not applicable	
Anticipated future phase/future related project		Not applicable	

Geo-referenced Maps

[Where applicable, provide geo-referenced maps of project intervention sites](#)

Abbreviations and Technical Terms *(Where applicable)*

Abbreviation/Technical Term	Definition
CERD	Ministry of Health, Centre for Studies and Research
INSPD	National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MHUE	Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment of Djibouti
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
SEGRC	Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

Provide a one-paragraph description of the project purpose (This may be copied from the project proposal document where appropriate).

The goal of the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of mercury. The project's objective was the early implementation of the Minamata Convention by using scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti.

Describe the project's implementation management and coordination structure, include a diagram where applicable.

The project's implementation management and coordination structure are shown in Figure 1, and it was based in the following institutions:

- **Implementing Agency (IA):** this project was implemented by **UNEP** and executed by the **Ministry of Environment of Djibouti**. As Implementing Agency, UNEP was responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues. In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP provided administrative support to the Executing Agency.
 - UNEP also supported the execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and helped signatories to the Minamata Convention with activities such as organizing awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc.
- **Executing Agency (EA):** The Ministry of Environment of Djibouti executed, managed and was the entity responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It established the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It also searched for and hired the necessary consultants for technical activities and supervised their work.
 - It acquired equipment and monitored the project.
 - Organized independent audits to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds, which were carried out in accordance with national regulations.
 - Provided administrative progress and financial reports to the IA.
- **National Coordination Mechanism (NCM)** (Minamata National Committee): held meetings during project implementation. The Committee included Key National Stakeholders and evaluated the progress of the project, whilst taking the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives.
 - The NCM took decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions were implemented by the Executing Agency.

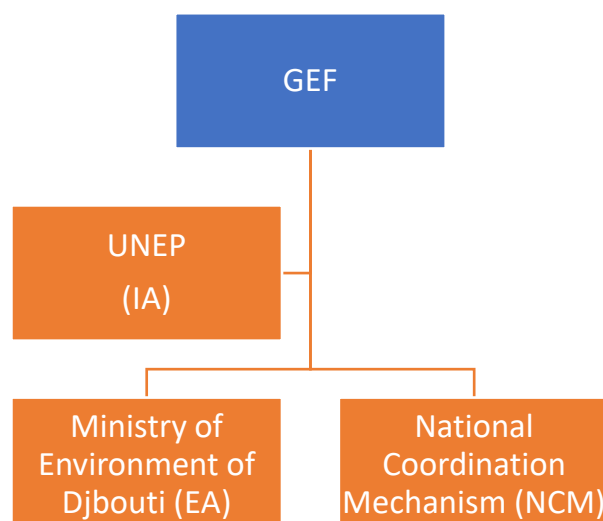


Figure 1. Implementation management and coordination structure of the project.

Identify any formal revisions to the project design or implementation arrangements, with approval dates.

Describe whether the project's initial duration was extended to accommodate new work, results, funding or geographical scope.

Two amendments were requested and approved. The first one, and eight-month extension (until 30 August 2019), requested in November 2018, to set up an awareness programme on open burning and the use of mercury-containing dental amalgams, and to carry out analyses of mercury in sludge from wastewater treatment plants and clarifying creams. Likewise, to enable the EA to finalize and perfect the research and awareness-raising activities. It was approved on January 2nd, 2019 and expired on February 29, 2020.

The second one was asked in June 2021 and approved on May 2022. As stated in PCA/3/MIA Djibouti/2022/March/Economy Division, it remained in force until December 31st, 2022. The reason for this request was to consider the comments and other observations received from UNEP after the validation of the final document. This document was already validated during a workshop in September 2019, which was attended by the international consultant and all stakeholders involved in mercury issues in Djibouti. The 2nd amendment asked for the expertise of an international consultant and a national consultant.

2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity

Comment on the management capacity and efficiency of the Executing Agency (e.g. were reports received on time, were reports sufficiently detailed and accurate, was supporting documentation provided etc.)

The EA completed the MIA, considering the application for 2 amendments in its competition, which extended the duration of the project from 48 to 68 months. However, all deliverables originally planned were completed and the institutional arrangements previously approved in the project document were not modified.

It is important to mention that the Implementing Agency had to be reminded of its progress status by the Portfolio Manager of the Economics Division of the Chemicals and Health Branch/GEF Operations of UNEP in December 2020. This was due to the missing inventory spreadsheet with the Level 2 calculations of the mercury emissions. regular reminders were sent to the EA to provide the missing reports. As a result, UNEP Global Mercury Partnership was unable to review the MIA report together with the accompanying inventory spreadsheet. the financial and progress reports for 2018 to 2020 were presented together in one file and the reports for 2021 could not be found. It is recommended that the EA improve the effectiveness and transparency of its process documentation.

However, the management capacity of EA is considered satisfactory, as the financial and progress reports submitted to the Implementing Agency were audited as that. The governance and supervision arrangements among participant stakeholders were done soundly, with all the different institutions providing necessary information and feedback for the verification of the assessment, which was considered satisfactory also by UNEP experts and external audits.

3. Summary of Results Achieved (*Insert Tables*)

Table 1: Achievement of Outcome(s) (*Insert table from the last PIR Report – if applicable, even if unintended outcomes*)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
Objective Early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated using scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti	Protection of human and environmental health from the risks posed by the unintentional and intentional emission and release, unsound use and management of mercury.	N/A		The early implementation of the Minamata Convention was facilitated using scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: <i>Djibouti makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide early implementation of the Minamata Convention</i>	1. Organization of a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective and to have common understanding of the MIA process, including: a) Developing a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project b) Identifying key stakeholders and assigning roles	N/A		Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination for Mercury Mechanism and organization of process for the management of mercury	Highly Satisfactory
	2. Conduction of a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compilation and public availability	N/A			Satisfactory
	Outcome 2:	N/A			

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
<i>Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Djibouti to develop a sound roadmap for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention</i>	Assessment of key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interest and capacities			Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	
	Analysis of the existing regulatory framework, identification of gaps and of the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Djibouti	N/A			Satisfactory
Outcome 3: <i>Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions</i>	Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases	N/A		Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit level 2 and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, however, at first, the inventory spreadsheet was not provided.	Moderate
	National strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	N/A			
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 sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	N/A		Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.	
	Report on recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on mercury	N/A			
Outcome 5: <i>Djibouti's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury</i>	MIA Report drafted and validated	N/A		Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided.	Highly Satisfactory
	Development and implementation of a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy	N/A			Highly Satisfactory

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

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Output 1: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the sound management of mercury.	February 2020	100%		Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective and to have common understanding of the MIA process, including: a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles	August 2018	100%		Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them publicly available.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory
Output 2: Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interest and capacities.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 2.2: Analyse the existing regulatory framework, identify gaps and identify the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Djibouti.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Output 3: Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites.	December 2022	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases.	December 2022	100%	Regular reminders issued by Portfolio Manager of the Economics Division of the Chemicals and Health Branch/GEF Operations of UNEP in December 2020 due to the lack of the inventory spreadsheet with the Level 2 calculations of the mercury emissions.	Moderate
Activity 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites.	December 2022	100%		Satisfactory
Output 4: Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.	December 2022	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on mercury.	December 2022	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.	December 2022	100%		Satisfactory

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report.	December 2022	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy.	February 2020	100%		Satisfactory

4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

Describe any key implementation challenges (including operational ones) and the actions taken to address them or management decisions made to increase the effectiveness of the project. (An up-to-date Risk Management Log should be included as Annex 2, below)

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
Need for an awareness program on open burning sites and the use of mercury-containing dental amalgams, and further analyses on mercury in sludge from wastewater treatment plants and clarifying creams	Request for Amendment 1
The final MIA report did not include additional comments and observations from UNEP after the validation workshop with stakeholders	Request for Amendment 2
The inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases lacked the spreadsheet with the Level 2 calculations	Regular reminders and formal progress report request letter

5. Project Costs and Financing² (Insert Tables)

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	200,000	200,000	187,000
<i>Sub-total: Project Funding</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	0
Co-finance funded staff post costs	-0	-0	0

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

Component/sub-component/output	Estimated cost at design (in \$ USD)	Actual Expenditure	Expenditure ratio (actual/planned)
<i>All figures as USD</i>			
Component 1 / Outcome 1	18,700	18,700	1
Component 2 / Outcome 2	33,800	33,800	1

² 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 / Outcome 3	67,319	67,319	1
Component 4 / Outcome 4	14,000	14,000	1
Component 5 / Outcome 5	28,000	28,000	1

6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

Describe the nature and extent of stakeholder engagement and indicate any areas where capacity was developed at either individual or institutional levels.

- a) UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA): Identified opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation such as coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region.
- b) Minamata Convention Secretariat: provided guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention.
- c) MHUE: EA and led the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.
- d) Government Agencies and Stakeholders: Ministries, agencies and local government bodies contributed in-kind resources in the form of staff time, expertise and facilities to carry out assessments, data collection and workshops. These include Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Labour, Health and of Higher Education and Research.

7. Awareness Raising Activities

Describe any substantial awareness raising initiatives undertaken by the project and identify key strengths and weaknesses of the activities and their effects.

- The MHUE organised a workshop on 30 January 2017 to launch the initial assessment project for the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
 - The meeting was chaired by Mr Dini Abdallah Omar, Secretary General of the MHUE, and attended by the Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, Mr Houssein Rirache Robleh.
 - The workshop brought together technicians, academics, researchers and experts from ministerial institutions and associations involved in mercury issues and mercury management (CERD, University of Djibouti, SEGRC, INSPD).
 - The overall objective of this workshop was to discuss the best strategies, concepts and methods and to consult with a view to finding an effective way to manage mercury rationally, but also to provide participants with information on the project "Initial assessment of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Djibouti".
 - It was published in the newspaper article "Report of the launch workshop for the initial assessment project of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" on January 30, 2017.
- Workshop to Validate Reports on "Updating the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants" and "Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Djibouti".
 - Organised by the MEDD in partnership with UNEP, on Sunday 17 September 2023 at 8.30 a.m. at the Palais du Peuple.

- The main objective of this workshop was to review and validate the reports prepared by national experts in collaboration with international partners.
- The Report will serve as a guidance document for planning targeted interventions and as a guide for strengthening the capacity of the environmental sector, enabling the development of relevant actions for the sound management of chemicals.
- Report on the National Profile of the Use of Cosmetic Products Containing Mercury
 - Pamphlet “Dangers of lightening products containing mercury: a public health problem in Djibouti”
 - Poster “What is mercury?”

8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results

State institutional, financial and capacity measures the project has put in place for the continued use of products and services. (E.g. Have outputs of the project informed national planning documents or priorities?)

The MIA Report will serve as a guidance document for planning targeted interventions and as a guide for strengthening the capacity of the environmental sector, enabling the development of relevant actions for the sound management of chemicals.

In order to help Djibouti achieve the main objective of the Minamata Convention, at least four key areas (or plans) of action must be implemented. These are:

- i. Strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury-containing waste.
 - a. To achieve this objective, an amount of up to three hundred and fifteen thousand US dollars (US\$315,000) will be required.
- ii. Establishing a plan for the environmentally sound management of mercury-containing waste and its rational and environmentally sound storage.
 - a. The amount required to achieve this objective is estimated at nine hundred thousand US dollars (US\$900,000).
- iii. Reducing and managing the use of mercury-containing products.
 - a. The cost of the activities included in this objective is estimated at five hundred and forty-five thousand US dollars (US\$545,000).
- iv. Developing and implementing an awareness-raising, information-gathering and training programme.
 - a. The cost of the activities required to implement this action plan is estimated at two hundred and twenty-five thousand US dollars (US\$225,000).

In total, the cost of the action plan to effectively implement the Minamata Convention in Djibouti is estimated at approximately one million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand US dollars (US\$1,985,000).

Is the project or project methodology replicable in other countries or regions? If yes, are there any concrete examples or requests?

Organisation of consultation and awareness-raising workshops for all stakeholders involved in the issue of mercury management was important for the successful implementation of the

project. These processes could be replicable and incentivized in the implementation of MIA in other countries of the region.

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

What were the completed gender-responsive measures and, if applicable, actual gender result areas? (This should be based on the documentation at CEO Endorsement/Approval, including gender-sensitive indicators contained in the project results framework or gender action plan or equivalent)

The vulnerability assessment established that in Djibouti, populations that practice subsistence fishing or people who are exposed due to their professional activity are the most permanently exposed to high levels of mercury. This is relevant considering that more than 60% of the total population lives on the coast, and most of these people are fishermen and their families. As such, the population that relies on fishing as a source of income and food is among those at risk. However, the annual fish consumption of Djiboutians is estimated at 1.6 kg per capita per year, which is very low compared to the global average of 14 kg.

On the other side, to refine the strategy for gender inclusion in the management of mercury issues in Djibouti, it is necessary to genuinely involve women's associations and women working in both the health and tertiary sectors. To this end, a gender unit will be set up within the post-MIA activities coordination unit to better define the gender issue and enable its better inclusion. This unit has as a goal to identify national gender priorities in the management of mercury-related issues in Djibouti. These priorities will form the basis of an updated action plan to help the country protect its vulnerable populations from the effects of mercury.

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

What was the progress made in the implementation of the management measures against the Safeguards Plan submitted at CEO Approval? The risk classifications reported in the latest PIR report should be verified and the findings of the effectiveness of any measures or lessons learned taken to address identified risks assessed. (Any supporting documents during the project implementation should be uploaded in the GEF Portal)

Environmental impacts

- As part of the Level 1 inventory, certain data was entered into the Level 2 toolkit inventory in order to better assess and refine the results of Hg release distribution in the various matrices (water, air, soil, by-products and impurities, general waste, etc.).
- In summary, the total mercury inputs found in this inventory are 1,914 kg Hg/year, of which 793.4 kg Hg/year come from the use of mercury-containing products, 1,017 kg Hg/year from the incineration and open burning of waste, and 53.3 kg Hg/year from cement production. These source subcategories are therefore those that release and emit the most mercury in Djibouti.
- The other sources that emit and/or release the most after those mentioned above are waste disposal sites with 17.7 kg Hg/year, cemeteries with 19.4 kg Hg/year, and energy production with 13.4 kg Hg/year.
- The combustion of coal ore does not appear in this inventory because it does not exist, but it will be a category to monitor and identify first, as Djibouti has committed to using coal ore in electricity production in the near future, particularly with the new power

plants in the new mega free zone and in the caustic soda and sodium bromide production facilities at Lake Assal and Goubet.

Social impacts

- The project respected cultural aspects in Djibouti.
- Formed a National Coordinating Committee, including all relevant stakeholders. This group assessed the project progress at the national level.
- The project identified actions to change current practices towards the sound management of mercury.

11. Knowledge Management (GEF Portal Question)

What were the challenges and outcomes regarding the project's completed Knowledge Management Approach, including: Knowledge and Learning Deliverables (e.g. website/platform development); Knowledge Products/Events; Communication Strategy; Lessons Learned and Good Practice; Adaptive Management Actions? (This should be based on the documentation approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval)

The adoption of the MIA toolkit and methodology allowed the PMU to further disseminate the knowledge acquired with national stakeholders. In that sense, this evaluation marks the following milestones achieved during the implementation phase:

- The Project developed early stakeholder engagement, capacity-building and tailored awareness campaigns which proved to be crucial for success.
- Development of a clear monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Foster of regional cooperation.
- Promotion of mercury-free alternatives
- Integration of gender-sensitive approaches to ensure inclusive and sustainable outcomes.
- Support to the development of a comprehensive technical guide for professionals and policymakers on the management of mercury in Djibouti.

All the milestones listed above are considered good examples of knowledge management outcomes achieved beyond the initial expected intervention.

In terms of challenges related to knowledge management aspects in the project, the overall scarce experience of national professional in mercury-related issues posed a significant challenge. However, the effective engagement of the PMU with the IA and the Global Mercury Partnership improved this situation allowing Djibouti to fully participate in the global efforts spearheaded by the Minamata Convention on mercury

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

Identify lessons that could be applied when implementing a similar project in a different context.

- Lesson 1: The establishment of a mercury coordination unit implied multi-sectorial coordination, carried out by local expertise and partnerships with international bodies as UNEP.
- Lesson 2: Early awareness campaigns to promote stakeholder engagement and follow-up to capacity-building activities.

- Lesson 3: Orderly systematization of technical and financial documents that justify the implementation of the project.

The establishment of a mercury coordination unit demonstrated the significance of multi-sectorial coordination, incorporating local expertise and forging partnerships with international bodies such as UNEP. This approach ensured a comprehensive address of mercury management issues by integrating diverse perspectives and expertise. Also, early awareness campaigns played a crucial role in promoting stakeholder engagement, informing various parties about the risks associated with mercury and the benefits of its proper management. These campaigns were followed by capacity-building activities to equip stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge, facilitating broad-based support and active participation in mercury management initiatives. Additionally, the systematization of technical and financial documents was essential for justifying the project implementation, ensuring transparency and accountability. Proper documentation provided clear evidence of the project's progress and outcomes, which in turn allowed for efficient monitoring and evaluation, improving overall project management.

13. Recommendations

Identify recommended actions that can be taken by the project team (in the case of a new phase), the Partners (in their future work) and/or the Branch in future project designs.

Recommendation	Audience	Timeframe	Priority	Observations
Better and more accurate systematization and management of the project's technical and financial documents, especially considering the time-based monitoring supervised by GEF.	Implementing agency	Implementation and audition phases	High	This could help justify and understand more precisely the need for amendments and understand the duration of local processes that may influence the achievement of outputs (e.g. knowing whether political or bureaucratic processes influence the completeness of activities).

Recommendation	Audience	Timeframe	Priority	Observations
Development of basic project planning and management tools (e.g. logical framework, theory of change diagram) as requested in the annexes.	Implementing agency Consultants	Implementation and audition phases	Medium	In compliance with GEF requirements and for a consistent approach and monitoring of the project
Deliver the MIA Final Report in English	Implementing agency Consultants	Reporting and delivery of results phase	Low	To make the report more comparable and accessible, as was previously recommended.

Annexes

(Append the following – where applicable)

Annex 1 **Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram** *(If developed as part of project design)*

Project Objective: Early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated using scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti		
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs
1.Establishment of a Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Djibouti makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the sound management of mercury
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 Djibouti to develop a sound roadmap for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation
3.Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify	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		and assess mercury contaminated sites
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 better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Djibouti's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the 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.

Annex 2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Table 1: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

<u>Name of stakeholder /Organization</u>	<u>Responsibility/ expertise</u>
Ministries and government agencies	
Ministry of Environment (Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MHUEAT))	This Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the national environmental policy and the negotiation of international environmental agreements and conventions together with the Ministry of External Relations The Ministry will execute the Minamata Initial Assessment project and identify and lead the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération internationale	The Ministry is in charge of negotiating international agreements and conventions. It will provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention in Djibouti. This includes for example the identification of the need to notify exemptions to the Secretariat according to article 6 of the Convention.
Ministry of Industry (Ministère délégué auprès du ministère des Finances chargé du Commerce, de l'Industrie)	The Ministry creates strategies to develop the national industry by increasing the value of natural and human resources of Djibouti. The Ministry is also in charge of managing natural and industrial risks. The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information or facilitating the access to information related to the use, emissions and releases of mercury in the national industries of Djibouti. It will also provide information on the challenges, needs and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention for the industrial sector of Djibouti.
Ministry of Economy (Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances)	The Ministry negotiates international funding for national sustainable development. The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the financial challenges and opportunities of implementing the Minamata Convention in Djibouti.
Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage chargé des Ressources Halieutiques)	The Ministry develop strategies to improve rural livelihoods. The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the use of mercury in rural areas, particularly if there is artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Djibouti. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the agriculture and rural sectors of Djibouti.
Ministry of Transport (Ministère du Transport et des Equipements)	The Ministry is responsible for the development of policies to protect the national maritime and fluvial resources. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution on national maritime and fluvial resources. It will also

	provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the protection of the national maritime and fluvial resources.
<u>Ministry of Labour</u> <u>(Ministère du Travail)</u>	The Ministry is in charge of developing policies to improve the national occupational health. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution and contamination on the working environment, particularly in the health sector. It will also provide information on the challenges, opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention concerning the occupational health in Djibouti.
<u>Ministry of Energy and Renewable Resources</u> <u>(Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources Naturelles)</u>	Develop and implement State policy for the production, transport and distribution of energy. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the use of mercury to produce energy in Djibouti and its related health and environmental impacts. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the national energy production.
<u>Ministry of Health</u> <u>(Ministère de la Santé)</u>	The Ministry is in charge of developing the national health policy. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the mercury use in the health sector of Djibouti and the impacts of mercury use, emissions and releases in the national public health. It will also provide information on the challenges opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to national public health.
<u>Ministry of Internal Affairs</u> <u>(Ministère de l'Interieur)</u>	The Ministry is in charge of developing and implementing activities related to urban development, including the treatment of household wastes. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the management of mercury containing wastes at the urban level, as well as about the environmental interim storage of mercury other than mercury waste. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the management of hazardous wastes at the urban level.
<u>Ministry of Higher Education and Research</u> <u>(Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche)</u>	The Ministry leads the international cooperation related to scientific research and innovation in liaison with other relevant departments. The Ministry will assist in collecting information on the national need for capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer.
<u>Ministry of Housing Urbanism and Environment</u> <u>(Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement)</u>	Control imports and exports of chemicals in the country. The Ministry will provide information about the import of mercury added products in the country. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention.

<u>Ministry of Housing Urbanism and Environment</u> <u>(Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement)</u>	Control imports and exports of chemicals in the country. The Ministry will provide information about the import of mercury added products in the country. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention.
<u>International Organizations</u>	
<u>The Minamata Convention Secretariat</u>	Will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective
<u>Joint BRS Secretariat</u>	Will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
<u>Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations</u>	
<u>Chamber of Trade and</u>	Consultative organism representing the business sector of Djibouti. It will be consulted

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<u>Industry</u> <u>(Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie)</u>	concerning the challenges and opportunities of the Minamata Convention for the business sector of Djibouti. Cofinance for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention will be particularly considered.
<u>NGOs and civil society</u>	
<u>National NGOs</u>	National NGOs working on the environmental field, particularly on chemicals and waste, will be identified in the inception workshop and invited to contribute to the project implementation. National NGOs will be particularly important on activities related to public awareness and education and the identification of challenges and opportunities related to the early implementation of the Minamata Convention in Djibouti.

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

Appendix 6: GEF approved budget

BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES												
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)												
Project No:										Total GEF funding:	219,000	
Project Name:		Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti								IA fee (9.5%):	19,000	
Executing Agency:		Ministry of Environment of Djibouti								Project funding:	200,000	
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):		GEF Trust Fund Cash										
		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY							ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR			
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5						
		Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
10	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
	1100 Project Personnel											
	1161 1101 Project coordinator						18,181		18,181	9,091	9,091	18,181
	1161 1102 Project assistant								0			
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		18,181		18,181	9,091	9,091	18,181
	1200 Consultants w/m											
	1201 Nat'l consultants for national activities	7,000	15,000	24,819	7,000	7,000			60,819	60,819	0	60,819
	1202 Int'l consultants for inventory training and MIA developm	0	12,000	22,000					34,000	11,333	22,667	34,000
	1299 Sub-Total	7,000	27,000	46,819	7,000	7,000	0		94,819	72,152	22,667	94,819
	1300 Administrative Support											
	1301 Project Financial Officer	500	500	500	500	500			2,500	1,250	1,250	2,500
	1600 Travel on official business (above staff)											
	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1699 Sub-Total	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0		12,500	6,250	6,250	12,500
	1999 Component Total	9,500	29,500	49,319	9,500	9,500	18,181		125,500	87,493	38,007	125,500
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
	3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)											
	3302 and 3303 3201 Training on national inventory development			12,000					12,000	0	12,000	12,000
	3299 Sub-Total	0	0	12,000	0		0		12,000	0	12,000	12,000
	3300 Meetings/conferences											
	3302 and 3303 3301 National project inception workshop	3,500							3,500	3,500		3,500
	3302 and 3303 3302 Final MIA validation workshop					5,000			5,000		5,000	5,000
	3302 and 3303 3303 National Coordination meetings	500	500	500	500	500			2,500	1,250	1,250	2,500
	3399 Sub-Total	4,000	500	500	500	5,500	0	0	11,000	4,750	6,250	11,000
	3999 Component Total	4,000	500	12,500	500	5,500	0		23,000	4,750	18,250	23,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT											
	4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)											
	4261 4101 Operational costs	500	500	500	500	1,000			3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
	4199 Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	1,000	0		3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
	4200 Non expendable equipment											
	4261 4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	3,000							3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
	4261 4202 Software	500							500	500		500
	4299 Sub-Total	3,500	0	0	0	0	0		3,500	2,000	1,500	3,500
	4999 Component Total	4,000	500	500	500	1,000	0		6,500	3,500	3,000	6,500
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
	5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)											
	5161 5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000			16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000
	5161 5202 Preparation of final report					6,000			6,000		6,000	6,000
	5299 Sub-Total	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	11,000	0		22,000	8,000	14,000	22,000
	5300 Sundry (communications, postages)											
	5161 5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	200	300	1,000	500	1,000			3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
	5399 Sub-Total	200	300	1,000	500	1,000	0		3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
	5500 Evaluation											
	5581 5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation							13,000	13,000		13,000	13,000
	5161 5502 Independent Financial Audit							7,000	7,000		7,000	7,000
	5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000
	5999 Component Total	1,200	3,300	5,000	3,500	12,000	0	20,000	45,000	9,500	35,500	45,000
	TOTAL	18,700	33,800	67,319	14,000	28,000	18,181	20,000	200,000	105,243	94,757	200,000

Annex 4 **Risk Management Log** (Compiled from annual PIRs) n/aAnnex 5 **Final Financial Statement** (audited financial report, where appropriate, signed by the FMO)

APPENDIX 12: INTERIM QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT and UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS REPORT (US\$)										
Project title:		Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti								
Project number:		9174								
Project implementing agency/organization:		Ministère de l'environnement et du développement Durable								
Project implementation period:		From: août-16 To: déc-22								
Reporting period:		From: 1-Oct-22 To: 31-Dec-23								
UNEP Budget Line		UNEP approved budget		Actual expenditures incurred*				Total expenditures for current YEAR	Cumulative expenditures	Cumulative unspent balance to-date
		Total project budget	Current YEAR budget	Cumulative expenditures for previous years	Jan-Mar Qtr 1	April-Jun Qtr 2	July-Sep Qtr 3			
		A	B	C	D	E	F			
1101	Project coordinator	18 181,00		18 017,04			0,00	0,00	18 017,04	163,96
1102	Project assistant	0,00		0			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1201	Nat'l Consultants for national activities	59 571,17		47 613,17			5 000,00	5 000,00	52 613,17	6 958,00
1202	int'l Consultants for for inenentory training and MIA development	33 682,79		12 321,79			5 000,00	5 000,00	17 321,79	16 341,00
1301	Project financial officer	2 500,00		2 500,00			0,00	0,00	2 500,00	0,00
1601	Travel Project coordinator/Project staff	10 058,96		10 058,96			0,00	0,00	10 058,96	0,00
3201	Training on national inventory development	11 912,84		11 912,84			0,00	0,00	11 912,84	0,00
3301	National project inception workshop	3 500,00		3 500,00			0,00	0,00	3 500,00	0,00
3302	Final MIA validation workshop	5 000,00		3 157,00			5 000,00	5 000,00	8 157,00	-3 157,00
3303	National coordination meetings	4 612,99		3 612,99			2 000,00	2 000,00	5 612,99	-1 000,00
4101	Operational costs	3 000,00		2 740,11			14 876,00	14 876,00	17 616,11	-14 616,11
4201	computer, fax photocopier, projector	3 000,00		3 000,00			0,00	0,00	3 000,00	0,00
4202	Software	0,00		0			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
5201	Summary report visualization and diffusion of results	18 000,00		13 532,24			11 158,00	11 158,00	24 690,24	-8 690,24
5202	Preparation of final report	6 000,00		6 000,00			0,00	0,00	6 000,00	0,00
5301	communications(postage, bank transfert etc	3 000,00		2375,99			1 624,00	1 624,00	3 999,99	-999,99
5502	Independent Financial Audit	7 000,00		0			2 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	5 000,00
99	GRAND TOTAL	187 000	0,00	140 342,13	0,00	0,00	46 658,00	0,00	187 000,13	0

*The actual expenditures should be reported in accordance with the specific budget lines of the approved budget (Appendix 1) of the project document in Annex 1

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

EXPLANATION FOR EXPENDITURES REPORTED IN QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT				
From:	1-Oct-22	To:	31-Dec-22	Total expenditure for QUARTER
BL**	EXPLANATION			
1101	Project coordinator			
1102	Project assistant			
1201	Nat'l Consultants for national activities			
1202	int'l Consultants for for inenentory training and MIA development			
1301	Project financial officer			
1601	Travel Project coordinator/Project staff			
3201	Training on national inventory development			
3301	National project inception workshop			
3302	Final MIA validation workshop			
3303	National coordination meetings			
4101	Operational costs			
4201	computer, fax photocopier, projector			
4202	Software			
5201	Summary report, visualization and diffusion of results			
5202	Preparation of final report			
5301	communications(postage, bank transfert etc			
5502	Independent Financial Audit			
99	Total as per Expenditure Statement			

**Budget Lines (BL) in this report shall be exactly as specified in the approved budget (Appendix 1) of the project.

Name:	Idriss Ismael Nour	Title:	Director of Environment			Name of Project Manager:	Mohamed Ahmed Djibril	
	Duly authorized official of Executing Division	Date:	07/05/2024			Signature:		Date: 07/05/2024
Signature:	 							

Annex 6 Inventory of Non- Expendable Equipment

9174 -Annex 6A_Non-expendable equipment

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

UNIT VALUE US\$ 1,000 AND ABOVE

Project title: Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti

Project number: GEFID 9174

Project executing partner: Ministère de l'Environnement et le Développement Durable

Project implementation period: From August-16 To December-22

Report as at (ddmmyyy): 30/10/2024

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US\$)	Purchased/ Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/ Recommendation for disposal
Computer	8CG939BFX	15/01/2017	1500	Djibouti	Worn	Office	
Fax/Photocopier	KYU19017	15/01/2017	1000	Djibouti	Worn	Office	
Projector	EXP0305791K	15/01/2017	500	Djibouti	Worn	Office	
Total (as per Budget Line 4299)			3,000.00				

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name: Idriss Ismael Nour
(duly authorized official of Executing Division)

Signature: 

Title: Director

Date: 27/02/2025

Annex 7 Key project deliverables/outputs (e.g. a report to the relevant Convention; publications; reports of training/meetings; lists of participants etc.)

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MIA Djibouti Report (See attached)