



REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTE ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Papua New Guinea		
Country(ies):	Papua New Guinea	GEF Project ID:¹	9188
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01370
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment of Papua New Guinea	Submission Date:	02.09.2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Type of Report:		Expected Report Submission to Convention	30.06.2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Papua New Guinea				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing²
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Papua New Guinea makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	23.730	0
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Papua New Guinea to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	54,000	0

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.

3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	107,000	0
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	28,000	0
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Papua New Guinea's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.	35,000	0
Subtotal			247,730	0
Project Management Cost ³			27,270	0
Monitoring and Evaluation			25,000	0
Total Project Cost			300,000	0

* 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 (\$)
NA			
Total Co-financing			

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.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
				GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Papua New Guinea <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals and Wastes	300,000	28,500	328,500
Total Grant Resources				300,000	28,500	328,500

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The major highlights of the Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF VI Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 1, Programme 2: Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets and planning processes, national and sector policies and action and global monitoring. The 6th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund includes an allocation of \$141M to support activities to advance early entry into force and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. \$30M has been allocated for enabling activities and \$111M has been allocated to support early action.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has missed the opportunity to sign the Minamata Convention on Mercury during the period it was open for signature. The country has, however, submitted a request to the GEF Secretariat and UNEP Executive Director to extend the eligibility for funding for enabling activities to allow PNG submit a Minamata Initial Assessment project. PNG has indeed taken meaningful steps towards becoming a Party to the Convention, in particular through:

- Participation to the sub-regional UNEP workshop for Pacific Countries in support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, held in Apia, Samoa from 19 to 21 January 2015;
- Organization of national consultations and further development of a national roadmap for the ratification of the Minamata Convention;
- Initiation of preliminary analysis of key mercury-related issues and identification of the national stakeholders;
- Identification of the national process for the preparation of the ratification instrument.

Brief description on PNG's background information, activities and current legislation and national capacities/ infrastructure for mercury management

PNG is Party to the main Chemical Conventions, including the Basel Convention on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, the Stockholm Convention and the Waigani Convention. Current initiatives are underway to accede to the Rotterdam Convention. Other related Conventions include the United Nations Framework on Climate change, Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances, London Convention on Dumping of wastes at sea, the Convention of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Noumea Convention.

The Artisanal Gold Mining in PNG began in 1888 with mercury used heavily in dredges. The National Government's Five year Development Plan for 1989-1993 first emphasized the importance of PNG citizens participation in small scale mining. This policy was implemented in the Mining Act 1992, in particular section 9, which reserved non-mechanized mining for PNG landowners and created Alluvial Mining Leases and Mining Leases (for alluvial purposes) for mechanized operations involving citizens and landowners. Unfortunately, ancillary legislation such as the Mining (Safety) Act Chapter 195A and associated regulations, which concern safe mining practices, and the Environment Act 2000 do not have specific reference to mercury. The last Act does require an environment permit to be issued where alluvial mining is mechanized, or is expected to exceed a certain tonnage per annum. This permit process does allow for the introduction of controls on use of mercury so as to protect the environment and health. The mining safety legislation is currently under review and it is expected that specific provisions on mercury use will be introduced.

Lake Murray in Western Province is one area in the country where mercury levels are extremely high in humans and fish. While the mercury levels are naturally high in the area, a need for further assessment and research is recommended to verify if this is true. Very minimal to no provisions for the safe use and disposal of mercury waste are contained within existing national legislation.

ASGM activities are undertaken throughout PNG but are more focused around areas including Milne Bay province, especially the islands, the Sepik Provinces, especially around Maprik and Frieda River, Wau-Bulolo, Enga province around Mt Kare (the source of PNG's largest, most recent gold rush, where from 1988-1990 over 1m ounces of alluvial gold are reputed to have been mined) and Kompam and Popondetta.

When alluvial mining first commenced in 1883, there was very little control over its use. There are records of mercury poisoning in some of the areas where ASGM occurs with sorcery and witchcraft being blamed for sickness. No proper research on mercury has been conducted by the Government and research institutions. There are estimated to be over 70,000 small scale miners in the country with majority of miners operating in the Wau-Bulolo, Highlands and Sepik regions. The year 2014 was a record year for alluvial gold production in PNG with revenue of \$US156,452,617 being raised from production of 119,846 ounces'.

In order to ratify the Minamata Convention, PNG must address some challenges to meet the obligations under the Convention, such as, lack of institutional capacity; gaps in political and legislative frameworks, data gaps on sources of emissions and releases, outdated national inventories of mercury releases, low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, and lack of infrastructure for mercury management and measures to reduce human exposure where mercury is used.

Much of the work on mercury has been carried out through Mineral Resource Authority or formerly the Mining Department, especially through the Small Scale Mining Branch (SSMB). The Mineral Resources Act 2005 made it a function of MRA to provide small scale mining services and occupational health and safety community awareness programs – this led to the creation of SSMB. The projects include the AusAID project which included assistance to fund booklets, one which addressed the safe use of mercury. In addition, the Japanese Government also assisted in conducting research and training. A significant funding assistance through the European Union (EU) resulted in the establishment of the Small Scale Mining Training Centre in 2008 in Wau, Morobe Province. Some of the modules also include mercury usage. To date the training center has trained and certified over 3,750 small scale miners in the country. The training is focused on the safe use of mercury so this has raised awareness on the issue in some areas where public awareness activities have been carried out by the Centre. In addition to awareness, the Centre has also introduced other techniques of extracting gold without the use of mercury for gold flakes, nuggets and gold powder. The Centre is the only recognized center providing proper awareness and education on the safe use of mercury.

The main issues on mercury in the country include:

1. Unsafe use of mercury in the ASGM sector including improper disposal of mercury waste
2. Gaps in existing policy and legislation covering the safe use of mercury
3. Inadequate Policy and legislation on the import of mercury and hazardous chemicals
4. Lack of inventory on mercury releases into the environment
5. Lack of effective coordination within government and key stakeholders on mercury usage in the country
6. Gaps in enforcement mechanisms including illegal trade
7. No proper research on mercury carried out in the country

The existing information on mercury releases contain gaps and needs to be improved. Roles of each national stakeholder and institutions are not clearly defined. The recently formed National Minamata Committee needs to be reinforced and its mandate enlarged to include other national stakeholders outside the government.

Policies and legal instrument to control international trade on mercury and the products containing mercury; monitoring mercury releases into the environment; and studies showing the interrelation between mercury and human health do not exist in PNG. However PNG is making significant efforts to regulate chemicals (in general). There is a clear need to synchronize and synergize the development / update of national policy & legislation concerning chemicals (POPS, mercury and others).

National priorities and UNDAF in PNG

The Government of PNG has developed strategies to achieve its national development goals. These include Vision 2050, the Development Strategy Plan DSP 2010-2030 and the Medium Term Development Plan, MTDP 2011-2015. The PNG UNDAF was developed to align with these strategies. The program is focused around 4 clusters (1) Governance for Equitable Development (2) Social Justice, Protection and Gender Equity (3) Access to Basic Services and (4) Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. For cluster 1, UN will strengthen capacity in areas of policy, budgeting & monitoring, national and sectoral plans. This also includes strengthening national and provincial capacities to use aid for better development results. In addition, support to parliamentary and local government in particular public financial management will be strengthened leading to effective service delivery and anti-corruption initiatives. For cluster (2), human rights protection, technical and capacity building in this area, enhancing law enforcement, justice and accountability mechanisms will be enhanced. Gender equity and women empowerment are also a critical component of this cluster. Cluster (3) focuses on access to basic services in particular improved access to primary health systems strengthening.

In education, UN will bolster capacity of government and partners to implement the universal basic education plan. On cluster (4), which concerns environment, climate change and disaster risk management, the approach will be an integrated approach for disaster risk management which focuses on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery during a conflict or disaster. In the environment sector, strategic advice to government including best practices in sustainable resource management will be a key focus. Assistance in areas of policy, Codes of Practice, legislation development in environment protection and biodiversity conservation. Support in areas of capacity building for environmental mainstreaming including support to policy development, monitoring and evaluation of environmental projects including sustainable financing of protected areas. Climate change is a priority and support for access to renewable energy sources will be a focus.

In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF areas of cooperation, representatives from the United Nations Country Team 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.

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 goal of the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unintentional and intentional emission and release, unsound use and management of mercury.

Project objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in PNG.

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

Component 1: Determination of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process

PNG will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** for Mercury making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs and/or for SAICM) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The National Coordination Mechanism for mercury will seek for synergies and join activities with existing and relevant planned chemical related activities. Additionally, it will identify existing competencies and roles of institutions and organization in chemicals management, particularly on mercury. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the Minamata National Committee will include representatives from health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy, external affairs and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component implementation, the National Coordination Mechanism for Mercury and its Terms of Reference will be formalized and reinforced in PNG. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism for Mercury will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, mercury affected and interested communities.

This project component also aims at enhancing stakeholder's involvement and commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in PNG.

Activity 1.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective and to have common understanding of the MIA process, including:

- a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles

Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them publicly available

Expected Outcome: Papua New Guinea makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination for Mercury Mechanism and organization of process for the management of mercury

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management and monitoring of mercury, including the existing national regulatory and legal framework

This is a key step in the MIA development process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review and assess the national capacities (technical, administrative, infrastructure and regulatory). This review and assessment will result in a preliminary identification of national needs and gaps for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with strong arguments for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and prioritization of mercury management on the national agenda. Once the Convention is ratified, this component outputs will be essential to comply with the reporting obligations of the Convention and to monitor its implementation. This component will ensure that the gender issues and the interests of vulnerable populations are fully taken into account in the assessments. On this specific step, Papua New Guinea will work on:

Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interest and capacities

Activity 2.2: Analyze the existing regulatory framework, identify gaps and identify the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Papua New Guinea.

Expected Outcome: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Papua New Guinea to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs: Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit Level 2

This component will provide Papua New Guinea with improved data on mercury sources, emissions and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Papua New Guinea will apply the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist Papua New Guinea to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions. An international expert will analyse the inventory data in a timely fashion and will train experts in Papua New Guinea throughout the whole inventory process. The aim is to ensure the high quality and comparability of the final inventory and build national capacity to use the UNEP Toolkit. This project component will also analyse existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using internationally agreed or any existing criteria successfully used elsewhere..

Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources, emissions and releases

Activity 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites

Expected Outcome: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitating the development of national priority actions

Expected Outputs: Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit level 2 and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

Component 4: Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Taking into consideration the preliminary research undertaken under project component 1, the assessment undertaken in component 2, and the mercury inventory under project component 3, this project component will assess the challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention on priority sectors. The main output under this project component is a needs assessment and further recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, taking into consideration the role of all key players and their responsibilities, in particular gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors

Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on mercury

Expected Outcome: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities

Expected Outputs: Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Component 5: Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results

During this project component the draft MIA is reviewed and validated by national stakeholders. This process of wide consultation will likely include National Coordination meetings, workshops with key sectors and stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a final MIA document that will allow the Government to ratify the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs will also be performed under this project component under activity 5.2.

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report

Activity 5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy

Expected Outcome: Papua New Guinea's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Expected Outputs: Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

Main 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 Asia and Pacific (ROAP), 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 for 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 outsider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
- e) SPREP: will assist the Secretariat in providing guidance documents, promote information exchange and assist with capacity building programs to assist PNG to meet its obligations to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- f) Others: such as the regional representation of WHO, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of mercury related activities and human risk. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.
- g) UNITAR: the agency is planning to organize training workshops with an expert on the UNEP mercury toolkit. Joint training sessions may be considered if this allows a more cost efficient use of project funds.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include:

- Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury containing products. They will benefit with new and/or updated legislation, management and enforcement strategies. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level.
- Representatives of industry and industrial associations, which can provide with data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury. This will include technological aspects regarding current practices, as well as technology transfer and changes underway to reduce the uses and emissions of mercury. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of those sectors. In this respect, it is essential to promote effective coordination among the whole range of those who have responsibility for or a stake in mercury issues. The scientific community will also benefit

from this project and will be able to generate new and reliable data through well-designed and targeted measurements to identify mercury sources and quantify mercury releases.

- The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision making process.

Table 1: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Name of stakeholder /Organization	Responsibility/ Expertise
Ministries and government agencies	
Ministry of Environment and Conservation and Climate Change	The Ministry is responsible for implementation of the national environmental policy and Environment Act 2000 including its relevant Regulations. The organisation is also responsible for various international environmental agreements and conventions which PNG is a signatory to. The Ministry will execute the Minamata Initial Assessment project and identify and lead the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the country.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	The Ministry is in charge of negotiating international agreements and conventions and in particular provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention. The Department has prepared a joint submission to National Executive Council (NEC) with Foreign Affairs Ministry to accede to the Minamata Convention. The Ministry in consultation with CEPA will in future identify needs in consultation with other stakeholders and notify exemptions to the Secretariat according to article 6 of the Convention.
Ministry of Health	The Ministry is responsible for developing and implementation health policies, strategies and guidelines and assumes responsibilities related to monitoring, control, regulation and standardisation. The Ministry maintains a register of medical devices and monitors companies that are involved with importation, manufacture, distribution and storage of medical equipment and devices in the country. The Ministry will also provide information on challenges, needs and opportunities on human health issues of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention in the country.
Ministry of Trade	The Ministry is responsible for trade issues and in particular in this respect will be responsible for providing information on mercury containing products currently in trade and the challenges and opportunities of implementing the Minamata Convention in the country.
Ministry of National Planning	The Ministry is responsible for developing a national vision, policies and strategies to address issues in the various sectors at the national level. The Ministry is the primary government planning organisation which has oversight in each of the key sectors and is usually the vehicle where policy vetting is required as well as where funding can be sought from respective government agency to address areas of mercury management.

National Fisheries Authority (NFA)	The Authority is responsible for the management of fisheries resources in the country and as mandated by it's various fishery legislation. The fishery agency will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution on national fisheries resources. It will also provide information on challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the protection of the fisheries resources as well as information on regional monitoring programmes currently in place in the country and the region.
Ministry of Labour	The Ministry is in charge of developing policies to improve the national occupational health. The Ministry will provide information or facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution and contamination on the working environment, particularly in the health sector. It will also provide information on the challenges, opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention concerning the occupational health in PNG.
Mineral Resources Authority (MRA)	The MRA is responsible for administration of the Mineral Resources Act and various Mining Acts. The agency regulates all mining operations in the country including ASGM activities. The Authority will provide information or facilitate the access to information on training and capacity building programs undertaken in the country in the ASGM sector through the Small Scale Mining Training Centre. The Centre will play an important role in conducting public awareness activities on mercury including training and capacity programs on mercury.
Small Scale Gold Miners Associations	There are certain ASGM Associations formed in various parts of the country where ASGM activities are carried out. Although many of these Associations are adhoc and informal, the important role of such Associations is recognised particularly in seeking the opinion of local small scale miners in the country on issues concerning the ASGM sector.
Morobe Provincial Government	The Provincial Government is overall responsible for administration of Morobe Provincial Government where many of the artisanal small scale miners operate. The Provincial Government will provide information and facilitate the access to information about the ASGM sector as well as provide information on challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to ASGM in the province.
Department of Mineral Policy & GeoHazards	The Ministry is responsible for mineral policy development for mining activities in the country. The Ministry will provide information on mining policies related to mining activities in the country.
PNG Customs	The PNG Customs is responsible for imports and exports of chemicals in the country. The Commission will provide information about the import of mercury added products in the country. It will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention. The agency will also provide guidance and assist in enforcement of import and export control measures on mercury.
International Organizations	
The Minamata Convention	Will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global

Secretariat	perspective
Joint BRS Secretariat	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.
Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations	
PNG Business Council	The PNG Business Council will play a key role in providing guidance on issues, challenges and opportunities of the Minamata Convention for the business sector in PNG.
NGOs and civil society including Academia	
National NGO	CELCOR as one of the National NGOs working on the environmental field and as a National NGO will play an important role on activities related to public awareness and education on mercury. During the project time frame, it will also play an important role in identifying the challenges and opportunities related to the ratification of the Minamata Convention.

Gender dimensions and socioeconomic benefits

This project aims at strengthened national capacity to manage mercury and chemicals in general. Therefore it is anticipated that the project will positively impact poor populations, who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental and health hazards.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across the PNG. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing understanding about the risks of mercury exposure, including one of the main issues related to depositing of the mercury containing light bulbs at waste storages. Project activities will ensure communities at risk with clear and accurate information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure and poor communities living in close proximity to industry facilities and contaminated sites.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure that there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities nearby mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination, the project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these two vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of mercury.

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).

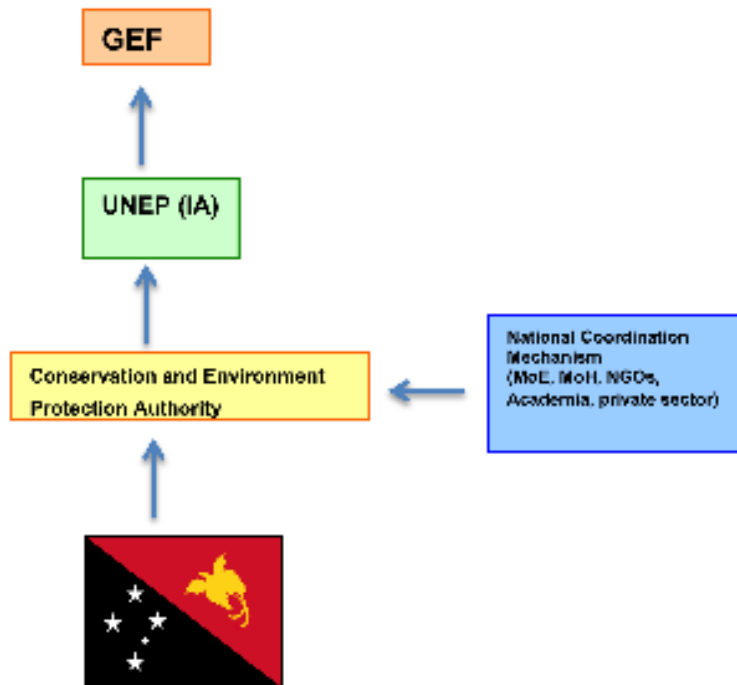
Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of PNG. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including 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 signatories to the Minamata Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc (as indicated in the UNEP co-financing letter). Furthermore, through its Programme of work, UNEP will identify suitable Divisions and Branches that can provide additional support to PNG and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): The Ministry of Environment Conservation and Climate Change of PNG 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 an independent audit in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions and audit will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and procedures. The EA will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to the IA.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM): namely the Minamata National Committee 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. The coordination mechanism will be established taking into consideration existing mechanisms such as POPs Review project etc.

Implementation Arrangements Graph



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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in PNG, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources and releases and to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste. To ensure cost effectiveness of the project, the MIA project will be managed in coordination with existing related projects on chemicals and wastes such as the POPs Review project. Sharing of resources, combined with technical manpower and hiring of expertise will also be undertaken to ensure cost-effectiveness of the project. The project will be housed within Industry Services Division of the Department. The Government of PNG will provide office space, manpower, and utilities as in-kind co-financing.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by other countries of the Asia Pacific Region in previous projects related to mercury waste management. The experiences and lessons learned of this project will be shared with the countries that are at an early stage of strengthening capacities for mercury management. This will be done in close cooperation with UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, as well as the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

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 PNG. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury and mercury waste 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 Conservation and Environment Protection Authority of PNG, will submit quarterly progress reports to the Implementing Agency. The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority will also be responsible for the issuing of legal documents such as agreements with institutions including recruitment of local/regional staff or consultants and the execution of the activities according to the work plan and expected outcomes. The 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 the Implementing Agency, The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority 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 – Ministry of Environment of PNG 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 finalized. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

PNG is the largest Pacific Island country. Although conducting an inventory may not necessarily require travel, there are specific project sites that require thorough investigation particularly considering the expanding oil and gas sectors.

The ASGM sector in PNG is increasing at a rapid rate. It is estimated there are over 800 small scale miners in the country and this will increase with number of gold mining operations yet to be commissioned. The problem is further compounded by the fact there are illegal mining activities in specific project sites. A need for increased awareness and education in ASGM areas in the country including the specific project site will be required to educate miners on the safe use of mercury as well as to reduce illegal trade.

At the sub-regional and regional consultative meetings, the issue of policy and legal framework development at national level was raised as an issue. Related assessments at national level have been conducted in the past through the development of a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants including the National Chemical Profiles (2001 & 2007). The current POPs review project will further refine on these outcomes. Constraint in policy and legislation have been further complicated due to the fact PNG has not accessed financial assistance for chemical management through the SAICM mechanism.

Clearly, these assessments reveal there are gaps in policy and legal framework in hazardous chemical management which includes mercury and the development of policy including a legal framework will be necessary particularly having to meet PNG obligations towards the MEAs. The additional requested funds for this MIA will assist with development of appropriate policy and legal framework.

The illegal trade issues across the border between PNG and Indonesia continues to be an issue for both countries. The problem is further complicated by traditional border crossings. With the growing ASGM sector in the country, in particular with import controls to be imposed, illegal trade of mercury across the border is a possibility. The use of existing cross-border mechanisms currently in place will be important to address the issue as well as the need for increased public awareness and education with key stakeholders.

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
MR. GUNTHER JOKU	MANAGING DIRECTOR	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	03/08/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	16 /03/1993	DR. WARI IAMO	
UNFCCC	16/03/1993	MS. GWENDOLINE SISSIOU	
UNCCD	06/12/ 2000	DR. WARI IAMO	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	07/10/ 2003	DR. WARI IAMO	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	-	-	-

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address

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

Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office	<i>Brennan Van Dyke</i>	September 1, 2015	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer, Chemicals Branch / GEF Operations DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org
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ANNEXES:

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

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>GEF (USD)</i>	<i>Co-finance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Technical Assistance						
Local						
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA			100'000	0.00	100'000	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and inventory
Subtotal			100'000	0.00	100'000	
International						
Technical support and advice throughout the project	2500	8.00	20'000	0.00	20'000	Technical support to develop national assessments and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Consultant to assist developing the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	2500	12.00	30'000	0.00	30'000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
Subtotal			50'000	0.00	50'000	
Total			150'000	0	150'000	
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/CO-FINANCE LETTERS



CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

B.Mobile Building
PO Box 6601,
Boroko, NCD
Papua New Guinea

Telephone: (675) 3014500
Facsimile: (675) 3250182
Email: officesec@dec.gov.pg

Brennan Van Dyke,
Director, GEF Coordination Office
P.O. Box 30552 - 00100, Nairobi,
Kenya
Tel: 254-20-7624165
Fax: 245-20-7624041/42
Email: unepgef@unep.org

3rd August 2015

SUBJECT: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINAMATA INITIAL ASSESSMENT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Papua New Guinea, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Department of Environment and Conservation. I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing (from GEFTE, LDCF, or SCCF) being requested for this project is US\$328,500, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Papua New Guinea is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
GEFTF	UNEP	Chemicals and Wastes	0	300,000	28,500	328,500
Total GEF Resources			0	300,000	28,500	328,500

Sincerely,



GUNTHER JOKU,

MANAGING DIRECTOR/ GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

Copies to:

Convention Focal Point for Minamata Convention, UNEP DTIE Chemicals : Achim Haalpap, Jacob Duer, Kevin Helps.

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 Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Papua New Guinea		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	30.04.2015
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 in Papua New Guinea. 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.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in Papua New Guinea. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and mercury inventories will assist the country 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	
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.		

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.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- 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 in Papua New Guinea
- 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?	N.A.	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	The project will form a National Coordinating Committee, including all relevant stakeholders. This group will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Implementing Agency will provide technical feedback an assistance to the country.

- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	A Mercury Management team will be established to deal with mercury within national chemicals efforts. 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.
- 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?	No	The project might identify actions to change 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	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- 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	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	
- 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

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
DSP	Development Strategy Plan
EA	Executing Agency
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agency
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MRA	Mineral Resources Act
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SSMB	Small Scale Mining Branch
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 5: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title: Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Papua New Guinea																										
Project executing partner: Conservation and Environment Protection Authority																										
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 - (March 31, June 30, Sep 30 & Dec 31) + 30 days																										
Annual co-financing report - June																										
Establish M&E system																										
Expenditure report -(March 31, Jun 30, Sep 30 & Dec 31) + 30 days																										
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants																										
Progress reports to co-financiers																										
GEFSEC communications																										
Terminal report																										
Training workshops/seminars																										
Terminal evaluation																										
Outcome 1: PNG makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																										
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process																										
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available																										
Milestone: National Coordination Mechanism operational and launches the project																										
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables PNG to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																										
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities																										
Milestone: final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed																										
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury																										
Milestone: final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed																										
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions																										
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																										
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed																										
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																										
Milestone: final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																										
Outcome 4:Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities																										
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																										
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																										
Milesotne: report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects																										
Outcome 5: PNG's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury																										
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																										
Milesotne: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders																										
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy																										
Milestone: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented																										