



REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cameroon		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01374
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	25/06/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Type of Report:	Minamata Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	30.06.2017

C. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project 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 Cameroon				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Establishment of a Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Cameroon makes full use of enhanced existing institutions and information available dealing with mercury management to enable ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of a National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of a process for the management of mercury	17,000	0
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and the capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Cameroon to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity prepared for the management of mercury, including national legislation	34,000	0
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	62,500	0
4. Identification of	Improved understanding	Technical support provided	14,000	0

1 Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

2 Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury		
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Cameroon's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.	27,500	0
Subtotal			155,000	0
Project Management Cost ³			20,000	0
Monitoring and Evaluation			25,000	0
Total Project Cost			200,000	0

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

D. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
NA			
Total Co-financing			

E. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
				GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Republic of Cameroon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals and Wastes	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total Grant Resources				200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

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 identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF VI Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 1, Programme 2: Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets and planning processes, national and sector policies and action and global monitoring.

Cameroon has signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 24 September 2014. With this signature, the country became eligible to the Mercury Initial Assessment Programme (MIA) under GEF funding to assist accelerate the ratification and early implementation of the Convention.

This project is aimed at building national capacities in Cameroon to meet reporting and other obligations under the Convention. The country will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury release/emission sources and cycle in the country and building capacity in managing the risks of mercury. It is a unique opportunity for national stakeholders to have shared understanding of several aspects related to mercury in Cameroon on the basis of the key items of the Minamata Convention on Mercury addressing the mercury life cycle from its generation, marketing, products and processes, storage and its final fate as waste. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries within the region.

Cameroon is a member of several regional and sub-regional organizations including, inter alia: the African Union (AU), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and Central African Economic and Monetary Union (CEMAC). Although the sound management of chemicals is not part of their agenda, this issue including the importance of the Minamata Convention can be articulated in the sustainable development goals pursued among others by these gatherings. Such membership can facilitate regional and national efforts regarding chemicals management including mercury. More specifically, the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa, to which Cameroon is Party, represents an umbrella framework upon which African countries and their development partners coherently address environmental determinants of human health and environment. Mercury exposure deserves special attention in this context.

In order to ratify the Minamata Convention, Cameroon should address some of the challenges to meet its obligations under the Convention, such as, lack of appropriate institutional capacity; gaps in political and legislative frameworks; data scarcity on sources of emissions and releases, outdated national inventories of mercury sources and emission and releases; little awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the vulnerable groups, the public and government officials; and lack of infrastructure for mercury management and practical measures to reduce human exposure where mercury is used.

Significant efforts have been undertaken though by Cameroon to address mercury issues over the past few years, this includes the following:

- In January 2013 while seeking national data to inform on the Cameroon contribution to mercury inventory process, Cameroon Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD), through a collaborating research work with the Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI) in USA and IPEN tested levels of mercury in hair of population living in Youpwe-

Takele, a district of Douala with fishermen and people consuming fish caught in the area. The study found alarming levels of mercury in population hair and investigated whether mercury releases from industrial processes can be traced in human hair. In addition, since local mercury releases became a global issue due to long range transport, the study made propositions on how the draft treaty text will address mercury pollution in fast growing industrial cities in developing countries such as Douala.

- In 2012, CREPD undertook a study on the use of mercury thermometers in healthcare facilities in Cameroon that resulted to the publishing of an article entitled *“Estimating environmental release of mercury from medical-thermometers and potential “hot spot” development: Case study of need for improved waste management capacity in Cameroon” Resources, Conservation and Recycling 71 (2013) 48– 52.*
- From 2011-2014 in collaboration with the World Alliance for Mercury-Free Dentistry, CREPD has been undertaking a series of research and outreach activities on dental amalgams situation and use in Cameroon. Since 2014, the joint efforts with support of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Environment led to the successful implementation of the dental amalgam phase out measures of the Minamata Convention on mercury in Cameroon.
- From 2011-2012, the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development undertook the primary inventory of mercury in Cameroon using the UNEP toolkit level 1.
- Between 2005 and 2009, CREPD carried out capacity building microprojects on toxic chemicals (including mercury) in cosmetics and related products in Yaoundé, as well as on Quantification and characterization of discarded batteries in Yaounde, from the perspective of health, safety and environmental protection *“Quantification and characterization of discarded batteries in Yaoundé, from the perspective of health, safety and environmental perspectives”. Resources, Conservation and Recycling. 52(2008) 1077-1083*
- Apart from an inter-ministerial order of 1989 limiting the maximum content of mercury compound in cosmetic products to 2%; and a Prime Ministerial decree passed in 2014 limiting the amount of mercury in products to be imported in Cameroon, there is no specific legislative or regulatory instrument in place to control mercury in Cameroon, although it could be addressed by some general enabling laws/framework laws or regulations

The Minamata Initial Assessment project is expected to address the following challenges identified by the Ministry of Environment that will play the role of executing agency for the project:

- Need for an update of the existing information on mercury emissions and releases, supply chain and disposal,
- Need to define the roles of each national stakeholder and institutions involved with mercury and chemicals management,
- Need for establishing a National Minamata Committee which would have to be strengthened and its mandate enlarged to include other national stakeholders outside the government.
- Need for a legal instrument to control international trade on mercury and the products containing mercury; monitoring mercury releases into the environment; and studies showing the interrelation between mercury and human health in Cameroon,

Need to synchronize and synergize the development/ update of national legislation concerning chemicals (lead, mercury, POPs and others).

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 dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):

The goal of the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unintentional and intentional emission and release, unsound use and management of mercury.

Project 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 Cameroon

Project Components and Activities: The development of the MIA has five components, which consists of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Determination of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process

Cameroon will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** for Mercury making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs and/or for SAICM) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The National Coordination Mechanism for mercury will seek for synergies and join activities with existing and relevant planned chemical related activities. Additionally, it will identify existing competencies and roles of institutions and organization in chemicals management, particularly on mercury. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the Minamata National Committee will include representatives from health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy, external affairs and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component implementation, the National Coordination Mechanism for Mercury and its Terms of Reference will be formalized and reinforced in Cameroon. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism for Mercury will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, mercury affected and interested communities.

This project component also aims at enhancing stakeholder's involvement and commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Cameroon.

Activity 1.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective and to have common understanding of the MIA process, including:

- a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles

Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them publicly available

Expected Outcome: Cameroon makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination for Mercury Mechanism and organization of process for the management of mercury

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management and monitoring of mercury, including the existing national regulatory and legal framework

This is a key step in the MIA development process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review and assess the national capacities (technical, administrative, infrastructure and regulatory). This review and assessment will result in a preliminary identification of national needs and gaps for the

ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with strong arguments for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and prioritization of mercury management on the national agenda. Once the Convention is ratified, this component outputs will be essential to comply with the reporting obligations of the Convention and to monitor its implementation. This component will ensure that the gender issues and the interests of vulnerable populations are fully taken into account in the assessments. On this specific step, Cameroon will work on:

Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interest and capacities

Activity 2.2: Analyze the existing regulatory framework, identify gaps and identify the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Cameroon

Expected Outcome: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Cameroon to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs: Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit Level 2

This component will provide Cameroon with improved data on mercury sources, emissions and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Cameroon will apply the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist Cameroon to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions. An international expert will analyse the inventory data in a timely fashion and will train experts in Cameroon throughout the whole inventory process. The aim is to ensure the high quality and comparability of the final inventory and build national capacity to use the UNEP Toolkit. This project component will also analyse existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using internationally agreed or any existing criteria successfully used elsewhere..

Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases

Activity 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites

Expected Outcome: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitating the development of national priority actions

Expected Outputs: Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit level 2 and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

Component 4: Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Taking into consideration the preliminary research undertaken under project component 1, the assessment undertaken in component 2, and the mercury inventory under project component 3, this project component will assess the

challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention on priority sectors. The main output under this project component is a needs assessment and further recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, taking into consideration the role of all key players and their responsibilities, in particular gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors

Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on mercury

Expected Outcome: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities

Expected Outputs: Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Component 5: Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results

During this project component the draft MIA is reviewed and validated by national stakeholders. This process of wide consultation will likely include National Coordination meetings, workshops with key sectors and stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a final MIA document that will allow the Government to ratify the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs will also be performed under this project component under activity 5.2.

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report

Activity 5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy

Expected Outcome: Cameroon's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Expected Outputs: Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

Key project stakeholders

At the international level, the project will include:

a) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: as an 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 Africa (ROA), which 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) Joint Secretariats BRS will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.

e) Others: such as the regional representation of WHO, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of mercury related activities and human risk. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

f) UNITAR : the agency is planning to organize training workshops with an expert on the UNEP mercury toolkit. Joint training sessions may be considered if this allows a more cost efficient use of project funds.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include:

- Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury containing products. They will benefit with new and/or updated legislation, management and enforcement strategies. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level.
- Representatives of industry and industrial associations, which can provide with data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury. This will include technological aspects regarding current practices, as well as technology transfer and changes underway to reduce the uses and emissions of mercury. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of those sectors. In this respect, it is essential to promote effective coordination among the whole range of those who have responsibility for or a stake in mercury issues. The scientific community will also benefit from this project and will be able to generate new and reliable data through well-designed and targeted measurements to identify mercury sources and quantify mercury releases.

The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision-making process.

Table 1: Key stakeholders

Name of stakeholder /Organization	Responsibility/ expertise
Ministries and government agencies	
<p>Ministry of Environment, Natural Protection and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Ministère de l'Environnement, Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable (MINEPDED)</p>	<p>This Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the national environmental policy and the negotiation of international environmental agreements and conventions together with the Ministry of External Relations</p> <p>The Ministry will execute the Minamata Initial Assessment project and identify and lead the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.</p>
<p>Ministry of External Relations</p> <p>Ministère des Relations Extérieures (MINREX)</p>	<p>The Ministry is in charge of negotiating international agreements and conventions. It will provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention in Cameroon. This includes for example the identification of the need to notify exemptions to the Secretariat according to article 6 of the Convention.</p>
<p>Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development</p> <p>Ministère des Mines, de l'Industrie et du Développement Technologique (MINMIDT)</p>	<p>The Ministry creates strategies to develop the national industry by increasing the value of natural and human resources of Cameroon. The Ministry is also in charge of managing natural and industrial risks.</p> <p>The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information or facilitating the access to information related to the use, emissions and releases of mercury in the national industries of Cameroon. It will also provide information on the challenges, needs and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention for the industrial sector of Cameroon.</p>
<p>Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development</p> <p>Ministère de l'Economie, de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MINEPAT)</p>	<p>The Ministry negotiates international funding for national sustainable development.</p> <p>The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the financial challenges and opportunities of implementing the Minamata Convention in Cameroon.</p>
<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (MINADER)</p>	<p>The Ministry develop strategies to improve rural livelihoods.</p> <p>The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the use of mercury in rural areas, particularly if the there is artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Cameroon. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the agriculture and rural sectors of Cameroon.</p>
<p>Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries</p> <p>Ministère l'Elevage, Pêche et Industries Animales (MINEPIA)</p>	<p>The Ministry is responsible for the development of policies to protect the national maritime and fluvial resources.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution on national maritime and fluvial resources. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the protection of the national maritime and fluvial resources.</p>

<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</p> <p>Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale (MINTSS)</p>	<p>The Ministry is in charge of developing policies to improve the national occupational health.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution and contamination on the working environment, particularly in the health sector. It will also provide information on the challenges, opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention concerning the occupational health in Cameroon.</p>
<p>Ministry of Water and Energy</p> <p>Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Energie (MINEE)</p>	<p>Develop and implement State policy for the production, transport and distribution of energy and water.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the use of mercury to produce energy in Cameroon and its related health and environmental impacts. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the national energy production.</p>
<p>Ministry of Public Health</p> <p>Ministère de la Santé Publique (MINSANTE)</p>	<p>The Ministry is in charge of developing the national health policy.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the mercury use in the health sector of Cameroon and the impacts of mercury use, emissions and releases in the national public health. It will also provide information on the challenges opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to national public health.</p>
<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</p> <p>Ministère de l'Habitat et du Développement Urbain (MINHDU)</p>	<p>The Ministry is in charge of developing and implementing activities related to urban development, including the treatment of household wastes.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the management of mercury containing wastes at the urban level, as well as about the environmental interim storage of mercury other than mercury waste. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the management of hazardous wastes at the urban level.</p>
<p>Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation</p> <p>Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Innovation (MINRESI)</p>	<p>The Ministry leads the international cooperation related to scientific research and innovation in liaison with the Ministry of External Relations, the Ministry of High Education and other relevant departments. It follows up research in the domain of traditional pharmacology in liaison with the Ministry of Public Health and concerned Ministerial Departments.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information about the import of mercury used in traditional pharmacology and its full-cycle management. It will also assist in collecting information on the national need for capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer.</p>
<p>Ministry of Finances</p> <p>Ministère des Finances (MINFI)</p>	<p>Control imports and exports of chemicals in the country.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information about the import of mercury added products in the country. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention.</p>
<p>International Organizations</p>	
<p>The Minamata Convention Secretariat</p>	<p>Will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective</p>

Joint BRS Secretariat	Will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations	
Cameroun Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Crafts Chambre de Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Artisanat de Cameroun	Consultative organism representing the business sector of Cameroon. It will be consulted concerning the challenges and opportunities of the Minamata Convention for the business sector of Cameroon. Co-finance for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention will be particularly considered.
NGOs and civil society	
National NGOs	National NGOs working on the environmental field, particularly on chemicals and waste, will be identified in the inception workshop and invited to contribute to the project implementation. National NGOs will be particularly important on activities related to public awareness and education and the identification of challenges and opportunities related to the ratification of the Minamata Convention in Cameroon.
Private companies	All private companies involved in ASGM will be identified and sensitized on the dangers and consequences of the use of mercury in gold mining. They will equally be trained on the alternatives for the use of mercury in ASGM and on the rehabilitation of mining sites.

Gender dimensions and socioeconomic benefits

This project aims at strengthened national capacity to manage mercury and chemicals in general. Therefore it is anticipated that the project will positively impact poor populations, who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental and health hazards.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across Cameroon. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing understanding about the risks of mercury exposure, including one of the main issues related to depositing of the mercury containing light bulbs at waste storages. Project activities will ensure communities at risk with clear and accurate information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure and poor communities living in close proximity to industry facilities and contaminated sites. Regarding gender, the project will ensure that there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities using mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination, the project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these two vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of mercury.

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).

The project components, activities, outputs and outcomes are described under item B.

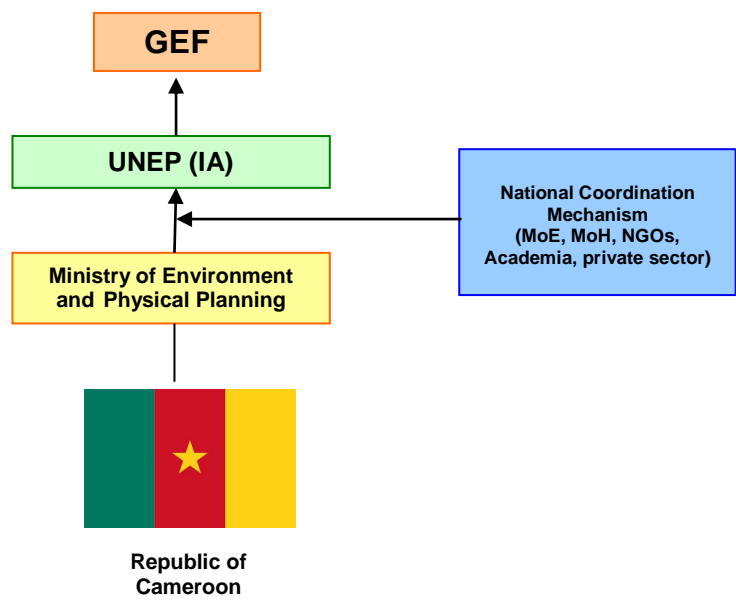
Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Cameroon. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues, In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

UNEP will support the execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata 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 Cameroon and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): The Ministry of Environment of Cameroon 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 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. The Ministry of Environment of Cameroon will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) namely the Minamata National Committee will meet regularly during project implementation. The Committee will include Key National Stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCM will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by the Executing Agency

Implementation arrangements graph



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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Cameroon, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources and releases and to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by some countries in previous projects related to mercury waste management, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of strengthening capacities for mercury management. The project will coordinate closely with the Chemicals Division at UNEP and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

The integration of outcomes and deliverables of this project is also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in Cameroon. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury and mercury waste will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, **The Ministry of Environment of Cameroon** will submit quarterly progress reports to the implementing agency. **The Ministry of Environment of Cameroon** will also be responsible for the issuing of legal documents such as agreements with participating governments and other institutions including recruitment of local/regional staff or consultants and the execution of the activities according to the work plan and expected outcomes.

The quarterly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. It will also identify obstacles occurred during implementation period.

In consultation with the IA, the **Ministry of Environment of Cameroon** will identify suitable local consultants to assist in the development of the national inventory.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE 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 – Ministry of Environment of Cameroon in particular. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

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

NA

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

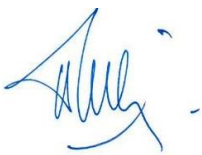
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Mr. Justin Nantchou NGOKO	GEF OFF	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	01/09/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	10/19/1994	MS. PRUDENCE GALEGA	
UNFCCC	10/19/1994	MR. AMOUHOU JOSEPH	
UNCCD	05/29/1997	MR. BRING	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/26/2005	MR. AOUDOU JOSWA	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	09/23 / 2014	MR. PETER ENOH AYUKUL	23 SEPTEMBER 2014

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
J. Christophe Bouvier Director, Office for Operations and Corporate Services, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		June 25, 2015	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer, Chemicals Branch / GEF Operations DTIE, UNEP	+254-20-762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCE, and SCCF

ANNEXES:

1. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING
2. OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER
3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST
4. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
5. PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>GEF (USD)</i>	<i>Co- finance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Technical Assistance						
Local						
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	750	72,00	54,000	0	54,000	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and inventory
International						
Technical support and advice throughout the project	2500	4.80	12,000	0	12,000	Technical support to develop national assessments and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Consultant to assist developing the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	2500	8.80	22,000	0	22,000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
Subtotal			34,000		34,000	
Total			88,000		88,000	
Justification for travel, if any: Consultants and project coordinator will travel throughout the country to develop the mercury inventory and conduct the national assessments.						

ANNEX 2: OFP ENDORSEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

Ministère de l'Environnement de la Protection
de la Nature et du Développement Durable

Secrétariat Général

Division des Etudes, des Projets
et de la Coopération

Cellule des Etudes et de la Prospective

Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

Ministry of Environment, Protection of
Nature and Sustainable Development

Secretariat General

Department of Studies, Projects
and Cooperation

Studies and Prospective Unit

GEF Operational Focal Point

N° 0051 /MINEP/SG/DEPC/CEP/PFO-GEF

Yaoundé, the 01 SEP 2015

The GEF Operational Focal Point

To : Mr. Brennan Van Dyke
Director, GEF Coordination Office
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Tel: 254-20-7624165
Fax: 254-20-7624041/42
Email: unepgef@unep.org
Nairobi, Kenya

*Subject: Endorsement for the Development
of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cameroon*

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Honduras, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities, and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, during the NPFE held in Douala-Cameroon from 17th to 21st November 2014.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the **Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development**. I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing NON STAR (from GEFTF, LDCF, or SCCF) being requested for this project is US\$219,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Cameroon is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
GEFTF	UNEP	Chemicals and Wastes	0	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources			0	200,000	19,000	219,000

Sincerely,

Copy to : Convention Focal Point for Minamata Convention,
UNEP DTIE Chemicals : Achim Haalpap, Jacob Duer, Kevin Helps.


Justin Nantchou Ngoko

ANNEX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address 'Environmental and Social Safeguards'. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Cameroon		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	30.04.2015
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	N.A:	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in Cameroon. It will not take direct action on the ground but inventories prepared to address priority issues will take socio-economic and environmental considerations into account
- cultural heritage site	N.A:	
- protected area	NA	
- wetland	NA	
- mangrove	N.A:	
- estuarine	N.A:	
- buffer zone of protected area	N.A:	
- special area for protection of biodiversity	N.A:	
-will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	N.A:	
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

Section B: Environmental impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in Cameroon. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and mercury inventories will assist the country to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section C: Social impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes	It will respect cultural aspects in Cameroon
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	N.A.	
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	N.A.	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	The project will form a National Coordinating Committee, including all relevant stakeholders. This group will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Implementing Agency will provide technical feedback an assistance to countries
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	A Mercury Management team will be established to deal with mercury within national chemicals efforts. In the medium to long-term it is expected that the national regulatory system will be revised to include provisions in compliance with the Minamata

		Convention, including ratification of the Convention.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No	The project might identify actions to change current practices towards the sound management of mercury
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	No	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	Yes	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	No	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	N.A.	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	No	No negative impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	N.A.	

ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CEM	Cement Production
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CREM	Cremation
CREPD	Cameroun Research and Education Centre for Development
EA	Executing Agency
EDRF	Environmental and Disaster Relief Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GHS	Green House Gases
HCWH	Health Care Without Harm
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NFMP-AU	Non-ferrous metal production – aluminium
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WDF	World Dental Federation
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 5: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)

Project Title: Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Cameroon		Year 1												Years 2											
Project executing partner: Ministry of Environment of Cameroon		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Executing partner	UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	[Green bar from start to end]																							
Output		[Green bar from start to end]																							
Activity/Task/Output																									
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																									
Inception meeting and report of meeting		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3] [Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
Annual co-financing report - June		[Green bar from Q3 to Q4]																							
Establish M&E system		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2] [Green bar from Q2 to Q3] [Green bar from Q3 to Q4] [Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Progress reports to co-financiers		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3] [Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2] [Green bar from Q3 to Q4] [Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Terminal report		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Training workshops/seminars		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3] [Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
Terminal evaluation		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Outcome 1: Cameroon makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																									
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
Milestone: National Coordination Mechanism operational and launches the project		[Green bar from Q3 to Q4]																							
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Cameroon to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																									
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
Milestone: final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed		[Green bar from Q3 to Q4]																							
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury		[Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
Milestone: final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions																									
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases		[Green bar from Q3 to Q4]																							
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed		[Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Milestone: final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
Outcome 4: Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities																									
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention		[Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
Milestone: report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Outcome 5: Cameroon's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury																									
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report		[Green bar from Q3 to Q4]																							
Milestone: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders		[Green bar from Q4 to Q1]																							
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy		[Green bar from Q1 to Q2]																							
Milestone: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented		[Green bar from Q2 to Q3]																							