



# GEGEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

For more information about GEF, visit [TheGEF.org](http://TheGEF.org)

### **PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Eritrea		
Country(ies):	Eritrea	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	UNEP ADDIS NO. 01460
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNITAR/ Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment (MoLWE)	Submission Date:	September 15, 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan	Expected Report Submission to Convention	24 months after receipt of the first cash advance

### **A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

**Project Outcome:** Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASGM) sector developed and endorsed by the national government and key stakeholders facilitating the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in Eritrea.

**Project Objective:** Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention contributes to the protection of human health and the environment from the risks posed by unintentional and intentional emissions and releases, unsound use and management of mercury in Eritrea.

Project Components	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1. Global technical support for MIA and NAP development	1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Eritrea to develop a MIA and develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	71,800	0
2. Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) development	2.1 Identified and strengthened national coordination mechanisms and stakeholder advisory groups that will guide the project implementation  2.2 National institutional and regulatory framework and national capacities on mercury management assessed  2.3 National inventories of mercury sources and releases and strategy for the identification of mercury contaminated sites developed  2.4 Challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention assessed and recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention developed  2.5 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	503,364	0

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

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required. <sup>1</sup>

3. MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat	3.1 Technical support provided to Eritrea to facilitate the MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat	31,200	0
Subtotal		606,364	0
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup>		63,636	0
Monitoring and Evaluation		30,000	0
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>700,000</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		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>0</b>

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Eritrea	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	700,000	66,500	766,500
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>700,000</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>766,500</b>

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):

The Mercury Convention on Mercury was adopted in January 2013 and will come into force once the required number of countries ratifies the Convention. The Minamata Convention identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: (i) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and (ii) a specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. As such, the GEF Assembly, at its fifth meeting, held in May 2014, agreed to an allocation in its sixth replenishment of \$141 million for work under the Convention, out of which \$30 million is to support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets and planning processes, national and sector policies and actions, and global monitoring.

The revised GEF initial guidelines for enabling activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury circulated to the GEF Council members in January 2014 presented in its section 1 the initial guidelines for the development of “Minamata Initial Assessment activities” (MIA) and in its section 2 the guidelines for the preparations of Artisanal

<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.

and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) National Action Plans (NAPs) required under article 7. These guidelines were revised by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee 6 (INC 6) consistent with the resolution adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The draft guidance was introduced to INC 7 as an annex of the document UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/INC.7/17. It was agreed that the guidance in its current form would be used to assist countries in the preparation of their action plans in the period between the current session and the first meeting of the Conference of Parties. This project follows the guidelines introduced in INC 7 and will provide feedback to UNEP to improve the guidance with a view to presenting a revised version of it for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.

At its sixth session held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 3 to 7 November 2014 the INC also applied a revised eligibility criteria in providing financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for activities under the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It requested the eligibility for funding be extended for enabling activities to non-signatories to the Convention, provided that any such State is taking meaningful steps towards becoming a party. Such request was approved by the Council of the GEF in January 2015.

Eritrea was not in a position to sign the Minamata Convention before it was closed to signature on 9 October 2014. However the Government supports the objectives of the Convention and has taken a number of steps at the national level towards becoming a Party. In particular Eritrea has:

- Participated in the sub-regional workshop organized by UNEP from 04 to 07 February 2016 in Lusaka, Zambia, and developed in that context a draft national roadmap on the Minamata Convention;
- Participated in the INC7 on Minamata Convention held from 10 to 15 March 2015 in the Dead Sea, Jordan;
- Initiated discussions with key ministries and stakeholders;
- Undertaken a preliminary analysis of key mercury-related issues and stakeholders at the national level;
- Finally Eritrea notified the Minamata Secretariat on 04 July 2016 that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing which mercury amalgamation is used to extract gold from ore is more than insignificant within its territory.

Eritrea has indicated that availability of data is a major challenge to design adequate strategies for mercury reduction. Eritrea would benefit from the enabling activities funded under the GEF to identify domestic mercury challenges and the extent to which existing legal and regulatory framework enable to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention. Eritrea will also be in compliance with article 7 of the Minamata Convention.

The project also contributes to the achievement of the expected accomplishment A under the UNEP biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2016-2017 “countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly, including the implementation of related provisions in the multilateral environmental agreements”. The MIA and NAP development contributes in particular to the PoW output 2 “secretariat support provided to the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury (the Minamata Convention on Mercury) during the interim period, prior to its entry into force”. Through this project UNEP will provide national stakeholders with the policy and technical instruments needed to ratify the Minamata Convention and will strengthen the national institutional capacity to enable its early implementation. It will also apply and follow the NAP guidance as required by the INC 7 during the NAP development process at national level. The outcomes of this project are also aligned with the objectives of the proposed PoW and budget for the biennium 2018-2019 approved by UNEA in 2016, expected accomplishment A, policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound management of chemicals

developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The project will contribute to the indicator of achievement by increasing the number of countries that have used UNEP guidance in developing an Action Plan that promotes sound mercury management and implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Mercury pollution is a serious concern in Sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for about 16.1% of the global total anthropogenic mercury emissions to the atmosphere.<sup>4</sup> It is also worth noting that information on mercury-related activities remains limited. For example, West Africa was regarded as having minimal ASGM in 2005, but as a result of newly obtained data, is now recognized as a region with considerable activity. This means that Sub-Saharan Africa is responsible for a greater proportion of global emissions than was previously assumed. The African contribution of 16.1% to the global total anthropogenic mercury emissions to the atmosphere is expected to rise as more data from Sub-Saharan Africa becomes available.<sup>5</sup>

The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries within region.

### **Sustainable Development Goals in Eritrea**

The NAP development and future implementation contribute to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Eritrea:

- SDG (2) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NAP will include strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector and consequently contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9). Indirectly, the positive impacts on the population's health also contribute to the SDG (1) - end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Many ASGM miners are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty due to, inter alia, the burden with the costs associated with the deterioration of the miner's health (target 1.2);
- SDG (8) promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all. The NAP will identify the steps needed to facilitate the formalization of the ASGM sector and will develop strategies to promote the reduction of emissions releases and exposure to mercury in the ASGM sector. These measures will improve the working conditions of miners, in particular through the elimination of worst practices of mercury use in ASGM and a broader access to mercury-free methods (target 8.3, 8.4);
- The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the SDG (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of disaggregated data by sex, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations, and the inclusion of gender-sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NAP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children, women of child-bearing age, and pregnant women, to mercury use in ASGM will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c);

---

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.unep.org/PDF/PressReleases/GlobalMercuryAssessment2013.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.unep.org/PDF/PressReleases/GlobalMercuryAssessment2013.pdf>

- SDG (6) ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The NAP will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals in the ASGM areas;
- SDG (12) ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The project will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal, that is, to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NAP contributes to the environmentally sound management of mercury through the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

### **National background information about mercury uses, emissions and management in Eritrea, in particular in the ASGM sector:**

In Eritrea, gold mining started with the Egyptian Pharaohs in the 4th dynasty (Tissi). The process of amalgamation for the recovery of gold and silver on a large scale started in the 12th century. Amalgamation activities for gold recovery are also reported from the time of the Portuguese occupation in the 18th century. Records show that amalgamation processes were used by the Italians from 1900-1914 across the country. From the 1930s, other amalgamation activities have been recorded in the central highlands and northern and western lowlands. However, mining operations were interrupted due to WWII. Artisanal mining activities restarted in 1955 in Augaro, Hykota and Mogeraib. Since then there has been increased mining activities in the northern part of the country (Zara). The total amount of gold extracted (1932-1999) is roughly estimated at 4700 Kg.

Surveys on mercury contamination in soil conducted in the lowlands of Eritrea where ASGM had been common, including Augaro, Hykota, and Zara, show that the amount of mercury deposited in soil is estimated to be substantial (7.0 tons)<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, there are areas in the central high lands such as Medrizen, Adi-shimagle, Adi-Tekelezan, Adi-Nefas, Torat, etc. where no surveys have been conducted, but mercury contamination is expected.

Information and understanding about mercury in Eritrea as well as its management is limited. However, although Eritrea has not yet developed legislation, directives, procedures or guidelines pertinent to the management of mercury, the use of mercury in Artisanal mining is prohibited. Article 30/6 of the mining proclamation states “The holder of an artisanal mining license shall take all environmental protection measures...and shall not be allowed to use mercury”.

Moreover, the draft national environmental Proclamation, proclaims that natural resources, specifically water and soil, should be protected from harmful chemicals including mercury.

Manufacturing/processing industries and mining in Eritrea are scattered across the country with the later starting to take hold in the economy of the country. Currently one of the promising assets for the economic development of the country is the mining sector. The sector has attracted about 20 listed companies of which the Bisha Mining Company has already began production and sales of gold.

*Table 1: Major sources of mercury emissions in Eritrea according to the Technical Background Report for the Global mercury Assessment 2013 (Data from 2010<sup>7</sup>)*

Sector Code	Activity Code	Estimate (min)	Emission estimate (Kg)	Estimate (max)
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc. (not including	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	1.632	6.624	22.000

<sup>6</sup> This information is available with MoLWE.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.amap.no/documents/doc/technical-background-report-for-the-global-mercury-assessment-2013/848>

industrial waste incineration and incineration of sewage sludge)	(not including industrial waste incineration and incineration of sewage sludge)			
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	1.418	3.915	14.245
Non-ferrous metal production: Large scale gold production	Production of gold from large-scale mining	0.012	1.650	4.290
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants (oil)	Combustion of heavy fuel oil in (major) power plants	0.477	1.060	1.749
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses (oil)	Combustion of heavy fuel oil	0.063	0.140	0.231
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other (domestic/residential ; comercial ;transport ; etc) use (oil)	Combustion of light fuel oil	0.048	0.106	0.175
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants (oil)	Combustion of light fuel oil in (major) power plants	0.010	0.022	0.036
Waste incineration	Waste incineration	0.005	0.021	0.068
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other (domestic/residential ; comercial ;transport ; etc) use (oil)	Combustion of heavy fuel oil	0.009	0.020	0.033
Cremation	Cremation	0.004	0.014	0.050
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses (oil)	Combustion of light fuel oil	0.001	0.002	0.003

## Coordination with other activities

**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 and NAP development is to contribute to the implementation of the Minamata Convention through the reduction of the risks posed by the unsound use, management and releases of mercury, in particular in the ASGM sector. This goal contributes to the GEF focal area strategy 1 of the chemicals waste area which is “*Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes*”.

**Project objective:** Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention contributes to the protection of human health and the environment from the risks posed by unintentional and intentional emissions and releases, and unsound use and management of mercury in Eritrea.

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

***Component 1: Global technical support for MIA and NAP development***

This project component will strengthen information exchange between stakeholders regionally/globally. As part of this, Eritrea will receive additional training and support to develop its MIA and NAP. Eritrea will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the MIA and NAP and information exchange, developed within the framework of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership. The technical expertise and tools provided will respond directly to country needs identified. With this additional support Eritrea will be able to obtain feedback and ensure rapid response to its queries on the development of the MIA and NAP and will also make full use of the existing capacities and expertise in the region and globally. Lessons learned identified through this project, in particular during the final lessons learned workshop will also be made available. It will identify opportunities for regional/global cooperation and synergies between countries working on their MIAs and NAPs.

**Expected Outputs and planned activities:**

1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Eritrea to develop a MIA and develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

- 1.1.1 *Develop a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for MIA and NAP development;*
- 1.1.2 *Undertake capacity building trainings and provide assistance with baseline inventories;*
- 1.1.3 *Undertake knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools;*
- 1.1.4 *Hold a final national workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation. A gender session will be included in the workshop agenda.*

***Component 2: Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) development***

The National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) will be identified under this component. The NCM will coordinate and guide the implementation of the project while strengthening the synergies between the institutions on management of chemicals, including mercury. Sectors that will participate in this process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism include representatives from health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy sectors.

In addition, the NCM will identify a stakeholder advisory group (SAG), composed of stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation of the MIA and NAP. The SAG will include relevant members of civil society with experience and knowledge regarding national mercury uses and releases. A gender specialist will also be identified in Eritrea to participate actively in the SAG. The NCM will engage with the SAG at regular intervals and during all phases of the MIA and NAP development and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be

agreed upon by the NCM. A list of suggested members of the NCM and SAG can be found on pages 9-10 of the guidance document<sup>8</sup> for NAP development. It will be complemented by relevant stakeholders of other sectors during the inception workshop. It is expected that broader consultations will enhance stakeholder's commitment to the development of the MIA and the NAP and gain political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

After the establishment of the NCM and SAG the project will proceed with the assessment of national capacities on mercury management (technical, administrative, infrastructure and regulatory) taking into account the obligations under the Minamata Convention. 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. Gender issues and the interests of vulnerable populations will be fully taken into account in the assessments.

Considering the specific challenges of the ASGM sector, the national assessment will be complemented by preparing a national overview of the ASGM sector including information on the following topics:

- Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;
- Baseline estimates of mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector;
- Structure of the ASGM sector (i.e., single-family miners, community mines, etc.);
- Policies surrounding ASGM;
- Geographic distribution of ASGM;
- Economics, such as earnings per capita, mercury supply, use and demand, information on gold trade and export, cost of living, and access to finance for miners. The project will search, in particular, for information about gender and children aspects of the ASGM economics;
- Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;
- Mining practices, including information on ore bodies exploited, processes used, amount of mercury used, and number of people directly involved in ASGM and indirectly exposed to mercury (disaggregated by gender and age);
- Gold processing practices/burn off of mercury in gold processing shops or community retorts;
- Known information on overall environmental impacts, contaminated sites, mercury releases in soil, air and water;
- Studies and other information on mercury exposure, through various media, and studies on impacts in ASGM communities and downstream communities. The project will search for known information desegregated by gender and age;
- Access to basic education, health care (including health effects of mercury exposure) and other services in mining communities;
- Access to technical assistance for miners;
- Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels.
- Experiences in addressing ASGM;

---

<sup>8</sup> [www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/NationalStrategicPlan/tabid/539858Default.aspx](http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/NationalStrategicPlan/tabid/539858Default.aspx)



- Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed;
- Known information about the influence of ASGM practices and policies in neighbouring countries.

The project will also search for known information desegregated by sex and age.

For the NAP development, Eritrea will apply the Artisanal Gold Council methodology to develop the inventory of mercury releases from the ASGM sector (Article 7).

For all the other sectors, Eritrea will develop a mercury inventory using the UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases Level 2 that was revised in 2013. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist Eritrea 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) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions.

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 a nationally agreed criteria.

Taking into consideration the national assessments developed, this project component will identify the challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention for priority sectors. It will prepare a list of 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.

Finally, the draft MIA will be developed, according to Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

#### Expected Outputs and planned activities:

#### 2.1 Identified and strengthened national coordination mechanism and stakeholder advisory group that will guide the project implementation

##### *2.1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA and NAP processes, including:*

- a) Develop ToR for the National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group;*
- b) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project;*
- c) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles.*

##### *2.1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), and compile and make them available.*

#### 2.2 National institutional and regulatory framework and national capacities on mercury management assessed.

##### *2.2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities;*

##### *2.2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in Eritrea.*

#### 2.3 National inventories of mercury sources and releases, and strategy for the identification of mercury

contaminated sites developed.

*2.3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases;*

*2.3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury-contaminated sites.*

2.4 Challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention assessed and recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention developed

*2.4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors;*

*2.4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention.*

2.5 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention

*2.5.1 Develop the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance by local teams;*

*2.5.2 Organize national workshops to develop the draft NAP and a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat.*

### ***Component 3: MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat***

This project component will build on the national consultations initiated in project components 1 and 2 and support Eritrea in the process of endorsement and official submission of the NAP to the Minamata Secretariat. Under Article 7 of the Minamata Convention, after developing its NAP, a country must “submit its National Action Plan to the Secretariat no later than three years after entry into force of the Convention for it or three years after the notification to the Secretariat, whichever is later”. The final MIA will also be validated and will allow the National Government to ratify and undertake early implementation of the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs and the NAP for the ASGM sector will also be performed under this project component under activity 3.1.4.

3.1 Technical support provided to Eritrea to facilitate the MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat.

*3.1.1 Draft and validate MIA Report;*

*3.1.2 Design and conduct national workshops targeting vulnerable groups and miners to complete the final NAPs and to expose the formulated NAPs on ASGM to public consultation and endorsement;*

*3.1.3 Design and conduct national workshops targeting appropriate national decision makers that are key to NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat;*

*3.1.4 Develop a national MIA and NAP awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy.*

### **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) **UNITAR:** as executing agency, UNITAR will co-execute the project with the Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment (MoLWE). UNITAR will be responsible for providing technical support and guidance while the MoLWE will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project including implementation of project activities.

c) **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.

d) The **Minamata Convention Secretariat**, which will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective.

e) **Joint Secretariats of the BRS**, which will facilitate 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.

f) Others: such as the regional/national representation of **WHO**, to provide details on 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:

The Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment (MoLWE) is the ministry responsible for environmental policy formulation and implementation and other environmental management related issues including the sound management of chemicals. MoLWE will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project including implementation of project activities. MoLWE will also host the Project Secretariat and will be responsible for the recruitment of the national consultants necessary for undertaking the technical activities of the project and will supervise their work. Financial transactions, audits, and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures.

The following table outlines key national stakeholders in Eritrea, together with their proposed respective roles within the project. The list of stakeholders, prepared in consultation with the national government, will be expanded during project implementation.

*Table 3: Stakeholder participation in Eritrea (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshop)*

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Land, Water and Environment	Focal point for the national implementation of the project. In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts.

Ministry of Energy and Mining	Mines and mining policy formulation and implementation. The Ministry will provide statistics and data on ASGM.
Ministry of Health	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry will contribute in particular with information about the economic importance of ASGM and market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Education	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Provide information and support activities related to mercury trade, formalization, and market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare	Formalization of ASGM sector.
Ministry of Local Government	Law enforcement.
Ministry of Justice	Legislation and Policy formulation

*Table 4: Suggested national stakeholders for the stakeholder advisory group*

<b>ASGM Stakeholder Groups</b>	<b>Contribution to Development of NAPs</b>
Miner organizations (e.g., cooperatives and/or associations)	Provide guidance on how to organize miners.
Miners/miner representatives	Provide realistic view of current practices and barriers to change.
Community leaders and local government from ASGM areas	Assist with development and implementation of plan within ASGM communities.
Indigenous groups	Represent vested interests in ASGM operations in indigenous areas.
Technical experts in gold mining	Support understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use, and provide training opportunities.
Environmental and human health organizations	Represent vested interests in reducing environmental impacts of ASGM and the risks of exposure to the public.
Academic and research organizations	Provide valuable information and conduct future research; and provide training opportunities from ASGM specialists.
Legal professionals	Understand national legislation as it relates to ASGM including relevant regulation on mercury use and trade regulation.
Representatives from large scale mining	Contribute to finding innovative solutions and provide insights on mining regulatory issues; and serve as a potential partner with small-scale miners on technical improvements to mining practice.
Other relevant land holders	Represent interest in land conflicts and in reclaiming impacted lands; risk of mercury exposure.
Police and Customs officials	Provide guidance to understand the role of enforcement.

Gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders	Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; and serve as important focal point for community health and emissions.
Waste management specialists	Provide insight into available mechanisms to handle mercury wastes generated by ASGM and how to clean/restore contaminated sites.
Private sector partner (e.g., large-scale mining company or equipment provider)	Provide technical capacity; and for potential public/private partnerships.
Financial/banking sector	Provide small and commercial-sized loans to miners to assist with financing transition towards better practices.
Representatives of the United Nations Country Teams.	Ensure that the project is contributing to the country priorities as identified by the National United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

### **Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions**

This project aims at strengthening 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. This is particularly true in ASGM communities that are not only directly exposed to mercury from amalgamation processes but also indirectly through the air breathed and from the polluted water and food consumed on a daily basis. Although to date no bio-monitoring has been undertaken in the ASGM community in Eritrea, bio-monitoring results from several ASGM countries worldwide have shown alarming concentrations of mercury in hair, urine, mother's milk, and blood of children, women and men<sup>9</sup>.

This project will assist Eritrea to clearly identify areas of improvement, starting at the local, and community levels and complemented with national policies. For example, through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across Eritrea. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing understanding about the risks of mercury exposure. Project activities will ensure at-risk communities have clear and accurate information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure, workers associations and medical associations, and poor communities living in close proximity to industry facilities and contaminated sites.

Regarding gender, in many ASGM areas women perform tasks where toxic exposure occurs since they do not require strength. These jobs include pouring the mercury into the ball-mills or mixing the mercury in panning, and burning the amalgam, often with their children or babies nearby. In some countries, women also carry the rocks from the mining sites to the processing plants.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, with an estimated 4.5 million women working in artisanal mining, many of childbearing age, low-level exposure to infants during gestation and breast-feeding is a risk.<sup>11</sup> As a potent neurological toxicant that interferes with brain functions and the nervous system, mercury has been shown to be particularly harmful to neurological development of babies and young children.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public\\_health/mercury\\_asgm.pdf](http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/mercury_asgm.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.wecf.eu/english/articles/2013/10/minamata-sideevent.php>

<sup>11</sup> See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

<sup>12</sup> See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

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. The project coordinator will also ensure that, where possible, data collected in the framework of this project will be disaggregated by sex and age. The NAP for the ASGM sector will fully incorporate the gender dimensions identified in the national overview of the ASGM sector and foster gender equality. A gender specialist will be identified in each country and will take part in the Stakeholder Advisory Group. A gender specialist will also be engaged by the Global Mercury Partnership to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account during the project implementation.

As pregnant women, children, and communities nearby mercury sources are particularly vulnerable to mercury exposure, this project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these vulnerable groups. Through these vulnerable groups, the project will also sensitize the general population about the risks of mercury.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

For project activities, please section B

**Implementing Agency (IA):** This project will be implemented by UNEP and co-executed by UNITAR with MoLWE. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision and 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 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 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 Eritrea and complement project activities.

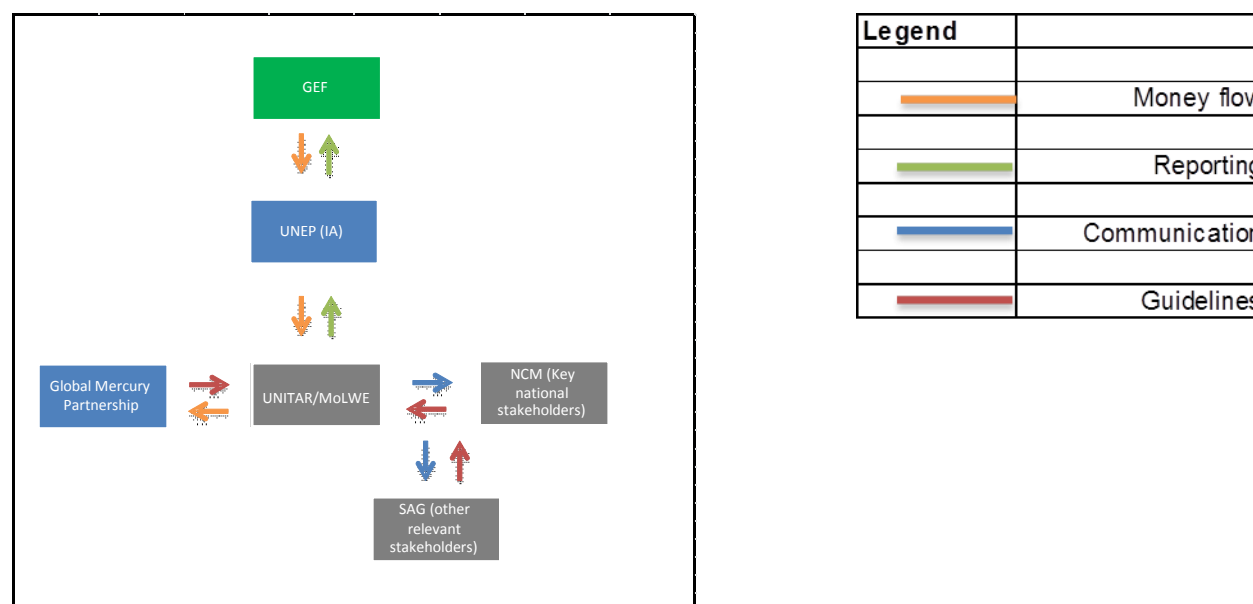
**Executing Agency (EA):** UNITAR will co-execute the project with MOLWE. UNITAR will be responsible for providing technical support and guidance while MOLWE will manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. UNITAR will support the establishment of the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. MOLWE will search for and hire any national 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 and UNEP procedures. UNITAR will provide regular administrative, progress, and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

**A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM)** 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. The NCM will consult the Stakeholder Advisory Group on a regular basis.

**Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG):** This Group will include relevant stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation of the MIA and NAP and also for the implementation NAP. The NCM will engage with the SAG at regular intervals and during all phases of the MIA and NAP development, and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the NCM.

**Global Mercury Partnership (GMP):** The partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the timely ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. Reducing Mercury in ASGM is one of the partnership areas and it has supported countries in its efforts to reduce mercury uses and releases in the ASGM sector; eliminate the worst practices in ASGM and explore innovative market-based approaches to enable the transition away from mercury. The partnership will ensure Eritrea has access to all of the expertise and experience of its members to implement the project.

Figure 1: Implementation arrangements



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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Eritrea, 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 outcomes and deliverables of this project are also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in Eritrea. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury

and mercury waste will facilitate the development and/or updating of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

#### **D. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency. UNITAR will submit half-yearly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. UNITAR will also be responsible for the issuing of legal documents such as agreements with the government and other institutions including recruitment of local staff or consultants and the execution of the activities according to the work plan and expected outcomes.

The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, work plan, and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. It will also identify any obstacles that were faced during the implementation period.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, at the latest six 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 – UNITAR 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.

*Table 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget*

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)* <sup>1</sup>	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	UNITAR	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for monitoring progress	UNITAR	0	Immediately following Inception workshop
Technical progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	UNITAR	0	Half-yearly
Financial progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	UNITAR	0	Quarterly



Project Review by NCM	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	UNITAR	0	Months 2, 12 and 23
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan. Highlights technical outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	UNITAR	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal Evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects. Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UNEP, Independent external consultant	20,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	UNITAR	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost <sup>*1</sup>			30,000	

\*The inception workshop is one activity of the project component 2. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be done back to back with the inception workshop and therefore the cost is zero. The project Review by the National Coordination Committee will be held back to back with technical meetings that will take place throughout the project implementation. Therefore the additional cost is zero.

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

### **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 (Month, day, year)
<b>Mr. Mogos Woldeyohannes</b>	Director general for Environment	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment	<b>07/04/2016</b>


#### **B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

UNCBD	03-21-1996	Mr. Mogos Woldeyohannis Director General Department of Environment Ministry of Land, Water and Environment P.O. Box 5713 Asmara Eritrea
UNFCCC	04-24-1995	H.E. Mr. Tesfai Ghebreselassie Sebhatu, Minister Ministry of Land, Water and Environment P.O. Box 5713 Asmara Eritrea
UNCCD	08-14-1996	Mr. Heruy Asghedom Director General Agricultural Extension Department Ministry of Agriculture P.O. Box 1048 Asmara Eritrea Tel: +291 1 181480 Fax: +291 1 181274 asgedomheruy(at)gmail.com  Hadgu Ghebrendrias Ministry of Agriculture P.O. BOX 1048 Asmara Eritrea Tel: +291 1 181690 Fax: +291 1 181274 hadgufor(at)gmail.com
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	03-10-2005	Name: Mr. Kibrom Asmerom Weldegebriel Director, Assessment Division Department of Environment Ministry of Land, Water and Environment P.O.Box 5713 Asmara Eritrea Phone: +291 1 12 0311 Fax: +291 1 126 095 Email: kibromaw@gmail.com

MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:  MR. KIBROM ASMEROM WELDEGEBRIEL	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT <b>04 JULY 2016</b>
---------------------	-------------	--	--

### C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>13</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		September 15, 2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

### ANNEXES:

- A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING
- B. OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTERS
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
- D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
- E. SUPERVISION PLAN
- F. GEF APPROVED BUDGET

<sup>13</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEF TF, LDCF, and SCCF

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

ANNEX A: 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>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>				
<b>Local</b>				
National project coordinator	226	120	27,120	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Project Assistant	43	120	5,160	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
<b>International</b>				
International project manager	261	120	31,320	In coordination with the national project coordinator; provide support for the day to day running of the project; coordinate all project activities including training; provide technical guidance and advice on project activities; ensure that project results are achieved; and hold overall responsibility for delivery of the MIA and NAP
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>				
<b>Local</b>				
Consultants to assist with the preparation of the MIA and NAP	300	870	261,000	Overall guidance on the MIA and NAP development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and inventory and NAP development
<b>International</b>				
Technical support and advice throughout the project	2,500	54	135,000	Technical support to develop national assessments, identify and assess contaminated sites, and develop the mercury inventory, and MIA and NAP
<b>Total</b>			459,600	
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 B: OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER AND NOTIFICATIONS TO THE MINAMATA SECRETARIAT**

## Annex C: 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 Initial Assessment and Updating of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Eritrea		
<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>	16/08/2016
<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 -		The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in Eritrea. 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.
- densely populated area	N.A.	
- cultural heritage site	N.A.	
- protected area	N.A.	
- wetland	N.A.	
- 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 Eritrea. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and mercury inventories will assist Eritrea 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 increase 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	
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.		

### 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 Eritrea.
- 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 Mechanism, 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 as assistance to the country.

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

## ANNEX D: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGM	Artisanal and small-scale mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTIE	Division of Technology Industry and Economics
EA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEF TF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GMP	Global Mercury Partnership
IA	Implementing Agency
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MoLWE	Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment
NA	Not applicable
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PoW	Programme of Work
PMC	Project Management Cost
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP EO	Evaluation Officer
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX E: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN																									
Project Title: Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Eritrea																									
Project executing partner: UNITAR/Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment (MoLWE)																									
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																									
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)																									
Output																									
Activity/Task/Output																									
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																									
Inception meeting and report of meeting																									
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
establish M&E system																									
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants																									
NCM meetings + minutes of meetings																									
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)																									
Terminal report																									
Training workshops/seminars																									
Terminal evaluation																									
Final audit report																									
Output 1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Eritrea to develop a MIA and develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention																									
1.1.1 Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for MIA and NAP development																									
1.1.2 Capacity building trainings and assistance with baseline inventories																									
1.1.3 Knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools																									
1.1.4 Final national workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation																									
Output 2.1 Identified and strengthened national coordination mechanism and stakeholder advisory group that will guide the project implementation																									
2.1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA and NAP processes																									
2.1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available																									
Output 2.2 National institutional and regulatory framework and national capacities on mercury management assessed																									
2.2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities																									
2.2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in Eritrea																									
Output 2.3 National inventories of mercury sources and releases and strategy for the identification of mercury contaminated sites developed																									
2.3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																									
2.3.3 Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury-contaminated sites																									
Output 2.4: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities																									
2.4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																									
2.4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury																									
Output 2.5 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention																									
2.5.1 Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance by local teams																									
2.5.2 Organize national workshops to develop the draft NAP and a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat																									
Output 3.1 Technical support provided to participating countries to facilitate the MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat																									
3.1.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																									
3.1.2 Design and conduct national workshops targeting vulnerable groups and miners to complete the final NAPs and to expose the formulated NAPs on ASGM to public consultation and endorsement																									
3.1.3 Design and conduct national workshops targeting appropriate national decision makers that are decisive to NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat																									
3.1.4 Develop a national MIA and NAP awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy																									

ANNEX F: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES												
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)												
Project No:								Total GEF funding:	766,500			
Project Name:			Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Eritrea					LA fee (9.5%):	66,500			
Executing Agency:			UNITAR/Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment (MoLWE)					Project	700,000			
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):			GEF Trust Fund Cash									
			BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY					ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR				
			Component 1	Component 2	Component 3							
			Global technical support for MIA and NAP development	Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) development	MIA validation and NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	
10	UMOJA CODES	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
		PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
	1100	Project Personnel										
	1161	1101	International project manager			31,320		31,320	15,660	15,660	31,320	
	1161	1102	National project coordinator			27,120		27,120	13,560	13,560	27,120	
	1161	1102	National project assistant			5,160		5,160	2,580	2,580	5,160	
	1199	Sub-Total		0		63,600		63,600	31,800	31,800	63,600	
	1200	Consultants w/m										
	1161	1201	Nat'l consultants for national activities		251,000	10,000		261,000	130,500	130,500	261,000	
	1161	1202	Int'l consultants for mercury inventory training		35,000			35,000	17,500	17,500	35,000	
		1203	Int'l consultants for ASGM inventory training		35,000			35,000	17,500	17,500	35,000	
		1204	Int'l consultants for MIA and NAP development and review		65,000			65,000	32,500	32,500	65,000	
	1299	Sub-Total		386,000	10,000	0	0	396,000	198,000	198,000	396,000	
	1300	Administrative Support										
	1301	Project financial officer					0	0	0	0	0	
	1600	Travel on official business (above staff)										
	1601	Travel project staff		25,064	5,000			30,064	15,032	15,032	30,064	
	1699	Sub-Total		25,064	5,000	0	0	30,064	15,032	15,032	30,064	
	1999	Component Total		411,064	15,000	63,600		489,664	244,832	244,832	489,664	
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT											
	2100	Sub contracts (UN Organizations)										
	2261	2101	UN Sub-contract		60,000			60,000	60,000		60,000	
	2199	Sub-Total		60,000	0			60,000	60,000	0	60,000	
	2999	Component Total		60,000	0			60,000	60,000	0	60,000	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
	3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
	3302 and 3303	3201	Training on national inventory development (incl. provision of materials)		20,000			20,000		20,000	20,000	
		3202	Training on NAP development, database development, and priority setting		20,000			20,000		20,000	20,000	
	3299	Sub-Total		40,000	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	
	3300	Meetings/conferences										
	3302 and 3303	3301	National project inception workshop		10,000			10,000	10,000		10,000	
	3302 and 3303	3302	Final national lessons learned workshop		10,000			10,000		10,000	10,000	
	3302 and 3303	3303	National coordination committee meetings		8,000			8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
		3304	Validation workshops			8,000		8,000		8,000	8,000	
	3399	Sub-Total		10,000	18,000	8,000	0	36,000	14,000	22,000	36,000	
	3999	Component Total		10,000	58,000	8,000	0	76,000	14,000	62,000	76,000	
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
	4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)										
	4261	4101	Operational costs		500	2,000	500	36	3,036	1,518	1,518	3,036
	4199	Sub-Total		500	2,000	500	36	3,036	1,518	1,518	3,036	
	4200	Non expendable equipment										
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		500	5,500		6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
	4261	4202	Software		500	2,500		3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	
	4299	Sub-Total		1,000	8,000		0	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	
	4999	Component Total		1,500	10,000	500	36	12,036	6,018	6,018	12,036	
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
	5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
	5161	5201	Summary reports/ database building/ IT support, visualization and diffusion of results		19,300	5,000		24,300		24,300	24,300	
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report		3,000	2,000		5,000		5,000	5,000	
	5299	Sub-Total		22,300	7,000		0	29,300	0	29,300	29,300	
	5300	Sundry (communications, postages)										
	5161	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)		300	2,000	700	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	
	5399	Sub-total		300	2,000	700	0	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	
	5500	Evaluation										
	5581	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation				20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000	
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit				10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	
	5599	Sub-Total			0		0	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	
	5999	Component Total		300	24,300	7,700	0	30,000	62,300	1,500	60,800	62,300
	TOTAL			71,800	503,364	31,200	63,636	30,000	700,000	326,350	373,650	700,000