



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

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Francophone Africa II		
Country(ies):	Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140368
Other Executing Partner(s):	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); and World Health Organization (WHO)	Submission Date:	03/19/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	n/a

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to implement the Minamata Convention	1. National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified and national coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established, including health and environmental impact assessment of the sector, based on the inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups</p>	680,000	74,000

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.

		(academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted, including awareness raising on the health and environmental effects of mercury		
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	2.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	40,000	18,000
Subtotal			720,000	92,000
Project Management Cost ³			80,000	42,400
Total Project Cost			800,000	134,400

³ List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	30,400
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	44,000
Others	UNITAR	In-kind	50,000
Recipient Government	MEFR (Togo)	In-kind	10,000
Total Co-financing			134,400

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	GEFTF	Benin	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Burkina Faso	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Niger	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Togo	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					800,000	76,000	876,000

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

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The legally binding global instrument was agreed at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, 19 January 2013. The treaty was formally adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan. Up to January 2015, 128 countries had signed the treaty and ten had ratified it.</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo became signatories to the treaty on 10 October 2013. The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist.</p> <p>In order to meet the obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed in the four countries. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Institutional barriers: lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention;(b) Policy barriers: gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions;(c) Capacity barriers: lack of data on sources of emissions and releases, as well as outdated national inventories of mercury stocks;(d) Awareness barriers: low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms in place to reduce community exposure to mercury; and(e) Technological barriers: lack of knowledge on non-mercury technologies. <p>With the adoption of the Convention, the four countries will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national and regional development efforts.</p> <p>In Benin, mercury emissions and releases result mostly from Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), waste (e.g. energy-saving light bulbs, thermometers, electric and electronic equipment) and agriculture (e.g. pesticides). The non-governmental organization (NGO) GAFROFFA produced a short report on the national dimensions of mercury; however, a national inventory has not been yet developed in the country. Between 2004 and 2006, the NGO BETHESDA collected 112.2 tons of batteries from equipment used for spreading operations in cotton fields. Up to the present moment, the Beninese government has not created policies to control the use and management of mercury. The law authorizing the ratification of the Minamata Convention is currently under discussion in the National Assembly.</p> <p>The major sources of mercury pollution in Burkina Faso are the mining (artisanal and industrial) and health sectors, cosmetic products and electrical equipment, such as neon lights and batteries. In 2007, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) developed a national inventory on mercury in Burkina Faso. Since then a lot has changed in the country regarding the use and emissions of mercury. In addition to that, the absence of reliable statistics, during the time the inventory was developed, has negatively affected its results, as indicated in the conclusion of the report.</p> <p>Currently, the country is part of the ongoing regional project developed by UNIDO to improve the health and environment of ASGM communities in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. As part of the initiative, a national action plan to promote sound management of mercury in ASGM was developed in each country.</p>
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	<p>The initiative aims to adopt low-mercury or mercury free technology in pilot communities and assess the applicability of certification schemes to enable them to certify their activity. Recently, ASGM miners from the pilot project in Burkina Faso produced the first grams of mercury-free gold in the country.</p> <p>The ASGM sector is one of the major sources of mercury pollution in Niger. An inventory has not been developed yet, which explains the lack of data on mercury use, emissions and releases in the country. In 2013, a project was executed to identify gold mining sites. According to the report, 6.259 miners are officially registered in Niger; however the number of miners in the sites is estimated to be higher as most of them are working informally.</p> <p>In Togo, an inventory has not been produced and no mercury-related projects have been implemented so far. A lot still has to be done in the country where hardly any data on mercury exists.</p> <p>In the last years, all four countries have shown efforts to tackle the negative impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment. These countries are parties to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and have implemented National Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) projects. In addition, Burkina Faso and Togo are members of UNEP's Global Mercury Partnership.</p> <p>Despite the efforts made until now, these countries have not produced a reliable mercury inventory. Important baseline data remains largely unknown in these countries, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement; (b) the amount of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors; (c) the handling of waste mercury; and (d) the extent of mercury pollution. <p>As sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning in these countries, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management. Moreover, the four countries do not have the resources or the capacity to address mercury-related problems and to promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies.</p> <p>The development of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) will address these issues by providing the basic and essential information to enable policy and strategic decision to be made and assist in developing plans to identify priority activities within each participant country.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The request of financial support from the Chemicals and Wastes focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is justified through investment in enabling activities to assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities.</p> <p>Enabling activities have already been developed in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo with GEF's resources in order to assist the country in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The MIA enabling activities will complement these countries efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.</p> <p>The project will strengthen the national capacity of the four countries to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention and promote effective implementation of its provisions. In order to reach that goal, the activities proposed will assist the Governments and industrial partners to better understand the national operations on mercury, as well as its emissions, and to increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health.</p> <p>With the support of GEF, pollution sources can be identified systematically to select areas for</p>

future intervention, while institutional and capacity needs assessment and policy analysis can assist the four countries to identify potential barriers to implement and ratify the Convention. GEF resources will also assist Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo to disseminate project achievements in the national and regional levels and help to leverage international support and investments for additional projects to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in these countries.

The key stakeholders involved in the project are as follows:

UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide technical advice, as well as coordinate and monitor the project activities.

The **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** will act as the main executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and providing technical expertise for the development of all mercury related activities.

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** will be the co-executing agency for the health component. The WHO Regional Office for Africa, based in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, will have overall responsibility to coordinate the health related issues within the project. In close cooperation with the national offices from participating countries, it will provide guidance to local WHO and Health Ministries to conduct a national assessment on health impacts of mercury. The WHO Regional Office for Africa will also provide a consolidated sub-regional report consistent with the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment, highlighting the impacts of mercury on human health. This report aims at raising awareness at the national/sub-regional level and to pave the ground to mainstream mercury related issues into the national agenda. In addition, the WHO Regional Office for Africa will also be responsible for the financial reporting on the health related aspects of the project.

The **Ministry of Environment in charge of Climate Change Management, Reforestation, and Protection of Natural and Forest Resources (MECCMRPNFR)**, Benin; **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD)**, Burkina Faso; **Ministry of Environment, Public Health and Sustainable Development (MEPHSD)**, Niger; and **Minister of Environment and Forest Resources (MEFR)**, Togo; will serve as the main governmental counterparts, in the respective countries, providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. They will also act as the chair and secretariat of the **National Steering Group (NSG)**.

The **NSG** will be established in each country as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from UNITAR and WHO, relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the execution of relevant activities, providing strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. All project amendments will be done in accordance with UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policy GEF/C.39/Inf.3.

Mercury Containing Product users will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and/or elimination of mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. The awareness raising campaign will include, as one of the main focuses, the health effects of mercury. It will be developed in close cooperation with WHO regional and national offices, and with the health Ministry of each participating country. Awareness raising of health practitioners and targeted communities will be considered under this activity.

Selected **key industries** will also assist in the planning of interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in the industrial sector.

	<p>Industry associations (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act as a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.</p> <p>An expert team comprised of national and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development.</p> <p>The project will not have an impact on indigenous people groups as they are not present in the region where the project will be executed.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex A for the split of stakeholder’s roles per output and to Annex B for a flow chart of various stakeholders.</p> <p>This EA will be executed via subcontract to UNITAR at approximately USD 620,000 (including country grants and monitoring and evaluation) and WHO at approximately USD\$54,000. Please refer to Annex C for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown. Budget for the final evaluation is included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10.</p> <p>Recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different kinds, levels and frequency of mercury. Therefore, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of the project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO’s gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the stakeholder level, in the information sharing and dissemination events as well as in the project coordination unit. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the inventory report and gender disaggregated data collected to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.</p> <p>Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate to the National Steering Group and when inviting stakeholders to awareness raising workshops. During recruitment process, female candidate will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women.</p> <p>The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable development), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality), MDG 5 (Improve maternal health) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within the national and regional context. The project will assist Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo to plan the pre-ratification activities while mainstreaming sound mercury management into legal and institutional structures that are fully in line with national priorities.</p> <p>The initiative will also help these countries to collect baseline information on mercury use, emissions and releases that will serve as input to the design of future interventions required by the treaty, such as the development of a National Implementation Plan that may be required by the Conference of Parties within a few years of its entry into force. The treaty is expected to enter into force in two to three years.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p>

	<p>Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified and national coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Conduct national project coordination meetings Activity 1.1.2 Establish an inter-ministerial Steering Group (National Steering Group) Activity 1.1.3 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers Activity 1.1.4 Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations related to mercury Activity 1.2.2 Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps Activity 1.2.3 Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established, including health and environmental impact assessment, based on the inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Conduct national mercury inventory training Activity 1.3.2 Collection data for the national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.3 Draft national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.4 Identify key sectors for intervention Activity 1.3.5 Assess health and environmental impacts of mercury Activity 1.3.6 Develop intervention plans</p> <p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted, including awareness raising on the health and environmental effects of mercury</p> <p>Activity 1.4.1 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on human health and the environment and vulnerability of different gender groups Activity 1.4.2 Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs including health and environmental related issues Activity 1.4.3 Organize and conduct training and exchange of information events through the UNITAR/UNEP mercury:Learn platform</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex A for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the goals of the four countries to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention and to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds. With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design of targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national and regional level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to</p>

	<p>manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. This project will be one of the first regional MIAs to be implemented by UNIDO and, consequently, serve as a model for other regional initiatives under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p> <p>Project implementation and execution is expected to remain at low risk. UNIDO has solid experience in promoting environmentally sound management of mercury and plays an important role as co-lead of the ASGM sector under the Global Mercury Partnership – the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention. UNIDO has also extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Lessons learned and experience gained by UNIDO in the West Africa region through the development of mercury-related projects, as well as capacity building initiatives on POPs, are comparative advantages to the implementation of the project. The local and regional presence of UNIDO through the field offices will also help to ensure the smooth development of project activities.</p> <p>UNITAR’s Chemical and Waste Management Programme has broad experience providing guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management. UNITAR has supported over 50 countries in preparing national profiles and legal. Since 2007, the Organization has been supporting countries in developing mercury releases inventories and national action plans for the sound management of mercury. To provide additional support to countries on mercury inventories, UNITAR is collaborating with UNEP to develop Mercury:Learn (mercury.unitar.org), an online training platform that provides interactive online training modules on developing mercury releases inventories, based in UNEPs Toolkit methodology. This experience will be valuable to assess the mercury legal framework in the West Africa region as well as to draft regulations that are still needed at the national level for sound management of mercury.</p> <p>As the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system, WHO is mentioned in the text of the Minamata Convention, which recommends consultation and promotion of cooperation with the Organization for the health-related issues and activities. WHO’s experience in providing leadership on global health matters and technical support to countries is a valuable asset for the development of the project.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to the participant countries. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: 1) review annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) review interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO’s rules and guidelines and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3. UNIDO’s office in Ghana (in charge of Togo) and Nigeria (in charge of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger) will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by the UNIDO project manager with support from UNIDO’s Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, UNITAR, will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework. WHO, as the co-executing agency, will be</p>

	<p>responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of the health-related activities and report semi-annually to UNIDO.</p> <p>Financial Monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to UNIDO standard accounting procedures.</p> <p>According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (1) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (2) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.</p> <p>Legal context clause: It is expected that each set of activities to be implemented in the target countries will be governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of the recipient country concerned and UNIDO or – in the absence of such an agreement – by one of the following: (i) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the recipient country and UNDP, (ii) the Technical Assistance Agreements concluded between the recipient country and the United Nations and specialized agencies, or (iii) the Basic Terms and Conditions Governing UNIDO Projects.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="403 909 1501 1290"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">M&E activity</th> <th rowspan="2">Time</th> <th colspan="2">Budget [USD]</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Cash [USD]</th> <th>In-Kind</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Start-up workshop report*</td> <td>Within 3 months of project start</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*</td> <td>Month 12</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project review by NSG and RSG at the end of the project*</td> <td>Month 24</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terminal evaluation</td> <td>At project closure</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total M&E cost</td> <td></td> <td>40,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Funded by Project Management Costs</p>	M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]		Cash [USD]	In-Kind	Start-up workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	0	0	Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*	Month 12	0	0	Project review by NSG and RSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0	0	Terminal evaluation	At project closure	40,000	18,000	Total M&E cost		40,000	18,000
M&E activity	Time			Budget [USD]																							
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Terminal evaluation	At project closure	40,000	18,000																								
Total M&E cost		40,000	18,000																								
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>																										

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

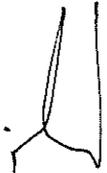
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
1. Mr. Delphin AIDJI (Benin)	Director of planning and prospective	MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANNING, HOUSING AND SANITATION	9/16/2014
2. Mr. Mamadou HONADIA (Burkina Faso)	Permanent Secretariat	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	08/26/2014

3. Mr. Yaye SEYDOU (Niger)	General Director of Planning	MINISTRY OF PLANNING, TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	10/07/2014
4. Mr. Djiwonou FOLLY (Togo)	Construction, Water and Forest Engineer	MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST RESOURCES	09/18/2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10 October 2013 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo)	MS. GBÈNAKPON MACANDJOU SANDRA GONOU (BENIN) PROF. PAUL WINDINPSIDI SAVADOGO (BURKINA FASO) MR. SEYDOU MOUSSA ALI (NIGER) MR. PAGNIBAM TOI MEBA (TOGO)	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, UNIDO GEF Focal Point		03/18/2015	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environment Branch 	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat @unido.org

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