



Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Tuvalu

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

☐ CBIT

Project Title

Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Tuvalu

Countries

Tuvalu

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

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

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
Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA)	4/1/2020	6/1/2020	5/31/2022	5/31/2022
Duration	24In Months			
Agency Fee(\$)	11,875			

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-EA	GET	125,000	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	125,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Facilitate the early implementation of the Minamata Convention through the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Tuvalu

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Global technical support for MIA development	National stakeholders in Tuvalu have the scientific and technical knowledge and tools for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention	1.1 Technical assistance provided to Tuvalu to develop the MIA while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation	6,250	
2. Development and validation of the Minamata Initial Assessment	National stakeholders in Tuvalu have the scientific and technical knowledge and tools for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention	2.1. Basic capacity, tools, documents and institutional arrangements are in place for project implementation 2.2. National overview of mercury management and inventory of mercury emissions and releases developed 2.3 Final MIA report developed	92,386	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	National stakeholders in Tuvalu have the scientific and technical knowledge and tools for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF</p> <p>3.2 Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available</p>	15,000	
Sub Total (\$)			113,636	0
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			11,364	
Sub Total(\$)			11,364	0
Total Project Cost(\$)			125,000	0

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

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

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

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	Tuvalu	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	125,000	11,875
Total Gef Resources(\$)					125,000	11,875

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. 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.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury defines, in paragraph 5 of Article 13, a financial mechanism for the provision of adequate, predictable and timely financial resources. The financial mechanism is to support developing country parties such as Tuvalu and parties with economies in transition in implementing their obligations under the Convention.

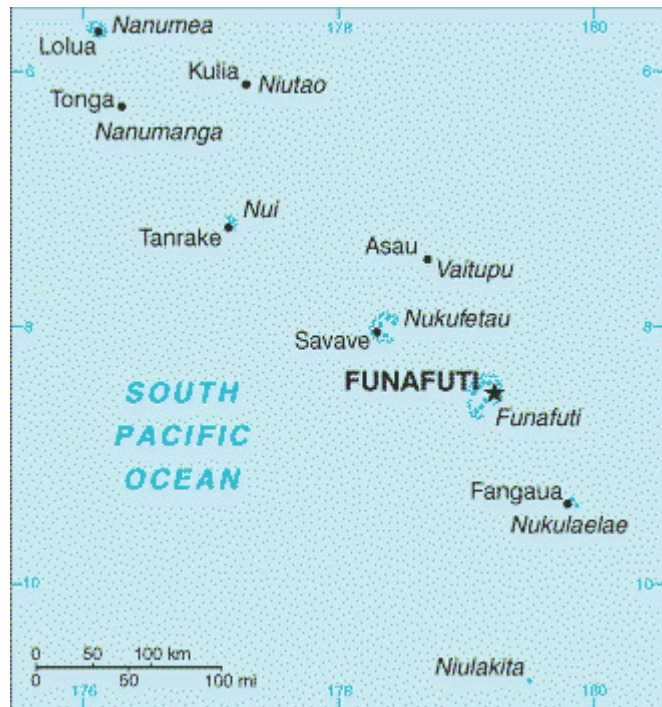
Under paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention, the financial mechanism is to include two components: the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund and a specific international programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. As per paragraph 10 of article 13, at the first meeting 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.

Tuvalu is a Party to the Minamata Convention since 07 June 2019 and meets the eligibility criteria for access to and utilization of financial resources. This is the first project implemented in Tuvalu aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Minamata Convention. The project is a country-driven initiative in conformity with the Minamata Initial Assessment overall strategies, policies and guidance approved by the Conference of the Parties in its first session.

The project is in conformity with the GEF VII Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, which addresses mercury under its Program 4: Support enabling activities under the Minamata Convention, including Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and artisanal and small-scale gold mining National Action Plans (ASGM NAPs).

The project contributes to the achievement of the **expected accomplishment A** under the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2018-2019. “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)”. Tuvalu will use the UNEP Mercury Inventory Toolkit to quantify mercury emissions and releases in the country, and will use the inventory results in the development of an action plan for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

A.1. National baseline information :



Source : <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tv.html>

Tuvalu is one of the smallest and most remote countries on Earth. The country has 26 sq Km of land and 24 km of coastline split in nine coral atolls. Over half of the population (total population was 10,645 in 2017^[1]) resides on the atoll of Funafuti. The median age is 25.1 years and the total fertility rate was 2.93 children born/woman in 2018^[2].

Due to its poor soil, Tuvalu almost entirely depends on imports, particularly of food and fuel, except for fisheries and coconut. The National Master Plan for Fisheries Development 2008-2011 (NMR 2008)^[3] estimates that per capita fish consumption varies from island to island in Tuvalu but are in the range of 100 to 200 kg per year, which is

very high relative to the rest of the world[4]⁴. Between 2015 and 2016, IPEN, Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI) and UNEP made a pilot study entitled “Mercury Monitoring in Women of Child-Bearing Age in the Asia and the Pacific region” with the purpose of obtaining data on the mercury concentration in hair of women of child bearing age in the region. Although the results of the sampling varied greatly between locations, women from SIDS were found to have very high levels of mercury body burden compared to most other locations. In Tuvalu, the study concluded that 93% of women who provided samples had a THg level in excess of 1 ppm. The average for the group was 1.99 ppm \pm 0.64 ppm (fw). Of the cohort studied, none exceeded 4 ppm THg. Considering the absence of other major sources of mercury emissions and releases in Tuvalu such as waste incinerators, coal-fired power plants, metallurgy plants, chlor-alkali plants or cement kilns, the high mercury concentration would be a consequence of their diets rich in seafood, in particular large predatory fishes, that have high methylmercury concentrations in their flesh.

Current scientific literature suggests that adverse effects on the sampled individual begin to occur at or above the reference level of 1 ppm. Recent studies conclude that negative developmental effects may occur at even lower levels[5]⁵.

Fisheries are also a significant source of government income. Earnings from fish exports and fishing licenses for Tuvalu’s territorial waters represented 45% of the country GDP in 2013[6]⁶.

Sex-disaggregated data from population at risk from mercury exposure in Tuvalu is largely missing.

A.2. National priorities

In 2014, Pacific countries considered that sustainable consumption and production was an essential requirement for sustainable development in the “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway”. In 2018, representatives of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific met in Tonga to monitor the progress in the implementation of the S.A.M.O.A Pathway in the Pacific. They recognised that chemicals and waste posed a challenge to SIDS due to their small land area and fragile ecosystems. The meeting report stated that “growing economies and populations coupled with poor waste management practices and limited land availability has resulted in increased volumes of solid and hazardous wastes that threatens the environment and sustainable development of the Pacific islands”. Most of the waste is constituted by organic waste (44%), but the quantities of other wastes are rapidly escalating across the region since countries rely increasingly less on locally sourced food products and rapidly acquires increased quantities of consumer goods[7]⁷. Tuvalu has 9 authorized open dumps only, nothing specific for the safe storage of mercury[8]⁸.

The Te Kakeega III^[9] is the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for 2016-2020 developed by the Government of Tuvalu. The priorities are identified by island communities in consultations lead by the Ministry of Finance. The Minamata Initial Assessment project contributes to the development of the next National Strategy that is currently under development by providing island communities with the scientific data and tools to assess the implications of mercury to the human health and the environment in Tuvalu.

In order to ensure that the project contributes to the Te Kakeega III, the Department of Environment will be actively engaged with communities to raise awareness on the MIA findings.

A.3. Mercury sources, emissions and releases

According to the Global mercury Assessment 2018^[10], the main sources of mercury emissions and releases in Tuvalu are:

Table 1: Mercury sources, emissions and releases

Sector code	Activity Code	Emission estimate, Kg	Low range estimate, Kg	High range estimate, Kg	Waste group
Waste (other waste)	Other waste	0.129	0.039	0.388	4
Cremation emissions	Cremation emissions	0.034	0.030	0.040	4
Waste incineration (controlled burning)	Waste incineration	0.000	0.000	0.001	4

[1] Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Industries – Central Statistics Division - Tuvalu Population & Housing Mini-Census 2017.

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

[3] <https://tuvalu-data.sprep.org/system/files/FAO%20Fisheries%20%26%20Aquaculture%20-%20Fishery%20and%20Aquaculture%20Country%20Profiles%20-%20Tuvalu.pdf>

[4] <http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/TUV/en>

[5] <http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/News/Mercury%20Monitoring%20Women%20Asia%20Pacific%20April%2011%20Short.pdf>

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

[7] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/1326_7636_commitment_cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf

[8] Cleaner Pacifica 2025 “Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution management Strategy 2016-2025).

[9] <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-tuv-2017-2019-ld-02.pdf>

[10] Technical background Report to the Global Mercury Assessment 2018_
https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/29831/gma_tech.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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

B.1. **Project objective:** facilitate the early implementation of the Minamata Convention through the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Tuvalu.

The development of the Minamata Initial Assessment has three components described in detail below:

Component 1: Global technical support for MIA development

The objective of this component, executed by the Global Mercury Partnership, is to ensure the high quality of the final outputs and the project sustainability. In relation to the high quality of the final outputs, the Global Mercury Partnership has already successfully supported other countries in the development of their Minamata Initial Assessment by ensuring the emission factors in all the translated versions of the toolkit are correct and updated; and the final Minamata Initial Assessments had an independent final quality check

with recommendations for improvement. In relation to the project sustainability, the Global Mercury Partnership has initiated the identification and development of a roster of national experts trained on the development of mercury inventories and national stakeholders participating in awareness raising activities disaggregated by sex.

Besides the above-mentioned support, new activities have been added to this component leading to further sustainability and cost efficiency. The Global Mercury Partnership will be engaged in assisting Tuvalu in the development of outreach materials to facilitate understanding on the main findings of the Minamata Convention in the country and access to information to reduce human and environmental exposure to mercury.

Expected outputs and planned activities:

1.1 Technical assistance provided to Tuvalu to develop the MIA while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation

1.1.1. *Quality check of the final MIA developed, including the final review of the toolkit calculation;*

1.1.2. *Final report with a statistical analysis of the MIA and the identification of priorities for the implementation of the Minamata Convention;*

1.1.3. *Development of support materials to facilitate outreach and steps to reduce mercury exposure;*

1.1.4. *Continue checking the accurateness of the translated versions of the Mercury toolkit.*

Component 2: Development and validation of the Minamata Initial Assessment

The objective of this component executed by SPREP is to provide technical and administrative assistance to Tuvalu in the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment. The MIA development will follow the document “Minamata Initial Assessment Report suggested structure and contents”, February 2017 version, developed by UNDP and UNITAR and approved by the IOMC[1].

Expected outputs and planned activities:

2.1. Basic capacity, tools, documents and institutional arrangements are in place for project implementation

The national focal point of the Minamata Convention; a representative of the Global Mercury Partnership and representatives from the Executing and Implementing Agencies will meet through webinars to define the scope and objective of the MIA process in Tuvalu. This activity will be complemented by a national inception and training workshop in Tuvalu to finalize and endorse the draft tools and documents developed and build the capacity of key national stakeholders for the MIA development.

2.1.1. *National inception and training workshop*

Preparatory activities

The draft administrative tools to be developed or agreed upon are:

- a) Project workplan, budget, procurement plan and quarterly forecast of project expenditures;
- b) Develop the documents needed for the agreement between the Executing Agency and the national partner;
- c) Have a common understanding of the reporting and monitoring processes.

The institutional arrangements to be identified are:

- a) Identify key stakeholders at the national level and assign roles;
- b) Write the Draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the National Coordination Mechanism.

The documents to be developed are:

- a) Awareness raising strategy aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project;
- b) Gender strategy for the project;
- d) Draft ToRs for international and national consultants;
- e) Draft agenda and list of participants for the national inception and training workshops;
- f) Knowledge and data management mechanism identified.

National inception and training workshops

- a) First National Coordination Mechanism meeting to finalize and endorse the documents developed in the preparatory meetings;
- b) Training on the Minamata Convention and the development of the mercury inventory.

2.2. National overview of mercury management and inventory of mercury emissions and releases developed

- 2.2.1. *Identify the national background situation in relation to mercury management. This may include a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies);*
- 2.2.2. *Write the country profile in the context of mercury issues and overall environmental conditions and priorities in the country;*
- 2.2.3. *Assess the national infrastructure and capacity for the management and monitoring of mercury, including the existing national regulatory and legal framework*[\[2\]](#);

- 2.2.4. *Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury inventory level 2;*
- 2.2.5. *Identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds over 50 metric tons, as well as sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year, that are located with the territory of Tuvalu. This inventory is done using the “**Draft guidance on identification of individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons, as well as sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year** [3]”;*
- 2.2.6. *Develop and agree upon a strategy for the identification of contaminated sites;*
- 2.2.7. *Develop a preliminary review of potential populations at risk and potential health risks[4];*
- 2.2.8. *Assessment of the potential gender dimensions related to the management of mercury[5].*
- 2.3. Final MIA report developed
- 2.3.1. *Prioritization of measures to be taken in order to implement the Convention as well as required financing for its implementation;*
- 2.3.2. *Write the final MIA document following the structure of the UNDP Guidance version 2017.*

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 workplan.

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agency at the end of the project closes the Executing Agency 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 three 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 – SPREP 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.*

B2. Preliminary stakeholder assessment

At the international and level, the project will include:

- a) **UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch:** as a GEF Implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries;
- b) **UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific:** 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** will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective;
- d) The **Global Mercury Partnership** the partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. It will support the implementation of the project through knowledge management, quality check and access to the technical tools needed for the mercury assessment.
- e) The **Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)** is the inter-governmental organization for environment and sustainable development in the South Pacific. In the area of waste management and pollution control, SPREP has assisted Pacific Island Countries and territories to build capacity to implement waste, chemicals and pollutants programmes. In particular, in its role as the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the South Pacific, SPREP has provided technical support to Pacific Islands Countries in the implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions. SPREP will provide technical support to Tuvalu on the implementation of this project.

At the National level the Project will include:

Table 2: preliminary list of national stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role in the project/institutional arrangement
<i>Government</i>	
<i>Department of Environment</i>	National Coordinating Agency for the implementation of this project in Tuvalu.
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>	Member of the National Coordination Mechanism. The Ministry will assist in the identification of synergies with other initiatives in Tuvalu and the identification of financial challenges and needs for the implementation of the Minamata Convention.
<i>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</i>	Member of the National Coordination Mechanism. The Ministry will assist in collecting information on potential public health impacts of poor mercury management in Tuvalu and facilitate the development of public health campaigns to raise awareness and reduce mercury exposure.
<i>Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture</i>	The Ministry will be consulted to provide information on challenges that are specific to the rural areas in the implementation of the Minamata Convention.

<i>Tuvalu Police Force</i>	The Police Force will be consulted to assist in the identification of barriers to the of the Minamata Convention.
<i>Development Bank of Tuvalu</i>	The Development Bank will be consulted to facilitate the identification of national investments that may contribute to the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.
<i>Civil society organizations</i>	
<i>Tuvalu National Council of Women</i>	Member of the National Coordination Mechanism. The Council will assist in the development of a gender strategy for the project implementation.
<i>Gender Affairs Department</i>	Member of the National Coordination Mechanism. The Department will assist in the development of a gender strategy for the project implementation.
<i>Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)</i>	Member of the National Coordination Mechanism. The Association will assist in the identification of national NGOs working on similar topics that could be interested in participating/contributing to the project.
<i>Academia/Research Institutes</i>	
<i>USP Tuvalu Campus</i>	USP Tuvalu students and other experts may be recruited to assist in data collection and to participate in awareness raising and capacity building activities.

B.3. Gender equality and women empowerment

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**[\[6\]](#) (Sustainable Development Goal 5).

The project will collect sex-disaggregated data when assessing specific mercury exposure scenarios in Tuvalu. The three components of the “Guidance for Identifying Populations at Risk from Mercury Exposure[\[7\]](#)” developed by the World Health organization, namely the risk assessment, risk management and risk communication will be applied.

The project will also be sensitive to the government’s efforts in reaching gender equality in Tuvalu and will actively promote women’s empowerment. At the project inception, a culturally sensitive strategy with SMART indicators aimed at gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation will be developed in consultation with key national stakeholders. The purpose is to ensure national ownership over this process.

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

- (i) What could prevent woman's participation in project meetings and trainings? How will the project facilitate the equitable access of men and women to information and training?
- (iii) What could prevent women's participation in the project's national coordination mechanism? How will the project be encouraging the equitable participation of men and women?
- (iv) How to ensure equity between man and women in the recruitment of consultants?
- (v) Is there potential for cooperation with other initiatives in Tuvalu aimed at gender equality?
- (vi) Is the monitoring mechanism gender responsive?

[1] Available at <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Chemicals%20and%20Waste%20Management/undp-ee-wastemgt-Minamata-Initial-Assessment-Report-Guidance-Feb2017.pdf>

[2] Checklist of legal authorities to implement Minamata Convention on Mercury (NRDC) http://docs.nrdc.org/international/files/int_15101301a.pdf

[3] Available at http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/meetings/inc7/English/7_4_e_stock.pdf

[4] Available at <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/risk-mercury-exposure/en/>

[5] Available at <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>

[6] <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>

[7] <https://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/chem/mercuryexposure.pdf?ua=1>

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 consult section B

Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP. 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. In close collaboration with its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

UNEP will support the execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata Convention or countries taking meaningful steps to ratify the Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc. Furthermore, through its Programme of work, UNEP will identify suitable Divisions and Branches that can provide additional support to Tuvalu and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): SPREP will execute 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. The EA will organize an independent audit in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions and audit will be carried out in accordance with national regulations.

A National Coordination Mechanisms (NCM) will meet regularly during project implementation. The NCM will include key national stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and 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 the Executing Agency.

Graph 1: Implementation arrangements



Legend	
	Funds
	Reports
	Communication
	Guidance

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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in SPREP and Tuvalu, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.

The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources, emissions and releases and studies on mercury impacts (please refer to activity 2.2.1.).

SPREP is currently implementing Minamata Initial Assessment projects in other countries in the Pacific. The experience obtained through these projects will contribute to the cost-effective use of project funds and economies of scale. The Executing agency is familiar with the guidance and tools that have already been developed and used by other countries on the development of their Minamata Initial Assessments and will be able to guide and support Tuvalu on the use of these materials.

The project will coordinate closely with the Chemicals Division at UNEP and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

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

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
National Inception and training workshop	Awareness raising, detailed work planning and development of key tools and documents	Project coordinator (EA)	0	Within two months of project start
Inception workshop report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator (EA)	5,000	Within two weeks following national inception workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	UNEP	0	Regularly

Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	Project coordinator (EA)	0	Quarterly by 30 April covering January to March; by 31 July covering April to June; by 31 October covering July to September; by 31 January covering October to December
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Project coordinator (EA)	0	Quarterly by 30 April covering 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.	Project coordinator (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 Review	<p>Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs;</p> <p>Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects;</p> <p>Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks.</p>	Independent consultant recruited by UNEP	10,000	Within six months of the project technical completion
Total indicative M&E cost*1			15,000	

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

N/A

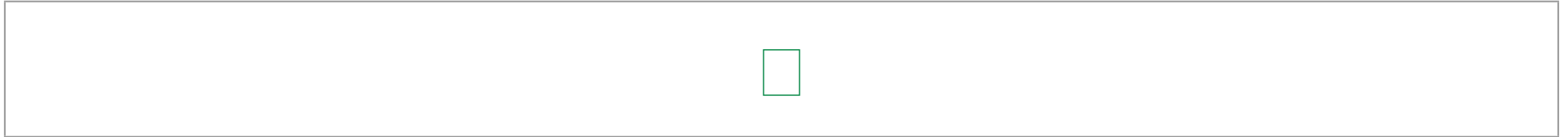
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

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

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Soseala Tinilau	Director	Department of Environment	11/7/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
Minamata Convention	6/7/2019	Mr. Soseala Saosaoa Tinilau



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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