

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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## General Project Information

### Project Title

Global Opportunities for Long-Term Development of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Zimbabwe- GEF planetGOLD Zimbabwe

Region Zimbabwe	GEF Project ID 11048
Country(ies) Zimbabwe	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID
Project Executing Entity(s) IMPACT	Project Executing Type CSO
GEF Focal Area (s) Chemicals and Waste	Submission Date 12/1/2023
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 5,000,000.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 475,000.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 5,475,000.00	Total Co-financing 18,799,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 14,250.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 5,639,250.00	

### Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

### Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

## Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Chemicals and Waste, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Extractive Industries, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Academia, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Field Visit, North-South, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change

## Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

## Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The use of mercury in Zimbabwe's artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector poses a significant health and environmental threat to those working in the sector, as well as to communities surrounding gold mining processing areas. Processing artisanal gold with mercury can lead to contamination of waterways, airways, and food sources, and can travel long distances, increasing the geographical scope of its harmful effects. Despite these harmful effects, miners continue to use mercury either due to a lack of awareness of the harmful effects, but also the lack of knowledge of or means to obtain mercury-free technologies. The informal nature of most ASGM operations makes it difficult to obtain these means, as informality prevents access to formal financing, which could support investment into mercury-free processing equipment.

The GEF planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will implement a series of activities with the objective of eliminating and reducing mercury emissions across 11 Districts in 8 provinces in Zimbabwe. These activities align with the project's Theory of Change, which asserts that if ASGM operators can be supported to formalize, they will be better positioned to access formal financing, which can then be invested into mercury-free technologies. Further, better coordination, awareness raising and knowledge sharing amongst key stakeholders in Zimbabwe can help scale the interventions carried out through the project with additional ASGM operators. The project will benefit from the support of the global planetGOLD programme, which is being implemented in 23 countries around the world. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) the project will support approximately 7,500 direct beneficiaries (30% Women; 70% Men) to formalize their ASGM operations, access financing, increase their awareness of the harms of mercury usage and available mercury-free technologies, and adopt mercury-free processing methods. Through the project's interventions 4.85 tons of mercury emissions will be prevented throughout the project's life cycle. Finally, the project aims to support the better management of approximately 76,000 Ha of landscapes in Zimbabwe.

The project is consistent with several national political priorities in Zimbabwe that aim to capitalize on a formalized and responsible ASGM sector to contribute to development strategies, while also respecting the environment.

UNEP’s comparative advantage lies in the fact that UNEP is the lead agency of the GEF-funded planetGOLD programme. UNEP has led the programme since its inception (Phase I; GEF ID 9697) and is now the lead Implementing Agency for the second phase of the programme (GED ID 10606), as well as several country projects, namely Uganda, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo, and Zambia.

The project will seek strong cooperation and coordination of efforts with the UN National Country Team, the UN Resident Coordinator in Zimbabwe and UNEP Africa Office to ensure adequate implementation in line with the UN national strategy.

## Project Description Overview

### Project Objective

To improve the artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) sector in Zimbabwe through increased formalization, access to finance and markets, introduction to mercury free technologies and management of knowledge

## Project Components

### Component 1: Promoting institutional strengthening and a regulatory framework for improved ASGM practices and governance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
908,662.00	1,075,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: A national regulatory and legal framework for ASGM that is conducive to formalization of miners.

Output:

Output 1.1: In-depth research and engagement in targeted ASGM areas are completed and made available to policymakers to support legislative and regulatory reforms.

Output 1.2: A capacity-building programme is designed and delivered to improve formalization in the sector.

### Component 2: Access to Finance for ASGM through Responsible Practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
985,457.00	10,025,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: Targeted ASGM organizations have access to finance to foster the legally compliant mercury-free gold supply chain in Zimbabwe.

Output:

Output 2.1: Support to ASGM entities to improve their 'credit profile' for accessing finance.

### Component 3: Enhancing uptake of mercury free technologies

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,857,886.00	2,100,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: Reduced mercury use in ASGM enabled by the increased uptake of mercury free technologies and techniques by ASGM entities.

Output:

Output 3.1: ASGM miners are sensitized on the health and environmental risks of mercury usage.

Output 3.2: ASGM actors are capacitated to use mercury-free processing techniques.

### Component 4: Knowledge sharing, communication, and local capacity building support

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
847,195.00	2,025,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4: Knowledge and information produced through the project leads to better management of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe.

Output:

Output 4.1: Knowledge and information produced through the project leads to better management of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe.

Output 4.2: Knowledge products and tools developed through the project are available globally through the GEF planetGOLD programme.

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
162,800.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation.

Output:

Project monitored and evaluated.

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Promoting institutional strengthening and a regulatory framework for improved ASGM practices and governance	908,662.00	1,075,000.00
Component 2: Access to Finance for ASGM through Responsible Practices	985,457.00	10,025,000.00
Component 3: Enhancing uptake of mercury free technologies	1,857,886.00	2,100,000.00
Component 4: Knowledge sharing, communication, and local capacity building support	847,195.00	2,025,000.00
M&E	162,800.00	1,000,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,762,000.00</b>	<b>16,225,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	238,000.00	2,574,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>18,799,000.00</b>

Please provide Justification

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

## Mercury Usage in the ASGM Sector

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) is a form of gold mining that is characterized by high labour-intensity, low productivity, scarcity of capital, limited mechanization, and often outdated technologies.<sup>1</sup> The ASGM sector is often considered to be poverty-driven, as many of those working in the sector do so out of a lack of alternative or comparable livelihood options.<sup>2</sup> ASGM is estimated to directly support approximately 40.5 million people globally, and is taking place in over 80 countries worldwide – most of which are developing countries like Zimbabwe.<sup>3</sup> ASGM often takes place informally, operating with limited experience and technical expertise, including little to no knowledge of or attention to health and safety practices during both the extraction and processing of gold.<sup>4</sup> This includes significant use of mercury, which is amalgamated with gold ores and subsequently burnt to evaporate the mercury and retain only the separated gold.

The process of mercury amalgamation to extract gold emits a large amount of mercury into the atmosphere, affecting people who work in ASGM as well as those who live close to areas where mercury is used. It also impacts those living at a distance, due to airborne long-distance transportation as well as contamination of water and food sources (Taux et al., 2022). Global estimates of artisanal gold production range between 380 and 870 Tonnes annually, with corresponding mercury emissions release of an estimated 248–838 Tonnes (Cheng et al., 2023). About 35% of this is released in the atmosphere while 65% goes into the hydrosphere (rivers, lakes, soils, and tailings) (Telmer & Veiga, 2009). Globally, ASGM gold production contributes to approximately 20% of the world's gold supply.<sup>5</sup> The significant usage of mercury in processing gold has led to the sector being designated as the largest source of anthropogenic mercury pollution globally.<sup>6</sup>

Mercury (Hg) is one of the most toxic chemicals and is ubiquitous in water, air, soil, and other parts of the environment (Carravieri et al., 2017; Palathoti et al., 2022). Depending on the length, level and type of mercury exposure, human beings exposed to mercury can suffer significant negative health effects on the nervous, digestive, and immune systems, lungs, and kidneys organs, which may ultimately be fatal. Symptoms include tremors, insomnia, memory loss, neuromuscular effects, headaches, and cognitive and motor dysfunction. Children, when exposed in utero, have low birth weight (sometimes leading to chronic diseases in adulthood), delayed neurodevelopment (decreased motor function, attention span, verbal abilities, memory, and other mental functions), and delayed general growth and development (WHO, 2003, Ha et al., 2017). Due to the negative effects of mercury, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized it as a major public health concern (WHO, 2021).

Irrespective of the harm it causes, there are several drivers contributing to the widespread usage and availability of mercury in the ASGM sector. First, the ASGM sector is generally considered to be poverty driven, with many of those involved in the livelihood driven by limited comparable economic alternatives, or at challenging economic conditions brought on by crisis (e.g., natural disaster, displacement from conflict, etc.).<sup>7</sup> A significant number of those working in the ASGM sector are unaware of the harms that mercury can have on their health, the health of those around them and their communities, local biodiversity, and the environment. Where there is awareness, there is often a lack of mercury-free methods or technology available (or, awareness of their availability), especially in comparison to the widespread availability of mercury.<sup>8</sup> Mercury requires no upfront investment in comparison to procuring mercury-free technologies, which can be out of the financial reach of many miners. Women working in the ASGM sector often face disproportionate negative impacts from the sector and face significant levels of inequality compared to men working in the sector. Further analysis on the gender dynamics of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe can be found in Appendix 5B.

As such, a significant barrier to investing in mercury-free technologies for many ASGM miners is a lack of capital or financial capacity. With most of the sector operating informally – up to 80% of miners in many countries<sup>9</sup> - many are unable to access any type of formal financing. Further, because ASGM is often taking

place in more remote, rural areas, miners often experience significant levels of financial exclusion and lack of services available to them.

### **Global Action to Eliminate the Use of Mercury**

In 2013, global recognition of the human and environmental threat posed by mercury usage—including in the ASGM sector—culminated in the adoption of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (hereto referred to as the Minamata Convention). The Minamata Convention, which has been signed by 144 countries, calls for comprehensive control of mercury for its entire lifecycle in cooperation with developed and developing countries. The Minamata Convention through its article 7, seeks to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate mercury use in the ASGM. Countries that have ratified the Minamata Convention and declare that ASGM activity in their country is more than insignificant, are required to produce a National Action Plan for its ASGM sector (NAP) 10

In 2019, the Global Opportunities for the Long-term Development of the ASGM Sector programme (now referred to as planetGOLD) was launched with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the financial mechanism for the Convention.<sup>11</sup> The planetGOLD programme aims to ‘make small-scale gold mining safer, cleaner, and more profitable’, recognizing that the ASGM sector is the largest global emitter of mercury emissions. The programme’s focus areas are guided by its Theory of Change (ToC), which notes that if artisanal gold miners can be supported to formalize and use better practices, they are better able to access finance with which they can invest in mercury-free technologies. Further, knowledge sharing amongst various stakeholders can support greater awareness of lessons learned, good practices and effective solutions to tackling mercury reduction in the ASGM sector.<sup>12</sup>

### **Zimbabwe’s Commitment to Ending Mercury Usage in ASGM**

Zimbabwe was an original signatory to the Minamata Convention, and later ratified the Convention in 2021.<sup>13</sup> Zimbabwe prepared its National Action Plan in 2019 and requested technical support from UNEP to reach the objectives it set out in its plan. The government highlighted 6 avenues for improvement, as follows (in brackets is the allocated budget percentage to indicate order of priority):

- Reducing mercury use in the ASGM sector through the elimination of major inefficient and unsafe practices and harmonizing policies and regulations promoting sustainable ASGM activities (75%).
- Establishing and strengthening ASGM representative organizational structures to effectively represent the needs of the sector (2%).
- Building and strengthening institutional capacity of regulatory authorities and ASGM support institutions (2%).
- Enhancing cooperation and partnerships at all levels among miners, public authorities, industry, NGOs, academic institutions, and other stakeholders (1%).
- Developing and promoting safe handling, storage, and disposal of mercury in ASGM (1%).
- Strengthening public health interventions on the use of mercury in ASGM (19%).

### **Zimbabwe’s ASGM Sector**

Zimbabwe’s ASGM sector has been rising in prominence since the 1990s because of the deteriorating economy, characterized by hyperinflation and rising unemployment rates.<sup>14</sup> The sector produced about 1,500 kg/year of gold in the early 1990s’, which was roughly 10% of the country’s total gold output and an approximate value of US \$63.3 million.<sup>15</sup> In 2018, gold from the ASGM sector (21,678 kg) accounted for 65% of gold purchases by Fidelity Gold Refinery (FGR), the country’s sole buyer, refiner and exporter of gold produced in Zimbabwe.<sup>16</sup> FGR is a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, and holds other

business units and services, such as commercial currency printing. While these gold sales to FGR do not capture gold produced and sold through informal or illicit channels, it nevertheless provides an indicator of the overall growth and economic importance of the sector.

Zimbabwe's ASGM sector remains characterized by widespread informality and illicit trade of ASGM gold production. Further, recent allegations of corruption and criminality within the country's ASGM sector and involving several key institutions, have also garnered international attention. The Zimbabwean government has responded to these allegations, stating the following:

“Government takes the allegations raised in the documentary seriously and has directed relevant organs to institute investigations into the issues raised therein. Any person found to have engaged in acts of corruption, fraud or any form of crime will face the full wrath of the law”.<sup>17</sup>

There are four provinces considered to be ‘hotspots’ for ASGM production in Zimbabwe: Midlands, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland Central. Collectively, these provinces host an estimated 60,556 miners that make use of approximately 837 processing sites.<sup>18</sup> Research carried out by UNEP for Zimbabwe's National Action Plan (NAP) for the ASGM sector found that 96% of the processing sites were using mercury, which was emitted into the air through open burning of the mercury-gold amalgam.<sup>19</sup>

Some key drivers of informality and illicit trade include the high costs of formalization (e.g., taxes, fees), bureaucratic requirements and lengthy wait periods<sup>20</sup>, lack of access to land upon which miners can apply for appropriate permits<sup>21</sup>, and a lack of liquidity in USD by the country's sole gold buyer, FGR (in contrast to the illicit market, which also offers a higher price). While Zimbabwe has many pieces of legislation and regulations that serve to govern the ASGM sector, these are not always well known or enforced. Besides, the existing formalization framework features several challenges and gaps.<sup>22</sup>

Furthermore, a lack of access to financing – which is made more difficult by the lack of formal status – has limited the ability of the ASGM sector to invest in more productive, safer, and more responsible practices. This barrier has been recognized by the government of Zimbabwe, which over the past year (2022) launched two initiatives to help boost production. For one, FGR launched the Gold Development Initiative Fund (GDIF) on behalf of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The GDIF offers a loan facility that “is primarily for the acquisition of gold mining plant and equipment in order to enhance gold production by miners and increase gold deliveries to FGR”.<sup>23</sup> While this provides a certain level of access to miners, the criteria and conditions that are required to access this fund – for example, ownership of a mine claim, previous deliveries of gold to FGR and moveable property as loan collateral – are too high for some.<sup>24</sup>

Additionally, the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC)<sup>25</sup> recently became the implementing agency for the Gold Service Centre Revolving Facility (5 million USD), while the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development (MMMD) will run the Artisanal Gold Small Scale Miners Facility (5 million USD). The first facility will support the development of six gold service centers to improve access to services for the ASGM sector, while the second will provide loans for tools and equipment needed on a day-to-day basis.<sup>26</sup>

The lack of financing for the ASGM sector has limited options for miners to invest in mercury-free technologies, though this is not the only challenge for moving miners to use mercury-free technologies. Research carried out through Zimbabwe's NAP suggests there remain many miners who are unaware that mercury is harmful, or that mercury-free methods exist.<sup>27</sup> Nevertheless, previous projects carried out in Zimbabwe – such as the Global Mercury Project (GMP) and ZELA's Mercury-Free Mining Initiative - have shown some promising results as it pertains to miner's interest in alternative approaches to using mercury, such as the borax method, use of retorts and sluice-vinyl carpet technology (further information on these and additional projects in Zimbabwe can be found in Appendix 16).

## **A Harmonized Approach to Tackling Mercury-Usage in Zimbabwe’s ASGM Sector**

Past efforts have been made to address mercury usage and its drivers in the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe. They provide a basis upon which planetGOLD Zimbabwe can be informed by past lessons learned by the various stakeholders involved in their implementation. These efforts can be summarized as follows:

- The Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) project: This pilot initiative led by UNEP and funded by the GEF focused on removing technical, social, economic, and legal barriers to the adoption of cleaner gold mining practices. The GMP ran from 2005 to 2008 and included projects in Zimbabwe (amongst other countries). In Zimbabwe, the GMP worked with miners to raise awareness and promote the use of cleaner gold mining technologies and practices.
- Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) (since 2002): ZELA has produced several educational materials on the topic of mercury usage in ASGM and has worked to raise awareness of the issue through the media. ZELA provided training to miners on how to protect themselves from the risks of mining and has worked to improve the safety of mining sites. The Mercury-Free Mining Initiative (MFM) is one of the most successful programs of ZELA. The MFM program provides training to miners on how to use mercury-free mining techniques. The program also provides financial incentives to miners who switch to mercury-free methods.
- In 2015, the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), with support from Pact, trained 300 gold miners in Shurugwi and Gwanda districts on the dangers of mercury and ways to reduce its use. This training emphasized safe mercury use, the need for wearing protective clothing and storing mercury safely. Three hundred miners were provided with protective clothing. In 2017, the training was reinforced with a focus on both mercury abatement and environmental remediation.
- Digging for Equality28: From 2019 to 2022, IMPACT implemented the Digging for Equality project in conjunction with ZELA, which sought to improve security, gender equality, and women’s empowerment in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sectors in Zimbabwe, Uganda, and DRC. The project sensitized many stakeholders to the importance of gender-sensitive analysis and policymaking as well as gender equality in the sector.
- Minamata Convention National Action Plan (NAP) on the usage of Mercury in the ASGM sector: A legal requirement for all parties of the Convention, Zimbabwe’s National Action Plan project was led by UNEP with the financial support of the GEF. It was prepared in 2019, with the support of a National Steering Committee. During the NAP process, 155 mine sites were visited while a further 200 sites were examined via google satellite imagery. To comply with the legal requirements, the NAP report was finally submitted to the Minamata Secretariat in 2021.

## **Rationale and Objectives of the planetGOLD Zimbabwe Project**

Continued use of mercury in the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe will have devastating health and environmental consequences for thousands of people in communities that are already suffering high levels of poverty. As such, the overall objective of the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project is to reduce the use of mercury and its associated emissions in Zimbabwe. To do this, the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will support targeted interventions that will build off existing and past efforts, knowledge, lessons learned and investments, and address 4 interconnected drivers of mercury usage in Zimbabwe that were identified above. These include:

- Lack of formal legal recognition amongst many actors in the ASGM sector due to several barriers experienced by miners and ASGM groups.
- Lack of access to financing for the ASGM sector (in part due to a lack of responsible practices).
- Lack of awareness of the harms of mercury and availability of mercury-free technology.
- Lack of knowledge and sharing of best practice to help scale the impact of interventions.

These drivers are aligned with the four component areas of the global planetGOLD programme.

### **Project cost Effectiveness**

The project intervention and budget have been designed to maximize GEBs/USD benefits through targeted activities with key stakeholders along the gold supply chain in Zimbabwe. Project management and monitoring costs are limited and in line with the most updated GEF policies. The project execution agency and the rest of national project stakeholders involved in the implementation of activities execution have a strong presence in the different targeted mining regions. This will further ensure a cost-effective approach while project staff, consultants and service providers will be contracted to benefit from the expertise already present in the country. UNEP will provide targeted technical assistance related to knowledge management under component 4, applying its leading position on the issue and closely coordinating the project with the planetGOLD global project Phase II (GED ID 10606)

### **B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The overall Theory of Change (ToC) (see Figure 1) of the planetGOLD project asserts that IF miners in the ASGM sector can more easily formalize THEN they can more easily access financing, and IF they can access financing AND they are aware of the harms of mercury and availability of mercury-free methods, THEN they will reduce their dependence and reliance on mercury for processing their gold, which in turn will lead to lower emissions of mercury into air, water and soil. Further, sharing knowledge and lessons learned about good practices, tools, effective policy interventions, and more, will help expand the impact of the project beyond its direct target beneficiaries and the duration of the project.

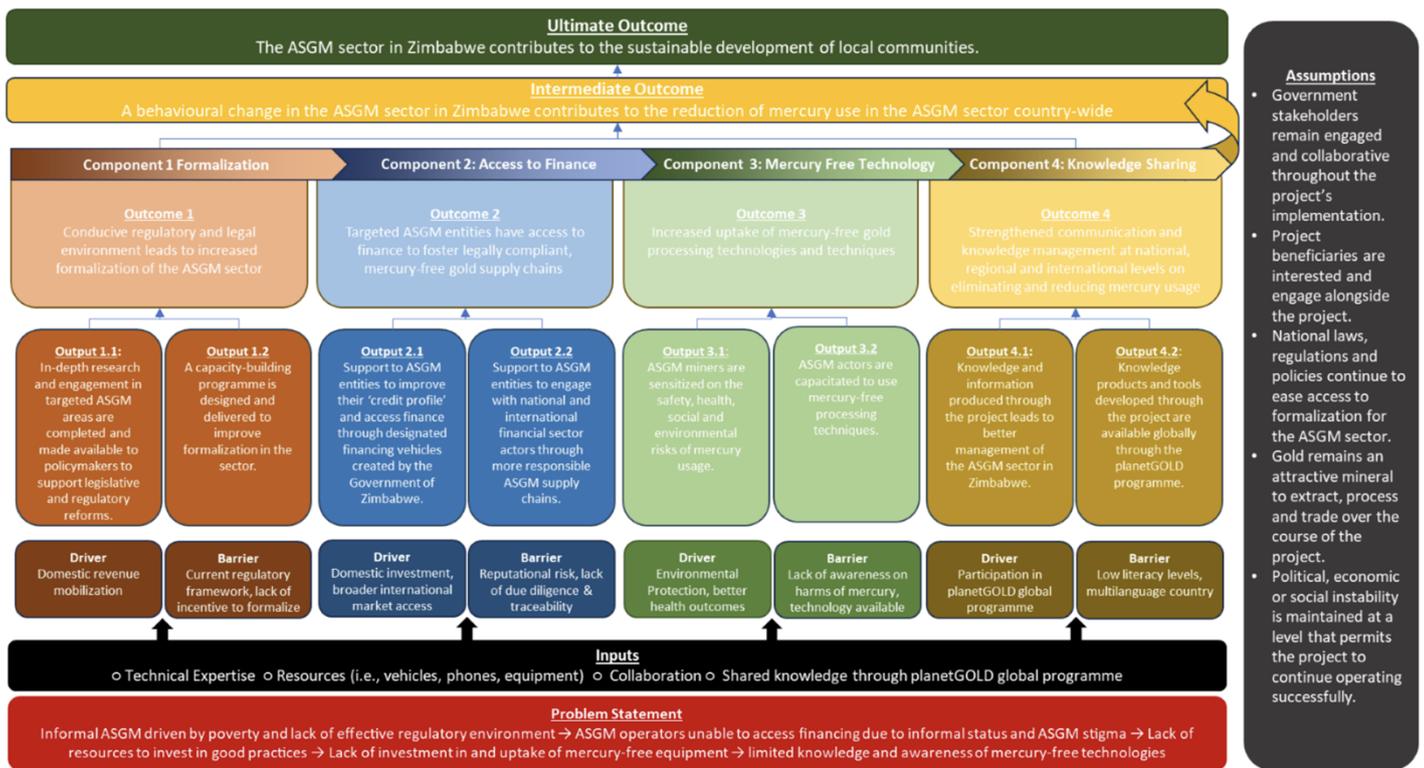


Figure 1: planetGOLD Zimbabwe Theory of Change

Within this ToC, the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will carry out an interconnected series of activities to deliver outputs and achieve outcomes that will reach the goal of reducing mercury usage and associated emissions throughout Zimbabwe. The project activities will take place across Zimbabwe's 8 mining provinces, which include: Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Midlands Provinces. Within these provinces, specific Districts have been selected due to the significance of ASGM activity as well as the number of gold processing sites located within them. While some activities will take place across all 8 mining provinces (e.g., consultations on formalization policies, laws, and regulations), other activities will only be implemented in a smaller number of locations (e.g., installation of mercury-free demonstration sites).

The planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will help further existing efforts and dialogue that are ongoing in Zimbabwe regarding the current legislative and regulatory framework for the ASGM sector, with support for more **in-depth research and engagement with ASGM stakeholders** (Output 1.1; Indicator 950 of beneficiaries sensitized) to ensure that their realities, challenges and needs are well understood and considered by policymakers within ongoing processes to create and revise existing laws, policies and regulations critical to the ASGM sector – such as the Mines and Mineral Amendment Bill or Zimbabwe's Gold Strategy. Miners, traders, landowners, and other key stakeholders will be invited to provide their input via several in-person and virtual engagement opportunities, including field surveys, workshops, or online surveys. Given that the policy and legislative framework pertaining to the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe spans many areas of relevance to different government ministries and departments, these activities will be carried out by a joint taskforce that is led by the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development (MMMD). Additional members of the taskforce will include the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW), Ministry of Health, the Zimbabwe Mining Federation (ZMF) and the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA). (For further details regarding the Institutional Arrangements for the project, please see Appendix 7).

Further, to help miners and other stakeholders abide by the formalization framework in Zimbabwe, the project will **support the design and delivery of a capacity building programme to improve formalization in the ASGM sector** (Output 1.2, Indicator: 150 institutional actors sensitized). The programme will combine direct

training and support methods, such as hosting training and information sessions, with additional targeted awareness raising on specific issues of concern in the ASGM sector, such as the occurrence of child labour in the sector, violence against women and the harmful effects of illegal mercury usage. Further, the project will support innovative thinking in ASGM formalization by sharing lessons learned and experiences from the application of the Jurisdictional and Landscape approaches being carried out in Phase II of the global planetGOLD programme, as well as a pilot focused on creating a conducive context for ASGM formalization with the support of the Large-Scale Mining (LSM) sector. While the MMMD will lead many of the activities related to the capacity building programme to improve formalization, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community Small and Medium Enterprises (MWACSME) will play an important role in reaching out to more vulnerable parts of the ASGM population (e.g., women, persons with a disability, children, etc.) on sensitive topics such as child labour and violence against women.

These outputs will result in **Zimbabwe's regulatory and legal context being made more conducive to formalization** (Outcome 1). With this in place, formalized ASGM miners will be better able to access financing to support their operations (including mercury-free equipment). The project will **support selected ASGM miners<sup>30</sup> to improve their 'credit profile' and readiness, and to access designated financing vehicles** (Output 2.1; Indicator: 20 ASGM groups supported) that have been created by the Government of Zimbabwe (e.g., the Mining Industry Loan Fund housed within the MMMD). In collaboration with the Zimbabwe School of Mines, the project will support the creation and execution of a Mining Academy, which will prioritize and focus on enhancing business and management skills with the view of preparing participants to access financing and investment. Various modules will be created to improve knowledge and capacity in the areas of geology and prospecting, feasibility studies and business plans – all tailored to how this information can be presented to investors and financiers. The programme will be both desk-based and field based. Support for access to financing for ASGM miners will primarily be led by the MMMD, in close collaboration with a wide range of relevant institutions and stakeholders, including: the Zimbabwe School of Mines (affiliate of the MMMD), the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, FGR, ZELA, and representatives from finance-related institutions (e.g., Empower Bank, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), Ministry of Finance, Women's Bank, CBZ Bank Limited).

Beyond existing access to finance mechanisms in Zimbabwe, the project will also **support ASGM miners to better engage with national and international financial actors through more responsible ASGM supply chains** (Output 2.2, Indicator 75 beneficiaries sensitized in the planetGOLD Criteria). To do this, an analysis of the existing country context and benchmarking with regional and international compliance standards and normative expectations will be carried out. This will allow for a comprehensive assessment of how Zimbabwe's ASGM sector does or does not meet growing international expectations for responsible gold production and trade and detail the specific gaps that need to be filled. Further, the project will also support activities to sensitize ASGM stakeholders across Zimbabwe on various normative frameworks and standards (e.g., the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for the Responsible Trade of Minerals, LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance, etc.), with a specific focus on the application of the planetGOLD Criteria for ASGM production. The project will work with international partners, such as the OECD and the LBMA, to help execute these activities. Following recent allegations<sup>31</sup> of corruption and illegality by employees of FGR – as well as other Zimbabwean institutions, the Government of Zimbabwe is eager to adopt systems that will help counteract corruption and illicit trading within ASGM gold supply chains. FGR will play a key role in the implementation of activities under Output 2.2, to both help foster a culture of responsible practices and integrity both within FGR itself as well as across other ASGM supply chain actors in Zimbabwe.

The project's interventions will lead to **targeted ASGM entities having access to finance to foster legally compliant, mercury-free gold supply chains in Zimbabwe** (Outcome 2). With financing, ASGM entities are in a better position to be able to learn about, invest in and adopt mercury-free equipment. The project will ensure that **ASGM miners are sensitized on the safety, health, social and environmental risks of mercury usage** (Output 3.1, Indicator 330 beneficiaries sensitized, 6 sensitization tools deployed) by providing

trainings on the harmful effects of mercury usage on people and the environment. Participants in these trainings will learn about ways in which these harms can be both mitigated (e.g., through protective equipment, emission-reducing technology – such as retorts, etc.) and avoided altogether through mercury-free technology. Trainings will also target other health, safety, and environmental issues to increase the overall impact of the project and benefit to beneficiaries and will include the targeting of a specific protected area in Zimbabwe - Umfurudzi National Park. First aid training specific to mining chemical harms and casualties will also be offered, following adaptation of a Red Cross created programme to the mining context. The Ministry of Health, Environmental Management Agency (EMA), and the MMMD will all play a key role in the execution of the activities planned for Output 3.1.

**ASGM actors will be capacitated to use mercury-free processing techniques** (Output 3.2, Indicator 8 mercury-free processing plants installed) to increase the installation and use of mercury-free equipment in a sustainable manner. The project will support work carried out by the Ministry of Mines to benchmark and collect more granular information on the technologies available in Zimbabwe (e.g., number of companies currently manufacturing equipment or with the capacity to do so, market analysis, etc.). Training workshops will be held to capacitate ASGM miners to adopt and optimize existing technology to optimize their gold processing techniques in relation to their local operating context. The project will support partial to full installation of 8 mercury-free demonstration sites (depending on each individual needs for selected sites), including support to carry out feasibility studies that are inclusive of social, environmental and gender-equity metrics, the selection of the appropriate technologies, installation, usage training and maintenance training. The usage and maintenance training are especially important for the sustainability of the intervention, as experience has demonstrated that miners can struggle with maintaining equipment which can lead to periods of non-usage and risk reverting to mercury-based processing methods. The demonstration sites will be dual-purpose, as they will allow for mercury-free technology uptake in the areas where they are installed, as well as create opportunities for field-based trainings and peer learning by other ASGM miners. The installation of these plants also provides a learning and training experience for the MMMD and other stakeholders to learn – and be better able to replicate – the installation of mercury-free equipment. Recognizing that the introduction of new equipment into ASGM mine sites can disrupt the gendered roles of miners on the site – and often lead to unintended negative impacts on women or gender inequality – the project will facilitate gender impact assessments using IMPACT’s Gender Impact Assessment Toolkit<sup>32</sup> to assess these risks and identify mitigation measures.

Where the project does not have the resources to install mercury-free equipment, additional trainings will be provided on the mitigation measures that may be taken to protect people and the environment where mercury is continued to be used. This includes the development and implementation of a plan for mercury disposal. Activities carried out under Output 3.2 will be led by the MMMD and the EMA.

With the **increased uptake of mercury-free gold processing technologies and techniques** (Outcome 3) facilitated by the project, the project will turn its efforts towards sharing progress, knowledge and lessons learned with stakeholders in Zimbabwe and internationally. **Knowledge and information produced through the project will lead to better management of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe** (Output 4.1, Indicator 20 awareness raising campaigns developed) amongst a larger group of stakeholders beyond direct beneficiaries. Knowledge and information will be shared through multiple activities and mediums, including an annual workshop for ASGM stakeholders, the production and distribution of awareness raising materials (e.g., publicity materials such as flyers, branded PPE, radio programmes, TV programme, etc.), and the participation of project stakeholders in national and regional events where they can share their knowledge, experiences and lessons learned in eliminating mercury-usage in ASGM. The project will emphasize the benefits of mercury-free technologies to support uptake beyond the direct beneficiaries of the project and encourage scaling of the project’s interventions. For example, ensuring that key messages align with the desires of miners – such as more efficient productivity and high gold yields – will be important for encouraging others to strive towards investing in mercury-free technologies. ZELA will lead the taskforce of

stakeholders responsible for guiding the creation and distribution of awareness-raising materials, while the MECW will be responsible for hosting the annual workshop with the organizational support of the EA.

The project will also contribute **knowledge products and tools to the global planetGOLD programme** (Output 4.2, 3 knowledge products published), so that they may be used by other actors working to reduce mercury usage globally. These will include a variety of media types, such as documentary and storytelling pieces, infographics, blog posts and more, which will be created with the support of MECW, MMD and FPR. The EA will hire a dedicated communications officer to support these activities. Various stakeholders in the project will also participate in knowledge sharing events at an international level related to successes and challenges seen throughout implementation of the project, including planetGOLD programme meetings. **The strengthening of communication and knowledge management at national, regional, and international levels will help reduce the negative impacts of the ASGM sector across Zimbabwe** (Outcome 4). The emphasis on communication and broad awareness-raising throughout the project – particularly in the form of national campaigns carried out by relevant local actors – will increase the sustainability of the interventions, as responsible government entities will be well equipped and resourced with sensitization tools and methods that can be used beyond the life of the project.

In the medium term, achieving the project's outcomes will **facilitate behavioral change in Zimbabwe's ASGM sector that contributes to a significant reduction of mercury usage** (Intermediate Outcome) in the amount of 4.85 tons over the lifespan of the project. The overall approach adopted by the project is one that embeds the project's activities within ongoing efforts and action plans of the various ministries responsible for regulating the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe, as well as other stakeholders who play an important supply chain or support role, such as financial institutions or CSOs. The project recognizes the existing human resource capacity within many of Zimbabwe's institutions – which will be provided as a co-financing contribution and aims to further their efforts and broaden their impact by providing additional operational and logistical resources that are needed to fully realize the country's goals set out in Zimbabwe's National Action Plan (NAP). Where technical or knowledge gaps exist within specific institutions or stakeholders responsible for implementing project activities, the project will use project funds to fill these gaps by providing resources designed to build and transfer this capacity within the existing human resources of these institutions (for example, through a mentoring or train-the-trainer type of approach). This will contribute to institutional capacity building throughout the lifespan of the project, rendering the project impacts more sustainable in the long-run, and benefitting a larger number of stakeholders beyond the direct beneficiaries of the project. Furthermore, the project will ensure close collaboration with other actors implementing complementary or overlapping projects pertaining to mercury-usage in the ASGM sector – or the ASGM sector writ large – to maximize overall impact. This includes other GEF-funded projects, other UN projects, such as those carried out by the UNDP, and other donor funded projects, including responsible sourcing mechanisms (e.g., the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals - EPRM) and donor countries. This will allow for the project to contribute to its ultimate long-term impact of an **ASGM sector in Zimbabwe that contributes to the sustainable development of local communities** (long-term impact).

At the country level, the project will develop or adapt knowledge products and tools and make them available nationally to project stakeholders in Zimbabwe. It will develop and build on existing platforms to ensure efficient cascading of information down to the community level and to ensure sustainability of interventions and inclusion of gender considerations.

For example, WhatsApp groups are a popular way for different networks, associations, and groups to share information on important topics of interest – either through video messages, voice messages or infographics. Other social media platforms, such as LinkedIn, X (formerly known as Twitter) and Facebook, will also be used for communicating key project messages and sensitizing stakeholders on key themes (e.g., the harms of mercury). Further, the project will use a variety of media types to share knowledge gained through the project – including storytelling, radio spots, infographics, and a documentary video.

In alignment with the Global Project, the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will facilitate the localization and distribution of GEF planetGOLD programme Education, Information and Communication (EIC) materials to local stakeholders in Zimbabwe. The Executing Agency for the project will participate in regular coordination calls with the planetGOLD programme to identify relevant resources being created that could be used or adapted for the Zimbabwean project. Several awareness campaigns are planned within the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project, through which these EIC materials can be distributed to a wide number of beneficiaries.

The project also has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (See Appendix 5A), which has identified key stakeholders with whom the project will interact with and the appropriate mechanisms for communication.

On the global level, the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will be closely aligned with the global coordination, knowledge management and outreach project of the programme. The planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will contribute to a community of practice among participating countries and will allow for the sharing of successful approaches with a wide range of global actors and stakeholders.

Sharing of the Zimbabwean experience with the Global Component will also take place through the participation of representatives of the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project to the Global Forum (GF) and each Annual Programme Meeting (AMP). Their participation will also provide them with the opportunity to learn from other country projects, and to incorporate this knowledge into the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project. Country project subject matter consultants (finance, gender, technology, etc.) will also participate in regular knowledge exchange meetings/networks organized by the Global Component.

This way, the facilitated exchange between ASGM experts and practitioners, governments, gold buyers and miners will support an ongoing exchange of experiences, as well as development of global expertise and capacity building on ASGM issues and networking and learning, to influence the global ASGM dialogue agenda and policy development.

More concretely, three knowledge products will be produced in alignment with the three components of the GEF planetGOLD programme: Formalization, Access to Finance and Mercury-free technologies. The EA will ensure that all publicly available documents produced by the country project are either uploaded to the planetGOLD website or link is provided if the document is housed elsewhere.

Type of K&M Activity	Budget from GEF (USD)	Time Frame
Activity 4.1.1: Host an annual workshop to share information and learnings from the project	147,500	Yearly, from project's inception to closure (Y1-Y5)
Activity 4.1.2: Production and distribution of awareness campaign materials	130,200	Y2
Activity 4.1.3: Support participation in national and regional knowledge-sharing opportunities and events	55,000	Continuously, from project's inception to closure (Y1-Y5)
Activity 4.2.1: Participate in planetGOLD knowledge-sharing activities and events	105,000	Continuously, from project's inception to closure (Y1-Y5)
Activity 4.2.2: Produce Knowledge Products (Components 1, 2, 3)	81,625	Y4
Activity 4.2.3: Contribute to the planetGOLD knowledge platform and programme communication activities	18,625	Continuously, from project's inception to closure (Y1-Y5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>537,950</b>	

**Table 1: Description of Knowledge management & Comms activities, budget and expected timeline**

### **Project sustainability, uptake, replicability and exit strategy**

The preparation of the project was strongly driven by regular consultations with the relevant institutions within the Government of Zimbabwe, with special support from the Minamata Focal Point, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Mines and the Environmental Management Authority (EMA). Once the project achieves its implementation phase, comprehensive efforts will be made to ensure commitment from all stakeholders, prioritizing the project's ultimate beneficiaries. In addition, the project will engage with the UN Resident Coordinator, UN Country Teams (UNCT), the regional UN Development Cooperation Office and the Economic Commission for Africa to:

- Inform UNEP's project implementation at country level, as well as modalities for engagement in UNCT work;
- Ensure project countries duly consider environmental matters in their Voluntary National Reviews, where applicable; and
- Feed-into the design and implementation processes of Common Country Analyses, as well as UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (e.g UNDAF).

Through the developed knowledge products and their availability on a long-term online platform; and overall increased capacity and awareness of key project stakeholders; the project will ensure the sustainability, replicability and uptake of its Activities, Outputs and Outcomes after closure.

Finally, the overall impact of the project will be tracked beyond project duration by the project monitoring tool and as defined by the project exit strategy.

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

### Institutional Arrangements

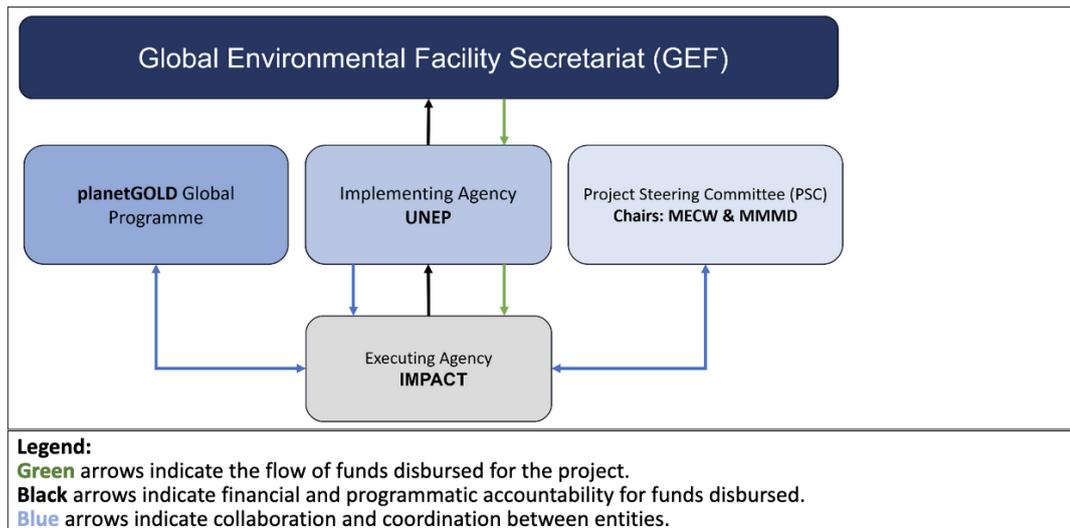


Figure 2: Project Institutional Arrangements

Below is a general description of the institutional arrangements:

**Global Environmental Facility (GEF):** The GEF is the overall project donor, and will be responsible for dispersing funds to the IA. The IA will be accountable to the GEF for regular financial and progress reporting, including the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

**Implementing Agency (IA):** UNEP will serve as the IA and will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of activities and quarterly progress reports. UNEP will be responsible for contracting the EA, ensuring that quality assurance procedures are in place, evaluating and approving quarterly and yearly progress and financial reports and issuing financial disbursement to the EA based on annual expenditure forecasts. The EA will ensure proper financial accountability procedures take place, including through quarterly financial reporting. The IA will also ensure that project funds disbursed to the EA are audited according to UNEP and GEF rules. UNEP will timely report project implementation and financial progress to the GEF. The IA will also take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The IA will ensure adequate coordination with the planetGOLD global project as well as with other planetGOLD country projects, including the validation of the reporting towards programme indicators in the iGOLD reporting system. The IA will conduct and ensure comprehensive communication with the Government of Zimbabwe as well as regional and international public institutions.

**Executing Agency (EA):** IMPACT will serve as the EA. IMPACT is an international NGO, established in 1986, with headquarters in Canada and delegations in various Sub-Saharan African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi and Zimbabwe. IMPACT has been specialized in providing institutional support to policy makers and local communities in the formalization of natural resources extraction such as diamond, gold or 3T (Tantalum, Tungsten, Tin) minerals. Since 2005, IMPACT has executed projects aimed to improve the ASGM supply chain in sub-Saharan African countries with the financial support of the US Aid or the Canadian Government. IMPACT is an active member of the Global Mercury Partnership and is the selected

EA for GEF funded projects 10618 planetGOLD Uganda and 10845 planetGOLD Côte d'Ivoire, both implemented by UNEP. IMPACT has been selected as projects' EA through consultations with the national counterparts due to its proven record of successfully executed projects in the field of ASGM formalization and its previous experiences developing ASM projects in Zimbabwe.

The EA will be responsible for the day-to-day management of financial and human resources directly related to project execution. The EA will carry out this role with the overall guidance and direction from UNEP and the PSC through bi-annual meetings, activity planning and budgeting. IMPACT will be accountable to the implementing agency for the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, as well as for sound financial management of project funds.

IMPACT will be responsible for hiring project staff and consultants, as outlined in the approved budget. This will include the Country Project Manager, along with other key staff and consultants that provide the expertise required for the project's execution. IMPACT will submit to the IA quarterly financial and progress reports, annual work plans, annual expenditure forecasts, and annual progress reports. In addition, the EA will introduce reporting towards programmatic indicators in the iGOLD system. As EA, IMPACT will:

- be responsible for the efficient and timely preparation and execution of project activities.
- provide on-the-ground coordination to facilitate project execution carried out by designated staff, consultants, or partners (e.g., the Environmental Management Agency, the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development, ZELA, etc.).
- facilitate coordination meetings and other related dialogues with the guidance of the PSC.
- identify, develop, and foster contacts and relationships that will be beneficial for the project.
- execute the project communication strategy including information dissemination with the guidance of the PSC.
- apply the project's knowledge management approach, including by participating in planetGOLD programme activities to both learn from and share learnings with other country projects.
- execute a regular project monitoring and evaluation plan.
- functions as secretariat of the PSC.
- Submit annual audit reports to the IA, in line with international practices.

**Project Steering Committee (PSC):** The PSC will provide project direction and overall guidance to project implementation. The PSC will rotate chairmanship between the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW) and the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development (MMMD). MECW is the primary government beneficiary of the project and serves as the focal point for the Minamata Convention, while the MMMD is the principal ministry responsible for the ASGM sector. In this role, MECW and MMMD will play a key convening role of other government and parastatal actors involved in the PSC and project.

The 11 members of the PSC will include:

1. UNEP, GEF Chemicals & Waste Unit and Southern Africa regional office.
2. Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW)
3. Environmental Management Agency (EMA)
4. Ministry of Mines and Mining Development (MMMD)
5. Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
6. Ministry of Health and Childcare (MOHCC)
7. ZimStat (Zimbabwe's National Statistics Agency)
8. Fidelity Gold Refinery (state-owned gold refinery and finance provider for the ASGM sector)
9. Zimbabwe Miners' Federation (ZMF)

10. University of Zimbabwe
11. Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA)
12. National Social Security Authority

Additional actors may be invited to join the PSC throughout the implementation of the project at the request of the PSC and based on their potential benefit from the project, and/or value-add to the project's activities and overall success.

The EA will serve as the Secretariat and provide annual workplans for endorsement and regular progress and financial reports. The PSC will support the eventual achievement of the project outcomes by reviewing workplans and progress reports, and providing input, feedback and guidance to the EA and stakeholders involved in execution of activities. Additional stakeholder representatives from other ministries, academia, **Zimbabwe's private Financial Sector**, NGOs, and other relevant areas may be invited to attend PSC meetings as experts or observers. At all times, the PSC and its activities will comply with the policies, conditions, and regulations of UNEP and the GEF. The PSC will meet in-person in Zimbabwe a minimum of two times per year. Additional in-person or virtual meetings may be held, where necessary.

More detailed information about the roles and responsibilities of the various entities involved in the execution of the project can be found in Appendix 7.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project has identified a number of opportunities for collaborating with various stakeholders involved in other ongoing initiatives and projects throughout the 5-year implementation period. The project has designated different actors to lead the activities planned for the project based on their own existing activities in the sector. This provides a crucial opportunity for sharing resources and maximizing impact of project interventions. For example, many ministries are involved in various sensitization efforts in the mining sector, providing an excellent opportunity for amplifying awareness on the harms of mercury-usage in a standardized way and with appropriate resources and tools. Several ministries have committed co-financing support in the form of vehicle usage, which will be valuable to the project given the geographical breadth of the activities across the country.

The project will look to embed staff within the offices of 1-2 of the project partners rather than open its own office or secure its own designated space. This will create an opportunity for direct day-to-day collaboration between the project staff and the various stakeholders with whom the project will work with to execute the activities. The project will also explore opportunities for a rotation of staff between different project partners' workplaces (e.g. working 2 days a week in the office of one partner, and 3 in another). These discussions will be ongoing throughout the implementation of the project with the MECW and the PSC to ensure an optimal arrangement.

Further, IMPACT and one of the project partners – the Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA) – regularly implement a variety of complementary projects targeting the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe. For example, both organizations recently completed a 3-year project entitled Digging for Equality, which sought to improve security, gender equality, and women's empowerment in the ASM sectors in Zimbabwe,

Uganda, and DRC. The project sensitized many stakeholders to the importance of gender-sensitive analysis and policymaking as well as gender equality in the sector. It also focused on empowering women to become active leaders in environmental stewardship. Where new projects commence for either organization during the course of the project's implementation period, opportunities for coordination and collaboration will be sought.

## Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

### Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	76000	0	0

### Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	76000	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Umfurudzi National Park		National Park		76,000.00					

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Type/Name of Third Party Certification

This indicator is relevant for the project and will be refined during the PPG phase.

#### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

#### Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00

#### Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
4.85	4.85		

#### Indicator 9.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)**

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1			

**Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)**

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided**

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated**

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste**

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	720	2,250		
<b>Male</b>	5,280	5,250		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

GEF Core Indicator 1: The project will work with the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) and Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Zim Parks) to raise awareness and support sensitization on the impacts of mercury-usage in ASGM activity taking place in the park. This will include sensitization on how to reduce the emissions of mercury when using the substance in gold processing, as well as steps that can be taken to eventually eliminate its use. The project will focus its efforts on Umfurudzi National Park, which has a total surface area of 76,000ha.

GEF Core Indicator 9: The project will install a minimum of 4 mercury-free processing plants in Zimbabwe, which will significantly reduce the use of mercury during the project. To calculate this, data provided by the MMMD and the NAP report were used to estimate the average kilograms of mercury emissions based on the number of mining groups served by the sites where the plants will be installed. Further, the project will also distribute retorts that will be used to reduce the mercury emissions from other ASGM processing carried out in other project locations. Thus, the estimated reduction of emissions from this activity was also calculated using information in the NAP with respect to the average mercury emissions per year for each miner, and the expected percentage of mercury emissions reduced using a retort.

GEF Core Indicator 11: The total number of beneficiaries for the project was calculated using the prescribed activities and participation targets for each respected activity, the number of miners located in the planned intervention sites, as well as an estimated reach for knowledge-sharing projects and communications materials (e.g., radio advertisements on the harms of mercury usage).

## Risks to Project Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project implementation phase and what are the mitigation strategies the project will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project implementation-such as in terms of delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above).

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Extreme weather events exacerbated by the effects of climate change – such as flooding or droughts – could impact the project in several ways, such as limiting transportation, delaying activities, or shifting the patterns of artisanal miners (e.g., relocating to new areas, destroying other livelihoods leading to an influx of miners, etc.). While the project does not have direct control over these events, IMPACT’s and UNEP’s security management

		<p>processes include monitoring of such events, and activities will be adapted as needed. Adaptive measures could include rescheduling activities, using alternate routes to travel to certain locations, equipping vehicles with items to manage possible delays related to weather – such as appropriate telecommunications technologies to communicate with other staff, extra drinking water and essential provisions, PPE such as rainboots, etc.</p>
Environment and Social	Low	<p>The EA will use its Gender Impact Assessment Tool (IMPACT-GIA-Toolkit_EN-2020_web.pdf (<a href="http://impacttransform.org">impacttransform.org</a>) to assess risks ahead of interventions. The project will ensure adequate participation of women within the project beneficiaries and stakeholder groups. The interventions and technologies proposed will ensure that women are also able to benefit from these and are not displaced. The project will ensure that there are ample resources for proper monitoring, training and introduction of health and safety protocols and procedures to reduce these risks. Further, the environmental impact assessments prior to the installation of any new equipment will serve to identify these risks and create mitigation strategies (e.g., placement of safest technologies).</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>While the project currently (2023) has a strong political buy-in, there is always a risk that significant events affect buy-in for the project (e.g., change in government, changes in ministers/cabinet, emerging new political priorities, etc.). To ensure continued, strong political buy-in and project support, the implementing</p>

and executing agencies will ensure clear and consistent communication and collaboration with various levels of government bodies to encourage their continued involvement. Participation in the Project Steering Committee by various government representatives also encourages continued buy-in and a sense of ownership in the project. Further, benefits to the country from the implementation of the project will be emphasized with any new political actors with whom the project may engage. Allegations of corruption related to illicit gold trading within government institutions :Recent allegations of corruption and illicit activity within Zimbabwe’s artisanal gold mining sector published by Aljazeera news<sup>33</sup> – particularly those involving Zimbabwe’s sole gold exporting agency, Fidelity Gold Refinery (FGR) - will make it difficult to engage downstream international market actors in the purchase of responsible, mercury-free gold from Zimbabwe. As such, the project’s approach will be one that prioritizes the preparation of upstream actors – namely artisanal gold mining cooperatives, associations, or other entities – to adhere to responsible gold production and sourcing practices, guided by the planetGOLD criteria. The project also provides an opportunity to promote better practices, including in the areas of tackling the prevention of corruption, bribery, and money laundering, in line with OECD Due Diligence criteria. Engagement with international markets actors to encourage better practices and standards may also provide an

		<p>opportunity to identify incentives for the government and FGP to enhance their own measures for preventing corruption and illicit gold trading. Finally, the project will ensure that any financial support from the project used to carry out activities alongside any project actors is done in a manner that avoids reputational or fiduciary risks to the project's implementing and executing agencies or the GEF (i.e., no direct financial transactions, limitations on types of activities to support, etc.). The implementing agency and executing agency will ensure proper due diligence is carried out on partners and will not engage with any entities or individuals currently sanctioned at the international level (e.g., US sanctions, UN sanctions, etc.).</p>
Macro-economic	Moderate	<p>High interest rates in financial markets:Zimbabwean financial markets have been hit by a long period of macroeconomic instability at the global level in recent years. This situation has caused commercial interest rates for financial services related to loans, credit lines and guarantees to be very high and therefore reduce the access to finance for these actors. Access to finance has been identified in the ToC as a major driver to achieve the project's intended goals. It is a risk for the ASGM miners in Zimbabwe not to be able to access financial support due to the elevate financial cost of such products due to high interest rates. The project will make an emphasis in reducing the risk by establishing relations with national commercial banks and providing them with relevant information to better understand the functioning of the Zimbabwean ASGM sector and</p>

		<p>reduce the perceived risk of the financial operations to the ASGM sector. This will ultimately lead to a decrease in the interest rates applied to financial services for the project targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Macroeconomic instability: Various global events over the past several years (e.g., Covid-19, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, terrorist attacks in Israel, increasing climate-change disasters) have resulted in global negative economic impacts, such as supply chain shortages and inflation, which can ultimately have an impact on the overall project budget should operating expenses increase sharply. While both, the project’s EA and IA have budgeted as accurately as possible, there may be a need for revising certain activities to accommodate for significant price increases in certain goods and services (e.g., flights, fuel, etc.), or to develop new technical plans should certain products and equipment become too expensive or not be available.</p>
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	<p>Risk-aversion of international gold refiners and other market actors: Many international gold refiners have been hesitant to source from artisanal gold supply chains, or are actively avoiding them, due to perceived human rights, social, labour, and environmental risks. Recent allegations of corruption and illicit activity within Zimbabwe’s gold exporting institutions will exacerbate this risk in the coming years (see explanation above). This has contributed to the difficulty the sector has had accessing formal international markets (formal and transparent supply chains with formal financing). The project will</p>

		<p>monitor the appetite of gold refiners and other downstream actors for gold sourced from Zimbabwe over the first half of the project, and revisit engagement efforts at this point. Further, the project will put an emphasis on laying the foundations for more responsible gold production and trading practices that can help the country demonstrate progress over time, and hopefully create a context for re-engaging actors, LBMA gold refineries and other international market actors.</p>
<p>Technical design of project or program</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Lack of prioritization of reducing mercury usage by miners, including when financing is available (or miners simply do not endorse mercury-free processing methods):Poverty or economic hardship often prevents miners from prioritizing health and environmental impacts, as they may be more focused on addressing basic needs (food, housing, school fees, etc.) or investing in additional income-generating activities. The project will mitigate these risks by engaging with ASGM associations supported by the project on expectations and goals, focusing on identifying incentives that can encourage miners to prioritize mercury reduction, as well as on securing access to the financing needed to invest in mercury-free technologies. Project activities on sensitization on the harmful effects of mercury, and a broad-based approach to sensitization (i.e., multistakeholder) will help to mitigate the potential for miners or ASGM associations to reject mercury-free processing. Emphasis will also be placed on explaining the longer-term economic consequences</p>

		of mercury-usage (i.e., inability to work due to health complications).
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	<p>ASGM associations have had limited capacity to implement or demonstrate implementation of responsible sourcing standards and criteria. The project will mitigate this risk by providing technical support and accompaniment to the ASGM associations to meet these criteria, as well as identifying incentives to do so (i.e., access to finance). Emphasis will be made on supporting the management of the associations to increasingly take on more responsibility, building from the minimum baseline (i.e., adherence to OECD DDG) to progressively meeting the more stringent criteria outlined by the planetGOLD programme. The project is emphasizing institutional capacity building across several ministries and departments, as well as levels of government (national and local) in order to maximize the impact of the project. This will help mitigate potential shifts in key personnel that are trained. Furthermore, the identification and partnership with other training institutions or partners (e.g., universities, NGOs) will also help to mitigate this risk.</p>
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	<p>The EA has a strong record of working with local staff, consultants, and partners. Financial procedures have been established to ensure all expenses receive prior approval by relevant staff persons, Terms of Reference associated with the use of funds have been created, and funds are accounted for via a financial reporting process (i.e., submission of receipts, expense justification, etc.). All expenses are reviewed by both</p>

		<p>the project manager and the EA’s finance staff. The EA has a Code of Conduct, which includes a conflict-of-interest clause for staff and consultants. The EA will be subjected to annual audits.</p>
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	<p>The project will tailor engagement to the targeted beneficiaries and stakeholders so that the methods used make it as easy as possible to follow and engage with the project (e.g., using existing platforms and forums, social media, etc.). Further, in-person events, training or sensitizations will be arranged during the most convenient times, and barriers that may prevent participation will be removed to the extent possible (e.g., by providing childcare options). Stakeholder engagement will be closely monitored throughout the project, and efforts to re-engage stakeholders if needed will be taken (e.g., through meetings, additional activities, etc.).</p>
Other	Moderate	<p>Violence and theft in ASGM sites: ASGM miners in some areas of Zimbabwe (e.g., Midland province) have unfortunately experienced violent attacks and thefts of equipment over the past years by criminal gangs. The project will consider these threats when distributing any equipment (i.e., to ensure it is done in a way that minimizes visibility, reduces risk of theft through security measures – such as locks or tracking devices), and will work closely with all project stakeholders to monitor violent incidents in project areas. Where necessary, activities may be postponed, or cancelled, where there is an undue risk to project stakeholders. Further, the project</p>

		may reorient activities – especially those involving equipment installation – to other areas where instances of theft are of particular concern.
Financial Risks for NGI projects	Low	Not applicable
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Through the combination of all identified risks, this assessment concludes that this project risk rating is moderate. However, the project has been designed with these risks in mind and with the objective of minimizing these. Although numerous mitigation strategies have been identified already, risks will be closely monitored throughout implementation and adaptive and mitigation measures will be implemented proactively.

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The planetGOLD Zimbabwe project will directly contribute to a reduction in the usage of mercury and mercury emissions in Zimbabwe’s ASGM sector. The project is directly aligned with the Chemicals and Waste focal area of the GEF, and links to all three strategic objectives within this area, including:

- **Objective 1:** Create, strengthen, and support the enabling environment and policy coherence to transform the manufacture, use, and sound management of chemicals and to eliminate waste and chemical pollution.
- **Objective 2:** Prevent future buildup of hazardous chemicals and waste in the environment.
- **Objective 3:** Eliminate hazardous chemicals and waste.

Further, the project is directly linked to Zimbabwe’s National Action Plan (NAP), which has set out national objectives required under the country’s signing and ratification of the Minamata Convention. The project’s activities will directly support the achievement of several objectives listed in the NAP, including (but not limited to) the development of ASGM policy and regulations that are consistent with national circumstances and are harmonized, improve knowledge and awareness of mercury flows, the promotion of mercury-free technologies, and the provision of financial and technical capacity building to ASGM actors.

## Consistency with National Priorities

The following list contains national priorities, plans, policies, and legal frameworks in Zimbabwe that are consistent with the objectives of the planetGOLD Zimbabwe project. Further information about these and their relationship with the proposed project can be found in Appendix 14. For more detailed information about alignment with National Priorities policy please see Section A Project Rationale.

- **Vision 2030 Plan:** The Vision 2030 Plan established a roadmap for the country’s development and aligned it with the African Union’s Agenda 2063. Vision 2030 addresses the ASM sector and the environmental consequences of the industry, seeking to strike a balance between the economic contribution of the sector while mitigating potential negative environmental impacts.
- **The National Development Strategy I – January 2021 to December 2025:** The National Development Strategy was created to help realize Vision 2030. The strategy includes a mineral beneficiation approach, prioritizing gold bullion processing (amongst other mineral-related processing). To achieve this, the government aims at increasing the number of gold service centers established from one to 15.
- **Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy – 2019-2023:** The Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy seeks to facilitate the sustainable growth of industry, development of new industries and the transformation and diversification of the Zimbabwean industry. Specific to mining, the policy aims at (1) ensuring that there is exploration, extraction and value addition of existing minerals in the country; (2) strengthening the mineral sector through collective, self-reliance and adoption of global best practices; (3) promoting the processing of raw minerals locally such as; platinum smelting and refining, processing lithium for use as energy, enhancement of local value addition of chrome, strengthening of the jewelry industry; and (4) encouraging the formation of other industrial clusters around the mining and mineral processing industries such as services and consumables suppliers.
- **Zimbabwe Climate Policy:** Zimbabwe’s Climate Policy was created to guide the country in creating the appropriate legal structures for businesses to meet their climate-related obligations, including reducing green-house gas emissions. The policy puts an emphasis on “create[ing] an enabling environment for research and development into cleaner technologies and practices” for industrialization processes for several key sectors – including mining.
- **National Environment Policy (NEP):** The objective of the Zimbabwe National Environment Policy is to avoid irreversible environmental damage, maintain essential environmental processes, and preserve the broad spectrum of biological diversity to sustain the long-term ability of natural resources to meet the basic needs of people, enhance food security, reduce poverty, and improve the general standard of living of Zimbabweans.

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

**We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).**

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or**

Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

Yes

**2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

**Select what role civil society will play in the Project**

Consulted only; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project's socio economic benefits are described in Section B (Project Description) and are embeded in the project's ToC diagram that will guide the project's intervention during the implementation phase. In addition, progress indicators are described in Appendix 3 Logical Framework to ensure that there will be adequate monitoring and reporting at MTR and TER.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	Grant	5,000,000.00	475,000.00	5,475,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>475,000.00</b>	<b>5,475,000.00</b>

## Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>14,250.00</b>	<b>164,250.00</b>

Please provide Justification

## Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

## Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CW-1	GET	5,000,000.00	18799000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>18,799,000.00</b>

## Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
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Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Mines and Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700000
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Management Agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health and Childcare	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Private Sector	Kian Smith Refiners	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Civil Society Organization	ZELA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200000
Civil Society Organization	IMPACT	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	374000
Private Sector	LBMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50000
Civil Society Organization	Queens University	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>18,799,000.00</b>

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not applicable

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	11/24/2023	Victoria Luque Panadero	254714636395	victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator	11/24/2023	Kevin Helps	254797367931	kevin.helps@un.org

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
anyaradzwa Mundoga	GEF Operational Focal Point Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	9/13/2022

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Please refer to Appendix 3 'Logframe' for a detailed description of the project results framework

Project: 11048 Global Opportunities for Long-Term Development of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Zimbabwe - GEF planetGOLD Zimbabwe									
Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-Point Target	End-Point Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) & Risks (R)	UNEP MTS reference*  Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
To reduce the use of mercury in the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe through a holistic, multisectoral, integrated formalization approach, and increase access to traceable gold supply chains and finance for adoption of sustainable mercury free technologies	Quantity of mercury reduced and avoided locally at participating mine sites, and nationally by replication (GEF Core Indicator 9.2)	(t)	TBD during Baseline	0.5	4.85	Standardized planetGOLD calculation methods	(R) Change in the political and economic situation during the lifetime of the program impacts the prioritization of the project and its implementation	3.2; 3.9	<i>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</i> / <i>Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</i>
	Quantity of gold produced without mercury, locally at participating mine sites, and nationally by replication	(t)	TBD during Baseline	0.86	8.61	Processing plant records; sales records	(R) Avoided mercury volumes from targeted areas could be displaced to neighbouring areas as mercury traders would like to compensate for losses		
	People benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregate	#	0	3,000 (900 women;	7,500 (2,250 women;	Activity participant lists, website and social media trackers, radio/tv			

	d by sex (GEF Core Indicator 11)			2,100 men)	5,250 men)	viewership, M&E tools			
	Number of hectares in Natural protected areas under improved management (GEF Core Indicator 1)	Ha	TBD during Baseline	0	76,000	Geo-spatial measurements, activity reports			

### Component 1: Promoting institutional strengthening and a regulatory framework for improved ASGM practices and governance

Outcome 1	Outcome Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-Point Target	End-Point Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
Outcome 1: A regulatory and legal context for ASGM in Zimbabwe that is conducive to formalization of miners.	# of laws, regulations or policies that are adopted (or amended) with the support of the project (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 4.1)	#	0	2	5	Government documents / news releases	(A) National, regional and department governments work cohesively, ensure transfer of knowledge, and utilize capacity to facilitate development of formalization strategies.	3.1; 3.5	<u>Target 8.3:</u> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. /
	# (%) increase of registered (formalized) miners (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 6.1)	%	5,250 (37.5% of total are registered at national level)	6,300 (45% of Total)	7,700 (55% of Total)	Government registries		<u>Indicator:</u> 8.3.1	

Component Outputs	Output Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-Point Target	End-Point Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
Output 1.1: In-depth research and engagement in targeted ASGM areas are completed and made available to policymakers to support legislative and regulatory reforms.	# of women and men consulted on formalization views through workshops, surveys, interviews and online platforms (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.2)	(#)	0	950 (35% W; 65% M)	950 (35% W; 65% M)	TV/radio programming links, media links, social media postings, etc.	(A) Zimbabwean government is willing and able to provide adequate personnel to lead consultations.  (R) The economic situation in Zimbabwe makes it difficult for ASGM to be meaningfully consulted.	3.12	Same as above.
	Number of research studies carried out on ASGM supply chains (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 9.1)	(#)	0	1	1	Final version of study	(A) Legislators and policymakers in Zimbabwe are open to receiving input into the country's formalization framework.		

Output 1.2: A capacity-building programme is designed and delivered to improve formalization in the sector.	# of institutional actors and miners sensitized to the Zimbabwean formalization and legal framework by the project (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.2)	(#)	0	150 (35% W; 65% M)	300 (35% W; 65% M)	Quarterly reports; event agendas; participant lists	(R) Departure or reassignment of key government staff leads to loss of capacity building.  (A) The project can come to an agreement of terms with a LSM company to conduct the formalization pilot.	3.5	Same as above.
	# of awareness campaigns on gender and child-labour related issues in Zimbabwe's ASGM sector (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.1)	(#)	0	1	1	Campaign materials & event documentation; Project reporting	3.12		
<b>Component 2: Access to finance</b>									
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-Point Target</b>	<b>End-Point Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b>	<b>Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes</b>	<b>Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators</b>

<p>Outcome 2: Targeted ASGM organization s have access to finance to foster the legally compliant mercury-free gold supply chain in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Amount of money dispersed by the Government of Zimbabwe (through FGR or the Ministry of Finance) to ASGM miners through the newly created fund (UNEP C&amp;W Unit Indicator 12.1)</p>	<p>(\$)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 milli on USD</p>	<p>2 milli on USD</p>	<p>Government reports: information provided by the Ministry of Mines</p>	<p>(A) The Government of Zimbabwe will roll out its planned Fund for ASGM miners without significant delay or changes.</p>	<p>3.14</p>	<p><i>Target 8.3: Promote developmen t-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneu rship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalizatio n and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. / Indicator: 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment , by sector and sex</i></p>
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Component 2 outputs	Output Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-point Target	End-point Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	line of credit
	# of ASGM stakeholders in Zimbabwe reporting greater awareness and understanding of responsible gold criteria (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.2)	(#)	0	60	60	Participant/stakeholder surveys		3.5	<i>Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets. / Indicator: 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</i>
Output 2.1: Support to ASGM entities to improve their 'credit profile' for accessing finance.	# of groups identified to support credit profile improvements (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 11.1)	(#)	0	20	40	<i>Report from the Ministry of Mines; Selection List</i>		3.12	Same as above.
	# of modules developed for the Zimbabwe School of Mines Mining Academy (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 9.1)	(#)	0	8	8	<i>Quarterly Reporting; modules</i>		3.12	

Output 2.2.: Support to ASGM entities to engage with national and international financial sector actors.	# of studies carried out to analysis the state of compliance within the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe and the international norms and expectations of the financial sector (UNEP C&W Indicator 9.1)	(#)	0	1	1	Completed study		3.12	Same as above.
	# of miners sensitized on responsible gold expectations (inc. planetGOLD criteria). (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 10.2)	(#)	0	75 (35% W; 65% M)	75 (35% W; 65% M)	Meetings reports; participant lists		3.5	

### Component 3: Enhancing uptake of Mercury-free technologies

Outcome 3	Outcome Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-point Target	End-point Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
Outcome 3: Enhancing uptake of mercury free technologies	Number of miners in targeted ASGM associations adopted mercury-free technologies via the project (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 10.1)	(# of women/men)	0	240 (of which at least 30% are women)	480 (of which at least 30% are women)	Progress reports ; planetGOLD compliance assessment	(A) Miners endorse the conversion to mercury-free gold processing methods. (A) Efficient and lucrative alternative mercury-free gold processing techniques are available and	3.5	<i>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and</i>

Component	Output Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-point	End-point	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of	Relevant SDG target(s)
							appropriate for ASM miners		<p>materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. / <u>Indicator 6.3.1</u> Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>3.2; 3.9</p> <p><u>Target 9.4:</u> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. / <u>Indicator 9.4.1:</u> CO2 emission per unit of value added</p>

				Target	Target			Work (PoW) Outcomes	and indicators
Output 3.1: ASGM miners are sensitized on the health and environmental risks of mercury usage.	Number of sensitization tools deployed (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 9.1)	(#)	0	3	6	Assessment report; Final sensitization tools; Finalized curricula and training materials	Participant lists	(R) Varying levels of education and literacy amongst mineworkers causing differences in the ability to enhance knowledge and capacity	<i>Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. / Indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</i>
	Number of people sensitized on health, safety risks during in-person trainings (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 10.1)	(# of women/men)	0	330 (35% women; 65% men)	330 (35% women; 65% men)	3.2; 3.9			
Output 3.2: ASGM actors are capacitated to use mercury-free processing techniques.	Number of mercury-free demonstration sites installed (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 3.1)	(#)	0	4	8	Progress reports; Installation reports, invoices and photos	(R) Better practices are adopted during the project and then abandoned by miner groups once the project support stops.	3.2; 3.9	Same as above.
<b>Component 4: Knowledge sharing, communication and local capacity building support</b>									
Outcome 4	Outcome Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-point target	End-point target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW)	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators

Component 4 outputs	Output Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Mid-point target	End-point target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
Outcome 4: Knowledge and information produced through the project leads to better management of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe.	# of beneficiaries changing their practices as a result of improved awareness (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 10.1)	(# of women/men)	0	240 (35% women; 65% men)	480 (35% women; 65% men)	Final survey / end-line data collection	(A) Interest by the ASGM stakeholders at the local, national, and international levels remain high. (R) Other health/environmental priorities overshadow government communication channels (e.g. virus outbreaks, natural disasters, etc.)	3.12	<i>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. / Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</i>
	# of beneficiaries accessing published/available knowledge generated from components 1,2, and 3 (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.2)	(# of women/men)	0	1,500 (35% women; 65% men)	5,000 (35% women; 65% men)	Website hits; participation lists where material is presented; radio/tv listeners/viewers		3.12	
Output 4.1.: Knowledge and information produced through the project leads to better	# of awareness campaign materials produced and disseminated that follow planetGOLD	(#)	0	10	20	Communication strategy/plan; IEC Materials developed		3.12	Same as above.

management of the ASGM sector in Zimbabwe.	branding, style guide and messaging guide  (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.1)								
	# of Zimbabwean project institutional / corporate stakeholders reached with information, education, and communication (IEC) materials (*not including PSC members) (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.2)	<i>(# of orgs. / institutions/ companies)</i>	0	5	10	Distribution list of IEC materials; Communication strategy/plan		3.12	
	# blogs, news articles, events, photo essays, videos, etc. published on planetgold.org or on other planetGOLD digital communication platforms  UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 8.3)	<i>(#)</i>	0	5	10	Website; Distribution list of IEC materials		3.13	
Output 4.2: Knowledge products and tools developed through the project	# of knowledge products produced and disseminated  (UNEP C&W Unit Indicator 9.1)	<i>(#)</i>	0	0	3			3.13	

are available globally through the GEF planetG OLD programme									
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#### ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Staff and Personnel	85,242.00	38,191.00	35,281.00
Consultants (professional services fees)	35,000.00	24,191.00	4,932.00
Travel	17,758.00	6,697.00	25,956.00
Meetings and Conferences	12,000.00	14,752.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>83,831.00</b>	<b>66,169.00</b>

#### ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zvishavane District	-20.310760	30.060290	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Project site

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Shurugwi District	-19.671300	29.998750	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kadoma District	-18.336330	29.913880	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chegutu District	-18.134120	30.145820	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Shamva District	-17.305680	31.556490	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mazowe District	-17.506510	30.972280	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bindura District	-17.306749	31.331560	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Bubi District	-19.528020	28.659060	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gwanda District	-20.941630	29.007480	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Esigodini District	-20.291840	28.93760	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Filabusi District	-20.537270	29.282370	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

**Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.**

GEF Agency had troubles uploading a map of Zimbabwe, therefore, please find the map in the attachment (compiled file)

## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

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11048 - Annex F - SRIF CEO Endorsement

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## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):

GEF Trust Fund Cash

UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *						ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **						
		Project Component 1: Formalization	Project Component 2: Market Access	Project Component 3: Improved practices	Project Component 4: Communication	PMC	M&E	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT													
1100	Project Personnel													
1101	Project Manager	0	0	0	0	100,000		100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
1102	Capacity Development Expert	52,000	40,000	40,000	40,000			172,000	44,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	172,000
1103	Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach Coordinator	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000			300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000
1104	Events Coordinator	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000			160,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	160,000
1105	Communications Officer	66,667	66,667	66,667	0			200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
1106	ASGM Procurement & Logistics Expert	0	50,000	0	0			50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
1107	Senior Communication Expert	0	0	0	100,000			100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
1108	IT and Technology Expert	0	34,500	0	0			34,500	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	34,500
1109	Responsible Sourcing & Policy Expert	15,000	15,000	10,000	0			40,000	15,000	25,000	0	0	0	40,000
1200	Consultants													
1201	ASGM / Mercury Supply Chain Researcher(s)	0	18,000	24,000	0			42,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	42,000
1202	Facilitators / facilitation support	23,000	1,800	0	0			24,800	6,000	1,800	17,000	0	0	24,800
1203	ASGM Management/Business Experts	20,000	126,000	0	0			146,000	0	126,000	20,000	0	0	146,000
1204	Geologist(s)	0	8,100	0	0			8,100	0	8,100	0	0	0	8,100
1205	Responsible ASGM Expert	0	15,000	0	0			15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
1206	Technical Experts	12,000	0	198,600	0			210,600	16,200	8,400	173,400	8,400	4,200	210,600
1207	Curriculum / Learning Specialist	0	36,000	2,400	0			38,400	2,400	18,000	18,000	0	0	38,400
1208	Data Analyst	3,000	0	0	0			3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
1209	Environmental/Biodiversity Experts	0	0	15,000	0			15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
1299	Sub-Total	306,667	526,067	471,667	255,000	100,000	0	1,659,400	275,500	480,200	449,300	229,300	225,100	1,659,400
1300	Administrative support													
1301	Finance Officer (s) / Human Resource Manager					81,125		81,125	16,225	16,225	16,225	16,225	16,225	81,125
1399	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	81,125	0	81,125	16,225	16,225	16,225	16,225	16,225	81,125
1600	Travel on official business (above staff)													
1601	Travel (in-country & international)	105,240	65,900	120,440	58,000		32,000	381,580	43,580	136,060	104,053	55,353	42,533	381,580
1699	Sub-Total	105,240	65,900	120,440	58,000	0	32,000	381,580	43,580	136,060	104,053	55,353	42,533	381,580
1999	Component Total	411,907	591,967	592,107	313,000	181,125	32,000	2,122,105	335,305	632,485	569,578	300,878	283,858	2,122,105
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT													
2100	Subcontract (UN organization)													
2199	Sub-Total													
2200	Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)													
2201	Communications (formatting, layout, design, illustrations, etc.)	39,600	56,000	40,000	147,070			282,670	16,000	190,470	2,400	6,400	67,400	282,670
2202	Local consultants (data collection, M&E, baseline assessment of associ	57,600	0	12,800	0	44,800		115,200	57,600	12,800	22,400	0	22,400	115,200
2203	Local community-based consultants/organizations (NGOs, universities,	12,000	53,690	0	12,000			77,690	10,738	34,738	10,738	10,738	10,738	77,690
2204	Feasibility Assessment(s) / Formalization Model Design/Assessment(s)	25,000	0	41,000	0			66,000	0	21,000	12,500	32,500	0	66,000
2299	Sub-Total	134,200	109,690	93,800	159,070	44,800		541,560	84,338	259,008	48,038	49,638	100,538	541,560
2999	Component Total	134,200	109,690	93,800	159,070	44,800		541,560	84,338	259,008	48,038	49,638	100,538	541,560
30	TRAINING COMPONENT													
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)													
3201	Expert group training (formalization)	64,750	0	0	0			64,750	42,350	22,400	0	0	0	64,750
3202	Expert group training (market access)	0	103,050	0	0			103,050	0	40,050	21,000	21,000	21,000	103,050
3203	Expert group training (improved practices)	0	0	300,720	0			300,720	0	121,840	114,490	56,240	8,150	300,720
3299	Sub-Total	64,750	103,050	300,720	0	0	0	468,520	42,350	184,290	135,490	77,240	29,150	468,520
3300	Meetings/conferences													
3301	Formalization/jurisdictional approach meetings	253,705	0	0	0			253,705	147,705	91,000	7,500	7,500	0	253,705
3302	Financial Inclusion/Responsible ASGM	0	80,000	0	0			80,000	21,400	18,600	13,333	13,333	13,333	80,000
3303	Improved mercury-free practices	0	0	24,160	0			24,160	0	14,160	5,000	5,000	0	24,160
3304	Communication / Knowledge sharing meetings/workshops (including national workshops and inception workshop)	0	0	0	142,500	26,000		168,500	33,700	33,700	33,700	33,700	33,700	168,500
3305	International meetings, conferences, events (GEF, planetGOLD, UNEP, etc.)	0	0	0	105,000			105,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,000
3399	Sub-Total	253,705	80,000	24,160	247,500	26,000		631,365	223,805	178,460	80,533	80,533	68,033	631,365
3999	Component Total	318,455	183,050	324,880	247,500	44,800	26,000	1,099,885	266,155	362,750	216,023	157,773	97,183	1,099,885
40	EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT													
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500\$)													
4101	Project promotional material / PPE (i.e. branded boots, gloves, eye protection, etc.)	20,000	0	0	50,000			70,000	0	70,000	0	0	0	70,000
4102	Technical equipment support for pilot sites implementation	0	80,000	55,000	0			135,000	0	60,000	20,000	35,000	20,000	135,000
4103	Equipment support for communications hardware and remote operation on implementation of components	22,600	10,500	57,600	48,000			138,700	41,320	23,220	23,220	27,720	23,220	138,700
4199	Sub-Total	42,600	90,500	112,600	98,000	0	0	343,700	41,320	153,220	43,220	62,720	43,220	343,700
4200	Nonexpendable equipment (beyond 1,500\$)													
4201	Hg Free Systems (including pilot equipment, installation & maintenance costs)	0	0	597,000	0			597,000	0	0	518,667	51,667	26,667	597,000
4202	Local transportation and fuel	0	0	135,000	0			135,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	135,000
4299	Sub-Total	0	0	732,000	0	0	0	732,000	27,000	27,000	545,667	78,667	53,667	732,000
4999	Component Total	42,600	90,500	844,600	98,000	0	0	1,075,700	68,320	180,220	588,887	141,387	96,887	1,075,700
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT													
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)													
5201	Translation of essential documents	0	0	2,500	11,000			13,500	2,500	8,500	0	2,500	0	13,500
5299	Sub-Total	0	0	2,500	11,000	0	0	13,500	2,500	8,500	0	2,500	0	13,500
5300	Sundry (communications, postage, etc)													
5301	Computer software, anti-virus, cloud storage, conference call licenses,	1,500	10,250	0	18,625			30,375	7,925	16,675	1,925	1,925	1,925	30,375
5399	Sub-Total	1,500	10,250	0	18,625	0	0	30,375	7,925	16,675	1,925	1,925	1,925	30,375
5500	Evaluation													
5501	Mid-term evaluation (UNEP)					30,000		30,000			30,000			30,000
5502	Annual EA Audits					16,875	0	16,875	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	16,875
5503	Final Evaluation (UNEP)					30,000		30,000					30,000	30,000
5504	Final Audit					40,000		40,000					40,000	40,000
5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	56,875	60,000	116,875	3,375	3,375	33,375	3,375	73,375	116,875
5999	Component Total	1,500	10,250	2,500	29,625	56,875	60,000	160,750	13,800	28,550	35,300	7,800	75,300	160,750
TOTAL		908,662	985,457	1,857,887	847,195	238,000	162,800	5,000,000	767,918	1,463,013	1,457,826	657,476	653,766	5,000,000
			4,599,200			238,000	162,800							
				5,000,000										

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

## ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.