



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

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10448

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 Chad

Countries

Chad

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre -Senegal (BCRC-Senegal)

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer, Learning, Theory of change, Enabling Activities

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)	12/3/2019	1/1/2020	12/31/2021	1/31/2022
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	10,000
		Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000
			10,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Chad 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	Chad 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 Chad to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	50,000	
2. National Action Plan development	Chad 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	2.1 National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	384,546	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	Chad 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	20,000	
Sub Total (\$)			454,546	0
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,454	10,000
Sub Total(\$)			45,454	10,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			500,000	10,000

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(\$)
Government	AGRID	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)				10,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

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	Chad	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).

Chad participated actively in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) negotiations supported by UNEP. Chad became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 25 Septembre 2014 and ratified the Convention on 24 September 2015. On 20 July 2019 Chad 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, Chad shall develop and implement a National Action Plan in accordance with Annex C and submit its Plan to the Secretariat no later than 20 July 2022.

This Global Mercury Assessment 2018 estimated that ASGM was the main source of mercury emissions to air in Chad with 225.000 kg in 2015, followed by emissions from wastes (150.838 kg) and emissions from domestic residential burning (132.818 kg). In 2018 the Government of Chad finalized the implementation of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) project which was funded by the GEF and received technical assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. The MIA also concluded that ASGM was the main source of mercury emission in Chad.

The provinces of Ennedi-EST, Ennedi-Ouest, Tibesti, Borkou, Darsila, Wadi Fira and Mayo-Kebbi have been identified by AGRID as the main ASGM areas in Chad to be included in the NAP.

Relevance to the Chad National Development Plan 2017-2021 and UNEP's Biennial Programme of Work

Oil and agriculture are mainstays of Chad's economy. Oil provides about 60% of export revenues, while cotton, cattle, livestock, and gum arabic provide the bulk of Chad's non-oil export earnings^[1]. The services sector contributes less than one-third of GDP and has attracted foreign investment mostly through telecommunications and banking. Chad's Human Development Index progressed 9.8% from 2005 and 2010 and 5.7% from 2010 and 2015, but its development policies have been impacted by the weak mobilisation of other natural resources, the unfavourable conjuncture at the international oil market and the afflux of refugees due to the transboundary security crises.

Chad's first National Development Plan for 2017-2021 identifies four main objectives: (i) strengthen national unity; (ii) reinforce good governance and the rule of law; (iii) develop a diversified and competitive economy and (iv) improve the quality of life of the Chadian population. In order to reach the objective iii "develop a diversified and competitive economy", Chad would like to promote and industrialize its mining sector. The project will insure that national stakeholders have the information needed to include ASGM miners in the development plan; reduce mercury emissions and releases from this sector and reduce exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury.

In order to ensure that this project contributes to the national development priorities, the Ministry of Economy and Development will be invited to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. This will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of national priorities.

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

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 to mercury use in ASGM will be developed, in particular vulnerable populations such as children and women of child-bearing age, especially 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 in particular 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 releases 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, Chad 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 Chad is largely missing. Some gender equality indexes, such as the Social Institutions and Gender index (SIGI) [1] rates the level of gender related discrimination in social institutions in Chad in general as high[2]², particularly in relation to the restricted access to productive and financial resources and the discrimination in the family.

[1] The *Social Institutions and Gender index* (SIGI) was developed by the OECD Development Centre in 2007 focus on social institutions that impact the roles of men and women, such as society’s norms, values and attitudes that relate to gender in non- OECD countries. Although it cannot be applied directly to the ASGM sector, it may be useful to frame the challenges that may be considered in the NAP development to answer to national strategic gender needs. Other measures of gender equality or inequality were created

since 1995 but considering the particularities of the ASGM sector and the existing data gaps, the nationally measured gender gaps in life expectancy, education, income and political participation were not directly applied to the ASGM sector.

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

[1] <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

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 Chad 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 Chad 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 UNEP 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, Chad 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 Chad 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. 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

Chad 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 Chad 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.

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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 – BCRC Senegal 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 considered 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 Chad (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshops)

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
AGRID	Functions as the National Executing Partner agency for the project.
Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries	In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts.
Ministry of Mines, Industrial and Trade Development and the Promotion of the Private Sector	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 Public Health	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Economy Trade and Development	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
ACT - Association of Traditional Chefs in Chad	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.
Ministry of Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mercury trade; · Formalization; · Market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Police	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 United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

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Gender dimensions

In practice, gender mainstreaming means identifying gaps in gender equality using 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 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 Chad 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"^[1] for an introduction to gender and ASGM before working on the strategy. The purpose is to ensure national ownership over this process. Additional guidance will be developed by the Global Component.

Below some of the elements that could be considered in the gender 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?

(v) How to prevent that the NAP strategies promote a widened gap between man and women in Chad; e.g. will women be able to participate effectively in cooperatives or have access to newly introduced mining tools considering women has restricted access to productive and financial resources in Chad[2]?

2) Development of a quick Assessment of the Gender Dimensions of ASGM in Chad: 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] <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTOGMC/Resources/toolkit-web.pdf>

[2] 62% inequality. Percentages range from 0 to 100 with higher values indicating higher inequality.

[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] <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

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 BCRC-Senegal. 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): The Basel and Stockholm Convention Centre in Senegal (BCRC-Senegal) will co-execute the project in close cooperation with AGRID. BCRC-Senegal will 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. BCRC-Senegal will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

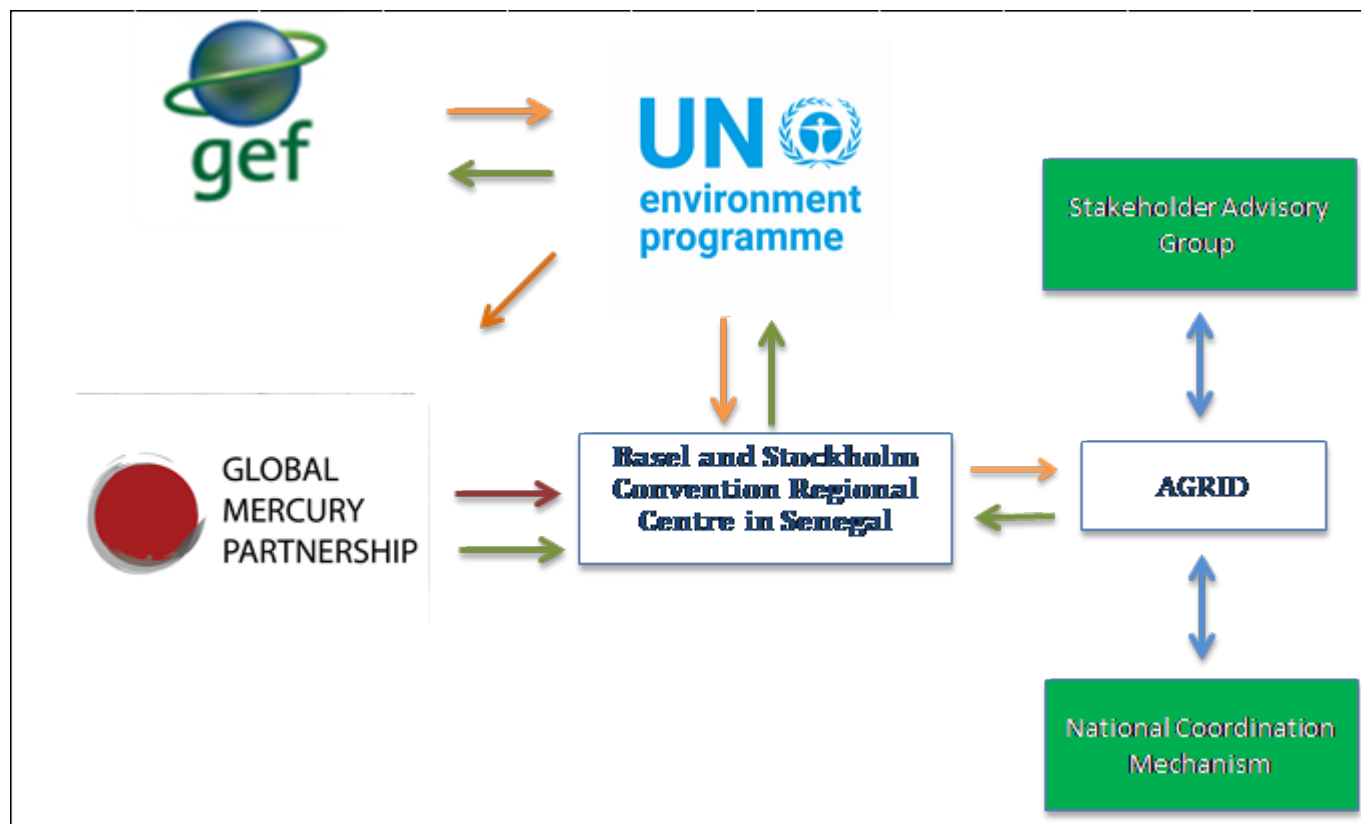
AGRID will act as the co-executing agency and will oversee the national project activities. It will establish a National Supervisor who will support coordination and regularly evaluate project progress in relation to the fulfilment of the goals and objectives related specifically to Chad. The National Supervisor will work in close collaboration with BCRC-Senegal to ensure effective communication between the country's Government and other high-level stakeholders.

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 BCRC-Senegal and AGRID.

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. 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 Chad 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 Chad 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 BCRC-Senegal.

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.

BCRC-Senegal 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, BCRC-Senegal 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	10,000	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	0	Quarterly by 30 April covering January to March;
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	EA	0	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		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			20,000	

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

n/a

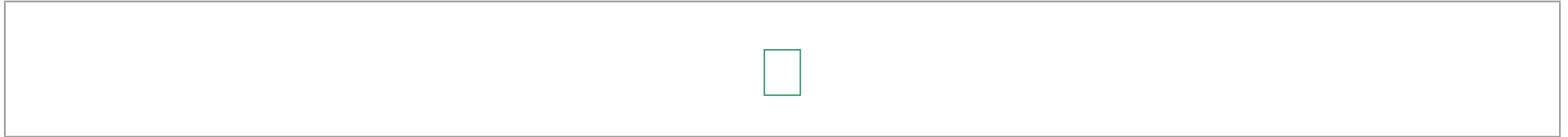
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

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. Abdoulwahab Andi Bechir Andi	Chef de Division Lutte Contre la Desertification	Ministry of the Environment, Water and Fisheries	11/20/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
Minamata Convention	9/24/2015	Mr. Adoum Abdallah Younous



Submitted to HQ

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