



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

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Guatemala		
Country(ies):	Guatemala	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	150101
Other Executing Partner(s):	Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI)	Submission Date:	12/10/201
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	n/a

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to implement the Minamata Convention	Outcome 1. National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified and national coordination on mercury established Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted	172,000	64,000
2. Monitoring and	2. Project achieves	2.1 Periodic monitoring and	10,000	4,600

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.

Evaluation	objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	terminal evaluation of project implementation completed		
		Subtotal	182,000	68,600
		Project Management Cost ³	18,000	10,000
		Total Project Cost	200,000	78,600

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	7,600
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	11,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)	In-kind	20,000
Recipient Government	Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI)	In-kind	40,000
Total Co-financing			78,600

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	Guatemala	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):
<p>The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The legally binding global instrument was agreed at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, 19 January 2013. The treaty was formally adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan. 128 countries signed the treaty and 12 have already ratified it. Guatemala became signatory on 10 October 2013.</p> <p>The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist.</p> <p>For Guatemala to meet obligations under the Convention and ratify the treaty, several barriers must be addressed. These include:</p> <p>(a) Institutional barriers: lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention;</p>

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.

	<p>(b) Policy barriers: gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions;</p> <p>(c) Capacity barriers: lack of data on sources of emissions and releases;</p> <p>(d) Awareness barriers: low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms in place to reduce community exposure to mercury; and</p> <p>(e) Technological barriers: lack of knowledge on non-mercury technologies.</p> <p>With the adoption of the Convention, Guatemala will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of its national development efforts. In the last years, Guatemala has promoted initiatives to tackle the negative impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment. The country is party to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and produced a mercury inventory (level 1) in 2012.</p> <p>Despite the production of the inventory, important data are still unknown in Guatemala or not up to date, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement; (b) the amount of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors; (c) the handling of waste mercury; and (d) the extent of mercury pollution. <p>In Guatemala, mercury is mostly present in medical and dental products (e.g. vaccines, measuring devices and dental plaque), cosmetic products (e.g. soap and ointment) and waste (e.g. energy-saving light bulbs, electric and electronic equipment).</p> <p>Up to now, no mercury-related regulation has been implemented in Guatemala. As sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management in Guatemala.</p> <p>The situation tends to aggravate, as the country does not have the resources or the capacity needed to address mercury-related problems and promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies.</p> <p>The development of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) will address these issues by providing the basic and essential information to enable policy and strategic decision to be made and by assisting the development of plans to identify priority sectors and activities within the country.</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 request of financial support from the Chemicals and Wastes focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is justified through investment in enabling activities to assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities.</p> <p>Enabling activities have already been developed in Guatemala with GEF's resources in order to assist the country in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The MIA enabling activities will complement the country efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.</p> <p>The project will strengthen Guatemala's national capacity to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention and promote effective implementation of its provisions. In order to reach that, the activities proposed will assist the Government and industrial partners</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>partners to better understand the national operations on mercury, as well as its emissions, and to increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health.</p> <p>With the support of GEF, pollution sources can be identified systematically to select areas for future intervention, while institutional and capacity needs assessment, as well as policy analysis, can assist Guatemala to identify potential barriers to implement and ratify the Convention. GEF resources will also assist the country to disseminate project achievements in the national level and help to leverage international support, as well as investments for additional projects in Guatemala to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development.</p> <p>The key stakeholders involved in the project are 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>The Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI) 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. BRI is a nonprofit organization dedicated towards supporting global health through collaborative ecological research, assessment of ecosystem health, improving environmental awareness, and informing science based decision making.</p> <p>The project will be executed via subcontract to BRI at approximately USD 180,000. 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 evaluation table on page 10.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) of Guatemala will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point in the Ministry will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. MENR will also act as the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG).</p> <p>The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from MENR, relevant ministries and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the execution of activities, providing strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. All project amendments will be done in accordance with UNIDO rules and GEF policy GEF/C.39/Inf.3.</p> <p>The Superintendence of Tax Administration will provide information on imports and exports of mercury-added products. The Ministry of Health will provide data on mercury-added products used in the sector, as well as its strategy to replace them. The Ministry of Energy and Mines will identify existing artisanal and small scale gold mining sites; provide data on the use of mercury in the mines; and prepare a plan to introduce mercury-free alternatives for the mining communities.</p> <p>The municipalities will prepare awareness raising strategies to reduce inappropriate disposal of mercury-added products, as well as plans for mercury waste management and necessary funding for future activities related to the results of the MIA.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations, including academia, industry associations and NGOs, will act as a bridge to connect Government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary</p>
--	---

	<p>mercury extractors and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.</p> <p>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 support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex B for a flow chart of various stakeholders.</p> <p>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 be included as part of the project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the stakeholder level, in the information sharing and dissemination events. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the initial inventory report and gender disaggregated data collected to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.</p> <p>Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate to the National Steering Group and when inviting stakeholders to awareness raising workshops. During recruitment process, female candidates will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women.</p> <p>The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable development), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within the national context. The project will assist Guatemala to plan these pre-ratification activities while mainstreaming sound mercury management into legal and institutional structures that are fully in line with national priorities.</p> <p>The initiative will also help the country to collect baseline information on mercury use, emissions and releases that will serve as input to the design of future interventions required by the treaty, such as the development of a National Implementation Plan that may be required by the Conference of Parties within a few years of its entry into force. The treaty is expected to enter into force in two to three years.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p>Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified and national coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Conduct national project coordination meetings Activity 1.1.2 Establish an inter-ministerial Steering Group (National Steering Group) Activity 1.1.3 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers Activity 1.1.4 Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations Activity 1.2.2 Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps Activity 1.2.3 Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Conduct national mercury inventory training Activity 1.3.2 Collection data for the initial national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.3 Draft initial national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.4 Identified key sectors for intervention Activity 1.3.5 Develop intervention plans</p> <p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted</p> <p>Activity 1.4.1 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on and vulnerability of different gender groups Activity 1.4.2 Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs</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>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the goals of Guatemala to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention, as well as regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury in order to protect human health and the environment. With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design of targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources of the governmental counterpart and executing agency 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 initiative will also serve as a model for other MIA projects 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 and plays an important role as co-lead of the ASGM sector under the Global Mercury Partnership – the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention. UNIDO has also extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates.</p>

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experience gained by UNIDO through the development of mercury-related projects, as well as capacity building initiatives on POPs, are comparative advantages to the implementation of the project. The local and regional presence of UNIDO in the field will also help to ensure the smooth development of project activities.</p> <p>In addition, BRI has broad experience providing guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management. Through its Tropical Programme, BRI has supported over 40 countries to (a) identify 'hotspots' of mercury accumulation where mercury concentrations represent a risk to human and ecosystem; (b) develop strategies and national action plans for reducing the use of mercury by small-scale miners; and (c) identify species and ecosystems at risk of mercury exposure.</p> <p>BRI has been actively involved in the negotiations of the Minamata Convention by creating a mercury database clearinghouse and helping countries to meet the requirements of the treaty. BRI is a member of the Mercury Air Transport and Fate Research, and of the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining areas of the Global Mercury Partnership.</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 the country. 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 and GEF Council Documents GEF/C.39.09 and GEF/C.39.03/Inf.3. UNIDO's office in Mexico (in charge of Guatemala) 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 the UNIDO project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan, as well as the related budget breakdown.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, BRI, 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 UNIDO standard accounting procedures.</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.</p> <p>Legal context clause: The present project is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and UNIDO, signed on 11 October 2002 and entered into force on 3 January 2008.</p>

	Monitoring and Evaluation table			
	M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
			Cash [USD]	In-Kind
	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 and RSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0	0
	Terminal evaluation	At project closure	10,000	4,600
	Total M&E cost		10,000	4,600
	*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. Oscar Medinilla	Minister	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (MENR)	08/12/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	FAUSTO CANO	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

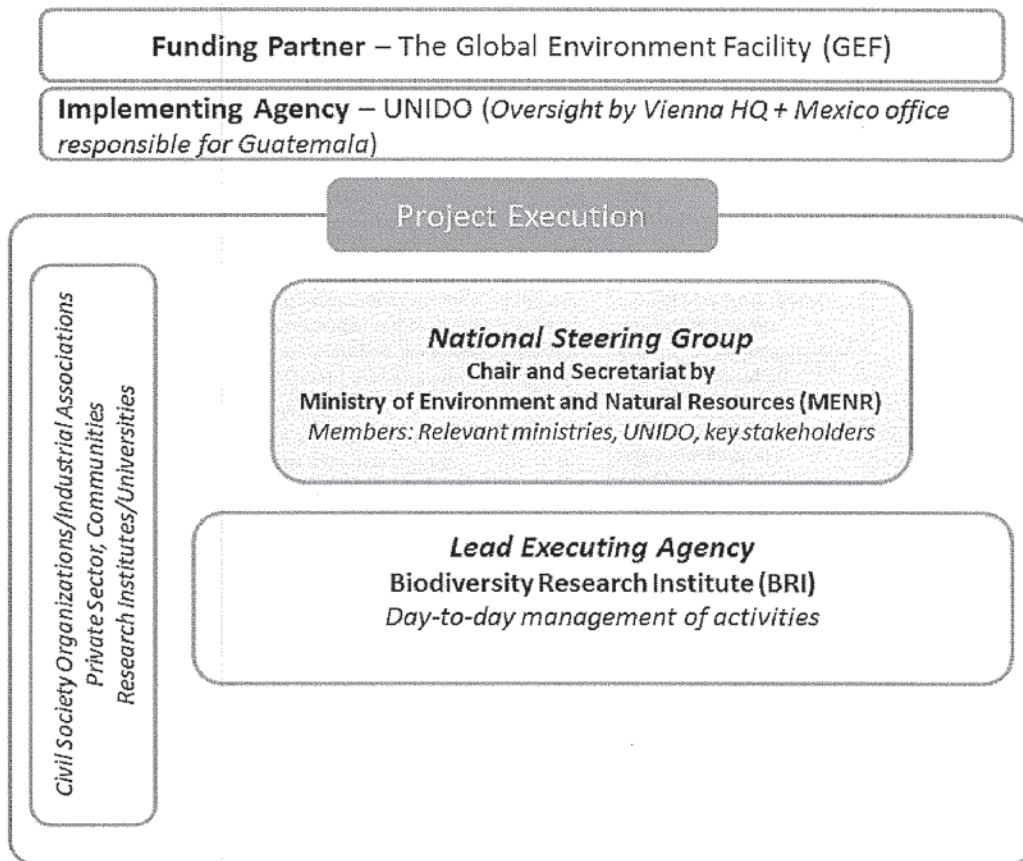
This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Mr. Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, UNIDO GEF Focal Point		12/10/2015	Guillermo CASTELLA LORENZO 	+33 126026 5036	G.Castella@unido.org

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

Annex: GEF grant and co-financing table by output

Hierarchy of Objectives	GEF Grant			Co-financing				Total
	BRI	UNIDO	Subtotal	UNIDO	BRI	Guatemala	Subtotal	
NATIONAL CAPACITY								
Outcome 1. 1. National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	146,000	26,000	172,000	4,000	40,000	20,000	64,000	236,000
<i>Output 1.1. Institutional gaps identified and national coordination mechanism established</i>	28,458	6,000	34,458	1,000	15,000	8,000	24,000	60,658
<i>Output 1.2. Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</i>	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	10,000	2,000	12,000	32,000
<i>Output 1.3. National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</i>	82,342	10,000	92,342	3,000	10,000	5,000	18,000	108,342
<i>Output 1.4. Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted</i>	25,000	0	25,000	0	5,000	5,000	10,000	35,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION								
Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	0	10,000	10,000	4,600	0		4,600	14,600
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS								
Project management costs	14,000	4,000	18,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	28,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	160,000	40,000	200,000	18,600	40,000	20,000	78,600	278,600

Annex B: Project Execution Arrangement



Annex C: Project results framework

Results*	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risks
Outcome: National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Either functional National Mercury Unit or capable Mercury Focal Point (including sufficient resources and capacity) - Planned resources for the implementation of sector intervention plans (human and financial resources) - Pool of trained female and male national experts on mercury related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terminal evaluation - Communication from the National Mercury Unit or Mercury Focal Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National counterparts and relevant stakeholders remain engaged and cooperative
Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified and national coordination on mercury established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start-up national workshop conducted and project coordination mechanism in place, with female and male participants from stakeholders - Assessment report of institutional capacity gaps and barriers - Project coordination mechanism established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Steering Group meeting minutes - Terms of reference for the project coordination mechanism (i.e. function, budget, expertise) - Project progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ministries will promote all the working group's activities - The National Steering Group will be comprised of members from various sectors - Sufficient resources to maintain the project coordination mechanism
Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment report of mercury related policies, strategies, laws and regulations - Recommendations of needed mercury related regulations with attention paid to women's and men's needs, rights and roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap analysis report - List of the needed mercury related regulations - Project progress report 	
Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of inventory experts trained (sex disaggregated) - Availability of the inventory report on emissions sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National mercury profile report - Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academia, public and private sector as well as civil society will contribute to the inventory activities.

<p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted</p>	<p>- Number of participatory workshops/ information sharing events (i.e. study tours, lectures, educational workshops, media brief) conducted with female and male participants</p>	<p>- Training/events/workshop reports including health related issues also providing sex-disaggregated data on participants - Project progress reports</p>	
<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Under output 1.1:</u> Conduct national project coordination meetings, establish National Steering Group, identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers, organize capacity development workshops and trainings ▪ <u>Under output 1.2:</u> Evaluate policies, strategies, laws and regulations, sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps, list needed mercury related regulations ▪ <u>Under output 1.3:</u> Conduct national mercury inventory training, collect data for the national mercury inventory, draft national mercury inventory, identify sectors for intervention, develop intervention plans ▪ <u>Under output 1.4:</u> Organize and conduct information sharing and dissemination events and workshops ,ensuring women’s and men’s needs are properly addressed 			

