



Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Togo

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT

Project Title

Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Togo

Countries

Togo

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Centre Africain pour la Santé et l'Environnement (CASE)

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Public Campaigns, Strategic Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, South-South, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
ASGM National Action Plan (ASGM NAP)	3/20/2020	6/1/2020	5/31/2020	5/31/2020

Duration

24In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

47,500

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-EA	GET	500,000	47,500
		Total Project Cost(\$) 500,000	47,500

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Togo in the development of its National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, raise national awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan and the Minamata Convention

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Global Technical Support for National Action Plan development	Togo is enabled to develop and implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of the human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector	1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Togo to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	50,000	
2. National Action Plan development	Togo is enabled to develop and implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of the human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector	2.2 National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	379,600	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	Togo is enabled to develop and implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of the human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector	3.1. Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global Environment Facility 3.2 Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available.	25,000	
Sub Total (\$)			454,600	0
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,400	
Sub Total(\$)			45,400	0
Total Project Cost(\$)			500,000	0

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Togo	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	47,500
Total Gef Resources(\$)					500,000	47,500

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury that entered into force in 16 August 2017. The major highlights of the Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM).

The Minamata Convention on Mercury, under Article 13, identifies and describes two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism to support capacity building and technical assistance:

- ü the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund; and
- ü a Specific International Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance.

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF VII Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, which addresses mercury issues under the Program 4: Support enabling activities under the Minamata Convention, including Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining National Action Plan (ASGM NAP).

Togo participated actively in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) negotiations supported by UNEP. Togo became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013 and ratified the Convention on 03 February 2017. On 04 April 2016 Togo notified the Minamata Secretariat, according to article 07 paragraph 3 of the Minamata Convention, that “artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant”. Hence, Togo shall develop and implement a National Action Plan in accordance with Annex C and submit its Plan to the Secretariat no later than 16 August 2020.

On June 2018 Togo completed its Minamata Initial Assessment with GEF funding and the technical support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The main sources of mercury inputs in Togo are: the informal dumping of general waste, open burning of waste (or at landfill sites or informally) thermometers, mercury-containing electrical switches and relays, controlled landfills and depots, cement production, cemeteries, charcoal burning and another mercury-containing laboratory equipment. The principal mercury emission sources quantified were informal burning and dumping of waste, as well as cement production.

Concerning the artisanal and small-scale mining sector, according to the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report, the gold mining sector has not yet been the subject of in-depth study in Togo because it's not recognized as officially existing. The Global Mercury Assessment 2018^[1] has not listed ASGM among the main emission sources in Togo. There were however indications during the MIA development that gold production may take place in Togo, and this could potentially be a major mercury source, whether it be industrial or artisanal production. The project will give Togo the opportunity to further investigate this sector.

The Law n° 96-004/PR of 26 February 1996 about de Mining Code in Togo establishes in its article 2 that the "Prospecting, researching, exploiting, holding, treatment, transporting, processing and trading of mineral resources, hydrocarbons, mineral waters and geothermal sources on the territory of the Republic of Togo, in its waters its exclusive zone and continental shelf are subject to the provisions of this Law, the Framework Law on the Environment and the statutory provisions adopted for their application ". This provision reflects the will of the legislator to promote an environmentally sound exploitation of mineral resources. This Code prohibits the use of hazardous chemicals such as mercury in the exploitation of gold.

The NAP implementation has the potential to contribute to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals in Togo:

- ü Sustainable Development Goal (3) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NAP has strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector and consequently contributes to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9). Indirectly, the positive impacts over population's health also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal (1) - end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Many ASGM miners are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty due, among others, to the burden with the costs associated with the deterioration of the miner's health (target 1.2);
- ü Sustainable Development Goal (8) promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The NAP will identify the steps needed to facilitate the formalization of the ASGM sector and will develop strategies to promote the reduction of emissions and releases, and exposure to mercury in the ASGM sector, while safeguarding the livelihoods of miners and citizens in adjacent communities The implementation of these measures will improve the working conditions of miners, in particular through the elimination of worst practices of mercury use in ASGM and a broader access to mercury-free methods (target 8.3, 8.4);
- ü The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the inclusion of women miners, the collection of sex-disaggregated, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NAP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury use in ASGM will be developed, particularly children and women of child-bearing age and pregnant women. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c). For more information on the gender dimensions of this project, please refer to this specific session at pages 13 and 14 of this document;
- ü Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The implementation of the NAP will contribute to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals in the ASGM areas and surrounding communities;

ü Sustainable Development Goal (12) – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The implementation of the NAP will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal that is to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their air emissions and release to water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NAP contributes to the environmentally sound management of mercury by facilitating the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Besides contributing to the implementation of the Minamata Convention, the project also contributes to the achievement of the UNEP Biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2018-2019, **expected accomplishment A** “Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)”. In fact, as a result of this project, Togo will have used UNEP analysis and guidance and will have applied a multi-sectoral approach in developing an Action Plan that promotes sound chemicals management and the implementation of a relevant multilateral environmental agreement, the Minamata Convention.

Sex-disaggregated data from the ASGM sector in Togo is largely missing. Some gender equality indexes, such as the Social Institutions and Gender index (SIGI) rates the level of gender related discrimination in social institutions in Togo in general as high^[2], particularly due to the restricted civil liberties and discrimination in the family.

[1] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/29831/gma_tech.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[2] <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/TG.pdf>

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The goal of this project is that Togo takes the first step to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from ASGM gold mining and processing through the development of a NAP in accordance with Article 7 and Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

The project objective is to assist Togo in the development of its NAP, raise national awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the NAP and the Minamata Convention.

The project framework follows the guidance on the preparation of NAPs by parties addressing the issue of artisanal and small-scale gold mining that is more than insignificant, as agreed at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties[1]. The guidance has been developed with the intention of addressing ASGM in a holistic manner and includes a review of legal, educational, economic, regulatory and enforcement frameworks, and provides guidance on developing budgets and workplans and identifying potential sources of funding and partners.

Project Components and Activities: The NAP development has three components, which consist of the outputs and activities indicated below.

Component 1: Global Technical Support for NAP Development

The Global Mercury Partnership has successfully supported countries globally on the development of their NAPs. As a result of the previous NAP projects, a roster of international, regional and national experts on NAP development and implementation was developed. The roster lists over 70 experts in eight areas of ASGM expertise: (i) technical aspects of gold recovery, (ii) formalization, (iii) baseline estimates and inventories, (iv) mercury supply and trade, (v) public health, (vi) awareness raising and outreach in ASGM communities, (vii) market mechanisms for the mercury-free gold, and (viii) gender issues/ child labour. The roster contains experts with diverse regional experience, ranging from Latin America, to Africa, Central and East Asia and Southeast Asia, speaking over 20 languages (including English, French, Spanish, Swahili, Portuguese, Arabic).

A key set of tools and methodologies has also been developed in response to country needs as listed below:

- 1) **ASGM Inventory Toolkit** – methodology to collect and analyse the ASGM baseline data;
- 2) **Mobile data collection tool** – to store and manage the collected ASGM data;
- 3) **MapX platform for NAPs** – to map and monitor the collected ASGM data and to facilitate knowledge management and information exchange;
- 4) **Handbook** for Developing National **ASGM Formalization Strategies** within National Action Plans;
- 5) **Quick Start Guide for managing mercury trade** in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining, to fulfil obligation under Minamata Convention National Action Plan”;
- 6) **Illustrated Guide to mercury free ASGM** – an interactive, online guide that synthesizes and connects existing information on mercury-free practices in the ASGM sector;
- 7) Other outreach materials such as a guidance on the application of available gender toolkits will be developed.

Experts from different regions were trained on the use of the NAP guidance and were supported on its application. Finally, government representatives were invited to participate in information exchange groups on the national institutional and regulatory framework needed to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention in the ASGM sector.

Through this project, Togo will also benefit from the support of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Expected Outputs and activities:

- 1.1 Initial training and guidance provided to relevant stakeholders in Togo to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention.
- 1.1.1 *Enhance the existing roster of experts; collection and development of tools and methodologies for NAP development;*
- 1.1.2 *Quality check of the NAP project products including e.g. national overview of the ASGM sector, draft of the NAP document and the final quality check by an independent consultant;*
- 1.1.3 *Technical support and capacity building on key elements of the NAP as needed, including e.g. baseline inventories of mercury use in ASGM;*
- 1.1.4 *Knowledge management and information exchange through the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership website and or Partners websites and tools;*
- 1.1.5 *Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation.*

Component 2: NAP development

Step 1: Establishing a coordinating mechanism and organization of process

At the national level, the successful development of the NAP will rely on the formation of a National Coordination Mechanism that will guide the NAP development through all its phases and ensure that there is effective project planning and management throughout the process. The National Coordination Mechanism should include members from relevant government ministries or departments. The national inception workshop will:

- (i) clearly define the relative roles and responsibilities of the members of the National Coordination Mechanism;
- (ii) agree on the budget allocation and work plan for the project;
- (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project;
- (iv) develop a gender analysis during inception to develop a clearer understanding of the given gender roles and underlying socio-economic conditions;
- (v) develop a gender strategy to be implemented throughout the project;
- (vi) develop a capacity building plan for more effective participation of key stakeholders in the development of the NAP.

National Coordination Mechanism will identify a Stakeholder Advisory Group of stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and implementation of the NAP. The Stakeholder Advisory Group will include relevant members of civil society with

experience and knowledge in the ASGM sector. The National Coordination Mechanism will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAP development and direct feedback on the NAP will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the National Coordination Mechanism in the inception meeting. A list of suggested members of the NAP National Coordination Mechanism and of the stakeholders' advisory group can be found at pages 16-19 to the guidance document. It is noted that a National Working Group on the Minamata Convention on Mercury is already functional in Togo and can continue as the Stakeholder Advisory Group with possible additions. Key agencies involved in other related projects and activities will also be included to ensure a coordinated effort for ASGM management.

Step 2: Developing a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baselines estimates of mercury use and practices developed as part of the mercury inventory activity

Togo will develop a national overview of the ASGM sectors with information on the following:

- ü Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;
- ü Policies surrounding ASGM at the local, national and levels;
- ü Baseline estimates of mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector;
- ü Structure of the ASGM sector (i.e., single family miners, community mines, etc.);
- ü Geographic distribution of ASGM, including potential future areas of exploitation;
- ü Economics, such as earning per capita, mercury supply, use and demand, information on gold trade and export, cost of living, access to finance for miners, social welfare options for miners and their communities;
- ü Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;
- ü Information on mining practices, including information on ore bodies exploited, processes used, the amount of mercury used, the number of people directly involved in ASGM and indirectly exposed to mercury (disaggregated by gender and age);
- ü Information on the location and demographics of ASGM miners that operate without the use of mercury and the techniques that they use;
- ü Information on gold processing practices/burn off of mercury in gold processing shops or community retorts;
- ü Known information on mercury level of the environmental media (as baseline data), overall environmental impacts, contaminated sites, mercury releases in soil, air and water, including distribution relative to population centres;
- ü Studies and other information on mercury exposure, through various media, and studies on impacts in ASGM communities and downstream communities;
- ü Information about access to technical assistance for miners;

- ü Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels;
- ü Experiences in addressing ASGM;
- ü Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed;
- ü Mercury Distribution Networks.

The methodology for this work will be decided by stakeholders in Togo at the national inception workshops but will certainly involve the identification of national consultants with expertise in different areas as legal; public policies; economy; geology and public health. This national expert teams will be supported by the National Coordination Mechanism; Stakeholder Advisory Group and the Global Mercury Partnership.

Step 3: Setting goals and objectives

Based on the results of the national overview of the ASGM sector, national workshops will be organized with the executing body and the stakeholders' advisory group to agree on:

- ü Final problem statement, goals, objectives and reduction targets;
- ü Implementation strategy with specific activities for each of the NAP elements described in Annex C of the Minamata Convention. The NAP will be linked as often as possible to high level national development goals and initiatives, such as poverty reduction strategies and Sustainable Development Goals-based National Development Plans. The NAP will identify potential negative social and cultural impacts of their implementation as livelihoods impairment and will identify alternatives to avoid these negative impacts;
- ü Workplans, outreach plans, timelines and overall budgets for the implementation of the plans and their periodical review;
- ü Identification of roadmaps for NAP endorsement and submission.

Expected Outputs and activities:

2.1. Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention

2.1.1. National Inception workshop to (i) develop ToRs for the National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group; (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project; and finally (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project (iv) develop a gender strategy to be implemented throughout the project; (v) develop a capacity building plan for a more effective participation of key stakeholders in the development of the NAP;

2.1.2. Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance;

2.1.3. Development of draft NAP;

2.1.4. Organize national consultations and trainings to finalize the NAP, raise awareness, build capacity for early implementation and agree on a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat;

2.1.5. Submit the endorsed NAP to the Minamata Secretariat.

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

Day-to-day project management and monitoring will be the responsibility of the Executing Agency. The project monitoring will start with the national inception workshop and the development of a detailed workplan, budget and detailed monitoring and evaluation plan with key stakeholders. The Executing Agency will develop and submit to UNEP technical and financial reports every quarter describing the progress according to the workplan and budget, identifying obstacles occurred during implementation and the remediation actions to be taken.

UNEP will monitor the project progress according to the workplan on a regular basis and provide guidance to the Executing Agency to progress according to the workplan. Yearly during the GEF PIR UNEP will provide information about the status of the project implementation and the disbursements made.

Monthly or weekly calls between the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency will be agreed upon if the project is not progressing according to the work plan.

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agencies at the end of the project closes the Executing Agencies monitoring activities for this project. The final financial audit will review the use of project funds against budget and assess probity of expenditure and transactions. The final audit is to be developed by an independent audit authority (a recognized firm of public accountants or, for governments, a government auditor). The final audit is to be sent to UNEP up to six months after the technical completion of the project.

Templates for the quarterly progress and financial report, terminal report and final statement of accounts will be provided by UNEP. There is no template for the final financial audit.

An independent terminal review (TR) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. An independent consultant will be responsible for the TR and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at the Chemicals Branch of the Economy Division throughout the process. The TR will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners – CASE in particular. The direct costs of the review will be charged against the project review budget. The TR report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the independent consultant in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed

against standard review criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the independent consultant when the review report is finalised. The review report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Expected outputs and planned activities:

- 3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.
 - 3.1.1 *EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's templates;*
 - 3.1.2 *UNEP communicates project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template;*
 - 3.1.3 *Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end;*
 - 3.1.4 *Submit final financial audit to UNEP.*
- 3.2 Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available.
 - 3.2.1 *Independent consultant carries out the terminal review upon the request of the UNEP Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UNEP website.*

Project Stakeholders:

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) **UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch:** UNEP is the only United Nations organization with a mandate derived from the General Assembly to coordinate the work of the United Nations in the area of environment and whose core business is the environment. UNEP Chemicals and Wastes is the UNEP Branch that works specifically to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment. The implementation of this project contributes directly to reach the main mandate of the Branch;
- b) **UNEP Regional Office for Africa:** UNEP has six regional offices supporting different groups of countries in their efforts towards sustainable development. The UNEP Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;
- c) The **Minamata Convention Secretariat** based in Geneva, Switzerland, exert the Secretariat role of the Minamata Convention according to Article 24. The Minamata Convention Secretariat will be regularly informed on the progress in the implementation of the project to be able to identify opportunities to facilitate assistance to Parties in the implementation of the Convention;

- d) The overall goal of the **Global Mercury Partnership** is to protect human health and the global environment from the release of mercury and its compounds by minimizing and, where feasible, ultimately eliminating global, anthropogenic mercury releases to air, water and land. The Partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Reducing mercury in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining is one of the eight Partnership areas, and will support the implementation of the project by facilitating the access to resources and experts identified or developed by the Partnership;
- e) The **World Health Organization** (WHO) works to achieve better health for everyone, everywhere. Mercury is among the health topics of WHO and has responded to this health and environmental issue of concern through the development of studies, tools and guidance materials. The Global Mercury Partnership will facilitate the access to these materials and will also inform the World Health Organization on identified needs for additional support;
- f) The **International Labour Organization** (ILO) brings together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for women and men. ILO has already supported initiatives to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in artisanal and Small-scale gold mining. These social aspects will be taken into account in the NAP development; particularly with the formalization or regulation of the ASGM sector and by developing strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations.
- The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project and their engagement will be discussed and agreed upon in the inception meetings.

National stakeholders involved in the NAP National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group:

Table 1: Stakeholder Participation in Togo (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshops)

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development and Nature Protection	Functions as the National Executing Partner agency for the project.
Ministry of Justice	In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts.
Geology and Mines General Directorate	Mines and Mining policy formulation and implementation. Functions under the Ministry of Natural Resources which will also provide statistics and data on ASGM.
Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Economy and Finances	The Ministry will contribute in particular with information about the economic importance of ASGM and market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use and incentives for transition to mercury free technology
Customs	Mercury importation, management, distribution, inspection
National Institute for Transparency in the Extractive Sector	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.
Ministry of Economy and Finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mercury trade; · Formalization; · Market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Economy and Finances	Formalization of ASGM sector.
Ministry of Justice	Law enforcement.

Table 2: Suggested national stakeholders for the national advisory groups

ASGM Stakeholder Groups	Contribution to Development of NAP
Miner organizations (e.g., cooperatives and/or associations)	Understand how to organize miners.
Miners/miner representatives	Provide realistic view of current practices and barriers to change.
Community leaders and local government from ASGM areas	Assist with development and implementation of plan within ASGM communities.
Indigenous groups	Represent vested interests in ASGM operations in indigenous areas.

Technical expert in gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use; ü Provide training opportunities.
Environmental and human health organizations	Represent vested interests in reducing environmental impacts of ASGM and the risks of exposure to the public.
Academic and research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Provide valuable information and conduct future research; ü Provide training opportunities from ASGM specialists.
Legal professionals	Understand national legislation as it relates to ASGM including relevant regulation on mercury use and trade regulation.
Representatives from large scale mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Contribute to finding innovative solutions and provide insights on mining regulatory issues; ü Potential partner with small scale miners on technical improvements to mining practice.
Other relevant land holders	Represent interest in land conflicts and in reclaiming impacted lands; risk of mercury exposure.
Police and Customs officials	Understand role of enforcement.
Gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; ü Important focal point for community health and emissions.
Waste management specialists	Provide insight into available mechanisms to handle mercury wastes generated by ASGM and how to clean/restore contaminated sites.
Private sector partner (e.g., large-scale mining company or equipment provider)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Technical capacity; ü Potential public/private partnership.
Financial/banking sector	Small and commercial-sized loans to miners to assist with financing transition towards better practices.
Representatives of the United Nations Country Teams.	Ensure the project is contributing to the country priorities as identified by the National Development Plan.

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Gender dimensions

In practice, gender mainstreaming means identifying gaps in gender equality through the use of sex disaggregated data, developing strategies to close those gaps, putting resources and expertise into implementing strategies for gender equality, monitoring and implementation and holding individuals and institutions accountable for results. Gender mainstreaming is not an end in itself; is a process whose ultimate goal is to **achieve gender equality**[2] (Sustainable Development Goal 5).

While male miners typically outnumber female miners, many women also perform tasks in the ASGM process that may increase their risk of exposure to mercury. These jobs include pouring the mercury into the ball-mills or mixing the mercury in panning, and burning the amalgam, often with their children or babies nearby. In some countries, women also carry the rocks from the mining sites to the processing plants.[3]³ Moreover, with an estimated 4.5 million women working in artisanal mining worldwide, many of childbearing age, low-level exposure to infants during gestation and breast-feeding is a risk.[4]⁴ As a potent neurological toxicant that interferes with brain functions and the nervous system, mercury has been shown to be particularly harmful to neurological development of babies and young children.[5]⁵

The collection of sex-disaggregated data throughout the project will complement the national statistics by shedding light on the gender aspects of ASGM, including a potential gender related discrimination in its social institutions. The project will also be sensitive to the government's efforts in reaching gender equality in Togo and will actively promote women's empowerment in the project implementation and in the ASGM NAP.

The following activities will be implemented in the project to address the current gender data gaps and promote gender equality:

1) Development of a gender strategy to be implemented throughout the project: at the project inception, a strategy with SMART indicators aimed at gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation at the national level will be developed. Key project stakeholders will follow a training on section 1 of the World bank Toolkit "Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining"[6]⁶ for an introduction to gender and ASGM before working on the strategy. The purpose is to ensure national ownership over this process.

Below some of the elements that could be considered in this strategy:

- (i) What could prevent woman's participation in project meetings and trainings? How will the project facilitate the equitable access of men and women to information and training?
 - (iii) What could prevent women's participation in the project's national coordination mechanism? How will the project be encouraging the equitable participation of men and women?
 - (iv) How to ensure equity between man and women in the recruitment of consultants?
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(v) How to prevent that the NAP strategies promote a widened gap between man and women in Togo?

2) Development of a quick Assessment of the Gender Dimensions of ASGM in Togo. A national focal point will be identified to follow up on the implementation of the strategy and to gather the requisite information to assess the Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining. The World bank Toolkit” Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining” will be applied. Most of the information will be collected by the national consultants developing the national profile (activity 2.1.2) and back to back with national consultations and trainings (activity 2.1.4). The national focal point will collect the missing information. This assessment will inform the final NAP to ensure its implementation is not worsening existing inequalities but contributing to reduce them.

[1] Available at: http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/forms%20and%20guidance/English/ASGM_guidance_e.pdf

[2]<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/chemicals-management/chemicals-management-the-why-and-how-of-mainstreaming-gender/Chemicals%20Management%20and%20Gender%20Mainstreaming.pdf>

[3] <http://www.wecf.eu/english/articles/2013/10/minamata-sideevent.php>

[4] See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

[5] See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

[6] <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTOGMC/Resources/toolkit-web.pdf>

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

For project activities, please section B

Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by CASE. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues.

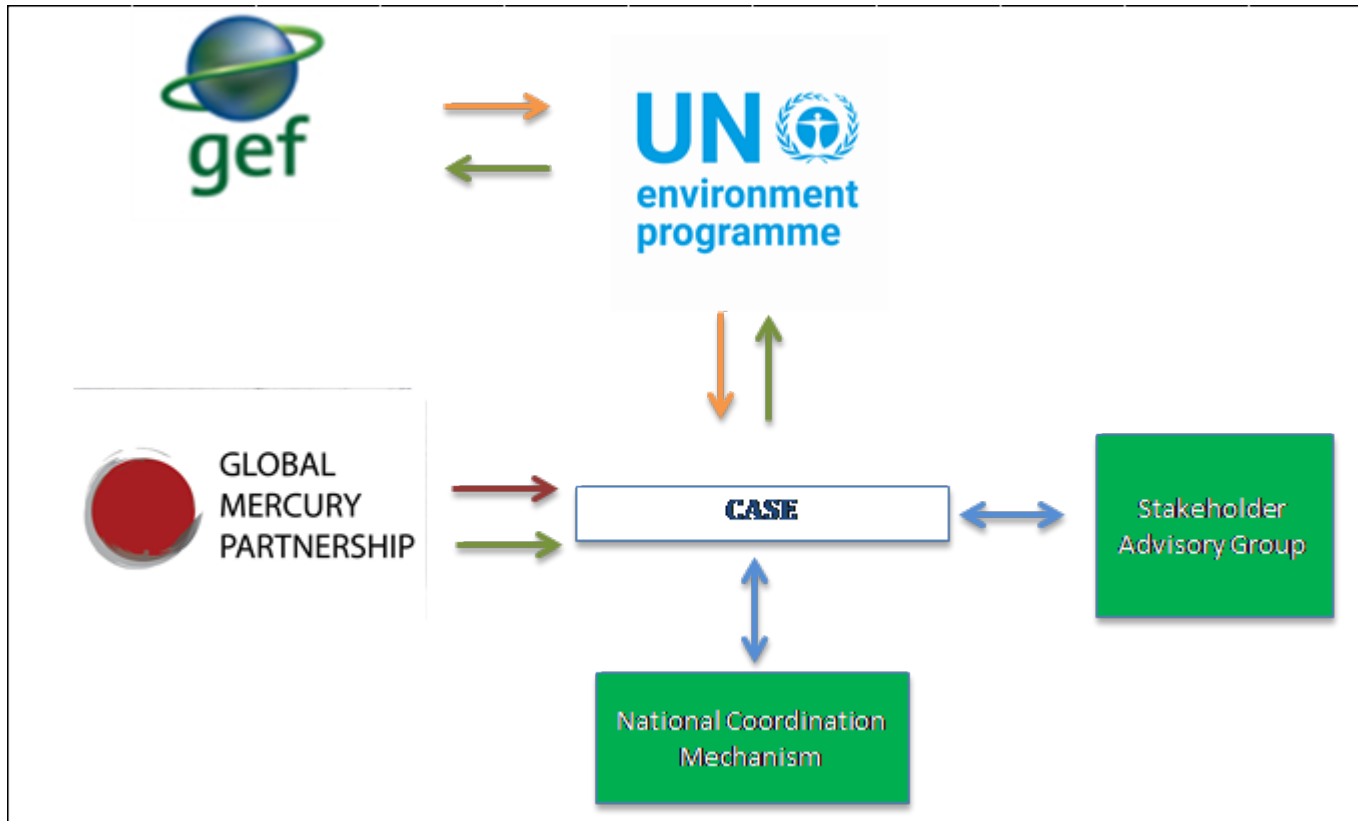
Executing Agencies (EA): CASE will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. CASE will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP.

National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) will meet regularly during project implementation. The Committee will include key National Stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCM will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by CASE and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG): This group will include relevant stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and future implementation of the NAP. In Togo, a National Working Group on the Minamata Convention on Mercury is already operational which can continue to operate under the project as the SAG. The NCM will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAP development and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the NCM.

Global Mercury Partnership (GMP): The partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the timely ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. Reducing Mercury in ASGM is one of the partnership areas and it has supported countries in its efforts to reduce mercury uses and releases in the ASGM sector; eliminate the worst practices in ASGM and explore innovative market-based approaches to enable the transition away from mercury. The partnership will ensure Togo has access to all the expertise and experience of its members to implement the project.

Figure 1: Implementation arrangements



	Money flow
	Technical support
	Reporting
	Communication

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The NAP implementation will be supported by the currently existing capacities and expertise in Togo put in place during the MIA development with support from UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency. Cost-effectiveness will be achieved through fully utilizing the infrastructures and human resources available through CASE.

The involvement of the International Experts is limited to tasks that could not be accomplished by national consultants. E.g. review of technical documents, training in conduct of inventories. Suitably qualified research assistants will be identified locally through the local stakeholders. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses.

CASE and UNEP’s project manager will ensure that only essential travel is undertaken and that where possible videoconferencing/Skype conference calls are utilized. For essential travel, CASE will endeavour to maximize resources allocated for travel for workshops and necessary consultations, by booking in advance and travelling during low season, where possible.

The project global component will also identify needs across countries working with UNEP to propose common approaches that lead to reduced transaction costs.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

More detailed information about project monitoring and evaluation can be consulted in the project component 3 monitoring and evaluation.

Table 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
National inception and training workshops	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups at the national level	EA		Within one month after the regional inception workshop
National inception reports	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring at the national level	EA	5,000	Within two weeks following national inception workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	UNEP	0	Regularly

Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	EA	5,000	Quarterly by 30 April covering January to March;
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	EA	5,000	by 31 July covering April to June; by 31 October covering July to September; by 31 January covering October to December
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan; Highlights technical outputs; Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	EA	0	Within one month of the project technical completion
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Independent auditor recruited by the EA	0	Within 3 months of the project technical completion
Terminal evaluation	Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects; Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks.	Independent consultant recruited by UNEP	10,000	Within six months of the project technical completion
Total indicative M&E cost*1			25,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

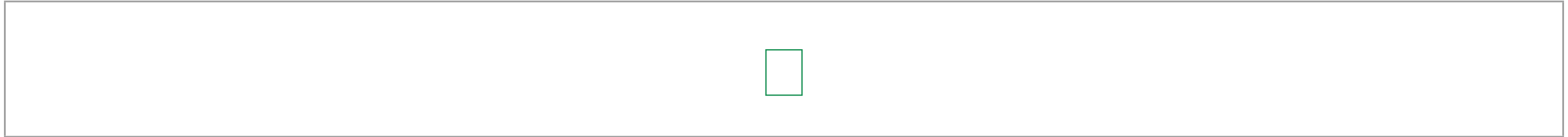
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

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

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Comlan AWOUGNON	Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financiers	Ministere de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestieres	3/28/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
Minamata Convention	2/3/2017	Ms. Kayi Obidon Emefa Ajavon



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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