



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTEENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar		
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01421
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests of the Republic of Madagascar	Submission Date:	March 21, 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:		Expected Report Submission to Convention	(date)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Development of National Action Plan to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Madagascar.				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. National information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the NAP and build the basis for future cooperation for the NAP implementation	Capacity building provided, information exchange undertaken, lessons learned and good practices identified at regional level	69,500	0
2. Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms and organisation of processes	Madagascar makes full use of strengthened national coordination mechanism to guide the NAP development	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanism and organization of processes for the development of the NAP	21,500	0
3. Develop a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury uses and practices	Full understanding of comprehensive information of the national ASGM enables Madagascar to develop a NAP compliant with the Minamata Convention	Madagascar has comprehensive national overview of the ASGM, including baseline estimates of mercury uses and practices	237,046	0
4. Develop, endorse and submit to the Minamata Convention Secretariat NAP for	Madagascar has a NAP in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention to guide its	Madagascar has a NAP compliant with Annex C of the Minamata Convention developed, endorsed and	101,500	0

¹Project 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.

the ASGM	future action aimed at the reduction of mercury emissions and releases from this sector	officially submitted to the Minamata Secretariat		
		Subtotal	429,546	0
		Project Management Cost ³	45,454	0
		Monitoring and Evaluation	25,000	0
		Total Project Cost	500,000	0

³List 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)	
Total Co-financing			0

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
UNEP	GEFTF	Madagascar	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

The Mercury Convention was adopted in January 2013 and will come into force once the required number of countries ratifies the Convention. The Minamata Convention on Mercury 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: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) 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 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 2 the guidelines for the preparation of Artisanal 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. This project follows the guidelines revised by the INC 6.

Madagascar has participated in all the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committees of and Open-Ended Working Groups of the Minamata Convention. Madagascar has equally participated in the First Francophone Africa workshop in Dakar, Senegal from 9 to 11 July 2014. The workshop aimed at supporting the ratification and early implementation of the

³This 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.

Minamata Convention. Finally, Madagascar is among the first countries to ratify the Minamata Convention (13 May 2015) attesting its commitment in implementing the Convention.

Madagascar will benefit from new and updated information about the use of mercury in the ASGM sector and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury emitted and released from such activity. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project with other countries working on their NAPs is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries and foster cooperation for future implementation of the NAPs.

SDGs in Madagascar

The development of the NAP for the ASGM sector contributes to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals in Madagascar:

- Sustainable Development Goal (2) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages: through the development of strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector. This includes in particular children, women of child-bearing age and pregnant women;
- Sustainable Development Goal (8) promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all: by taking steps to facilitate the formalization of the ASGM sector; and through the development of strategies for promoting the reduction of emissions releases, and exposure to mercury in the ASGM sector. This includes in particular the elimination of worst practices of mercury use in ASGM and a broader access to mercury-free methods;
- The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (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, the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework and the development of NAPs that fully incorporate gender considerations.

National priorities and UNDAF in Madagascar

Madagascar's UNDAF has not been updated since 2011. In the UNDAF document Madagascar identifies five areas of cooperation:

- a) Governance and national solidarity;
- b) Infrastructure and development of the economy;
- c) Transformation of education;
- d) Rural development and environment;
- e) Health, family planning and response to AIDS.

The Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining project is closely linked to the preservation of environment and protection of human health, which are essentially the core goals of the Minamata Convention. Madagascar's UNDAF includes the empowerment of communities in order to ensure that preservation of the environment includes main stakeholders and affected communities.

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

Chemicals management in Madagascar

Madagascar has ratified all MEAs related to Chemicals Management: Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam and Vienna Conventions. Madagascar has adopted a synergetic approach to implement the different chemicals programs since 2006.

Aware of the risks to human health and the environment due to the side effects of mercury releases, Madagascar signed the Minamata Convention on 10th of October 2013 in Japan and ratified it on 13th of May 2015. Since then, different activities related to the implementation of the Minamata₃Convention were undertaken in Madagascar, such as (i)

the creation of a National Committee dealing with the implementation of this Convention; (ii) development of a project to reduce the use of mercury containing products and improve mercury waste management in Madagascar (financed by the Norwegian Government through the Global mercury Partnership); and (iii) since 2015, Madagascar has implemented the MIA project (GEF funded).

Currently there are neither policies nor legal instruments to manage mercury in Madagascar. Equally, studies showing the interrelation between mercury and human health do not exist in Madagascar. However, Madagascar is making significant efforts to regulate chemicals (in general). There is a clear need to synchronize and synergize the development/ update of national legislation concerning chemicals in general and mercury in particular.

ASGM in Madagascar

The ASGM sector is responsible for over 95 per cent of gold production in Madagascar and mercury amalgamation is used in the process. The Ministry of Mines has delivered 3366 permits to extract gold in Madagascar for the formal sector and the landmass occupied was 460925mx625m in 2008. It's believed however that the majority of the ASGM activity is informal. The number of miners involves in the ASGM is estimated to be at least 40,000 of whom 14,000 are women and children.

Gold production was estimated to be around 2 tons a year, according to the Ministry of Mines of Madagascar in 2008. It's known that mercury is used to extract gold but it is very difficult to quantify its total amount because miners extract gold in an illegal manner.

The development of the National Action Plan is of utmost importance for Madagascar to get a detailed picture of the ASGM in the country, formalize the activity and protect human health and the environment from the releases and emissions of mercury from the ASGM sector. Madagascar has already taken steps towards the formalization of this activity through the Decree N° 2015-663 on 14th April 2015 concerning the development of the National Agency for the Gold Sector and the Decree n° 2015-1035 for the formalization of the ASGM.

This project will provide Madagascar with the tools necessary to develop its National Action Plan, in particular, (a) by assisting the Government of Madagascar and ASGM partners to formulate strategies to reduce mercury emissions from this sector; and (b) by increasing awareness of the risks to human and ecosystem health. Madagascar recognizes that the risks arising from this activity on health and the environment are practically ignored by the population because of the lack of awareness campaigns. The project will also help Madagascar to identify and prioritize hotspot areas for future investment and intervention in the country to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of green industrial growth. Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and NAP development in Madagascar can be used as a model to be replicated in other countries.

Table 1. Mercury consumption in ASGM and calculation of associated emissions⁴

Country	Quality of data ⁵	ASGM Hg use, t			Percentage of total Hg applied to concentrate amalgamation	Percentage of total Hg applied to whole ore amalgamation	Emission Factor b	Year of most recent data	Mean air emission, t
		min	mean	max					
Madagascar	2	0.4	1.5	2.6	100	0	0.75	2003	1.125

⁴ <http://www.amap.no/documents/doc/technical-background-report-for-the-global-mercury-assessment-2013/848>.

⁵Class 1 = presence/absence, no quantitative information, error can be greater than 100% (25 countries); class 2 = some indication of quantity of Hg used, estimated average error 75% (20 countries); class 3 = quantitative data but not significantly updated within past five years, error 50% (17 countries); class 4 = recent quantitative data; error 30%; b emission factor for concentrate amalgamation = 0.75 (1/1.3); Emission factor for whole ore amalgamation = 0.25 (1/4).

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of the project 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 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* ».

The project objective is to facilitate the development of a NAP to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Madagascar.

The project framework follows the guidance document on the development of a national strategic plan developed by the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership⁶ and revised on the basis of experience in its usage. The guidance has been developed with the intention of addressing ASGM in a holistic manner and includes a review of legal, educational, economic, regulatory and enforcement frameworks, and provides guidance on developing budgets and workplans and identifying potential sources of funding and partners. The NAP guidance will be submitted to INC7 for adoption.

The project was developed in consultation with the focal points in Madagascar and UNEP ROA.

Project Components and Activities: The NAP development has four components, which consist of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: National information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation

This project component will focus on strengthening information exchange between the stakeholders nationally. As part of this, Madagascar will receive additional training and support to develop its NAPs. Madagascar will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the NAPs 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 Madagascar will be able to obtain feedback and rapid response to its queries on the development of the 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. This project component will identify opportunities for regional cooperation and synergies between countries working on their NAP in the region.

Activity 1.1: Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for NAP development;

Activity 1.2: Capacity building trainings and assistance with baseline inventories;

Activity 1.3: Knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools;

Activity 1.4: Final national workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation.

Expected Outcome:

Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the NAP and build the basis for future cooperation for the NAPs implementation.

⁶ Guidance Document: Developing a National Strategic Plan to Reduce Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining, available at www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/NationalStrategicPlan/tabid/53985/Default.aspx.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support and global coordination provided ensuring capacity building, information exchange, consistent and comparable NAPs and the identification of lessons learned and good practices at national level.

The training sessions and lessons learned will be open to other countries that are willing to take advantage of these activities, however their participation will be covered by their own NAP projects.

Component 2: Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms and organisation of processes

The successful development of the NAP will rely on the formation of a National Coordination Mechanisms that will guide the NAP development through all its phases and ensure that there is proper project planning and management throughout the process. The National Coordination Mechanism should include members from relevant governmental ministries or departments. An inception workshop will be organized to (i) clearly define the relative roles and responsibilities of the members of the National Coordination Mechanism; (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project; and finally (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project.

In addition, the National Coordination Mechanism will identify a stakeholder advisory group, composed of stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and implementation of the NAP. The stakeholder advisory group will include relevant members of civil society with experience and knowledge in the ASGM sector. The National Coordination Mechanism will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAP development and direct feedback on the NAP will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the National Coordination Mechanisms. A list of suggested members of the NAP National Coordination Mechanisms and of the stakeholders' advisory group can be found at page 9-10 to the guidance document⁷.

Activity 2.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NAP development, including:

- a) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles;
- b) Identify coordination mechanism for project implementation;
- c) Develop an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project.

Expected Outcome:

Madagascar makes full use of strengthened national coordination mechanisms to guide the NAP development.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for the establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the development of the NAP.

Component 3: Develop a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury use and practices

In this project component the country will gather national information on the following:

- Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;
- Policies surrounding ASGM at the national level;
- 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 at regional/local levels;
- Geographic distribution of ASGM;
- Economics, such mercury supply, use and demand. The project will search in particular for information about gender and children aspects of the ASGM economics;

⁷Ibid.

- Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;
- Information on mining practices, including information on ore bodies exploited, processes used, the amount of mercury used, the number of people directly involved in ASGM and indirectly exposed to mercury (disaggregated by sex and age);
- Information on 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 sex and age;
- Information about access to technical assistance for miners;
- Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels;
- Experiences in addressing ASGM;
- Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed.

Activity 3.1: Desk study to compile information available. The desk study will be complemented by interviews with stakeholders. The working group and the stakeholder's advisory groups can consider additional methods in order to better reflect the current state of knowledge.

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information of the national ASGM sector in each country enables Madagascar to develop a NAP in compliance with the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Madagascar has a comprehensive national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury uses and practices.

Component 4: Develop, endorse and submit to the Minamata Convention Secretariat a NAP on ASGM

Based on the results of the national overview of the ASGM sector, a national workshop will be organized with the executing body and the stakeholders' advisory group to agree on:

- Final problem statement, goals, objectives and reduction targets;
- Implementation strategy with specific activities for each of the NAP elements described in Annex C of the Minamata Convention. The NAP will be linked as often as possible to high level national development goals and initiatives, such as poverty reduction strategies and Sustainable Development Goals-based National Development Plans. The NAP will identify potential negative social impacts of its implementation as livelihoods impairment and will identify alternatives to avoid these negative impacts;
- Workplan, outreach plan, timeline and overall budget for the implementation of the plan and its periodical review;
- Identification of a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission.

Activity 4.1: One national workshop to complete the final NAP and to expose the formulated NAP on ASGM to public consultation before endorsement. Representatives of vulnerable groups and miners are particularly targeted;

Activity 4.2: NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat.

Expected Outcome:

Madagascar has a NAP in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention to guide its future action aiming at the reduction of mercury emissions and releases from this sector.

Expected Outputs:

Madagascar has a NAP compliant with Annex C of the Minamata Convention developed, endorsed and officially submitted to the Minamata Secretariat.

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) **UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA)**, which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc.
- c) The **Minamata Convention Secretariat** will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective.
- d) **Joint Secretariats BRS** will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
- e) Others: such as the national/regional representation of **WHO**, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of the impacts to human health of mercury exposure. 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.

National stakeholders involved in the NAP National Coordination Mechanisms:

- a) Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, mines and human health. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, Education, Labour, Police, Finance and Budget, Law and Ministry of scientific research.
- b) In addition, the participation of the representative of miners, association of miners, Community leaders and local government from ASGM areas, indigenous groups, technical expert in gold mining, environmental and human health organizations, academic and research organizations, gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders, waste management specialists and Financial/banking sector is important as an advisory group during the development and the implementation of the NAP related to the ASGM.

The role and responsibilities of these actors are found in the table below.

Table 2: Stakeholder Participation

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry in charge of Environment	Focal point for the national implementation of the project. In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts.
Ministry in charge of Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry will provide statistics and data on ASGM; • Elaborate and implement policy to prevent the illegal extraction of gold and the use of mercury which affect human health and the environment in mines extractions.
Ministry of Public Health	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.
Ministry of Finance and Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry will contribute in particular with information about the economic importance of ASGM and market based mechanisms for reducing mercury use; • Manage the effectiveness of monitoring and fight against illegal trafficking of mercury importation.
Ministry of Education	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.

Ministry of Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury trade formalization; • Market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use; • Contribute to the fight against the importation of mercury.
Ministry of Labour	Formalization of ASGM sector.
Police	Law enforcement.
Ministry of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit the importation and use of mercury in ASGM; • Understand national legislation as it relates to ASGM including relevant regulation on mercury use and trade regulation.
Ministries of scientific research	Promote the development of research related to the alternative of mercury in ASGM.

Table 3: National stakeholders for the national advisory groups

ASGM Stakeholder Groups	Contribution to Development of NAPs
Miner organizations (associations)	Understand 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 expert in gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use; • Provide training opportunities.
Academic and research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide valuable information and conduct future research; • Provide training opportunities from ASGM specialists.
Gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; • 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.
Financial/banking sector	Small and commercial-sized loans to miners to assist with financing transition towards better practices.

Gender dimensions

According to the non-governmental organization Women in Europe for a Common Future, 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.⁸ 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.⁹ As a potent neurological toxicant that interferes with brain functions and the nervous system,

⁸<http://www.wecf.eu/english/articles/2013/10/minamata-sideevent.php>

⁹See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

mercury has been shown to be particularly harmful to neurological development of babies and young children.¹⁰ The number of miners involved in the ASGM in Madagascar is estimated to be at least 40,000, out of which 14,000 are women and children. The project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these vulnerable groups.

The project will take into account the gender dimensions of ASGM and mercury related exposure and contamination by ensuring the participation of women's organizations from Madagascar in the project design, implementation and monitoring. As examples, women will be represented in the National Coordinating Committee and consultation with at-risk communities will target both women and men. Data collected on project component 3 that will develop a national overview of the ASGM sector will search for information desegregated by sex and age. The NAP will fully incorporate the gender dimensions identified in the national overview of the ASGM sector and foster gender equality.

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 executed by the Ministry in charge of Environment of the Government of Madagascar. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues. In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

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

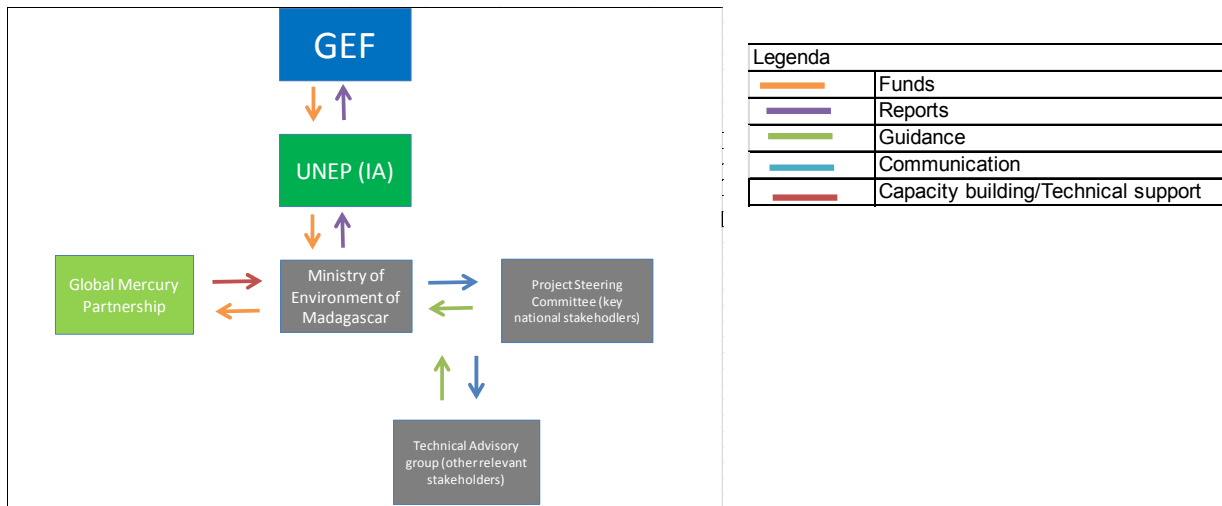
Executing Agency (EA): the Ministry in charge of Environment of the Government of Madagascar. will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and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

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.

Stakeholder Advisory Groups (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 and future implementation of the NAP. The NCM will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of each NAP development and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the NCM.

¹⁰See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

Figure 1: Implementation arrangements



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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Madagascar, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information related to mercury use and releases in the ASGM sectors in Madagascar.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by other countries in previous projects, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of NAP development. The project will coordinate closely with the Chemicals Division at UNEP and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

The integration of outcomes and deliverables of this project is also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in Madagascar. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on the use and releases of mercury at the ASGM sector will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

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

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

In consultation with UNEP Chemicals, the Ministry in charge of Environment of the Government of Madagascar will identify suitable local consultants to assist in the development of the national inventory.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners – the Ministry in charge of Environment of the Government of Madagascar 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 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	EA (Project Coordinator)	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	EA (Project Coordinator)	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	EA (Project Coordinator)	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	EA (Project Coordinator)	0	Quarterly
Project Review by National Coordination Mechanism	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	EA (Project Coordinator)	0	Month 2, 12 and 23
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan. Highlights technical outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	EA (Project Coordinator)	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	15,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	EA (Project Coordinator)	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			25,000	

*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):

NA

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).

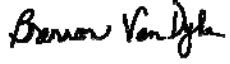
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
RALALAHARISOA Christine Edmée	Directeur Général de l'Environnement	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, SEA AND FORESTS	01/15/2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE RATIFIED: 13/05/2015	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT: Ms. RANDRIANOMENJANAHARY HANITRINIAINA LILIANE	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT 01/13/2016

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		March 21, 2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

1. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING
2. OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTERS AND NOTIFICATION TO THE MINAMATA SECRETARIAT
3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
4. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
5. SUPERVISION PLAN

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

6. GEF APPROVED BUDGET

ANNEX 1: 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>
For Project Management				
<i>Local</i>				
Project coordinator	500	90.91	45,454	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Project Assistant	300	0.00	0	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical
Financial Officer	300	0.00	0	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Subtotal		90.91	45,454	
For Technical Assistance				
<i>National</i>				
National team of experts	500	459.092	229,546	- Assist with the identification of key stakeholders for the Natinal Coordination Mechanism and the Stakeholder's Group; '- Develop a national overview of the ASGM sector; '- Develop the final NAP in consultation with national stakeholders.
<i>International</i>				
Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	2500	20.00	50,000	Technical support to develop national overview of the ASGM sector and development of the National Action Plan
Subtotal		479.09	279,546	
Total		570	325,000	
Justification for travel, if any: Consultants and project coordinator will travel throughout the country to develop the mercury inventory and conduct the national assessments.				

ANNEX 2: OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTERS AND NOTIFICATION TO THE MINAMATA SECRETARIAT

ANNEX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address ‘Environmental and Social Safeguards’. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	16.12.2015
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	N.A:	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury use in the ASGM sector and related emissions and releases across Madagascar. It will not take direct action on the ground but inventories prepared to address priority issues will take socio-economic and environmental considerations into account.
- cultural heritage site	N.A:	
- protected area	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.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury use in the ASGM sector and related emissions and releases in Madagascar. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and the national overview of the ASGM sector will assist Madagascar to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified.
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section C: Social impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- 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 of Madagascar.
- 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?	No	The participation of stakeholders involved in the ASGM activity in the national advisory group will ensure social problems and conflicts related to access to gold will be avoided.
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	The project will form National Coordination Committees and a National Advisory Groups including all relevant stakeholders. These groups will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Executing Agency will provide technical feedback and assistance to Madagascar.
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	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, in particular article 7.
- 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?	Yes	The NAPs will look for the deep causes of mercury use in the ASGM activity in Madagascar and suggest alternatives to 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	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as uncontrolled migration. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as increased local unemployment. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	No	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	Yes	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals.
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	The NAPs will consider in particular the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector to women and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- 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?	No	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	N.A.	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	No	No negative impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	N.A.	

ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
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
IA	Implementing Agency
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NA	Non applicable
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PMC	Project Management Cost
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 5: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title: Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar

Project executing partner:

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																								█
Outcome 1: Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the NAP and build the basis for future cooperation for the NAP implementation																								
1.1 Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for NAP development		█	█																					
1.2 Capacity building trainings and assistance with baseline inventories																								
1.3 Knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools																								
1.4 Final national workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation																								█
Milestone: Capacity building provided, information exchange undertaken, lessons learnt and good practices identified at national level		♣																						
Outcome 2: Madagascar makes full use of strengthened national coordination mechanism to guide the NAP development																								
2.1 Organize one National Training and Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NAP development																								
Milestone: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the development of the NAP																								♣
Outcome 3: Full understanding of comprehensive information of the national ASGM sector enables Madagascar to develop NAP in compliance with the Minamata Convention																								
3.1 Desk study to compile information available. The desk study will be complemented by interviews with stakeholders. The working group and the stakeholder's advisory group can consider additional methods in order to better reflect the current state of knowledge																								
Milestone: Madagascar has a comprehensive national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury uses and practices																								♣
Outcome 4: Madagascar has a NAP in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention to guide its future action aiming at the reduction of mercury emissions and releases from this sector																								
4.1 One national workshop to complete the final NAP and to expose the formulated NAP on ASGM to public consultation before endorsement. Representatives of vulnerable groups and miners are particularly targeted																								█
4.2 NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat																								█
Milestone: Madagascar has a NAP compliant with Annex C of the Minamata Convention developed, endorsed and officially submitted to the Minamata Secretariat																								♣

ANNEX 6: 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:	547,500		
Project Name:		Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar						Total GEF funding:	47,500		
Executing Agency:								Total GEF funding:	500,000		
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	Component 4	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
		National information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process	Develop a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury use and practices	Develop, endorse and submit to the Minamata Convention Secretariat a NAP on ASGM						
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
	1100 Project Personnel										
1161	1101 Project coordinator					45,454		45,454	22,727	22,727	45,454
1161	1102 Project assistant							0	0	0	0
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	45,454		45,454	22,727	22,727	45,454
	1200 Consultants w/m										
1161	1201 Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	0		50,000				50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	1202 National consultants for national activities		2,000	152,546	75,000			229,546	78,273	151,273	229,546
	1299 Sub-Total	0	2,000	202,546	75,000	0		279,546	103,273	176,273	279,546
	1300 Administrative Support										
1161	1301 Project Financial Officer							0	0	0	0
	1600 Travel on official business (above staff)										
1561	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff			10,000				10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1699 Sub-Total	0	0	10,000	0	0		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1999 Component Total	0	2,000	212,546	75,000	45,454		335,000	131,000	204,000	335,000
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
	2100 Sub-contracts (IN Organizations)										
2261	2101 UN Sub-contract	50,000						50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	2199 Sub-total	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	2999 Component Total	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT										
	3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
3302 and 3303	3201 Training on inventory development for the ASGM sector (incl. Provision of materials)			20,000				20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
	3299 Sub-Total	0	0	20,000	0	0		20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
	3300 Meetings/conferences										
3302 and 3303	3301 National project inception workshop		15,000					15,000	15,000	0	15,000
3302 and 3303	3302 Final national lessons learned workshop	15,000						15,000		15,000	15,000
3302 and 3303	3303 National Coordination Mechanisms meetings	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
	3399 Sub-Total	17,000	17,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	38,000	19,000	19,000	38,000
	3999 Component Total	17,000	17,000	22,000	2,000	0		58,000	29,000	29,000	58,000
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
	4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)										
4261	4101 Operational costs	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4199 Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	0		2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4200 Non expendable equipment										
4261	4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
4261	4202 Software	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	4299 Sub-Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0		6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
	4999 Component Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0		8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
	5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
5161	5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results				15,000			15,000		15,000	15,000
5161	5202 Preparation of final report				7,000			7,000		7,000	7,000
	5299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	22,000	0		22,000	0	22,000	22,000
	5300 Sundry (communications, postages)										
5161	5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	500	500	500	500			2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	5302 Recovery of costs							0	0	0	0
	5399 Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	0		2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	5500 Evaluation										
5581	5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation						15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000
5161	5502 Independent Financial Audit						10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
	5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000
	5999 Component Total	500	500	500	22,500	0	25,000	49,000	1,000	48,000	49,000
	TOTAL	69,500	21,500	237,046	101,500	45,454		500,000	190,000	310,000	500,000