

TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project ID:	9174
Project Name:	Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti
Countr(ies):	Djibouti
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti

Country

Djibouti

GEF ID

9174

Implementing Agency

UNEP

Executing Entity

The Ministry of Environment

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

EA

Objective

Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

12/17/2015

Agency Approval

4/2/2016

Implementation Start

7/28/2016

First Disbursement

8/1/2016

Expected MTR

MTR Submission

1/29/2026

Actual MTR

Expected Completion

12/31/2022

Actual Completion

12/31/2022

Actual TE

11/17/2025

TE Submission

1/29/2026

Final Disbursement

C. Disbursements

Project Financing

219,000.00

Cumulative Disbursement

200,000.00

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

- Lesson 1: The establishment of a mercury coordination unit implied multi-sectorial coordination, carried out by local expertise and partnerships with international bodies as UNEP.
- Lesson 2: Early awareness campaigns to promote stakeholder engagement and follow-up to capacity-building activities.

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- Lesson 3: Orderly systematization of technical and financial documents that justify the implementation of the project.

The establishment of a mercury coordination unit demonstrated the significance of multi-sectorial coordination, incorporating local expertise and forging partnerships with international bodies such as UNEP. This approach ensured a comprehensive address of mercury management issues by integrating diverse perspectives and expertise. Also, early awareness campaigns played a crucial role in promoting stakeholder engagement, informing various parties about the risks associated with mercury and the benefits of its proper management. These campaigns were followed by capacity-building activities to equip stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge, facilitating broad-based support and active participation in mercury management initiatives. Additionally, the systematization of technical and financial documents was essential for justifying the project implementation, ensuring transparency and accountability. Proper documentation provided clear evidence of the project's progress and outcomes, which in turn allowed for efficient monitoring and evaluation, improving overall project management.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

- UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA): Identified opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation such as coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region.
- Minamata Convention Secretariat: provided guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention.
- MHUE: EA and led the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.
- Government Agencies and Stakeholders: Ministries, agencies and local government bodies contributed in-kind resources in the form of staff time, expertise and facilities to carry out assessments, data collection and workshops. These include Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Labour, Health and of Higher Education and Research.

C. Gender Equality

The vulnerability assessment established that in Djibouti, populations that practice subsistence fishing or people who are exposed due to their professional activity are the most permanently exposed to high levels of mercury. This is relevant considering that more than 60% of the total population lives on the coast, and most of these people are fishermen and their families. As such, the population that relies on fishing as a source of income and food is among those at risk. However, the annual fish consumption of Djiboutians is estimated at 1.6 kg per capita per year, which is very low compared to the global average of 14 kg.

On the other side, to refine the strategy for gender inclusion in the management of mercury issues in Djibouti, it is necessary to genuinely involve women's associations and women working in both the health and tertiary

sectors. To this end, a gender unit will be set up within the post-MIA activities coordination unit to better define the gender issue and enable its better inclusion. This unit has as a goal to identify national gender priorities in the management of mercury-related issues in Djibouti. These priorities will form the basis of an updated action plan to help the country protect its vulnerable populations from the effects of mercury.

D. Knowledge Management

The adoption of the MIA toolkit and methodology allowed the PMU to further disseminate the knowledge acquired with national stakeholders. In that sense, this evaluation marks the following milestones achieved during the implementation phase:

- The Project developed early stakeholder engagement, capacity-building and tailored awareness campaigns which proved to be crucial for success.
- Development of a clear monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Foster of regional cooperation.
- Promotion of mercury-free alternatives
- Integration of gender-sensitive approaches to ensure inclusive and sustainable outcomes.
- Support to the development of a comprehensive technical guide for professionals and policymakers on the management of mercury in Djibouti.

All the milestones listed above are considered good examples of knowledge management outcomes achieved beyond the initial expected intervention.

In terms of challenges related to knowledge management aspects in the project, the overall scarce experience of national professional in mercury-related issues posed a significant challenge. However, the effective engagement of the PMU with the IA and the Global Mercury Partnership improved this situation allowing Djibouti to fully participate in the global efforts spearheaded by the Minamata Convention on mercury

III. Core Indicators

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO(\$)	Materialized at MTR(\$)	Materialized at TE(\$)
Total Co-financing				0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
			Low

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Prefix	Title
M and E Document	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	9174 - MIA Djibouti - Operational Completion Report_JP (2)