



GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Waste enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY	3
A. Funding Elements	4
B. Enabling Activity Summary	5
ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS	7
SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION.....	10
C. Eligibility Criteria	10
D. Institutional Framework	12
E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	14
SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES.....	15
F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds.....	15
G. Rio Markers.....	16
H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	16
ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS	16
ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE	16
ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS.....	20



SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

National action plan on mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Ethiopia

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Ethiopia	11975
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	10322
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
7/28/2025	1/1/2026
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Chemicals and Waste	24
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
ASGM National Action Plan (ASGM NAP)	12/31/2027

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CW-EA	GET	500,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		500,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No
 If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

Project Objective: National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, and mercury reduction targets and a roadmap for reductions identified through the preparation of National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector

Enabling Activity Summary

Executive Summary: The UNDP proposal, in partnership with the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA), seeks GEF-8 funding to support Ethiopia's development of a National Action Plan (NAP) on mercury use in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector. Following Ethiopia's ratification of the Minamata Convention in August 2024 and its formal notification of significant mercury use in March 2025, the country is required to prepare a NAP to reduce and eliminate mercury use in ASGM.

The project aims to enhance national capacity for mercury management through coordinated stakeholder engagement, sector analysis, institutional and public health assessments, and a rapid health situation review in ASGM communities. It will culminate in the drafting and endorsement of a NAP, supported by a roadmap for implementation.

The total project cost is USD 596,500, including a GEF grant of USD 550,000 and co-financing of USD 46,500 from UNDP, EEPA, and the Federal Ministry of Health. The initiative will engage 162 ASGM associations across five regions and involve government agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector.

Gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable groups are central to the project's design. Women's roles and challenges in ASGM will be addressed through targeted strategies and inclusive participation.

Expected outcomes include improved mercury management, increased awareness, and a foundation for future interventions aligned with Ethiopia's sustainable development goals and its commitments under the Minamata Convention. The project also supports broader environmental and health benefits through reduced mercury exposure and responsible mining practices.

The outcomes of the proposed project will be the enablement of participatory stakeholders to manage mercury in the ASGM sector to create a plan to reduce and where feasible eliminate mercury use and emissions, including identification of mechanisms to strengthen institutional capacity to manage the process of reducing/eliminating mercury use in the sector, as well as the NAP's finalization for the endorsement of relevant stakeholders and future submission by the government to the Minamata Convention secretariat. The activities of the project will fill the gaps required to develop the NAP, by assisting the government of Ethiopia and ASGM partners in the formulation of strategies to prevent, reduce, and where feasible eliminate mercury emissions and by increasing awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health.

This will include: (a) Analysis of the ASGM sector, including main mining areas, miners/private sector involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information, as well as an assessment on the involvement of women and children; (b) inventory on the quantities of mercury used and practices employed in the ASGM sector within the country; (c) assessment of institutional capacity in the health sector, particularly in locations/areas host to ASGM activities, to gather basic health information related to mercury and ASGM, and conduct training and awareness raising activities; (d) baseline of any other harmful chemicals, including cyanide and acids; (e) options for elimination of the practices specified in Annex

C of the Convention; (f) strategies to prevent exposure to mercury together with the health authorities, which are inclusive of a special focus on vulnerable populations including women and children; (g) definition of steps and presentation of models to formalize the ASGM sector; (h) strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury into the ASGM sector; (i) strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation and continuing development of the NAP; (j) awareness raising activities for ASGM miners and affected communities, as well as for national and regional-level policy makers; and (k) a road map for the reduction of mercury in the sector, including intervention options and potential funding sources to implement it.

Under this project a comprehensive national assessment of all ASGM activities where mercury is heavily used in the ASGM sector will be undertaken. GEF resources will help Ethiopia to identify and prioritize hotspot areas for future investments and intervention in the country to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of green industrial growth. The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will contribute to the achievement of SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).

Key stakeholders will be consulted and engaged through the project implementation process as follows:

- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project and will provide technical advice, as well as coordinate and monitor the project activities.
- **The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)** of Ethiopia is the Government entity responsible for the formulation of policies on all aspects of the environment. The agency's functions include liaising and cooperating with other Government agencies; collaborating with foreign and international agencies, as necessary; conducting investigations into environmental issues; coordinating the activities of bodies concerned with the technical aspects of the environment for the purpose of controlling the generation, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of industrial waste; ensuring compliance with environmental impact assessment procedures; issuing environmental permits and pollution abatement notices; making recommendations to the Government for the protection of the environment; prescribing standards and guidelines related to the pollution of air, water, and land; protecting and improving the quality of the environment; and securing the control and prevention of discharge waste into the environment among several other functions. The EEPA will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point of Ethiopia will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. The EEPA will also act as the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG).
- **The Ministry of Mines (MoM)** and EEPA will provide national leadership and technical support for ASGM related activities.
- **The Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)** will provide national leadership and technical support for health-related activities.
- **A National Steering Group (NSG)** will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group to be coordinated by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA) and The Ministry of Mines (MoM), with representation from other key Government Ministries, Civil Society and Academia, UNDP representatives, national technical and policy experts, and other relevant agencies and associations as needed, to provide overall guidance and coordination.
- **Mining Associations and Communities:** The NAP process shall engage an estimated total of 162 ASGM Associations based in five (5) regions in Ethiopia as follows: Gambella Regional State (51 Associations),



Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State (29 Associations), South West Regional State (24 Associations), Afar Regional State (25 Associations), and Sidama Regional State (33 Associations).

- ASGM stakeholders including academia, NGOs, and the private sector will be engaged to assist in the development of the NAP. This network of stakeholders will liaise with miners to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to prevent and reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector within the enabling activities framework and to develop a responsible and sustainable ASGM sector.

An expert team comprised of national and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support for the NAP implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to assist in the development of a national comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector and plan activities for national capacity building.

Recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different kinds, levels and frequency of mercury. Therefore, gender mainstreaming will play a key role in the development of the NAP and will be an integral part of the project activities. This will be addressed based on UNDP’s gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector level in the information sharing and dissemination events, in the project coordination unit and national committee, and at the stakeholder level (e.g. by consulting women during the analysis of the ASGM sector and the assessment of health impacts of mercury use on women).

Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Committee and attending the awareness workshops. Strategies to mitigate gender inequality and prevent child labour in ASGM will be part of the proposed NAP. The project will not have an impact on indigenous people groups.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Improve understanding on the scope of mercury use/ prevention measures in the ASGM sector, develop a plan for mercury reduction and/or elimination; and strengthen national capacity to manage mercury in the sector in compliance with the Minamata Convention

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 324,600.00

Outcome:

1. Participatory

stakeholders are

identified; capacity

to evaluate and

prioritize ASGM

mercury use and

impacts
strengthened;
mechanisms to
strengthen future
mercury
management in
ASGM sector
identified; roadmap
for reducing
mercury use and
exposure elaborated

Output:

- 1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination mechanism on mercury established
- 1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to prevent and reduce mercury use, emissions and releases
- 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to implement a public health strategy on ASGM
- 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment in typical ASGM communities in key/priority ASGM areas conducted; drafting of the public health strategies including a curriculum for professionals initiated and awareness raising workshop organized

2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 120,000.00

Outcome:

2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement

Output:

- 2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for iterative feedback

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 10,000.00

Outcome:

3. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation

Output:

3.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Improve understanding on the scope of mercury use/ prevention measures in the ASGM sector, develop a plan for mercury reduction and/or elimination; and strengthen national capacity to manage mercury in the sector in compliance with the Minamata Convention	324,600.00
2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	120,000.00
M&E	10,000.00
Subtotal	454,600.00
Project Management Cost	45,400.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	500,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

In response to growing international concern regarding mercury as a global pollutant, UNEP's governing council entered into negotiations for the preparation of a legally binding global instrument on mercury to safeguard human and ecosystem health in 2009. Negotiations were successfully completed in January 2013 with 147 governments agreeing to the draft text for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan, the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" was formally adopted and opened for signature.

Ethiopia became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government has been an active participant in international programmes and agreements to address mercury releases and uses, led by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA).

The treaty has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the ASGM sector is a major source of mercury release and environmental pollution in the world, Article 7 of the Convention requires countries with more than insignificant use of mercury in ASGM operations to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) in order to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds within three years of the treaty entering into force. As the use of mercury is more than insignificant in Ethiopia, the country has ratified the Convention on 19 August 2024 and requires assistance to develop the NAP. Additionally, the Ethiopia Government has officially notified the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on 14 March 2025, that mercury use is more than insignificant in the ASGM sector.

According to Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention, each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the article shall include in its NAP: (A) information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM sector; (B) Actions to eliminate: (i) Whole ore amalgamation; (ii) Open burning of amalgam or processed amalgam; (iii) Burning of amalgam in residential areas, and; (iv) Cyanide leaching in sediment, ore or tailings to which mercury has been added without first removing the mercury. (C) ASGM sector formalization efforts. (D) Strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury and mercury compounds; (E) Strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation; (F) a public health strategy on the exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury; (G) Strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age; (H) Strategies for providing information to artisanal and small-scale gold miners; and (I) a roadmap to reduce the use of mercury in the sector including potential funding sources to implement it (NAP Implementation Schedule). A series of strategies, baselines and steps to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds shall also be included in the NAP as noted in the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) guidelines on Enabling Activities (EA) to assist countries. While not an explicit focus of the health activities of this project, the proposed project will also lay the groundwork for actions called for under Article 16 of the Convention.

Worldwide, among the most critical environmental issues related to small-scale mining are the use of mercury for gold amalgamation and the use of cyanide, sometimes in combination with mercury. The ASGM sector is the world's largest source of mercury pollution from intentional uses (the second largest emission source after coal-fired power plants) as Mercury is simple to use, cheap and easily available.

In Ethiopia, the mining sector contributes to less than 5% of the country's GDP but 20% of foreign currency earnings. However, the major export comes from agriculture. The mineral export is mostly composed of gold, tantalum, gemstones and dimension stones.

In Ethiopia an estimated number of 1,000,000 million people are directly engaged in ASGM. It is further estimated that 5,000,000 -7,000,000 people are indirectly depending on ASGM for their livelihood, out of which women are estimated about 30% who are the most disadvantaged. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) contributes significantly to Ethiopia's gold production, with estimated contribution of about 50% of total gold production.

A particularity of Ethiopian gold production is the scarce use of mercury and other chemicals, according to the available information gathered for the Minamata Initial Assessment conducted in 2018. Nevertheless, the MIA report recommends further investigation due to the inability to conduct field verification and unwillingness of people to provide information at the time. For example, large imports of mercury were registered to the country in 2013 and 2014, but no countries have reported exports to Ethiopia. Also, no mercury exports from Ethiopia have been reported.

In view of these data gaps and recent [media publications](#) highlighting the growing use of mercury in the ASGM sector, it has become imperative that a detailed assessment is undertaken through NAP development.

The government has also shown a particular interest into women's situation in the sector as they face numerous challenges, such as a lack of formal education, a lack of finance and technical skills to sustain or expand their business, a limited access to credit facilities since they have no opportunity to own property, discrimination under customary laws and traditions, as well as a lack of knowledge on identifying good mining sites. They also have no capacity to buy equipment or an access to market information and nearby health care and water facilities for washing soils of gold (a task typically undertaken by women). For fear of robbery and safety issues they are compelled to sell their product to illegal buyers. Child labor is an additional result from their current situation.

Ethiopia has, however, demonstrated a great political will to address the above-mentioned challenges of the ASGM/ASM sector. Indeed, an ASM unit was installed in the Ministry of Mines and the formalization of the sector became a priority. Not only is ASM now recognized by the Mining law but it has been incorporated in the poverty reduction strategy of the country as well as the GTP/ Growth and Transformation Plan.

At the administrative level, the government established a Directorate to administer all matters pertaining to ASM in the country and a decentralization process of gold purchase centers to the regions has been carried out.

Extended services to the ASM communities were provided through technical and material support, training and awareness campaigns.

At the financial level, the government established Microfinance institutions in all regions to issue soft loans to formalized miners and received support from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) of the World Bank. The project was funded with the Ethiopian government to support the economic, social and environmental sustainability of ASM in Ethiopia.

The supply chain was improved and organized in a way to facilitate the traceability of the gold and the origin of suppliers, discourage money laundering as well as conflict and terrorist financing in the supply chain and prevent any kind of human right violation.

Among the various results from the country's efforts are: more than 300,000 miners are currently organized into 600 cooperatives all over the country, more than 50,000 miners are organized into Micro and small-scale miners and the amount of gold purchased by the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) increased from 735 kg in 2009 to 8386 kg in 2013. Other economic sectors in the mining areas have been stimulated. Regarding the fate of mercury in the environment, it is still not sufficiently known as well as the total amount of mercury used for the recovery of gold.

Ethiopia has therefore expressed interest in addressing these issues and developing ASGM in alignment with its current reform on the ASGM sector. Therefore, the development of a NAP focused on the ASGM sector will enable the country to achieve the goals of the implementation phase of the Convention.

The efforts made by Ethiopia, mentioned above, demonstrate that this project is fully in line with the country's goal to map and prevent mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The institutional framework for Ethiopia's National Action Plan (NAP) on Mercury in the ASGM sector is designed to ensure robust coordination, technical oversight, and inclusive stakeholder engagement, aligning with the obligations of the Minamata Convention. At the helm of this framework is the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), which serves as the National Executing Agency. The EPA is entrusted with national leadership, policy formulation, and regulatory oversight on environmental matters. As the designated Minamata Convention focal point, the EPA is responsible for ensuring Ethiopia's compliance with treaty provisions and will act as both the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG).

The NSG is a multi-sectoral, inter-ministerial body established to provide strategic guidance and coordination throughout the NAP process. It includes representatives from key government ministries, civil society, academia, and development partners. The NSG ensures that the NAP is developed through a participatory and transparent process, reflecting national priorities and stakeholder inputs.

Supporting the EPA and NSG is the Project Management Unit (PMU), which shall handle the day-to-day implementation, coordination, and monitoring of project activities.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acts as the GEF Implementing Agency, providing technical guidance, quality assurance, and fiduciary oversight. UNDP also facilitates coordination among national and international stakeholders and ensures alignment with global best practices.

Key sectoral ministries shall play pivotal roles as follows:

The Ministry of Mines (MoM) shall provide technical leadership on ASGM-related activities and supports the formalization of the sector.

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) shall lead on health-related interventions, particularly those addressing mercury exposure among miners and vulnerable populations.

The framework also emphasizes grassroots engagement. Over 160 ASGM associations across five regions, namely, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Southwest, Afar, and Sidamashall be directly engaged

These associations, along with academia, NGOs, and private sector actors, contribute to awareness-raising, knowledge sharing, and the promotion of mercury-free technologies.

Together, this institutional architecture ensures that the NAP is not only technically sound and policy-aligned but also inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the realities of Ethiopia's ASGM communities.

The planned activities per output are listed below:

Output 1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on mercury established:

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct national inception workshop;

Activity 1.1.2: Establish a mercury coordination mechanism at the national level;

Activity 1.1.3: Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP, including the recruitment of inventory trainees;

Activity 1.1.4: Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender groups;

Activity 1.1.5: Organize and conduct information sharing and dissemination events and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs.

Output 1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to prevent and reduce mercury use, emissions and releases:

Activity 1.2.1: Collect and analyze data on the ASGM sector (e.g. quantities of mercury used, and practices employed; number of main mining sites and miners; relevant stakeholders including /miners private sector; and level of sector formalization);

Activity 1.2.2: Define national objectives and reduction targets;

Activity 1.2.3: Define steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of ASGM sector;

Activity 1.2.4: Finalize strategies to promote reduction of mercury emissions and releases in ASGM and actions to eliminate worst practices mentioned on Annex C of Minamata Convention;

Activity 1.2.5: Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the roadmap as part of the NAP.

Output 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to implement a public health strategy on ASGM:

Activity 1.3.1: Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups;

Activity 1.3.2: Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers;

Activity 1.3.3: Finalize institutional and capacity needs assessment report on public health.

Output 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategies initiated including a curriculum for professionals and awareness raising workshop organized*:

Activity 1.4.1: Plan and adapt survey tools to Ethiopia’s context;

Activity 1.4.2: Conduct consultation with community and with health care providers in selected ASGM locations;

Activity 1.4.3: Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations;

Activity 1.4.4: Facilitate the drafting of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector, considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups.

-

Output 2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for interactive feedback:

Activity 2.1.1: Draft NAP according to the national comprehensive analysis report (Output1.2);

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings;

Activity 2.1.3: Finalize and validate NAP;

Activity 2.1.4: Define NAP implementation schedule.

Refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNDP on a quarterly basis. The National Steering Group, including the main project stakeholders, will meet quarterly to: (a) review annual work plan, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) review interim and final reports, and (d) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNDP’s documents, rules and guidelines, in particular documents “UNDP 'Gender Equality Strategy (2022 – 2025)', “Rules and Guidelines for Agency Fees and Project Management Costs” (GEF/C.39.09), “GEF project and programmatic approach cycle” (GEF/C.39/Inf.3) and “GEF project and program cycle policy” (GEF/C.50/08/Rev.01). UNDP Country Office will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed.

In line with GEF Guidelines for Reporting on Enabling activities, UNDP shall prepare and submit a completion memorandum within three months of completion of the Enabling Activity.

Programmatic M&E: UNDP which will be responsible for overall management and evaluation. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed quarterly by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.

Financial Monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNDP accounting procedures. A terminal evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of the project end.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNDP, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Table

M&E activity	Time	Budget (USD)
		GEF Grant (USD)
Inception workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	10,000
Quarterly and annual progress report	Every three months from inception	0
Project Closure Report	3 months after project closure meeting	0
Total M&E cost		10,000

*Funded by Project Management Costs

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000.00	47,500.00	547,500.00
Total GEF Resources					500,000.00	47,500.00	547,500.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mensur Dessie Nuri	CEO, Environment and Climate Change Agreements and Strategic Partnership	Ministry of Planning and Development	8/27/2025

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1 Outcome 1.1	Component 2 Outcome 2.1	M&E	PMC		
Contractual services- Individual	1 National Project coordinator to undertake day-to-day project implementation, procurement and management activities for 24 months (\$35,000)				35,000	35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)

International Consultants	International Consultant to lead the drafting of the National Action Plan report. (\$35,000)	35,000	35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
International Consultants	International consultant to provide technical expertise for NAP process, train the tasks team and local experts on inventory tools, coordinate institutional and sectoral data review and analysis for NAP report (\$70,000)	70,000	70,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Local Consultants	National experts to conduct Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 (\$154,600): National Health Expert (\$25,000), National Gender Expert (\$25,000), National ASGM Expert (\$30,000), National Data Collection Experts (\$59,600), National Communication Expert (\$15,000)	154,600	154,600	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Local Consultants	Two national technical experts to support the drafting of the National Action Plan Report. (\$35,000) - 1 National ASGM Expert (\$15,000), 1 National Health Expert (\$10,000)	35,000	35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Office Supplies	Stationery for project office in EPA (\$400)		400	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Other Operating Costs	Audit and spot checks (\$10,000)		10,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Printing, Publications, and Media engagement costs related to the awareness-raising and information dissemination to achieve Output 1.1 (\$20,000)	20,000	20,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Other Operating Costs	Professional editing, design and printing of the National Action Plan document (\$10,000).	10,000	10,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of the National Inception Workshop (\$10,000)	10,000	10,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	National coordination meetings, trainings, and workshops for collation of national ASGM data, and development of health strategy (\$50,000)	50,000	50,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)

	Technical working sessions to support drafting, review, and validation of the National Action Plan Report. (\$40,000): 3 technical drafting and review workshops (\$25,000), 1 National validation workshop for finalized National Action Plan report (\$10,000), 1 National Official Media launch for the Printed National Action Plan Report (\$5,000)	40,000				40,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings							
	Travel costs related to implementation of activities under Component 1 (\$30,000). This includes travel costs for national data collection and workshops.	30,000				30,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Travel							
	Project Total	324,600	120,000	10,000	45,400	500,000	

Annex F- GEF Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)					Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1				
Contractual services- Individual	1 National Project coordinator to undertake day-to-day project implementation, procurement and management activities for 24 months (\$35,000)				35,000	35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
International Consultants	International Consultant to lead the drafting of the National Action Plan report. (\$35,000)		35,000			35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
International Consultants	International consultant to provide technical expertise for NAP process, train the tasks team and local experts on inventory tools, coordinate institutional and sectoral data review and analysis for NAP report (\$70,000)	70,000				70,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)

Local Consultants	National experts to conduct Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 (\$154,600): National Health Expert (\$25,000), National Gender Expert (\$25,000), National ASGM Expert (\$30,000), National Data Collection Experts (\$59,600), National Communication Expert (\$15,000)	154,600				154,600	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Local Consultants	Two national technical experts to support the drafting of the National Action Plan Report. (\$35,000) - 1 National ASGM Expert (\$15,000), 1 National Health Expert (\$10,000)		35,000			35,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Office Supplies	Stationery for project office in EPA (\$400)				400	400	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Other Operating Costs	Audit and spot checks (\$10,000)				10,000	10,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Printing, Publications, and Media engagement costs related to the awareness-raising and information dissemination to achieve Output 1.1 (\$20,000)	20,000				20,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Other Operating Costs	Professional editing, design and printing of the National Action Plan document (\$10,000).		10,000			10,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of the National Inception Workshop (\$10,000)			10,000		10,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	National coordination meetings, trainings, and workshops for collation of national ASGM data, and development of health strategy (\$50,000)	50,000				50,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Technical working sessions to support drafting, review, and validation of the National Action Plan Report. (\$40,000): 3 technical drafting and review workshops (\$25,000), 1 National validation workshop for finalized National Action Plan report (\$10,000), 1 National Official Media launch for the Printed National Action Plan Report (\$5,000)		40,000			40,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
Travel	Travel costs related to implementation of activities under Component 1 (\$30,000). This includes travel costs for national data collection and workshops.	30,000				30,000	The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EEPA)
	Project Total	324,600	120,000	10,000	45,400	500,000	



ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations