



National action plan in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10310

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

☐ CBIT

Project Title

National action plan in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Countries

Bolivia

Agency(ies)

UNIDO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Fundación MEDMIN; Ministry of Environment and Water; Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy; Ministry of Health

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining

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)	3/27/2020	1/1/2021	12/30/2022	6/1/2023
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	31,000
		Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000
			31,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Improve national capacity to prevent and manage the use of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Improve understanding of the scope of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector and strengthen national capacity to implement Article 7 of the Minamata Convention.	1. The project stakeholders are able to manage mercury in the ASGM sector (awareness, technical knowledge, experience) in an environmentally sound manner.	<p>1.1: Information disseminated and a national coordination unit on ASGM established.</p> <p>1.2: Comprehensive national-level analysis of the ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of the roadmap to prevent and reduce mercury emissions and releases.</p> <p>1.3: Needs assessment linked to institutional capacity to develop a public health strategy dedicated to the ASGM sector is completed.</p> <p>1.4: Rapid health-assessment carried out; drafting of the public health strategy initiated, including a curriculum for health professionals and awareness-raising workshops.</p>	315,000	7,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Improve understanding of the scope of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector and strengthen national capacity to implement Article 7 of the Minamata Convention. 2. Finalization of the NAP for approval	2. NAP finalized for endorsement by relevant stakeholders	2.1. NAP is drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders.	115,000	3,000
3. Project Monitoring and Evaluation	3. The project meets its objectives on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	3.1: Regular monitoring and final evaluation of project implementation completed	25,000	17,250
Sub Total (\$)			455,000	27,250
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,000	3,750
Sub Total(\$)			45,000	3,750
Total Project Cost(\$)			500,000	31,000

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(\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	17,250
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13,750
Total Co-Financing(\$)				31,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

NA

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNIDO	GET	Bolivia	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

Bolivia became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. Aware of the threat that mercury can pose to human health and the environment worldwide, the Government has actively participated in international programs and agreements related to the issue, through the leadership of the Environment and Water (MMAyA).

The treaty has a phased approach to reduce and, where possible, eliminate the use of mercury in key industrial sectors. The provisions of the Convention include timelines for sources of supply and trade, products with added mercury, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector is a major source of mercury release and environmental pollution worldwide, Article 7 of the Convention determines that countries where ASGM activities are more than insignificant must develop a National Action Plan (NAP) in order to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds within three years after the treaty enters into force.

In accordance with Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention, each signatory that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Article shall include in its NAP (a) information on the extent of mercury in the ASGM sector; (b) an inventory of the quantities of mercury and other harmful chemicals used, including cyanide, and the practices employed in the sector; (c) a public health strategy on the exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury; (d) an assessment and cost-benefit analysis of available and economically viable techniques and technologies to replace and prevent the use of mercury; and (e) a roadmap to reduce the use of mercury in the sector, including possible sources of funding for its implementation.

A series of strategies, baselines and steps to regulate anthropogenic emissions, as well as releases of mercury and its compounds, should also be included in the NAP as indicated in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) guidelines for supporting activities. The proposed draft will also provide the basis for actions under Article 16 of the Convention, although this is not the explicit focus of health activities under the NAP.

It should be noted that ASGM is a historical activity in Bolivia and has always been of great importance to its economy. Despite the decline in overall gold production in the country, gold production from small-scale mining is growing and has doubled in the last decade. In 2013, 11,000 kg of gold were produced by the sector, which estimates employ about 80,000 miners.

In Bolivia, 84% of employment in mining is provided by cooperatives which must comply with the General Law of Cooperatives. Basically, concessions are given to miners to continue their activities in wells and other areas that were renounced by the state. Cooperatives are tax-exempt organizations and pay royalties at lower rates than mining companies. Critics of the system point out that the gold mining cooperatives have become enterprises, often paying the lowest wages and not obeying laws and regulations.

In certain areas, ASGM is related to negative social impacts such as child labour, prostitution, as well as drug and arms trafficking. As the struggle for access to promising mining sites intensified in recent years, pressure on indigenous territories increased significantly. Tensions also arose between formal and informal miners already established.

Recently, two institutions were created to establish greater control over the sector. The Empresa Boliviana de Oro (EBO), which aims to purchase all gold from Bolivian cooperatives and store it in the Banco Nacional de Bolivia (National Bank of Bolivia). The second institution is the Agencia para el Desarrollo de Macro Regiones y Zonas Fronterizas (ADEMAF), created in 2010. ADEMAF instructs the army and navy in the control of rivers, borders and inland lands; searches for illegal practices; and detains those involved in those practices. In addition, ADEMAF organizes 'itinerant' visits providing civil registration and health services in order to strengthen the State's presence in the region.

From the legal point of view, it stands out that in 1997, the Mining Code (Law 1777) was promulgated and, in July of the same year, the Environmental Regulation for Mining Activities (ERMA) was created. Currently, the Code is being modified and the expected result is the new mining law to be enacted soon by the Bolivian Congress. The new bill aims to offer new incentives to the 50,000 miners organized in cooperatives.

Additionally, in 1992, the nation enacted the Environmental Law (Law No. 1333) which included provisions to protect air and water quality as well as to prevent its degradation; and to regulate waste management, soil contamination, forest management and environmental impact. This law was expanded in 1995 with six regulations for environmental management, environmental control and prevention, air pollution, water pollution, activities with hazardous materials, and solid waste management. However, in practice, much remains to be done, as indicated in various studies on environmental impacts produced by the sector.

More specifically, Bolivia has Law No. 1333 on the Environment, as well as the Environmental Regulations for Mining Activities, Supreme Decree No. 28590 of 17 January 2006. All these regulations are framed in a general way in mining, however it can be considered as a general basis for artisanal and small-scale mining.

Since many years, the government has been promoting initiatives to address the negative impacts of mercury on human health and the environment. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), in cooperation with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning of Bolivia launched, in 1994, the project "Integrated environmental management in small-scale mining". The six-year initiative analyzed the sector's environmental impacts and proposed new technical alternatives to reduce mercury emissions.

Between 2008 and 2010, the project called "Integrated regional campaign on minimization of mercury domestic sources with actions of intervention in the community to protect children and women's health" was implemented by the Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment (AAMMA) with funding from the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

Later on, in 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with support from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, produced a baseline on the use of mercury, as well as its emissions and pollution in the country. The draft baseline presents the general and historical aspects of mercury in Bolivia; a preliminary inventory of mercury emissions using the methodology of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); an inventory of relevant studies on the assessment of mercury

levels in the environment (air, water, soil and sediments); an analysis of the regulatory and institutional framework; and a preliminary map of possible mercury contamination and its risks.

Similarly, Bolivia was also part of a regional project implemented by UNEP and funded through SAICM to reduce mercury emissions in the ASGM sector. The project was initiated in 2009 and lasted 18 months.

With respect to the ASGM sector, the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), through the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), began in 2013 the regional project "Strengthening Incentives for the Formalization and Improvement of the Environmental and Social Performance of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining". The initiative, based on the Fairmined Gold certification system, had a duration of four years. Ten mining organizations in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru were assisted during the formalization process.

Subsequently, the Vice-Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development, through the National Program on Organic Pollutants (PRONACOP's), implemented the Regional Project entitled "Development of the Initial Evaluation of the Minamata Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean", which aimed to strengthen the country's capacity for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention through scientific and technical knowledge and tools.

This project carried out a National Inventory of Mercury Emission Sources in Bolivia based on secondary information provided by different organizations and state and private institutions of the country, at national, departmental and municipal level on anthropogenic socioeconomic activities that constitute potential and existing sources of mercury emissions in national territory.

These and other efforts made in the country in recent years created the necessary conditions for the Cotapata mining cooperative to become the first source of gold in the world to be certified by the Fairtrade Foundation. In this respect, the Better Gold Initiative, a programme to promote better practices along the international gold supply chain, supported by the Swiss Government (SECO) identified the country as a key partner in the region. Currently the initiative technically supports the access to gold certification schemes to four mining cooperatives in the country.

The efforts made by Bolivia, mentioned above, demonstrate that this project is fully in line with the country's objective of mapping and preventing environmental and health problems related to the use of mercury in the ASGM sector, as well as investing in technological solutions and building institutional capacity to meet obligations under the Minamata Convention.

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 results of the proposed project will be the empowerment of the project stakeholders in management of mercury in the ASGM sector, the finalization of the NAP for stakeholder's endorsement and approval, and future submission by the Government to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.

The project activities will complement the needs for the elaboration of the NAP, through assistance to the Government of Bolivia and relevant partners in the Bolivian ASGM sector in formulating a clear roadmap to prevent and, where feasible, reduce the use of mercury, through raising awareness of the risks to human health and ecosystems in the country. This will include

(a) Analysis of the ASGM sector, including the main mining areas, miners and private sector involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information, as well as an assessment of the participation of women and children; (b) inventory, with the amount of mercury used, and practices employed in the ASGM sector in the country; (c) assessment of institutional capacity in the health sector, principally in areas where ASGM activities exist, to collect data on the population's exposure to mercury, and to carry out training and awareness-raising activities; (d) baseline on consumption of mercury and other harmful chemicals including cyanide; (e) options for elimination of practices specified in Annex C of the Convention; (f) strategies to prevent exposure to mercury, together with health authorities with a special focus on vulnerable populations, such as women and children; (g) definition of measures for formalization of the ASGM sector; (h) strategies to manage trade and avoid diversion of mercury; (i) strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP; (j) awareness-raising activities targeting ASGM miners and affected communities, as well as national and regional legislators; and (l) a roadmap for mercury reduction in the sector, including necessary interventions and possible sources of funding for its subsequent implementation.

The project will focus on assessing the provinces with the highest mining activity, where mercury is overused in the ASGM sector. GEF resources will help Bolivia identify and prioritize the most sensitive areas for future investments and interventions through the promotion of sound management of chemicals as a key component of green industrial growth.

Most of the socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the necessary interventions under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 15 (life on land).

Key stakeholders will be consulted and involved throughout the project implementation process as follows.

As the GEF implementing agency, UNIDO will maintain the overall oversight on the project implementation, manage the overall project budget and supervise the project execution.

Fundación MEDMIN will act as executing entity, via contractual agreement, for the activities to be carried out, assisting with the day-to-day management and providing technical expertise for the development of the mercury-related activities and other aspects of the Minamata Convention as well as the sustainable development of the ASGM sector.

The Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) through the Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development (VMABCCGDF), will serve as the main government counterpart, providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point in the Ministry will be responsible for day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. The Vice-Ministry will also act as chair and secretariat of the project's National Steering Committee (NSC).

The following entities will co-execute the project: Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy and Ministry of Health in coordination with the relevant institutions. For more information please refer to the execution arrangements (Annex B).

The NSC will be established as an inter-ministerial steering committee consisting of representatives of the VMABCCGDF, Fundación MEDMIN and UNIDO; technical and legislative experts; as well as other relevant ministries and associations to provide guidance and coordination. All project modifications will be carried out in accordance with UNIDO rules and regulations and the GEF relevant standards, such as ‘‘GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles’’ (GEF/C.39 / Inf.3), ‘‘GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy’’ (GEF/C.50/08/Rev.01) and ‘‘Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy’’ (GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01).

The Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy (MMM) will provide national leadership and technical support to activities related to the ASGM sector in close collaboration with the executing agencies.

The Ministry of Health (MS) will provide national leadership and technical support to health-related activities, in close collaboration with the executing agencies.

The National Customs (AN), as an entity whose mission is to facilitate Foreign Trade operations, control goods and improve the collection of customs duties for the benefit of the development and security of the state.

ASGM miners, Corporación Minera de Bolivia, mining communities and indigenous groups will be encouraged to assist in the preparation of the National Action Plan. This stakeholder network will work with miners to raise awareness, share knowledge, and promote technology transfer to promote the prevention and reduction of mercury use in the sector.

Other stakeholders of the ASGM sector, including academia, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, will participate in the development of the NAP. This stakeholder network will maintain contact with miners to raise awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to make the ASGM sector more responsible and sustainable.

A team of experts composed of national and international consultants as well as technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support during the implementation of the NAPs. The team will be selected on the basis of its technical expertise to assist in the development of a comprehensive analysis of the activities of the ASGM sector and to plan activities to enhance national capacity.

Since the level of mercury exposure and subsequent impact on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men may be exposed to different types, frequencies and levels of mercury. Therefore, gender inclusion and integration will be incorporated as a fundamental part of the project.

This issue will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, which includes, among other measures, promoting the participation of women and vulnerable groups in information exchange and dissemination events, in the project coordination unit and in the national committee, as well as in stakeholder groups (e.g. by consulting women during the analysis of the ASGM sector and during the assessment of the health impacts of mercury use).

Special attention will be paid to gender equality in assessing and inviting members to participate in the National Steering Group and in inviting different actors to awareness-raising workshops. During the staff selection process, female candidates will be encouraged to apply. If two candidates have similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women.

Strategies to mitigate gender inequality, prevent child labour and protect indigenous communities will be part of the proposed NAP. Women's participation in the ASGM sector is high in Bolivia. They perform all kinds of tasks and can work as members of a mining cooperative; independently with an agreed salary; as "volunteers" receiving 20 to 30% of their production; or as "barranquilleras", workers at the base of the hierarchy, who undertake precarious, disorganized and clandestine services.

Unfortunately, child labour is also very common in the sector. In the Cerro Rico of Potosí, for example, children and adolescents represent half of the 8,000 miners. Children perform a variety of tasks in the sector, but often collect gold in mines at night in areas with low ventilation and limited space. In most cases, the tasks assigned exceed their physical capacity.

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

This project sets out the activities needed to improve national capacity and mercury management in the ASGM sector through the preparation of a National Action Plan.

The project will also provide an assessment of the situation in the sector as well as an inventory/characterization of ASGM that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet Convention obligations. The NAP will generate global environmental and socio-economic benefits, as well as make mercury management a priority on the country's sustainable development agenda.

Planned activities (associated with their respective outputs) are listed below:

Output 1.1: Disseminated information and national coordination unit on ASGM established.

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct the national inception workshop.

Activity 1.1.2: Establish national ASGM coordination mechanisms.

Activity 1.1.3: Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and ongoing development of the NAP.

Activity 1.1.4: Develop communication materials, taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender and age groups, including prevention.

Activity 1.1.5: Organize and conduct events and workshops to disseminate and share information, taking into account the time and geographical constraints of both, men and women.

Output 1.2: Comprehensive national-level analysis of the ASGM sector completed to support the development of the roadmap to reduce mercury emissions and releases.

Activity 1.2.1: Collect and analyze data on the ASGM sector (e.g. amount of mercury used and practices employed; number of major gold mines and miners; stakeholders, including miners and the private sector, as well as the level of formalization of the sector).

Activity 1.2.2 Define national mercury use and reduction targets.

Activity 1.2.3 Define measures to facilitate the formalization and regulation of the ASGM sector.

Activity 1.2.4 Finalize strategies to promote the reduction of mercury emissions and releases in the sector and define actions to eliminate the worst practices mentioned in Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

Activity 1.2.5 Identify potential sources of funding needed to implement the roadmap, as part of the NAP.

Output 1.3: Needs assessment linked to institutional capacity to develop a public health strategy dedicated to the ASGM sector is completed.

Activity 1.3.1 Consult representatives of various ministries and other relevant stakeholders

Activity 1.3.2 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers

Activity 1.3.3 Finalize the needs assessment report related to institutional capacity on public health.

Output 1.4: Rapid health-assessment carried out; drafting of the public health strategy initiated, including a curriculum for health professionals and awareness-raising workshops.

Activity 1.4.1 Plan and adapt survey tools to the Bolivian national context.

Activity 1.4.2 Conduct consultations with the local mining communities and health service providers in selected ASGM areas.

Activity 1.4.3 Analyze the data collected and prepare recommendations.

Activity 1.4.4 Initiate the elaboration of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector taking into account the vulnerability of different generational gender groups.

*Note: primary monitoring (i.e. human biomonitoring) is considered outside the scope of the project and the rapid assessment of the health situation. The main objective of the rapid assessment is to identify health behavioral patterns among miners and their families in order to determine the most effective entry point for creating a link with them. For example, in cases where miners do not use health services in ASGM, awareness-raising efforts may be necessary through mobile clinics or as part of other social mobilization efforts by the health sector. The Rapid Health Situation Assessment also seeks to identify the current capacities of local health centers to identify and address ASGM-related health problems. This latter information is necessary to work on the design and messaging of the training activities that will be carried out within the framework of the NAP.

Output 2.1: NAP is drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders.

Activity 2.1.1 Draft the NAP in accordance with the comprehensive analysis report (Output 1.2).

Activity 2.1.2 Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings.

Activity 2.1.3 Finalize the NAP.

Activity 2.1.4 Define the implementation date of the NAP.

Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for more information on specific outputs, their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.

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

GEF resources will help the Government of Bolivia and its partners understand the use of mercury in the ASGM sector and how to minimize it, as well as increase awareness of the risks to human health and the environment. The resources will also help broaden the dissemination of the project's achievements at the national level to promote other initiatives in the future. The GEF will not only help streamline interventions and capacity building efforts related to the ASGM sector, but will also ensure that key stakeholders involved in compliance with Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention are sufficiently aware of and committed to the design and delivery of the activities outlined in the roadmap.

To ensure cost-effectiveness, the infrastructure and human resources of the government counterpart and executing agency involved in the project will be used efficiently. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will help improve local and national capacity to manage mercury and contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project by reducing consultancy fees and travel expenses. This initiative will also serve as a model for other similar projects within the framework of the GEF replenishment period - 7.

Project implementation and execution is expected to be low risk. UNIDO has strong experience in promoting environmentally sound mercury management in the ASGM sector both in South America and in other regions and plays an important role at the global level, co-leading the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector within the Global Mercury Partnership - the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention.

In addition, UNIDO also has extensive experience in supporting activities related to the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans and their updates. In the same manner, support activities to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have already been developed in Bolivia by UNIDO with GEF resources.

The mercury NAP project will complement the country's efforts to significantly reduce exposure to chemicals and wastes of global significance harmful to humans and the environment. The presence of UNIDO offices in the country and the region is also a comparative advantage to ensure the smooth running of project activities.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

Follow-up and monitoring will be based on various levels of review, quality control and feedback. Globally, follow-up and monitoring will be carried out by UNIDO through annual country visits. The National Steering Committee, including also the main stakeholders, will meet annually in order to: (a) review the annual work plan, (b) assess progress against the M&E objectives indicated in the Project Scorecard, (c) review intermediate and final reports, as well as (d) assess any gaps or weaknesses, and subsequently take appropriate adaptive decisions.

The work plan for the second year will be based on the results obtained during the first year, including associated budget allocations, in accordance with GEF, UNIDO rules and guidelines and GEF Council documents, namely GEF/C.39.09, GEF/C.39.03/Inf.3, GEF/C.50/08/Rev.01 and GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01.

UNIDO Country Office in Bolivia will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as required. The final evaluation, which will be carried out by an independent evaluator, will be organized by the UNIDO project coordinator with the support of the UNIDO evaluation panel, and submitted to the donor within 90 days after the end of the project. The terms of reference for the evaluator will be developed with the support of the UNIDO project manager according to the UNIDO guide.

M&E Programme: Fundación MEDMIN will be responsible for managing and executing most of the project and reporting semi-annually (every six months) to UNIDO. The progress of the activities and outputs in relation to their respective goals and desired outcomes will be assessed semi-annually by the National Steering Committee through the means of verification and impact indicators contained in the Project Results Framework (cf. annex C).

Financial monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports from the executing entities will be required in accordance with UNIDO's standard accounting procedures. A final evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of project completion.

In accordance with the GEF and UNIDO monitoring and evaluation policy, monitoring studies (such as National Portfolio of Evaluations or thematic evaluations) may be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are required to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in project activities.

Legal context clause: This project is governed by the provisions of the Basic Standard Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNIDO, signed on 1 December 1988.

Table referring to M&E activities

M&E Activities	<u>Duration</u> (Months)	Budget (USD)	
		Grant	In kind
Report on the project inception meeting*	Within the first 3 months after the initiation of the project	0	0
Project revised by the NSC by the end of the year*	12 months	0	0
Project revised by the NSC by the end of the year*	24 months	0	0
Final Evaluation	At the project closure	25,000	0
Total Cost M&E		25,000	0
*Financing covered by the PMC			

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

NOT APPLICABLE

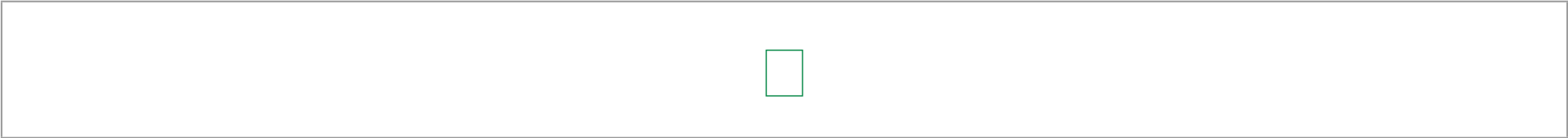
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

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. Alfredy Guillermo Álvarez Saavedra	Vice Minister Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	3/18/2020

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
MCM (Mercury)	1/26/2016	Mr. Alfredy Guillermo Álvarez Saavedra



Submitted to HQ

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