Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type
EA

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT
CBIT **No**

Project Title
Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Countries
Pakistan

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy
Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Emissions, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries,

Local Communities, Communications, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Capacity Development

Sector

Enabling Activity

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)	6/30/2024	7/1/2022	7/1/2024	7/1/2024

Duration

24In Months

Agency Fee($)

47,500.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CW-EA	GET	500,000.00	
	Total Project Cost($)	**500,000.00**	**0.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Pakistan 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	Pakistan 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 Pakistan to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	50,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. National Action Plan development	Pakistan 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	374,600.00	
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	Pakistan 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.	30,400.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		Sub Total ($)	**455,000.00**	**0.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
		45,000.00		
Sub Total($)		**45,000.00**		**0.00**
Total Project Cost($)		**500,000.00**		**0.00**

Please provide justification

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

Not Applicable

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Pakistan	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500.00
				Total Gef Resources($)	**500,000.00**	**47,500.00**	**547,500.00**

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

A.1 BACKGROUND:

The Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted and signed by 92 countries at the Plenipotentiary Conference held on October 10 and 11, 2013, in Kumamoto, Japan, coming into force on 16 August 2017, 90 days after the deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification. As of 17 October 2021, it has 128 signatories and 135 Parties, including Pakistan. Pakistan deposited its ratification on 16 December 2021.

The artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector is considered as one of the most relevant sources of mercury emissions and releases into the environment, receiving special attention in the Minamata Convention. In 2015, artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASM) globally accounted for approximately 38% of the combined mercury emissions and releases arisen from anthropogenic sources ? about 1,220 tons - an increase of 2.22% compared to the 2010 estimates[1][1].

Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Minamata Convention, establishes that each party of the Convention, which determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, shall:

(a) develop and implement a national action plan in accordance with Annex C;

(b) submit its national action plan to the Secretariat no later than three years after entry into force of the Convention for it or three years after the notification to the Secretariat, whichever is later; and

(c) thereafter, provide a review every three years of the progress made in meeting its obligations under this Article and include such reviews in its reports submitted pursuant to Article 21.

Under paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention, the financial mechanism is to include two components: the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund and a specific international programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. As per paragraph 10 of article 13, at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference and the entities comprising the financial mechanism agreed upon the arrangements to give effect to the operation of the mechanism. The Conference of the Parties agreed on the eligibility criteria, overall strategies and policies, programme priorities and indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support through its decision UNEP/MC/COP.1/8 ? Annex I ? Appendix I.

Recognizing that ASGM in its territory is more than insignificant, Pakistan submitted its notification to the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on 06 October 2021[2][2]. With this notification, as a party to the Minamata Convention, Pakistan meets the eligibility criteria for access to and utilization of financial resources for ASGM National Action Plan (NAP).

The notification derives from the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA), concluded recently by the Government of Pakistan under GEF Enabling Activity ID ? 5863. The MIA highlighted the significance of the ASGM sector, together with gaps within key aspects and regions (e.g., legal framework, local capacity, strategic vision, technology integration, etc). Various ministries are ultimately required to work together, and many of the gaps need to be bridged through consolidated efforts and joint work under a coordination mechanism and in line with the general framework of NAP enabling activity.

A.2 Baseline information:

Pakistan is a lower middle-income country with a gross per capita income of USD 1,510. It is the 6th largest country in the world, with a growth rate of 2.4% (2017 census), and a population of approximately 212.82 million[3][3]. Its population is projected to increase to over 227 million by 2025, comprising of younger people (63% below the age of 30)[4][4]..

ASGM can be found in Indus and its tributary rivers and streams in Gilgit-Baltistan - area of Pakistan. The sector is largely dominated by low-income workers from tribal and indigenous communities, called ?Soniwal?. Evidence collected from the field during MIA work shows a large number of vulnerable groups involved, including children and women, for a period that stretches for up 6 months yearly - when the flow of river is at low level.

The National Inventory of emissions and releases of Mercury from the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Pakistan, was investigated among others, showing gold (and silver) extraction through mercury amalgamation processes to be (6500 kg/y). The emissions and releases of mercury from primary metal production represents 7% of total emissions, of which ASGM operations is most prominent.

The scale of ASGM operations and number of people associated outlined in the MIA was largely based on previous reports and academic papers. The informality of the sector made accurate data collection difficult, and therefore the scale of the operations remains a subject for more in-depth study. The initial assessment through the MIA, although conservative in approach, is indicative of a larger scale practices, and by extension environmental problems which are yet to be explored through this enabling activity.

Although the Global Mercury Assessment 2018[5][5] did not list ASGM among the main emission sources in Pakistan, other reports show quite contrasting image. According to the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development report published in 2017, there are 450,000 people associated with artisanal and small-scale mining, ranking Pakistan as the second largest in terms of artisanal miners in Asia[6][6]. Similarly, some academics have documented involvement of at least 1200 families in ASGM across the country[7][7].

Figure 1 ASGM Sites of Gilgit & Baltistan captured during MIA Inventory (source: GB- EPA)

The severity of the pan amalgamation in the small-scale gold extraction activities was captured by Khan et al. (2012) who documented skin rashes, kidney diseases, tremors, chest pain, and cognitive impairments among miners in northern Pakistan[8][8]. The same study found the concentrations of total Hg in miners? urine samples to exceed human biological monitoring value of 20 ?g/L. Subsequent studies have confirmed higher mercury concentrations than critical levels established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (observed dissolved mercury concentrations ranged from 5.10 to 25.25 ng/l) near gold panning sites around Hunza River basin, Northern Areas[9][9].

Eqani et al. observed relatively high total mercury (THg) concentration in the dust samples in Northern mountainous areas of Pakistan, i.e., Gilgit-Baltistan areas and lower Himalayan areas, attributed to gold panning activities and ?unique climatic driven geogenic processes? [10][10]. A more recent academic study compared between the northern mountainous regions (Gilgit-Baltistan) and the lower Himalayan regions (Islamabad and Abbottabad), documented THg concentration range from 90 to 450 ?g/kg

(median 270 ?g/kg), and the maximum concentration was reported in Gilgit-Baltistan at 450 ?g/kg[11][11].

Another comprehensive study from 2015 analysed mercury and its species concentrations in biological samples (i.e., blood, urine, hair and nail) from gold miners focusing on women[12][12]. The study documented higher mercury in all samples beyond the permissible limit, concluding:

A. Blood samples showed higher Hg concentration in females than males indicating recent inhalation/exposure.

B. Urine sampling showed higher Hg concentration in urine samples of male miners than females.

C. Hair and nail sampling showed higher Hg concentration in the hair and nails of female compared to male indicating long term exposure from food pattern or occupational exposure.

D. Severe health problems observed among gold miners as shown in Table 1 below, showing severe impacts that extend to include vulnerable groups such as children.

Table 1 Health problems among gold miners (Riaz ET AL. , 2015)

Health problems	Occupational		Non occupational	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kidney diseases	67[a]	54	20	10
Stomach problem	89	75	45	35
Teeth problems	58	46	25	18
Neck pain	45	58	05	02
Belly pain	68	46	NR	NR
Joints problem	35	22	18	10
Hernia	25	18	05	03
Skin burn	75	98	NR	NR
Stunted growth in children	56	34	NR	NR
Heart problem	45	35	02	10
Inhalation problem	76	86	01	NR

[a] Number of peoples.

In relation to other sources of mercury inputs in Pakistan, the MIA lists number of categories outlined in Table 2 below. Sampling of river water and sediments was undertaken as part of the MIA project, documenting mercury levels above the drinking water quality standards in water samples of 20 sites while 7 samples of sediments also contained high mercury level above Canadian guideline value of 160 ppb.

Table 2 SOURCES OF MERCURY INPUT IN PAKISTAN BY CATEGORY (MIA PAKISTAN, 2021)

Source category	%
Cosmetics and related products with mercury	32%
Informal dumping of general waste	15%
Wastewater system/treatment*2	15%
Electrical switches and relays with mercury	13%
Informal waste burning	7%
Batteries with mercury	6%
Laboratory chemicals and equipment with mercury	5%
Gold (and silver) extraction with mercury amalgamation processes	4%
Manometers and gauges with mercury	4%
Natural gas - extraction, refining and use	3%
Polyurethane with mercury catalysts	3%
Cemeteries	3%
Biomass fired power and heat production	2%
Aluminum extraction and initial processing	2%
Thermometers with mercury	2%
Dental mercury-amalgam fillings	2%
Other coal use	1%
Light sources with mercury	1%
Incineration of hazardous waste	1%

A.3 Other relevant projects:

Pakistan had participated in the following GEF funded project under chemicals and waste focal area:

- GEF ID 5525: Global umbrella enabling activity on updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs. The project was implemented by UNEP, and Pakistan?s scope was concluded successfully. Pakistan transmitted its NIP update to Stockholm Convention on 02 December 2020 addressing up to COP 6 amendments.

- GEF ID 5863: Regional enabling activity to develop Minamata Initial Assessment in Cambodia, Philippines, Pakistan.

- GEF ID 10523: Regional FSP entitled ?Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector?.

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

? 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);

? 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);

? 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;

? 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;

? 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) 2022-2023, under indicator (i) of the **Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme** ? Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste? In fact, as a result of this project, Pakistan 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 Pakistan 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 Pakistan in general as high[13][13], particularly due to the restricted civil liberties and discrimination in the family.

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[1] UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme. Chemicals and Health Branch. Global Mercury Assessment 2018. Geneva, Switzerland: UNEP, 2019. ISBN: 978-92-807-3744-8.

[2] Document no. 3(2)/2010/DD(Chem).

[3] Pakistan Economic Survey, 2018-19. Ministry of Finance, Islamabad. Available at: http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_19/Economic_Survey_2018_19.pdf

[4] Pakistan?s Vision 2025. Available at: https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/vision2025/Pakistan-Vision-2025.pdf

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

[6] Accessed through: https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/igf-asm-global-trends.pdf

[7] Riaz, Arjumand, Sardar Khan, Mohammad Tahir Shah, Gang Li, Nayab Gul, and Isha Shamshad. "Mercury contamination in the blood, urine, hair and nails of the gold washers and its human health

risk during extraction of placer gold along Gilgit, Hunza and Indus rivers in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan." Environmental Technology & Innovation 5 (2016): 22-29.

[8] Khan, Sardar, Mohammad Tahir Shah, Isalm Ud Din, and Shafiqur Rehman. "Mercury exposure of workers and health problems related with small-scale gold panning and extraction." Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan 34, no. 4 (2012).

[9] Biber, Kivanc, Shuhab D. Khan, and Mohammad T. Shah. "The source and fate of sediment and mercury in Hunza River basin, Northern Areas, Pakistan." Hydrological Processes 29, no. 4 (2015): 579-587.

[10] Eqani, Syed Ali Musstjab Akber Shah, Avit Kumar Bhowmik, Sehrish Qamar, Syed Tahir Abbas Shah, Muhammad Sohail, Sikandar I. Mulla, Mauro Fasola, and Heqing Shen. "Mercury contamination in deposited dust and its bioaccumulation patterns throughout Pakistan." Science of the Total Environment 569 (2016): 585-593.

[11] Ali, Waqar, Muhammad Junaid, Muhammad Wajahat Aslam, Kamran Ali, Atta Rasool, and Hua Zhang. "A review on the status of mercury pollution in Pakistan: sources and impacts." Archives of environmental contamination and toxicology 76, no. 4 (2019): 519-527.

[12] Riaz, Arjumand, Sardar Khan, Mohammad Tahir Shah, Gang Li, Nayab Gul, and Isha Shamshad. "Mercury contamination in the blood, urine, hair and nails of the gold washers and its human health risk during extraction of placer gold along Gilgit, Hunza and Indus rivers in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan." Environmental Technology & Innovation 5 (2016): 22-29.

[13] 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 Pakistan 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 Pakistan 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 sect;

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, Pakistan will also benefit from the support of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Expected Outputs and activities:

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1.1 Initial training and guidance provided to relevant stakeholders in Pakistan 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 Pakistan 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

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

? Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;

? Policies surrounding ASGM at the local, national and levels;

? Baseline estimates of mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector;

? Structure of the ASGM sector (i.e., single family miners, community mines, etc.);

? Geographic distribution of ASGM, including potential future areas of exploitation;

? 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;

? Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;

? 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);

? Information on the location and demographics of ASGM miners that operate without the use of mercury and the techniques that they use;

? Information on gold processing practices/burn off of mercury in gold processing shops or community retorts;

? 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;

? Studies and other information on mercury exposure, through various media, and studies on impacts in ASGM communities and downstream communities;

? Information about access to technical assistance for miners;

? Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels;

? Experiences in addressing ASGM;

? Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed;

? Mercury Distribution Networks.

The methodology for this work will be decided by stakeholders in Pakistan 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:

? Final problem statement, goals, objectives and reduction targets;

? 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;

? Workplans, outreach plans, timelines and overall budgets for the implementation of the plans and their periodical review;

? 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 ? MoCC 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 Pakistan (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshops)

Government/Ministries	**Responsibility/areas of expertise**
Ministry of Climate Change	Functions as the National Executing Agency for the project
Ministry of Commerce and Textile	Responsible for treaties, agreements, protocols and conventions with other countries and international agencies bearing on trade and commerce. Commercial intelligence and statistics. Standards of quality of goods to be imported and exported as well as transit trade and border trade. The ministry will contribute to overall mercury trade discussion, formalisation, and market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Industries and Production	The ministry plays a role in the national industrial planning and coordination. It will contribute by providing information on industry-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use and incentives for transition to mercury free technologies.
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Media professionals	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.
Ministry of Law & Justice	Responsible for the enforcement of law and administration of justice. Will advise on formalisation of ASGM.
Ministry of Human Rights	Harmonises legislation, regulations and practices with the international human rights covenants and agreements. The ministry obtains information on allegations of human rights violations, rights of disadvantaged and child rights.
Environmental Protection Agencies	Enforcement and monitoring for Minamata Convention obligations through relevant bodies/inspectors.
Ministry of National Health Services Regulations & Coordination	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs	Finances of the Federal Government and financial matters affecting the country as a whole. 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. Formalization of ASGM sector.
Federal Board of Revenue	Federal Board of Revenue is responsible for tax policy, tax administration, and administration of Customs and Excise Group. Will advise on formalization of ASGM sector.
Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)	Responsible for the exploration and evaluation of economic mineral deposits, preparation of techno-economic feasibility reports, mining and marketing. PMDC is an autonomous corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources which will provide statistics and data on ASGM.
Pakistan Customs	Mercury importation, management, distribution, inspection
Pakistan Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (PCSIR)	PCSIR undertakes, promotes and guides scientific and technological research in respect of problems connected with the establishment and development of industries. To undertakes special scientific and technological surveys and investigations as required.

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	Understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use; 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	Provide valuable information and conduct future research; 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	Contribute to finding innovative solutions and provide insights on mining regulatory issues; 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	Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; 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)	Technical capacity; 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] 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] 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]

Over the past 7 decades, Pakistan?s population had increased six-fold from 34 million in 1951 to 208 million in 2017. Projections point towards 383 million by 2050 as the national annual population growth rate is at 2.4% (and up to 4.915 in Islamabad Capital Territory), and the average household size is around 6.45 persons under a

Although woman constitute nearly half of Pakistan?s population, gender indices locate Pakistan near the extreme end of gender inequality among the world?s countries. The Global Gender Gap Index,[6] updated each year by the World Economic Forum, ranks Pakistan 153 out of 156 on gender equality, looking at women?s health and survival, their educational attainment and equal economic participation and opportunity. Similarly, the Gender Development Index[7] developed by UNDP, lists Pakistan under Group 5 among other countries with low equality in Human Development Index (HDI) achievements between women and men. This Is basically an indication of how much women are lagging behind their male counterparts and how much women need to catch up within different dimension of human development. The Gender Inequality Index [8] also ranks Pakistan 135 out of 162 countries. This index quantifies the loss of achievement due to gender inequality within three aspects reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status.

Woman participation in the labour force continues to be a challenge in Pakistan with a number of cultural barriers and gender stereotypes. According to ILO[9], the gender pay gap in Pakistan is 34%, which is more than double the global average. The report highlights agriculture sector as the major employer of women followed by textile and garment sector. The mining sector employs a marginal

ratio of women. ILO?s report ?Barriers to pay equality in Pakistan? report indicates a range of challenges facing women in the labour market in including cultural stereotypes, lack of access to education, suitable training, childcare and safe transport. The report also indicates a cultural dimension where women accept lower wages out of ?deep-seated attitudes regarding gender roles?. Gender segregation is also an issue corralling women into specific sectors and work.

Based on the above, lower level of gender diversity in workplaces, working overtime, travel to remote areas, identification of right contacts, and biases or prejudices are all expected barriers.

The government of Pakistan acknowledges the challenges to move towards more balanced society as demonstrated in vision 2025 which includes Gender Equality and Women Development as key contributor to the country?s economic future. Starting by empowering women in the public workforce, the government has fixed 10% quota for women in public sector employment with variations across the regions.

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 Pakistan 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) Gender-sensitive language: Project text will refer and address both women and men and ensure both are equally visible. This will apply on all texts, forms, posters, and advertisements for events. Special attention will be given to gender-sensitive choice of images and other communication materials.

2) 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?[10]

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?

ii. 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?

iii. How to ensure equity between man and women in the recruitment of consultants?

iv. How to prevent that the NAP strategies promote a widened gap between man and women in Pakistan?

3) Development of a quick Assessment of the Gender Dimensions of ASGM in Pakistan. 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.

4) Equal access to and utilisation of resources: The project will be sensitive to the government?s efforts in reaching gender equality in Pakistan and will actively promote women?s empowerment.

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[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://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf

[7] https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi

[8] https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii

[9] https://www.ilo.org/islamabad/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_554791/lang--en/index.htm

[10] 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 refer to section B

Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). 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): MoCC 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. MoCC 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 fulfilment 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 MoCC.

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 Pakistan, 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 Pakistan has access to all the expertise and experience of its members to implement the project.

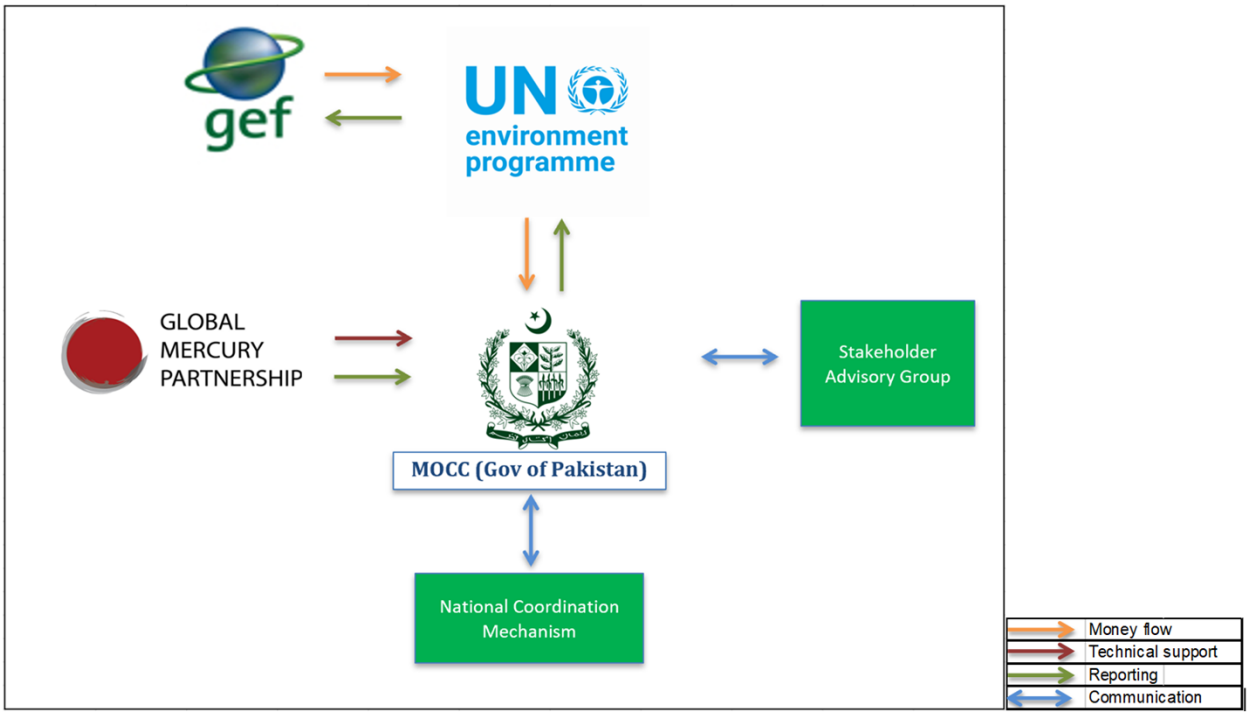

Figure 2: Implementation arrangements

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 Pakistan 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 the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC).

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.

MoCC 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, MoCC 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	15,000	Within one month after the regional inception workshop
National inception reports	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring at the national level	EA	0	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	From IA Fees	Regularly
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	EA	5,400	Quarterly by 30 April covering

Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	EA	0	January to March; 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	from PMC	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]			30,400	

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F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE 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
Syed Mujtaba Hussain	Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	2/9/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
MCM (Mercury)	3/16/2021	Mr. Syed Mujtaba Hussain

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

				BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY				
				Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management	Total
				Global Technical Support for National Action Plan development	National Action Plan development	Monitoring and Evaluation		
				Output 1.1	Output 2.1	Output 3.1 & 3.2		
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE				US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	UMOJA CODES	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT						
		1100	**Project Personnel**					
	1161	1101	Project coordinator				32,000.00	32,000.00
	1161	1102	Project assistant					-
		1199	Sub-Total	-	-	-	32,000.00	32,000.00
		1200	**Consultants w/m**					
	1161	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and		50,000.00			50,000.00
		1202	National consultants for national activities		248,000.00			248,000.00
		1202	Experts on NAP development and validation	50,000.00				50,000.00
		1299	Sub-Total	50,000.00	298,000.00	-	-	348,000.00
		1300	**Administrative Support**					
	1161	1301	Project Financial Officer					-
		1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**					-
	1561	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff		12,600.00			12,600.00
		1699	Sub-Total	-	12,600.00	-	-	12,600.00
		1999	**Component Total**	**50,000.00**	**310,600.00**	**-**	**32,000.00**	**392,600.00**
20		SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT						
		2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**					
	2261	2101	UN Sub-contract					-
		2199	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-
		2999	**Component Total**	-	-	-	-	-
30		TRAINING COMPONENT						
		3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**					
	3302 and 3303	3201	Training on inventory development for the		20,000.00			20,000.00
		3299	Sub-Total	-	20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00
		3300	**Meetings/conferences**					
	3302 and 3303	3301	National project inception workshop			15,000.00		15,000.00
	3302 and 3303	3302	Final national lessons learned workshop		15,000.00			15,000.00
	3302 and 3303	3303	National Coordination Mechanisms meetings			5,400.00		5,400.00
		3399	Sub-Total	-	15,000.00	20,400.00	-	35,400.00
		3999	**Component Total**	**-**	**35,000.00**	**20,400.00**	**-**	**55,400.00**
40		EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT						
		4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**					
	4261	4101	Operational costs		5,000.00		3,000.00	8,000.00
		4199	Sub-Total	-	5,000.00	-	3,000.00	8,000.00
		4200	**Non expendable equipment**					
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		-		2,000.00	2,000.00
	4261	4202	Software		1,000.00			1,000.00
		4299	Sub-Total	-	1,000.00	-	2,000.00	3,000.00
		4999	**Component Total**	**-**	**6,000.00**	**-**	**5,000.00**	**11,000.00**
50		MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT						
		5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**					
	5161	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of		10,000.00			10,000.00
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report		8,000.00			8,000.00
		5299	Sub-Total	-	18,000.00	-	-	18,000.00
		5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**					
	5161	5301	Communications		5,000.00			5,000.00
		5399	Sub-total	-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00
		5500	**Evaluation**					
	5581	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation			10,000.00		10,000.00
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit				8,000.00	8,000.00
		5599	Sub-Total	-	-	10,000.00	8,000.00	18,000.00
		5999	**Component Total**	**-**	**23,000.00**	**10,000.00**	**8,000.00**	**41,000.00**
		TOTAL		**50,000.00**	**374,600.00**	**30,400.00**	**45,000.00**	**500,000.00**