



**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:	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions		
Country(ies):	Jordan	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5633
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	8/25/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	(select)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	2017

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Jordan to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention</b>				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata established.	1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational	1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established.	51,819	0
	1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.	1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (incl. overview of existing barriers).		
	1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury (Hg).	1.3 Hg awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.		
	1.4 Importance of Hg priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans.	1.4 National Hg priority interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.		
2. National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report development	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.	2.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.	115,000	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.

	2.2 National Mercury Profile available.	2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted.		
	2.3 National MIA Report available.	2.3 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, incl. Cap. Building and required investment plans).		
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented	3.1.1 M&E and adaptive management are applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process and Terminal Evaluation report formulated.	15,000	0
Subtotal			181,819	0
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup> (including US\$ 2,000 for DPS costs)			18,181	0
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>0</b>

<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.

**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
UNDP	GEFTF	Jordan	Chemicals and Wastes	Cross-Cutting Capacity	200,000	19,000	219,000
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					200,000	19,000	219,000

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

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND</b>	
<p><b>AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>The Government of Jordan represented by the Ministry of Environment signed the MINAMATA’s binding treaty on Mercury and its compounds in Oct. 10th, 2013.</p> <p>Given the dangers associated with Mercury and its compounds to public health and to the environment, the Government of Jordan represented by its Ministries and other governmental institutions has worked to target mercury and its compounds within their national legislation to reduce its risks; for instance, under the law on management of hazardous substances no. 24/2005, Mercury and its compounds were targeted in the lists of prohibited chemicals and should be collected as hazardous waste in order to be disposed in an environmentally sound management.</p> <p>Under the decision of the Ministry of Health published in the official Gazette No. 5178 dated 16.09.2012, Mercury and its compounds were banned to be used in schools, universities and laboratories. It was also prevented to be used in the manufacture of cosmetics permanently and in the use of chlorine manufacturing plants.</p> <p>Ministry of Health has stopped purchasing pressure mercury devices since 2013 in all medical equipment tenders and were gradually replaced by pneumatic pressure or electronic equipment. Instructions have been also developed to monitor the mercury emissions resulting from the incineration of medical waste. Additionally, Ministry of Agriculture prevented the import and production of pesticides that contain Mercury according to Rotterdam Convention.</p> <p>The Directorate of Hazardous Substances and Waste Management at the Ministry of Environment signed a \$20K Memorandum of Agreement with UNITAR under which the Ministry is requested to prepare a concise road map that includes the priority actions related to the management of Mercury and its compounds. A technical committee has been established to assess the current situation pertaining to the management of Mercury.</p>

<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (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 proposed EA and the project framework, including envisaged activities, are entirely in line with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (GEF/C.45/Inf.05).</p> <p><b>Project Objective:</b> The project’s objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>It will do so by implementing 4 components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth component on mainstreaming.</p> <p>1. Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 3;</li> <li>• Article 5;</li> <li>• Article 7 (including legislation and policy to cover formalization, worker health and safety);</li> <li>• Article 8 (specifically in regard to relevant national air pollution/emission standards and regulations);</li> <li>• Article 9 (specifically in regard to the ability to identify and categorize sources of releases).</li> </ul> <p>The policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on chemicals management and identification of the gaps prevalent in association to issues of mercury. In addition the legislation review will assess the necessary steps for the establishment of a National Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism.</p> <p>2. Undertake an initial assessment of Mercury in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions;</li> <li>• Supply of mercury, including sources, recycling activities and quantities;</li> <li>• Sectors that use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes, ASGM and mercury added products;</li> <li>• Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds.</li> </ul>
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3. Identify:

- Emission sources of mercury;
- Release sources of mercury to land and water.

4. Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention. Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Convention and propose intervention to strengthen these institutions and capacity. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21.

The institutional capacity gaps identified and the findings of the legislation and policy review will be used to formulate a number of priority actions, which will be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report. Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders mentioned above through several rounds of discussions.

5. Mainstream national Mercury priorities in national policies and plans to raise the importance of Hg priority interventions:

- Identify national mercury priorities;
- Assess opportunities for mainstreaming Hg priorities;
- Mainstream Hg priority interventions in relevant policies/plans.

The project's key stakeholders are identified as follows:

**Primary Stakeholders** (among others) and their roles and responsibilities relevant to the proposed project:

- Ministry of Environment (MoEnv): Host the focal point for the Minamata Convention; Planning and policy development for implementation of the Minamata Convention; Ensure overall coordination at national level in support of the Minamata Convention, including i) Setting of national targets; ii) Support the Mercury inventory; iii) Monitor levels of contamination in environmental media and quantity of Mercury in products; iv) Coordinate with national partners such as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture to address national priorities related to Mercury phase-out; v) Oversee the environmentally sound disposal of Mercury containing products and materials resulting from phase-out efforts.

- Ministry of Health (MoH): Implement newly developed and adopted regulations in the health sector; Coordinate project components that pertain to the use of Mercury in the health sector; Advocate and increase awareness for the phase-out of Mercury containing devices where cost-effective alternatives exist; and, Provide advice and guidance on best practices for Mercury management in the health sector.
  
- Ministry of Industry and Trade: Control and support the reduction of Mercury air emissions from a number of industrial sources; Reduce or eliminate the use of Mercury in certain products and industrial processes; and, Support the reduction of Mercury use in other priority sectors.
  
- Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO): Adopting EU regulations with respect to Mercury and its management; Carrying out conformity tests and market surveillance; and, Establishing specifications for the testing of laboratory equipment and their commissioning.
  
- Ministry of Justice: Legal entity responsible for verification of draft/proposed legislation and ensuring that proposed legislation/amendments are in line with the overall national legislative framework.
  
- Ministry of Agriculture: Identify and take stock of Mercury-containing agricultural chemicals that might still be present on farms in the form of old stockpiles; Collaborate with local entities on the prioritization of necessary interventions to prevent harmful releases to the environment and exposure to people.
  
- Royal Scientific Society (RSS): Verification of and preparation of guidance on sampling methods; Provision of sampling materials; Provide laboratory facilities and undertake tests/analysis in accordance with EU standards.
  
- Secondary stakeholders:**
  
- Academic and Professional Organizations: Involved in research programmes related to Mercury and its management.

- Business and Industry Organizations: Involved in various aspects of the proposed project: Private companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing products and/or wastes; (Private) medical facilities making use of Mercury containing medical devices; Service providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.

- Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs): Collection of data and information on the environmental and health aspects and concerns related to Mercury releases and accumulation in the environment. Dissipation of project results and raising awareness on Mercury issues (health and environment) among local communities and population groups at risk, the general public and decision makers.

**Gender Dimensions:**

As mercury is passed on from mother to child, and fetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects from mercury, the MIA will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related to mercury, and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the project document and the MIA report.

**C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

The project will be implemented through NIM (national implementation modality) with the Ministry of Environment as the execution agency – the national partner. The Ministry is responsible to coordinate this project with relevant line ministries, government agencies and representatives from Universities and NGOs.

The proposed EA project has been organized into the following components:

**Component 1:** Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.

Outcome 1.1. Establishing a national decision making structure on Mercury.

A national decision-making structure on Mercury (“Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)”) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures and practices present in the project countries and where feasible will build/expand on similar structures established in support of other chemicals-related MEAs.

Outcome 1.2. Conducting an assessment of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity needs in regard to the implementation of the Convention’s provisions.

The work will begin with a review of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place:

- Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions will be the initial focus.
- Review of existing legislation, identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments.
- Roles of other ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where mercury inventory establishes the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified.

Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.

Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention’s obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the “MCM”. The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

Outcome 1.3. Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury

Targeted information awareness activities will be supported on the risks of Mercury and mercury-associated impact on human health and the environment. Awareness raising with target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk.

Outcome 1.4. Mainstreaming Hg priorities into national policies/plans.

The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim ministerial coordination committee with the objective to include mercury priorities into national policies and development plans. The mainstreaming exercise will also include a socio-economic study on the effects of mercury and alternatives in the relevant sectors that were identified in the inventory, which can help inform priority setting for this sector and support decision making to facilitate the mainstreaming of selected priorities.

**Component 2:** Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.

Outcome 2.1. Building national capacity to under the Mercury Inventory.

National capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory will be built through training, which will be conducted and facilitated by the project's sub-contracted international technical advisor. Training will be provided on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility, data analysis, etc.

Training will be targeted towards a group of national technical experts who will conduct and develop the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives who make up the MCM and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it.

Outcome 2.2. Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile.

The inventory will make use of the UNEP "Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases", which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional mercury inventories.

Throughout the data collection, analysis and preparation of the Mercury Inventory, the national expert team will be guided by an international technical advisor.

The inventory will review all the relevant sectors which make up the UNEP Inventory Level 2. This inventory will also include:

- Identification and assessment of the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of mercury to land and water.
- Identification of old, historical sources of mercury contamination (such as abandoned mining sites).
- Identification of key sectors, municipalities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.

After completion of the data gathering stage, a National Mercury Profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of mercury and mercury compounds, will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

#### Outcome 2.3. Preparing the National MIA Report

Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1-3) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2 (see above), the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report.

The National MIA Report will provide information on the following key areas, which will enable the government to make a decision on ratifying the Convention:

- Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.
- Summary of the results from the Mercury Profile.
- Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others integrated into a National Action Plan.

Expert teams will draft proposals for actions to be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers. These proposals will also include an overview of the costs to the Government in meeting its obligations under the Minamata Convention.

After the development of the draft National Mercury Profile and MIA Report these will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

Further, one more support component will be implemented in this project.

	<p><b>Component 3. Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <p><u>Outcome 3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented</u></p> <p>This outcome will allow to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on the project needs, and all lessons learned and best practices that are accumulated will be summarized and replicated at the country level.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured through the management of the project with synergies from other POPs- and chemicals-related projects.</p> <p>The project will involve national experts as much as possible to facilitate the collection of accurate information and to establish a high-responsiveness of the project to keep a steady momentum in project implementation with an international technical advisor providing succinct, specific input where local expertise gaps exist.</p> <p>Information dissemination with the general public and specific local communities will be more effective through integrating the work through existing activities.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. This will be done through project implementation reviews, quarterly review reports and a final evaluation (the latter conducted at least 3 months before project closure).</p>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

**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).

<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>MINISTRY</b>	<b>DATE (Month, day, year)</b>
Saleh Al-Kharabsheh	Secretary General GEF OFP	<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>	<b>07/27/2015</b>

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	11/08/2004	Eng. Ahmad Al Qatarneh	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	NOT ASSIGNED YET <sup>4</sup>	

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>5</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator		8/25/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906- 5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

<sup>4</sup> Focal point is not assigned yet since the convention is still in the process of ratification. The technical coordinator for all chemical conventions in Jordan is Mr. Mohammad Khashashneh, Director of Hazardous Substances and Waste Management Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Jordan

<sup>5</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF