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 Initial Assessment for Montenegro		
Country(ies):	Montenegro	GEF Project ID:[1]	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5655
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	6/29/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	(select) Minamata Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	September 2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Montenegro to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in $) GEF Project Financing	(in $) Confirmed Co-financing[2]
1. Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.	1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational	1.1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established.	61,819	10,000
	1.2. Assessment of Policy and Regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention's provisions	1.2.1 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 raising on the environmental and health impacts of mercury (Hg)	1.3.1 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.	1.4.1 National Hg priority interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.		
2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.	2.1.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.	105,000	10,000
	2.2 National Mercury	2.2.1 Mercury Inventory		

[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.

	Profile available. 2.3 National MIA Report available.	conducted. 2.3.1 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. 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	
		Subtotal	181,819	20,000
		Project Management Cost[3] (including US$ 2,000 for DPS costs)	18,181	
		Total Project Cost	200,000	20,000

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism	In-kind	20,000
Total Co-financing			20,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Montenegro	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

[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.

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):	Montenegro signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury as recently as September 24th 2014. On the basis of Article 34 of the Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette", 18/12), Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism adopted the Rulebook on the prohibition and limitation of production, the marketing and production of chemicals that are unacceptable risk to human health and the environment("Official Gazette", 49/13). In this Rulebook mercury (CAS no. 7439-97-6 EC no. 231-106-7) is prohibited for placing on the market for general use in the thermometer, other devices measuring (manometers, sphygmomanometers - devices for measuring pressure, barometers, thermometers and etc.). The prohibitions apply from 3 April 2014 for measuring devices for the first time placed on the market. Those measuring devices used as medical devices remain in circulation until the expiry of the deadline prescribed for medical devices. The prohibitions do not apply to measuring devices that were in use before 3 October 2014. Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism by the end of 2015 shall prepare a new Law on Environmental Protection. This law will prohibit the export of metallic mercury, mercury (I) chloride, mercury (II) oxide and mixtures metallic mercury with other substances, including alloys of mercury, with a mercury concentration of at least 95% by weight. The prohibition shall not apply to the export of mercury used in research, in medical and analytical purposes. Also, the Law will define the issues of storage of mercury as well as waste. Montenegro has also ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2011 which states that Parties to the Convention must concentrate their efforts on managing the 21 POPs listed under the Convention including putting into place regulatory measures, undertaking comprehensive assessments of the presence of POPs and also develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention 2014-2021, in 2013.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):	The 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). The project's objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government of Montenegro 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. As per the GEF Initial Guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05) the Minamata Convention Initial Assessment for Montenegro will contain the following components: a) Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of the following Convention provisions: - 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. b) Undertake a detailed Mercury Initial Assessment in the following categories: - Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions; - Occurrence of mercury in local industrial processes and the source of supply of mercury, and its occurrence in waste streams; - Sectors that may use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes, ASGM and mercury added products; - Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds. - Assessment of mercury levels in fish c) Identify: - Emission sources of mercury; - Release sources of mercury to land and water.

	d) 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 interventions to strengthen these institutions and capacities. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21 from the work already undertaken under a previous GEF Capacity Building project. 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 through several rounds of discussions. The project's key stakeholders are identified and elaborated as follows: 1. Government: - The Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) - Ensures overall coordination at national level in support of the Minamata Convention, in particular on: Setting of national targets; Support the Mercury inventory; Coordination with partners such as the Ministry of Health for achievement of the major objectives related to mercury phase-out; Overseeing the environmentally sound disposal of waste products and materials resulting from phase-out efforts; Putting into place interim and permanent measures for implementation of the Minamata Convention. - Ministry of Health (MoH) - Coordinates the project components that relate to the use of Mercury in the health sector; advocates for the phase-out of Mercury containing devices where cost-effective alternatives exist and provides advice and guidance on best practices for Mercury management in the health sector. Oversees any project's component, which involves human subjects; screens projects for ethical standards and provides advice on avenues for further exploration.

	- Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) - Performs tasks related to freshwater, marine fisheries and mariculture. - Environmental Protection Agency - Monitors levels of contamination in environmental matrices and quantity of Mercury in products. - The Institute of Public Health of Montenegro - Works with health, scientific, research and teaching activity, based on law and its constitution act. The Institute is a highly specialized health institution on the tertiary level of health care, whose mission is to preserve and enhance health of all citizens. - Center for Ecotoxicological Research - Samples, and sample's analysis for the determination of mercury in the environmental matrixes. 2. Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs) - Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information (e.g. on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment) reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers. 3. Academic Institutions - University of Montenegro - As they are the repositories of significant amount of knowledge and documentation, the institutions will play a key role in helping to identify existing documentation to avoid duplication of work. They will also be involved in key research programmes on mercury and mercury waste management and delivery of training programmes on hazardous waste management. 4. Private sector, Montenegro Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other similar organizations - Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Private medical facilities making use of mercury containing 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.

	Gender Dimensions - Generally, two groups are more at risk for the effects of mercury. Fetuses and people who are regularly exposed (chronic exposure) to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or people who are occupationally exposed or exposed through use of cosmetics). 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).	This project will be implemented via the UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Programme Coordinating Unit of the Ministry for Sustainable Develompent and Tourism will be responsible for the implementation of the project. The proposed EA project has been organized into three components: 1. Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata convention. 2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report. 3. Monitoring and evaluation **Component 1.** Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata convention. <u>Outcome 1.1. Establishing a national decision making structure on mercury issues</u>. A national decision making structure on Mercury (Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures, and practices and where feasible will build or expand on such similar structures designed in support of other chemical 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 and identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments. - Roles of ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where the mercury inventory might establish the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the Ministries responsible for the issues related to Health, Economy, Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Energy and Waste Management. - 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 will be identified and recommendations will be made on how to remove such barriers. - Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention's obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the project's stakeholders. 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 - An awareness raising plan will be developed to conduct awareness raising among the larger public on the human health and environmental effects of mercury and mercury compounds and conduct awareness on the proper management of mercury containing products and wastes (e.g. thermometers, CFL`s tubes, batteries). - Specifically, some targeted actions will be undertaken through preventive programmes on occupational exposure to mercury and its compounds (Article 16) and provision to the public of available information on health effects of mercury and its compounds. Awareness raising will target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk. Outcome 1.4. Importance of Mercury priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans. The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim 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 selection priorities. **Component 2**. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report. Outcome 2.1. Building national capacity to undertake 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 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 and other national project stakeholders who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it. <u>Outcome 2.2 Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile</u>. - 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. At the beginning of the assignment, the methodology and work programme for carrying out the inventory will be submitted to the Steering Committee* and agreed upon. In addition, the experts will formally present their reports to the Steering Committee for comments, views and approval during the period of the assignment. - They will be required to carry out an inventory of mercury-containing wastes in Montenegro in accordance with the UNEP Inventory Level 2 methodology. The experts are expected to conduct desk studies, thorough quantitative and qualitative surveys and field audits of the activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Montenegro, in number and nature in compliance with statistical norms in order to:

	a) Identify and assess the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of Mercury to land and water. This will include the identification of activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Montenegro. b) Collect, compile data and prepare an inventory of the sources, types, quantities and physical states of mercury-containing wastes generated, stored and recycled, treated or disposed of in Montenegro. This will include the identification of old, historical sources of Mercury contamination (such as abandoned waste dumping sites). c) Assess current levels of handling, storage and management practices for mercury-containing wastes. d) Identify key sectors, local authorities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions. e) Identify opportunities and propose measures for the minimization, recycling, pre-treatment and disposal of mercury containing wastes. 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 national stakeholders during a validation workshop. <u>Outcome 2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report</u> - Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1.2) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2, the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report. **Component 3**. Monitoring and Evaluation <u>Outcome 3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented</u> 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.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured through the management of the project with synergies from formulation of another GEF/UNDP POPs project – Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs in Montenegro, - which was recently approved for development. 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. Information dissemination with the general public and specific local communities will be more effective through integrating the work through existing activities.
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	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).
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A

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)*
Ivana Vojinovic	General Director	**MINISTRY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM**	**05/08/2015**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	**23/10/2006**	**ANA PAVICEVIC**	
UNFCCC	**27/01/2007**	**ANDRO DRECUN**	
UNCCD	**04/06/2007**	**ANA PAVICEVIC**	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	**31/03/2011**	**DRAGANA RAONIC**	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	**NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**	**DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT**
MINAMATA CONVENTION	**09/24/2014**	**UNDER NOMINATION**	

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 (select) Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator		6/29/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

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