



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Gabon		
Country(ies):	Gabon	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140370
Other Executing Partner(s):	Centre National Antipollution (CNAP) under the Ministry of Forest, Environment and Protection of Natural Resources (MFEPNR); Artisanal Gold Council (AGC)	Submission Date:	06/19/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan (NAP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	n/a

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: National capacity and capability improved for prevention and management of mercury use, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Improve understanding on the scope of mercury in the ASGM sector and strengthen national capacity to implement Article 7 of the Minamata Convention	1. Participatory stakeholders able to manage mercury in the ASGM sector (awareness, technical skills, expertise)	1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on ASGM established 1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to prevent and reduce mercury use, emissions and releases 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to develop a public health strategy on ASGM 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated including a curriculum for professionals and awareness raising	340,000	118,000

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.

		workshops organized		
2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	2. NAP finalized for the endorsement from relevant stakeholders for iterative feedback	2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for iterative feedback	90,000	25,000
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	25,000	6,000
Subtotal			455,000	149,000
Project Management Cost ³			45,000	12,000
Total Project Cost			500,000	161,000

* 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 (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	19,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	12,000
Recipient Government	Centre National Antipollution (CNAP)	In-kind	50,000
CSO	Artisanal Gold Council (AGC)	In-kind	80,000
Total Co-financing			161,000

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) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	GEFTF	Gabon	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500
Total GEF Resources					500,000	47,500	547,500

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):	<p>Gabon became a signatory to the Convention on 30 June 2014 and accepted it on 24 September 2014. Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government has been an active participant in international programmes and agreements to address mercury releases and uses, led by the Ministry of Economy, Employment and Sustainable Development (MEESD).</p> <p>The treaty has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector is a major source of mercury release and environmental pollution in the world, the</p>
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³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

Article 7 of the Convention requires countries with more than insignificant use of mercury in ASGM operations to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) in order to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds within three years of the treaty entering into force.

According to Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention, each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the article shall include in its NAP (a) information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM sector; (b) inventory of quantities of mercury and other harmful chemicals used, including cyanide, and practices employed in the sector; (c) a public health strategy on the exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury; (d) an assessment and cost-benefit analysis of technically available and economically feasible techniques and technologies to replace and prevent the use of mercury; and (e) a road map to reduce the use of mercury in the sector including potential funding sources to implement it. A series of strategies, baselines and steps to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds shall also be included in the NAP as noted in the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) guidelines on Enabling Activities (EA) to assist countries. While not an explicit focus of the health activities envisaged in the NAP, the proposed project will also lay the ground work for actions called for under Article 16 of the Convention.

Gold has been exploited in Gabon since the early twentieth century. Since 1937, it is estimated that at least 40 tons of gold were extracted from various existing artisanal and small-scale mines in the country. The major part of this production comes from the processing of alluvial gold and frequently the activities are informal. In 2012 the World Bank ASM-PACE project identified 7500 ASM miners in and around protected areas, however no robust national inventory methodology was employed and so numbers of miners may be substantially higher. The existence of a smuggling network towards the north (Congo, Cameroon, etc.) has been identified by the Ministry of Mines and other groups and may be a pathway for mercury to enter the country. Mercury use was not a focus of these projects and so its status – whether it is used intensively or minimally remains unclear. It is important to note that Gabon is surrounded by countries with large ASM populations that intensively use mercury and that the Gabonese ASGM sector interacts with these populations.

The ASGM sector is recognized to have a significant role in local development, but at the same time its activities have also negative impacts on human health and on the environment due to inappropriate mining practices, the use of toxic chemicals, and the presence of human settlements in sensitive environments. In the last years, the ASGM sector in Gabon has been characterized by the following issues⁴:

- informal mining and marketing, depriving the Gabonese government and people from any benefit;
- lack of reliable statistics due to the non-registration of the artisans and the absence of information and analyses on gold production levels and other aspects of the sector;
- the use of rudimentary methods for mining which limits gold recovery and reduce land and resource productivity;
- social and health issues in mining sites such as insecurity, prostitution and drug use, lack of health awareness and resources, etc.;
- conflicts between ASGM miners and local communities; and
- negative impacts on the environment due to unorganized mining, use of chemicals, and poaching of wildlife in operating areas.

Gabon expressed interest in addressing these issues and developing ASGM in alignment with its “Green Gabon” vision. In 2011, the Government created the state-owned company Société Equatoriale des Mines (SEM) to facilitate the development of Gabon’s mineral

resources. Among the responsibilities of SEM are (a) the management of governmental investments in mining companies; (b) development of mining rights in Gabon and abroad; and (c) exploration and promotion of mining areas. Recently, the Government became the exclusive buyer of gold in the country through the creation and management of the Comptoir Gabonais de Collecte de l'Or (CGCO).

In 2013, CGCO launched a policy to enable buying centres to buy gold, regulate the industry through a constant presence and provide miners with technical assistance. The institution has also provided assistance to artisanal gold miners through the following initiatives:

- Creation of shops to provide products that are sorely lacking on some sites;
- Technical assistance for better equipment and mining methods; and
- Development of gold miners' cooperatives.

CGCO created the "Gold App", an application running on Android to secure the traceability of the gold supply chain, from the extraction sites to SEM's office. The app also allows the generation of a database on the gold mining industry.

Currently, Gabon is adopting a new mining code which includes provisions for the protection of the environment, social corporate responsibility, a new 'investor-friendly' tax regime, simplified procedures for the granting of exploration permits and the establishment of a mining cadaster. Recently, Gabon adopted and promulgated a law to guide the application of sustainable development and a new law on environmental protection.

Two partnerships were established to mitigate the impact of artisanal gold activities on the environment: i) with the National Agency of National Parks for combating poaching and the sale of bush meat; and ii) with the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) to share better practices and develop a certification system for the Gabonese artisanal gold. This initiative is currently re-evaluating its approach and will be consulted under this project.

The Artisanal Small-Scale Mining in and around Protected Areas and Critical Ecosystems (ASM-PACE) project was also developed to address the environmental impacts of ASGM in Gabon. The initiative was developed by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) by the World Bank, WWF and Estelle Levin Ltd. (ELL). The project resulted in several reports, such as a situational analysis of ASM, published in 2012. The report recommends additional investigation and monitoring on the use of chemicals in ASM, including mercury.

The Centre National Antipollution (CNAP) under the Ministry of Forest, Environment and Protection of Natural Resources (MFEPNR) also developed an inventory of mercury emissions in 2012 in partnership with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Friends of the Earth South Africa. The inventory did not target ASGM specifically and it is not clear that adequate knowledge was collected to have any confidence in the estimate provided. It reports a total of 1kg or 76mL of mercury was used (Rapport Préliminaire sur les inventaires des rejets de mercure au Gabon, 2012) but this is an infinitesimally small amount for gold mining. It is such a small amount that it doesn't make much sense; it certainly warrants further investigation. The WWF also worked on ASGM in Gabon under the Protected Areas and Conservation programme in the Extractives (PACE) but those participating in the field work had never witnessed mercury use in ASM before and may not have been aware of what key indicators to look for.

Currently, a Minamata Initial Assessment project is being prepared in the country in partnership with UNEP. The development of a NAP focused on the ASGM sector will complement the MIA initiative and enable the country to achieve the goals of the implementation phase of the Convention.

⁴ <http://www.gabonmining.com/activities/production>

	<p>The efforts made by Gabon, mentioned above, demonstrate that this project is fully in line with the country's goal to map and prevent mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention.</p>
<p>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):</p>	<p>The outcomes of the proposed project will be the enablement of participatory stakeholders to manage mercury in the ASGM sector, as well as the NAP's finalization for the endorsement of relevant stakeholders and future submission by the government to the Minamata Convention secretariat. The activities of the project will fill the gaps required to develop the NAP, by assisting the government of Gabon and ASGM partners in the formulation of a clear road map to prevent, reduce, and where feasible eliminate mercury emissions and by increasing awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. This will include:</p> <p>(a) Analysis of the ASGM sector, including main mining areas, miners/private sector involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information as well as an assessment on the involvement of women and children; (b) inventory with the quantities of mercury used and practices employed in the ASGM sector within the country; (c) assessment of institutional capacity in the health sector, particularly in locations/areas host to ASGM activities, to gather health data on mercury exposure, and conduct training and awareness raising activities; (d) baseline of mercury consumption and other harmful chemicals including cyanide; (e) options for elimination of the practices specified in the Annex C of the Convention; (f) strategies to prevent exposure to mercury together with the health authorities, which are inclusive of a special focus on vulnerable populations including women and children; (g) definition of steps to formalize ASGM sector; (h) strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury; (i) strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation and continuing development of the NAP; (j) awareness raising activities for ASGM miners and affected communities as well as for national and regional-level policy makers; and (l) a road map for the reduction of mercury in the sector, including needed interventions and potential funding sources to implement it.</p> <p>The project will focus on the assessment of Makokou, Minvoul, Mitzic, Lastourville, Mouila and Ndjolé cities, where mercury is heavily used in the ASGM sector. GEF resources will help Gabon to identify and prioritize hotspot areas for future investments and intervention in the country to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of green industrial growth. The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will contribute to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable development), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p> <p>Key stakeholders will be consulted and engaged through the project implementation process as follows:</p> <p>UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide technical advice, as well as coordinate and monitor the project activities.</p> <p>Artisanal Gold Council (AGC) will act as the main executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and providing technical expertise for the development of all mercury related activities and other aspects related to the Minamata Convention and the responsible development of the ASGM sector.</p> <p>The project will be executed via subcontract to AGC at approximately USD 450,000. Please refer to Annex A for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown. Budget for the final evaluation is included as part of the monitoring and</p>

evaluation table on page 10.

The **Centre National Antipollution (CNAP)**, under the **Ministry of Forest, Environment and Protection of Natural Resources (MFEPNR)**, will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point of Gabon will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. CNAP will also act as the chair and secretariat of the **National Steering Group (NSG)**.

The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of CNAP, UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from AGC, other relevant ministries and industrial associations as needed to provide overall guidance and coordination. Participation in the NSG will be consulted with CNAP, BRI and UNIDO. All project amendments will be done in accordance with the UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policy GEF/C.39/Inf.3.

The **Ministry of Mines, Industries and Tourism (MMIT)** will provide national leadership and technical support for ASGM related activities in close collaboration with AGC.

The **Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW)** will provide national leadership and technical support for health related activities in close with AGC.

Miners and mining communities will be consulted during the production of national information on the scope of mercury in ASGM, sensitized through training and engaged to promote the prevention, reduction and elimination of mercury use in the sector.

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

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

The project will not have an impact on indigenous people groups as they are not present in the region where the project will be executed.

Please refer to Annex B for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

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

Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Committee and attending the awareness workshops. Strategies to mitigate gender inequality and prevent child labor in ASGM will be part of the proposed NAP.

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).

This project sets out the activities necessary to improve the national capacity and capability for the management of mercury in the ASGM sector, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP). Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory/characterization of the ASGM sector that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The NAP will generate global environmental and socio-economic benefits, as well as enable Gabon to place mercury management at the leading edge of their sustainable development agenda. Inputs and data collected from the NAP proposed in this project will provide key information on the use and reduction of mercury in the ASGM sector. The planned activities per output are listed below:

Output 1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on ASGM established

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct national start-up workshop

Activity 1.1.2: Establish ASGM coordination mechanism at the national level

Activity 1.1.3 Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP

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

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

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

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

Activity 1.2.2 Define national objectives and reduction targets

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

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

Activity 1.2.5 Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the road map as part of the NAP

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

Activity 1.3.1 Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups

Activity 1.3.2 Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers

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

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

Activity 1.4.1 Plan and adapt AGC's and other survey tools to Gabon's context

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

Activity 1.4.3 Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations

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

*Note: Primary monitoring (i.e. human bio-monitoring) is considered out of the scope of the rapid health situation assessment and of the project. The principle objective of the rapid

	<p>assessment is to identify patterns of health care seeking behavior among ASGM miners and their family members so as to determine the most effective entry point for engagement with them. For example in cases where ASGM miners do not utilize health services, promotional and awareness raising efforts may need to be conducted through mobile clinics or as part of other social mobilization efforts carried out by the health sector. The rapid health situation assessment also seeks to identify current capacities in local health centres to identify and address ASGM related health issues. This latter information is needed to inform the design and messaging of training activities to be conducted under the NAP.</p> <p>Output 2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for interactive feedback</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 Draft NAP according to the national comprehensive analysis report (Output1.2)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Finalize NAP</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Define NAP implementation schedule</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>GEF resources will assist the government of Gabon and partners in understanding the use of mercury and how to minimize it in the ASGM sector, as well as increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. It will also assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements nationally to promote future projects. GEF resources will not only help to streamline interventions and related capacity building efforts in the ASGM sector, but also ensure that the key stakeholders involved in the compliance of Article 7 and Annex C under the Convention are sufficiently aware of and appropriately engaged in the design and delivery of the activities identified in the road map.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. This project will be one of the first NAPs to be implemented by UNIDO and, consequently, serve as a model for other similar initiatives under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p> <p>Project implementation and execution is expected to remain at low risk. UNIDO has solid experience in promoting environmentally sound management of mercury in the ASGM sector and plays an important role as co-lead of the sector under the Global Mercury Partnership – the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention created by UNEP in 2008. UNIDO has also extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates.</p> <p>Enabling activities to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have already been developed in Gabon with GEF's resources. The NAP will complement the country's efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment. The local and regional presence of UNIDO in the field is also a comparative advantage to ensure the smooth development of project activities.</p> <p>Moreover, AGC staff has over 15 years of extensive field experience in improving the ASGM sector in over 20 countries across the developing world. AGC has also worked in partnership with UNIDO in ASGM projects in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mongolia and Senegal.</p>

<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to Gabon. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: (a) review annual work plan, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) review interim and final reports, and (d) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and guidelines, as well as GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3. UNIDO's Cameroon office (in charge of Gabon) will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by UNIDO's project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. The terms of reference for the evaluator will be developed with the support of UNIDO's project manager under UNIDO's guidance.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, AGC will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.</p> <p>Financial Monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. A terminal evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of the project end.</p> <p>According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities. According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.</p> <p>Legal context clause: The present project is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Gabonese Republic and UNIDO, signed and entered into force on 30 March 1993.</p>
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	Monitoring and Evaluation table			
	M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
			GEF Grant [USD]	Co-financing
	Start-up workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	0	0
	Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*	Month 12	0	0
	Project review by NSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0	0
	Terminal evaluation	At project closure	25,000	6,000
	Total M&E cost		25,000	6,000
	*Funded by Project Management Costs			
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable.			

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

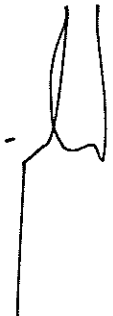

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Louis Leandre EBOBOLA TSIBAH	General Director	GENERAL DIRECTORY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND THE PROTECTION OF NATURE	04/16/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	06/30/2014	SERGE MOLLY ALLO'O ALLO'O	04/23/2015

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁵ 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 (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director of Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		06/18/2015	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environment Branch 	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat@unido.org

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, UNDCF, and SCCF

