



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

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti		
Country(ies):	Djibouti	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9174
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01375
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	25/06/2015
		Resubmission Date:	02/11/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Type of Report:	Minamata Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	24 months after date of receipt by the Executing Agency of the first installment of funds

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective:</b> Early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1.Establishment of a Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Djibouti makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the sound management of mercury	18,700	0
2.Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Djibouti to develop a sound roadmap for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	33,800	0
3.Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury	67,319	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.

strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	priority actions	contaminated sites		
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	14,000	0
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Djibouti's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the 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.	28,000	0
Subtotal			161,819	0
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup>			18,181	0
Monitoring and Evaluation			20,000	0
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

#### B. 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			
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			

#### C. 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 <sup>a)</sup> / (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Republic of Djibouti <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals and Wastes	200,000	19,000	219,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

## 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):

<sup>3</sup> 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.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The major highlights of the Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

The 6th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund includes an allocation of \$141M to support activities to advance early entry into force and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. \$30M has been allocated for enabling activities and \$111M has been allocated to support early action.

Djibouti has signed, and ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury and is eligible to the Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) Programme under GEF funding. The country has participated to the Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee meetings to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury. It has also participated to the sub-regional and regional workshops for African countries organized in 2014 and 2015 by the Minamata Convention Interim Secretariat. These workshops were the opportunity to improve the understanding of the Convention, as well as familiarizing participants with the process for signature, ratification and implementation.

No further work has been undertaken by Djibouti in terms of mercury management. However, despite the limited capacities in the country, the following has been carried out with regard to chemicals management:

- Development of a law to regulate transport of dangerous goods which required to be updated and improved,
- Endorsement by the government of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and ongoing preparation for an update including the new POPs added by the Convention,
- Development of National Plan on medical waste,
- Establishment of an inter-sectoral Committee to manage the national programme on integrated vector management (in pursuant to the UNEP and WHO recommendations),
- Establishment of a department in charge of the control of dangerous goods in the Djibouti's harbour,
- Establishment of a database in a form of a register (to be updated regularly) on imported and in transit chemicals in the harbour of Djibouti.

This MIA project will support the Government of Djibouti in its to building national capacity to meet reporting and other obligations under the Convention. Djibouti 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 Djibouti 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.

In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF areas of cooperation, representatives from the United Nations Country Team will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country team in the National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

**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:** Early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti

**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***

Djibouti 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 Djibouti. 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 early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Djibouti.

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:*** Djibouti makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide 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 early

implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with essential information 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, Djibouti 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 Djibouti

Expected Outcome: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Djibouti to develop a sound roadmap for the 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 Djibouti with improved data on mercury sources, emissions and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Djibouti 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 Djibouti 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 Djibouti 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 facilitates 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 early implement 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: Djibouti's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

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

#### **Key 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.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include the following key stakeholders. This list will be further elaborated during the inception workshop:

**Table 1: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION**

<b><u>Name of stakeholder</u></b> <b><u>/Organization</u></b>	<b><u>Responsibility/ expertise</u></b>
<b><u>Ministries and government agencies</u></b>	
<b><u>Ministry of Environment</u></b> <b><u>(Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MHUEAT))</u></b>	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  The Ministry will execute the Minamata Initial Assessment project and identify and lead the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.
<b><u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u></b> <b><u>Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération internationale</u></b>	The Ministry is in charge of negotiating international agreements and conventions. It will provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention in Djibouti. This includes for example the identification of the need to notify exemptions to the Secretariat according to article 6 of the Convention.
<b><u>Ministry of Industry</u></b> <b><u>(Ministère délégué auprès du ministère des Finances chargé du Commerce, de l'Industrie)</u></b>	The Ministry creates strategies to develop the national industry by increasing the value of natural and human resources of Djibouti. The Ministry is also in charge of managing natural and industrial risks.  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 Djibouti. It will also provide information on the challenges, needs and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention for the industrial sector of Djibouti.
<b><u>Ministry of Economy</u></b> <b><u>(Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances)</u></b>	The Ministry negotiates international funding for national sustainable development.  The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the financial challenges and opportunities of implementing the Minamata Convention in Djibouti.
<b><u>Ministry of Agriculture</u></b> <b><u>(Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage chargé des Ressources Halieutiques)</u></b>	The Ministry develop strategies to improve rural livelihoods.  The Ministry will contribute to the project by providing information on the use of mercury in rural areas, particularly if there is artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Djibouti. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the agriculture and rural sectors of Djibouti.
<b><u>Ministry of Transport</u></b> <b><u>(Ministère du Transport et des Equipements)</u></b>	The Ministry is responsible for the development of policies to protect the national maritime and fluvial resources.  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 early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the protection of the national maritime and fluvial resources.

<p><b><u>Ministry of Labour</u></b> <b>(Ministère du Travail)</b></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 early implementing the Minamata Convention concerning the occupational health in Djibouti.</p>
<p><b><u>Ministry of Energy and Renewable Resources</u></b> <b>(Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles)</b></p>	<p>Develop and implement State policy for the production, transport and distribution of energy.</p> <p>The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the use of mercury to produce energy in Djibouti and its related health and environmental impacts. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the national energy production.</p>
<p><b><u>Ministry of Health</u></b> <b>(Ministère de la Santé)</b></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 Djibouti and the impacts of mercury use, emissions and releases in the national public health. It will also provide information on the challenges opportunities of early implementing the Minamata Convention related to national public health.</p>
<p><b><u>Ministry of Internal Affairs</u></b> <b>(Ministere de l'Interieur)</b></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 early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the management of hazardous wastes at the urban level.</p>
<p><b><u>Ministry of Higher Education and Research</u></b> <b>(Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche)</b></p>	<p>The Ministry leads the international cooperation related to scientific research and innovation in liaison with other relevant departments.</p> <p>The Ministry will assist in collecting information on the national need for capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer.</p>
<p><b><u>Ministry of Housing Urbanism and Environment</u></b> <b>(Ministere de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement)</b></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 early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention.</p>
<p><b><u>International Organizations</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>The Minamata Convention Secretariat</u></b></p>	<p>Will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective</p>
<p><b><u>Joint BRS Secretariat</u></b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b><u>Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Chamber of Trade and Industry</u></b> <b>(Chambre de Commerce et</b></p>	<p>Consultative organism representing the business sector of Djibouti. It will be consulted concerning the challenges and opportunities of the Minamata Convention for the business sector of Djibouti. Cofinance for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention will be particularly considered.</p>

<b>de l'Industrie)</b>	
<b>NGOs and civil society</b>	
<b>National NGOs</b>	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 early implementation of the Minamata Convention in Djibouti.

### **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 Djibouti. 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 nearby 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 ).**

**Implementing Agency (IA):** this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Djibouti. 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.

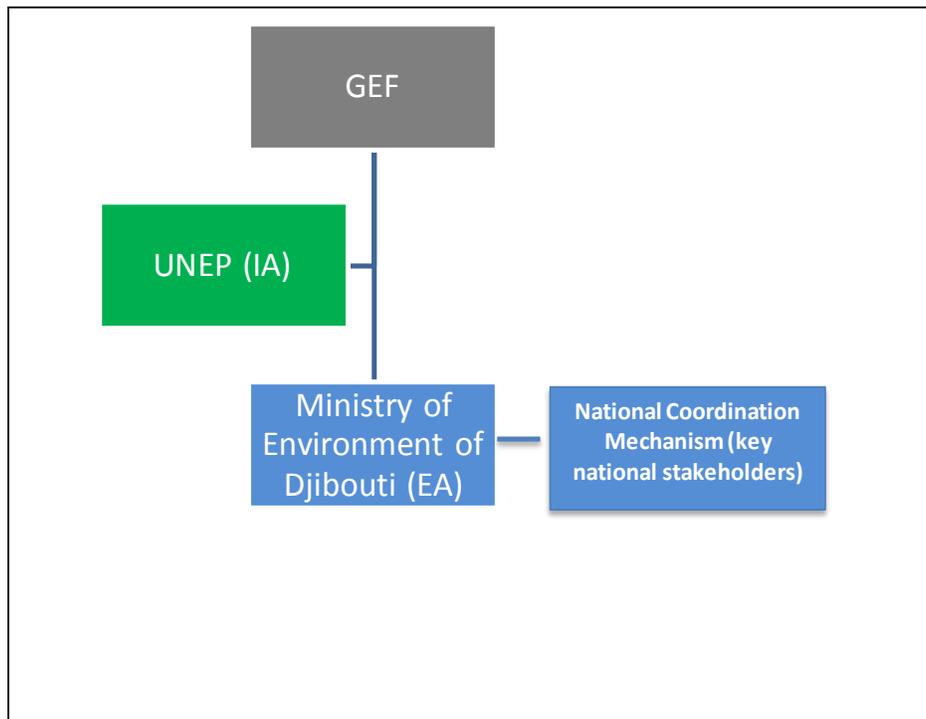
UNEP will support the execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key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

**Executing Agency (EA):** The Ministry of Environment of Djibouti will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national

regulations. The Ministry of Environment of Djibouti will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to the IA.

**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 arrangement graph



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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Djibouti, 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, the UNEP Regional Office for Africa 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 Djibouti. 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 Djibouti** will submit quarterly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. **The Ministry of Environment of Djibouti** 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 UNEP Chemicals, the **Ministry of Environment of Djibouti** 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 Djibouti 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).

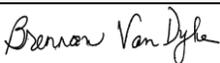
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Mr. Dini Abdallah OMAR	GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT	13/09/2015

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	01/09/1993	Mr. DINI ABDALLAH OMAR	
UNFCCC	27/08/1995	Mr. DINI ABDALLAH OMAR	
UNCCD	12/06/1997	-	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	11/03/2004	Mr. AHMED HOUSSEIN BOUH	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT

MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	-	-
	DATE RATIFIED: 09/23/2014		

### C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies <sup>4</sup> 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
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		November 02, 2015	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer, Chemicals Branch / GEF Operations DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	<a href="mailto:Kevin.Helps@unep.org">Kevin.Helps@unep.org</a>

#### ANNEXES:

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

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

<b>ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING</b>						
<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>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>						
<b>Local</b>						
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	750	81.09	60,819	0	60,819	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and
Subtotal			60,819	0	60,819	
<b>International</b>						
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		13.60	34,000	0	34,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>94,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,819</b>	
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: ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS**

### 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

<b>Project Title:</b>	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Djibouti		
<b>GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number</b>		<b>Version of checklist</b>	
<b>Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)</b>	Preparation/ Submission	<b>Date of this version:</b>	30.04.2015
<b>Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)</b>	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 Djibouti. 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 Djibouti. 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 Djibouti
- 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>		

#### ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
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
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NFMP-AU	Non-ferrous metal production – aluminium
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PAID	Port Autonome International de Djibouti
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
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 5: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN																								
Project Title: Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Djibouti																								
Project executing partner: Ministry of Environment of Djibouti																								
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1												Years 2											
	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	[Green bar]																							
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	t																							
Output	♣																							
<b>Activity/Task/Output</b>																								
<b>Project Management, Coordination &amp; Sustainability</b>																								
Inception meeting and report of meeting			[Green bar]	[Green bar]																				
Progress report - (March 30, Jun 30, Sep 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days									[Green bar]												[Green bar]			
Annual co-financing report - June																								
Establish M&E system			[Green bar]																					
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days				[Green bar]																				
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants			[Green bar]	[Green bar]																				
Progress reports to co-financiers	NA																							
GEFSEC communications	t																							
Terminal report																							t	
Training workshops/seminars			[Green bar]																				[Green bar]	
Terminal evaluation																							t	
<b>Outcome 1: Djibouti makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide early implementation of the Minamata Convention</b>																								
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process			[Green bar]																					
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available				[Green bar]	[Green bar]																			
<b>Milestone:</b> National Coordination Mechanism operational and launches the project						♣																		
<b>Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Djibouti to develop a sound roadmap for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention</b>																								
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities							[Green bar]																	
<b>Milestone:</b> final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed																								
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound										[Green bar]	[Green bar]													
<b>Milestone:</b> final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed																								
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions</b>																								
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																								
<b>Milestone:</b> Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed																								
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																								
<b>Milestone:</b> final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																								
<b>Outcome 4: Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities</b>																								
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the																								
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																								
<b>Milestone:</b> report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects																								
<b>Outcome 5: Cameroon's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury</b>																								
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																								
<b>Milestone:</b> Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders																								
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy																								
<b>Milestone:</b> MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented																							♣	