

GEF-FUNDED PROJECT

GEF ID 9751 Minamata Convention Enabling Activity Project: Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) in El Salvador

Project Operational Completion Report

Reporting period: project start (November/2018)– project operational completion
(November /2023)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme
and MARN



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Project Information Table

Identification Table		
Project Title	Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) in El Salvador	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	24
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	36

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.

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division	
Name of Co-implementing Agency	Not Applicable	
Executing Agency(ies)	MARN (Ministry of Natural Resources)	
Names of Other Project Partners	Not Applicable	
Project Type	Enabling Activity	
Project Scope	Minamata Convention	
Region	Central America	
Countries	El Salvador	
Programme of Work	POW Direct outcomes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemical and Waste / Mercury	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	UNDAF 2017-2021: Outcome 2: Social Protection, Crisis Management and Sustainability (result 5)	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	SDG3 (target 3.9), SDG 5 (target 5c), SDG 6 (target 6.3), SDG8 (targets 8.3 and 8.4), SDG 12 (target 12.4)	
GEF financing amount	USD 200,000	
Co-financing amount	Not Applicable	
Date of CEO Endorsement	06/02/2017	
Start of Implementation	November 2018	
Date of first disbursement	11/14/2018	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024	USD 171,000	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024	USD, 152,395.28	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	Not Applicable	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	November 2020
	<i>Revised</i>	November 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	July 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	July 2024	
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
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
EA	Executing Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
C&W Unit	UNEP's Chemicals and Waste Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
USD	United States Dollar
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
TM	Task Manager
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Region
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project objective was to facilitate the early implementation of the Minamata Convention, through the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in El Salvador.

Under Article 20 Paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention, a Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) project is conducted as a precursor to the implementation of the Minamata Convention. The project provides country-specific baseline information on mercury sources and national capacities to implement the Convention in a report that national stakeholders validate and ultimately submit to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.

In terms of institutional arrangements, the project was nationally executed through the Ministry of Natural Resources (MARN) of El Salvador (Executing Agency, EA) and implemented by UNEP Chemicals and Waste Unit (Implementing Agency, IA) with financial support from the GEF Trust Fund as financial mechanism for the Minamata Convention.

The IA was responsible for the overall project oversight and the evaluation of the project's technical and financial progress. This was set out to be performed through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and semi-annual progress reports. Additionally, IA provided the EA with ad-hoc technical guidance and support to comply with the methodology and expected results of the MIA project.

At the same time, as the EA managed the day-to-day aspects of the project and its activities. Similarly, the EA established managerial and technical teams to execute the project. Following the legal contractual arrangements for the execution of this project, the EA provided the IA with progress and financial reports.

Finally, the project established the so-called National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) which was composed of national stakeholders and provided guidance to the project where necessary and in line with the overall project objective.

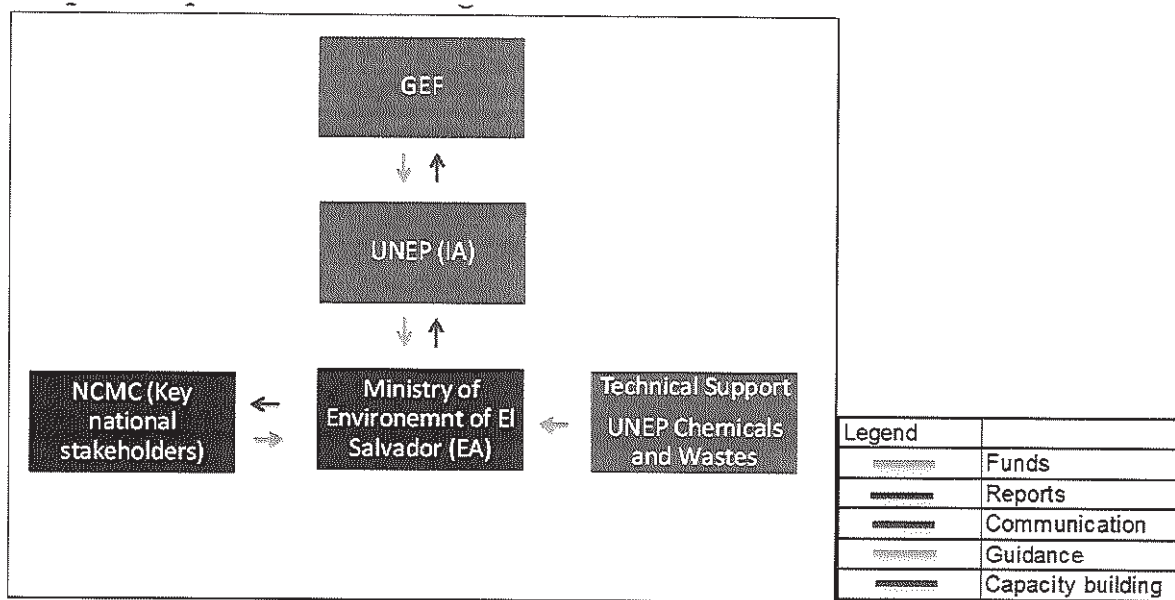


Figure 1: Project's Institutional Arrangements Diagram. UNEP

It is worth noting that the project experienced three temporary extensions to accommodate the completion of project activities.

1st Extension: December 2019, the EA requested extension of 18 months to accommodate selection and contracting process for national consultants in charge of delivery of outputs. Selection process was closed unsolved 4 times due to the lack of candidates. Legal contract amendment signed with the IA in April 2020.

2nd Extension: December 2021, the EA requested an extension of 12 months (December 2022) to complete pending activities that were not carried out on time due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions. Consequent amendment signed in December 2021

3rd Extension: December 2022, the EA requested an extension of 6 months to finalize uncompleted activities due to administrative delays, indicating the completion of main outcome (Submission of MIA report) expected by February 2023.

2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity

The management capacity, efficiency and overall technical performance of the EA have been satisfactory in relation to the expected delivery of results. The main outcome of the project, the development, national dissemination and submission of the MIA report was achieved. In addition, the project results have been made publicly available in both Minamata Convention repository and MARN website.

However, these results were achieved after the initial expected duration of the project (24 months) due to a combination of unforeseen external factors that caused delays in the completion of the project's workplan.

The MIA report included the national mercury assessment which aimed to improve data on national mercury sources, emissions and releases, applying the methodology described in the UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases (2013). El Salvador applied the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit assisted El Salvador to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It included a description of mercury storage conditions as well.

In this respect, the EA satisfactorily followed all the MIA methodology developed by UNEP and approved by the Minamata Convention.

In relation to EA management capacity, and to the project's progress and expenditure reporting, the quality and level of description of the progress of activities and related financial expenditures were satisfactory.

At the time of the project review exercise, all the half yearly technical progress and expenditure reports and complementary documents were available, and all followed the format and reporting guidelines provided by UNEP

In addition, the communication records kept at UNEP showed that the EA tended to provide regular reports on time and that communication with the national project manager was always satisfactory. Based on the feedback provided in personal interviews by the Task Manager (TM) in charge of the overseeing of project activities at UNEP, the technical capacity of the EA was perceived as positive, with its management capacity was rated strong.

The financial performance of the EA was deemed satisfactory. No financial mismanagement was reported nor highlighted in the project's independent financial audit report, and the budget did not require any revision during the project's implementation phase apart from the temporary extension of the legal contracts for the execution of the planned activities.

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

3. Summary of Results Achieved (Insert 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 El Salvador	Completion and submission of MIA report	N/A	N/A	Submission of MIA report	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Global technical support to the Development of the Minamata Initial Assessment	Technical progress reports	N/A	2 progress reports submitted	Progress reports and technical reports submitted to UNEP	Satisfactory
	MIA report completion	N/A	N/A	Submission of MIA report	Satisfactory
Outcome 2: Development and Validation of the Minamata Initial Assessment	Validation workshop report	N/A	N/A	Validation workshop report submitted	Satisfactory
	Semi-annual Progress and financial reports	N/A	2 semi-annual progress and financial reports submitted to UNEP	4 semi-annual progress and financial reports submitted to UNEP	Satisfactory

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
	Final progress and financial reports, package of closure reports	N/A	N/A	Package of closure reports submitted to UNEP	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 1.1: Technical assistance provided to El Salvador to develop the MIA while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation	Q4 2019	100%	No major variance	Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.1: Quality check of mercury inventories developed.	Q4 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.2: Enhancement of the UN Environment Hg toolkit, including translation to other UN language	Q4 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.3: Undertake knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tool	Q4 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Output 2.1: Identified and strengthened national coordination mechanism dealing with mercury management that will guide the project implementation.	2019	100%	No major variance	Satisfactory
Activity 1.2.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective and to have common understanding of the MIA process	Q1 2019	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.2.2.: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them publicly available.	2019	100%		Satisfactory
Output 2.2: National institutional and regulatory framework and national capacities on mercury management assessed.	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of output in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately 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 2.2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interest and capacities	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.2.2: Analyze the existing regulatory framework, identify gaps and identify the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in El Salvador	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Output 2.3: National inventories of mercury sources and releases developed using the UNEP Mercury Toolkit Level II and strategy for the identification of mercury contaminated sites developed	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of output in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and release	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury-contaminated site	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Output 2.4: Challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention assessed and recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention developed	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of output in 2023 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately 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 2.4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Output 2.5: MIA validated by national stakeholders	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of output in 2023 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	Q4 2020	100%	Completion of activity in 2022 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Activity 2.5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy	Q4 2022	100%	Completion of activity in 2023 due to various delays	Moderately Satisfactory
Output 3.1: Status of project implementation and probability of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF	Regularly through implementation phase	100%	No major variation	Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.1: EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's template	Regularly through implementation phase	100%	No major variation	Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.2: UN Environment communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template	Regularly through implementation phase	100%		Satisfactory
Activity 3.1.3: Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end	6 months after technical activities completion	100%	No major variation	Satisfactory

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
Activity 3.1.4: Submit final financial audit to UNEP	6 months after technical activities completion	100%	No major variation	Satisfactory
Output 3.2: Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.	6 months after technical activities completion	100%	No major variation	Satisfactory
Activity 3.2.1: UNEP EO carry out the terminal evaluation upon the request of the UNEP TM and make it publicly available in the UN Environment website	6 months after technical activities completion	100%	UNEP C&W Unit conducted an OCR assessment through an independent TM	Satisfactory

4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
National elections held in Q1 2019 delayed inception of the project, contracting for public services was temporarily suspended (February to July 2019) National consultants were expected to be onboard Feb 2020	<p>Issuance of a temporary extension of the legal execution arrangement between EA and IA to accommodate delays.</p> <p>Update of workplan and related documents by IA.</p> <p>Continuous reporting of project progress to GEF and member states by the IA</p>
Covid-19 global pandemic negatively impacted the ability to go to the field to obtain data for the development of the MIA baselines as well as project stakeholder engagement	<p>Issuance of a temporary extension of the legal execution arrangement between EA and IA to accommodate delays.</p> <p>Update of workplan and related documents by IA.</p> <p>Continuous reporting of project progress to GEF and member states by the IA</p> <p>PMU switched to remote working and applied health safety measures during the execution of the planned activities.</p>
Administrative delays at the government forced the EA to postponed the completion of final set of activities and delayed the validation and submission of final MIA reports	<p>Issuance of a temporary extension of the legal execution arrangement between EA and IA to accommodate delays.</p> <p>Update of workplan and related documents by IA.</p> <p>Continuous reporting of project progress to GEF and member states by the IA</p>

5. Project Costs and Financing²

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	166,754.28
Staffing (Total throughout the project)	Planned posts	Filled posts	
<i>All figures as Full Time Equivalents</i>			
GEF grant-funded staff post costs	118,070	111,639.24	
Co-finance funded staff post costs	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Component	Estimated cost at design	Actual Expenditure	Expenditure ratio (actual/planned)
Component 1	102,693	89,784.54	87%
Component 2	71,350	58,441.54	82%
Component 3	22,230.90	22,230.90	100%

6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

According to the progress reports submitted and the final MIA report, the project successfully achieved its targets in terms of stakeholder engagement through the effective creation of the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), which coordinated and engaged with all government and private sector stakeholders identified prior to the implementation phase.

The NCM played a pivotal role in guiding the PMU in the identification and engagement with stakeholders under the different technical areas covered by the MIA methodology and toolkit such as industrial waste management or medical waste management, among others.

The engagement took the form of workshops (inception and validation workshops), technical meetings (i.e. dental amalgams meeting) and regular coordination meetings between the PMU, MARN and the rest of relevant government ministries and departments involved in chemicals management and policy development.

The dissemination and validation of the main findings of the MIA report build capacity in ministries such as Health, Education, Industry or government bodies such as National Customs to improve their environmental policymaking processes.

The engagement with academic institutions at the national level allowed the project to disseminate and support further research work on the topic of mercury sources and mercury waste management at the national level.

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

7. Awareness Raising Activities

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

The most important topics covered in these awareness raising activities were i) the negative effects to the human health of the exposure to mercury vapours; ii) the main findings obtained in the baseline assessment and application of the MIA toolkit and methodology and finally iii) an overview of the scope and objectives of the Minamata Convention.

8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results

The most important result derived from the different actions undertaken by this project was the legal ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury by El Salvador.

The elaboration of the national baselines for mercury contamination within the country had equipped national policy makers with the knowledge, experience and skills to continue the development of policies, legislation and institutional interventions aimed to curb the use of mercury in the country and at the same time reduce the negatives effects towards the environment and the local population.

In addition, the project has provided the opportunity for the national counterparts to actively participate and engage with the Global Mercury Partnership (UNEP) and the Minamata Secretariat.

From a long-term sustainability perspective, the project has been paramount in ensuring the right foundations for any upcoming national or international initiative in the field of mercury pollution in the country.

Moreover, the project enabled the country to actively take part in international initiatives driven by scientific approaches and showcased good examples of international cooperation to reduce the global chemical pollution crisis.

Being an Minamata Convention Enabling Activity type of project, the MIA El Salvador project can easily be replicated in other neighbouring countries which shared common environmental problems such as mercury pollution.

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

Following the MIA toolkit and methodology developed by UNEP (2013), the project conducted a gender-specific assessment on the effects of mercury exposure to women and vulnerable populations (El Salvador MIA Report, Chapter V; 2023).

To do so, the PMU attended a number of online capacity building trainings provided by the Global Mercury Partnership and carried out a desk-based analysis of the national gender-related legal framework. Later, the PMU described the main health issues caused by mercury poisoning and coordinated the inclusion of gender-specific information during the awareness raising events executed during the implementation phase.

These actions improve the overall knowledge of mercury health issues among project stakeholders and set the foundations for further dissemination among the general public at the national level, increasing the project's impact beyond the participants in project activities.

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

This project was evaluated as a low-risk project due to nature of the planned intervention in the country. The project mostly focused on desk analysis with limited field visits or in-person engagements apart from the planned inception, validation and dissemination workshops organized in the capital city.

Hence, safeguards oversight was exercised by the IA through regular technical progress and financial reporting and monitoring, including regular online meetings with the project manager and other members of the PMU as well as the Minamata Convention Focal Point. Risk assessment and adaptive management was regularly conducted by the EA and reflected in the half-year progress reports submitted to the IA, with no major changes in the risk assessment reported during the implementation phase.

11. Knowledge Management (GEF Portal Question)

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 remarks the following milestones achieved during the implementation phase.

- Delivery of a capacity building training in cooperation with national academic institutions to 54 odontologist on the risk, management and alternatives to mercury use in dental amalgams.
- Development and dissemination in collaboration with the Ministry of Health of an online and printed factsheets on the health-related risks of mercury exposure, with a focus on most vulnerable populations.
- Support to the development of a comprehensive technical guide for professionals and policymakers on the management of electronic waste in El Salvador.

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 El Salvador to fully participate in the global efforts spearheaded by the Minamata Convention on mercury.

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

The following lessons learned have been identified and could be potentially applied to any future projects within the field of Chemicals and Waste in the country:

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

Lesson 2: The engagement with the local media outlets during the implementation phase of MIA project played positive role in the dissemination of information related to health and environmental risks associated with mercury. The continuous engagement with the media in promoting the safe handling of mercury in the ASGM sector, which is the biggest source of

mercury in the country, has substantially contributed to reduce exposure risks associated with mercury.

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

13. Recommendations

<u>Recommendation 1:</u>	To conduct a Due Diligence exercise to the Executing Agency to improve the Executing Agency selection process and to reduce any potential risk of project mismanagement. The project's EA was selected without any previous Due Diligence exercise. Although the selection criteria are not questioned, following best practices in project design and implementation, this evaluation recommends carrying out a Due Diligence process before the selection on an EA that in any future project.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Design
<u>Priority</u>	High

<u>Recommendation 2:</u>	The C&W Unit to engage with UNEP's Latin America Regional Office During the project's design phase, the LAC Regional Office was not involved in the development of the project, which is not aligned with UNEP's current delivery model. To follow UNEP's MTR and POW approaches, this evaluation recommends that for any future project to be developed in El Salvador or the Latin American Region to contact and engage with the LAC Regional Office to ensure that i) the representatives of UNEP towards the Latin American Member States are well informed and engage in the project design phase, ii) the ownership and delivery of the project's objectives is adequately distributed among all relevant parts of the institution.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Design and implementation phases
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 3:</u>	The TM to conduct at least, one field visit to the country during the project's Implementation phase
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	Due to the travel restrictions put in place during the recent COVID-10 pandemic, the TM could not carry out an in-person supervisory mission to El Salvador. Although technology and communications make remote project management feasible, this evaluation recommends that for any future project in the country or the region, the assigned TM to plan and ensure that at least one supervisory mission is conducted in-person in the country. This action will benefit project stakeholders from access to UNEP's resources and will improve the engagement and knowledge produced within the project. In addition, a supervisory mission will facilitate any decision-making process related to a potential extension of the project's implementation phase, reducing any potential delays.
<u>Audience</u>	Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Design and implementation phases
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 4:</u>	To publish the MIA report in English language The working language for this project has been Spanish, which is one of the UN Languages and Minamata Convention Languages. As such, the MIA report was officially published in Spanish. Nonetheless, this evaluation recommends translating the MIA report to English so a bigger international audience can get direct access to the information gathered in the report, increasing the knowledge sharing aspects of the project delivery.
<u>Audience</u>	Executing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Implementation phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

Annexes

Annex 1 **Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram**

N/A

Annex 2 **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Project Stakeholders:

At the international level, the project engaged with:

- a) **UN Environment Division of Economics Chemicals:** as a GEF Implementing Agency. UN Environment will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UN Environment will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries;
- b) **UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean:** will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;
- c) **The Minamata Convention Secretariat** will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective;
- d) **The Global Mercury Partnership** the partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the timely ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. It will support the implementation of the project through knowledge management, quality check and access to the technical tools needed for the mercury assessment;
- e) **BRS Secretariat** 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;
- f) **Others:** such as the national/regional representation of WHO, to provide the human health dimension to the project such as the identification of the impacts to human health of mercury exposure. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

Other stakeholders participating in the project at the national level

Name of stakeholder/Organization Responsibility/expertise

Ministries and government agencies

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Natural Resources (MARN) Focal point for national implementation Environmentally sound management of chemicals Analysis of chemicals for environmental and biological-environmental licensing Emissions and releases of mercury Management of household and hazardous waste

Ministry of Health (MINSAL) Risk assessments Poisoning Hospital waste management

Ministry of Farming (Customs) Will identify the amount of mercury imported in the country and what is the destination of the mercury imported.

Ministry of Education (MINEC) Educational booklets will be developed for students and teachers to raise awareness related to mercury contamination.

Ministry of Emergencies Identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds Disposal and storage of mercury in emergencies

Ministry of Trade Identify sources of mercury supply

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Negotiation processes for legally binding instruments Signature and accession monitoring of legally binding instruments

Ministry of Economy Regulates commercial and economic activities in the country Development of financial mechanism

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection Inspections of chemical storage and work safety

General Secretariat for coordinating government bodies Planning measures at central government level

NGOs, scientific organisations and civil society

Universidad Centroamericana “José Siméon Canas (UCA)” Consulting and expertise on topics of interest.

Universidad de El Salvador (UES)

Local associations for social development (ADESCOS) Indigenous communities, rural workers and local governments will participated in the working groups and awareness raising activities. The main objective is to raise awareness in these communities of the risks related to exposure to mercury. The participation of vulnerable groups will be encouraged.

Private sector Consulting and expertise on topics of interest.

Annex 3 **Planned Multi-Year Budget**

ANNEX F: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES												
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)												
Project No:								Total GEF funding:	219,000			
Project Name:		Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Maldives						IA fee (9.5%):	19,000			
Executing Agency:		Ministry of Environment and Energy of Maldives						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	Project Management	Total	2017	2018	Total			
		Development of the Minamata Initial Assessment	Validation of the Minamata Initial Assessment	Monitoring and Evaluation								
		US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$			
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE												
10	UOJA CODES	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
	1100	Project Personnel										
	1161	1101	Project coordinator			18,070	18,070	9,035	9,035	18,070		
	1161	1102	Project assistant			0	0	0	0	0		
		1199	Sub-Total			18,070	18,070	9,035	9,035	18,070		
		1200	Consultants w/m									
	1161	1201	Nat'l consultants for national activities			66,000	14,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	
	1161	1202	International consultant			20,000	0	20,000	6,667	13,333	20,000	
		1299	Sub-Total			86,000	14,000	100,000	46,667	53,333	100,000	
		1300	Administrative Support									
	1161	1301	Project Financial Officer			0	0	0	0	0		
		1600	Travel on official business (above staff)									
	1561	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff			8,000	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
		1699	Sub-Total			8,000	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
		1999	Component Total			94,000	16,000	110,000	60,702	67,368	128,070	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
	3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
	3302 and 3303	3201	Training on national inventory development			15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	
		3299	Sub-Total			15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	
		3300	Meetings/conferences									
	3302 and 3303	3301	National project inception workshop			6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	
	3302 and 3303	3302	Final MIA validation workshop			5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	
	3302 and 3303	3303	National Coordination meetings			2,400	600	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	
		3399	Sub-Total			8,400	5,600	14,000	7,500	6,500	14,000	
		3999	Component Total			23,400	5,600	29,000	22,500	6,500	29,000	
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
	4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)										
	4261	4101	Operational costs			4,000	1,000	5,112	2,556	2,556	5,112	
		4199	Sub-Total			4,000	1,000	5,112	2,556	2,556	5,112	
		4200	Non expendable equipment									
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4261	4202	Software			0	0	0	0	0	0	
		4299	Sub-Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	
		4999	Component Total			4,000	1,000	5,112	2,556	2,556	5,112	
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
	5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
	5161	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results			9,818	3,000	12,818	6,409	6,409	12,818	
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report			5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	
		5299	Sub-Total			9,818	8,000	17,818	6,409	11,409	17,818	
		5300	Sundry (communications, postages)									
	5161	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)			4,000	1,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	
		5399	Sub-total			4,000	1,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	
		5500	Evaluation									
	5581	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation			0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit			0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	
		5599	Sub-Total			0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	
		5999	Component Total			13,818	9,000	22,818	8,909	28,909	37,818	
		TOTAL				135,218	31,600	166,818	200,000	94,667	105,333	200,000

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

Not Applicable

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

N/A

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

N/A

Annex 7 **Key project deliverables/outputs**

MIA El Salvador Report (See attached)