



**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:	Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining Guinea and Niger		
Country(ies):	Guinea and Niger	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01435
Other Executing Partner(s):	CASE	Submission Date:	July 11, 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:		Expected Report Submission to Convention	24 months after receipt of the first cash advance by participating countries.

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project outcome: Guinea and Niger have developed and submitted NAPs in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention to guide their future action in reducing mercury emissions and releases from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing.

Project objective: To protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in Guinea and Niger by developing NAPs in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

Project Component	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Global Technical Support for NAP development	1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Guinea and Niger to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention 1.2 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	781,592	0
2. Endorsement and submission of the National Action Plans to the Minamata Secretariat	2.1 Technical support provided to participating countries to facilitate the NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat.	92,500	0
	Monitoring and Evaluation	35,000	
	Subtotal	909,092	0
	Project Management Cost ³	90,908	0
	Total Project Cost	1,000,000	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			0
Total Co-financing			0

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

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 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.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Guinea	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500
UNEP	GEFTF	Niger	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500
Total GEF Resources					1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Mercury Convention was adopted in January 2013 and will come into force once the required number of countries ratifies the Convention. The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. As such, the GEF Assembly, at its fifth meeting, held in May 2014, agreed to an allocation in its sixth replenishment of \$141 million for work under the Convention, out of which \$30 million to support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets and planning processes, national and sector policies and actions and global monitoring.

The revised GEF initial guidelines for enabling activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury circulated to the GEF Council members in January 2014 presented in its section 2 the guidelines for the preparation of Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) National Action Plans (NAPs) required under article 7. These guidelines were revised by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee 6 (INC 6) consistent with the resolution adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The draft guidance was introduced to the INC 7 as an annex of the document UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/INC.7/17. It was agreed that the guidance in its current form would be used to assist countries in the preparation of their action plans in the period between the current session and the first meeting of the Conference of Parties. This project follows the guidelines introduced in the INC 7 and will seek for comments from Governments to improve the guidance with a view to presenting a revised version of it for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.

The project also contributes to the achievement of the expected accomplishment A under the UNEP biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2016-2017 “countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly, including the implementation of related provisions in the multilateral environmental agreements” . More precisely, the project contributes to the PoW output 2 “secretariat support provided to the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury (the Minamata Convention on Mercury) during the interim period, prior to its entry into force”. Through this project UNEP will provide national stakeholders with the policy and technical instruments needed to develop the National Action Plan and will strengthen the national institutional capacity to its early implementation. It will also apply and comment the NAP guidance as required by the INC 7. The outcomes of this project are also aligned with the objectives of the proposed PoW and budget for the biennium 2018-2019 approved by UNEA in 2016, expected accomplishment A, policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound

chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The project will contribute to the indicator of achievement by increasing the number of countries that have used UNEP guidance in developing an Action Plan that promotes sound mercury management and implement the Minamata Convention.

Guinea and Niger will benefit from new and updated information about the use of mercury and past policy approaches that have been successes and failures in formalizing and improving the environmental performance of the ASGM sector in each country, and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury emitted and released from such activity. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project with other countries working on their NAPs is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries and foster cooperation for future implementation of the NAPs. Guinea signed the Convention on 25 November 2013 and ratified it on 21 October 2014, Niger signed the Convention on 10 October 2013. Both countries have declared the use of mercury in ASGM as more than insignificant.

SDGs in Guinea and Niger

The NAP development and future implementation contribute to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals in Guinea and Niger:

- ✓ Sustainable Development Goal (2) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NAP has strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector and consequently contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9). Indirectly, the positive impacts over population's health also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal (1) - end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Many ASGM miners are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty due, among others to the burden with the costs associated with the deterioration of the miner's health (target 1.2);
- ✓ Sustainable Development Goal (8) promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The NAP will identify the steps needed to facilitate the formalization of the ASGM sector and will develop strategies to promote the reduction of emissions releases, and exposure to mercury in the ASGM sector. These measures will improve the working conditions of miners, in particular through the elimination of worst practices of mercury use in ASGM and a broader access to mercury-free methods (target 8.3, 8.4);
- ✓ The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of disaggregated data by sex, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NAP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury use in ASGM will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c);
- ✓ Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The NAP will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals in the ASGM areas;

- ✓ Sustainable Development Goal (12) – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The project will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal that is to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NAP contributes to the environmentally sound management of mercury through the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

National baseline Republic of Guinea

ASGM has been practiced in Guinea, more precisely in the High Guinea region since the Middle Age (prefectures of Siguiri, Mandiana, Dinguiraye, Kouroussa et Kankan). The mining sector is characterised by the coexistence of the large scale industrial exploitation, that constitute a significant State revenue, and the small scale exploitation by local populations and foreigners. The large and small-scale gold mining altogether constitutes the major economic activity of Guinea. It represents from 16 to 20% of the GNP; 20 to 30% of the State revenue and 80 to 90% of the exporting revenues in devise. It is the second main employer of the country. The potential in primary gold is evaluated at 350 tonnes and the alluvial gold is still not well evaluated. In 2004 ASGM workers and two industrial societies, the SAG and the SMD produced from 8 to 10 tonnes of gold, out of it 5,5 tonnes by ASGM miners in High Guinea. This represents a revenue of 157 billion GNF (68,5 million US) (BCRG, 2005). The artisanal exploitation recovery rate is around 30 to 40% less than the industrial exploitation.

In the ASGM sites the amalgamation techniques are employed in the final distillation phase, generally realised in an open cycle. According to the surveys, around 40% of the mercury used is released in the nature in the form of metal balls or vapours during the operation. Currently there is no study clearly estimating the amount of mercury used in this sector. Few studies have been dedicated to the impacts of this activity over environment and human health.

Approximately 300,000 people are employed by the ASGM sector. In principle, this sector is managed by the National Direction of Mines through the ASGM Supervisory Division. It is supported by the National Environment Direction, the Decentralization Services and other concerned Departments. The ASGM Supervisory Division is the institution in charge of parcelling out, delivering mining licences, and controlling the exploitation sites. In practice however they are often regulated by the prefectures that better takes into account the specific problems inherent to this sector. As a matter of fact, this activity is mainly managed in a traditional way: village leaders; the Wise man Council and Mosques are the only sources of rules considered legitimate by artisanal miners.

The Central Bank of the Guinea Republic (BCRG) ensures the titration in two laboratories of Conakry and at Kankan and collects the exporting taxes. The Anti-Fraud Squad of Precious Substances (BAF/MP) enforce the regulations that apply to trade operations.

ASGM in the Republic of Guinea is regulated by the following laws and regulations:

- ✓ Law L/2011/006/CNT concerning the Mining Code of the Republic of Guinea, revised in 2013 to increase country revenue ;
- ✓ Law L/93/025/CTRN concerning ASGM and gold, diamond and gems trade;
- ✓ Law L/94/036/CTRN related to the mining code and the regulation of mining activity;
- ✓ Decree D/97/287/prg/SGG from 24/12/97 regulating the management and control of hazardous substances in the Republic of Guinea ;
- ✓ Decree D/93/170/PRG concerning the creation and organization of the Mining Security ;

- ✓ Order 003/PRG/SGG/88 related to the Labour Code and related to the protection of workers ;
- ✓ Order N° 045/PRG/87 related to the Environmental Code, the protection and environment improvement ;
- ✓ The code of the Merchant Navy of 1995, related to the protection of the marine environment ;
- ✓ Other texts applying the Mining Code.

These texts are not enforced due, among others, the insufficient enforcement capacity of agents and failure in adapting the traditional oral law of this sector. As mentioned previously ASGM respects a set of customary prescriptions accepted by all. These oral principles constitute coherent organization systems. Their originality is the community spirit, indispensable element to the customary rule as source of law. ASGM sites have their rules that every miner accepts before starting its activities. The ASGM site can be accessed by all, with the condition that rules are respected. Every infraction is severely punished.

ASGM impacts over the environment, however, are not considered infractions. The consequences over the environment are :

- ✓ The destruction of the vegetal cover ;
- ✓ The modification of the landscape ;
- ✓ The negative impacts over water, air and land aggravated by the uncontrolled and inappropriate use of dangerous chemicals.

Guinea signed the Minamata Convention in 25 Novembre 2013 and ratified the Convention on 21 October 2014.

National Baseline Niger

Niger

The population in Niger was estimated as more than 12,5 million habitants in 2005 (RGPH 2001). More than 85 % of its population's livelihood is subsistence agriculture which is highly dependent on climate hazards. The successive nutritional deficits conducted part of the population to search in ASGM a complementary source of revenue.

ASGM areas in Niger are mainly in the Tillabéri region, particularly in the Liptako around 150 kilometres North-West of Niamey, in the frontier with Burkina Faso and Mali. The Komabangou auriferous site is by far the most important due to the amount of workers living from this activity in this region. It's is estimated that ASGM employs around 300,000 miners with families. The population in the ASGM sites is composed by artisans, traders and people practising other activities. This work is not formalized, but follows a well-defined structure:

- ✓ socio-economic organization is highly structured and hierarchized;
- ✓ strong economic dependence between promoters and artisans;
- ✓ a high passivity of artisans under economic domination;
- ✓ high and conflictual incidence of traditional power over the activity;
- ✓ very individualistic.

In the ASGM site 3 types of working organization were found:

- 1) there are the independent miners working for themselves and their families;
- 2) miners working for a captain that are paid daily and in nature (gold);
- 3) miners working in joint ventures with a trader that provides working tools and upkeep the working force. In case of success the extracted mineral is shared following a pre-established agreement. This type of organisation is the most common.

ASGM is characterised by a general disorder which is translated by gold rushes, the anarchical implantation of mining sites (wells and trenches), the environment and land degradation, mineral resources wastage, illness including STDs/SIDA, etc. Working conditions are difficult and dangerous. Exploitation techniques and tools are purely artisanal leading to an irrational exploitation of an unknown deposit.

Two categories of sites were categorized:

- ✓ ASGM sites that became villages accommodating treatment shops, commonly called principal sites. Private schools and health centres can also be found in these places. Small-Scale Gold Miners don't have access to bank credits. Nevertheless, surrounding these ASGM sites a village activity with artisans and traders ensure miners can buy food and mining tools on credit;
- ✓ Satellite sites, to which miners commute daily.

The Ministry of Mines delivers the mining licences with a duration of two years renewable. The Ministry of Mines don't authorize the use of cyanide but gold miners continue using ancient authorisations to access the substance.

The total number of official wells was estimated as 36,387 in 2013 (report of the project EXOR cartography of gold exploitation and exploration sites in Niger, May 2013). It's believed however that there are much more in Guinea.

In general, the first gold buyer in a production site is an intermediary authorized representative from the capital. Sometimes however a miner, when authorized, or a well owner sell its gold directly to a businessman in Niamey. In case of discovery of a new ASGM site, the local buyers buy the gold. These local buyers live near the gold mining site and follow the gold miners displacement when they change their exploitation sites. Every physical and moral person authorized by the Minister of Mines can buy, sell and export ASGM gold.

Mercury use

The majority of gold miners use mercury disregarding measures to protect the environment aiming at improving gold recovery rates. This method is considered as the less costly and the fastest.

Gold miners buy mercury from certified buyers and economic operators at Niamey. They can also buy mercury in other countries from the sub-region. The price of mercury varies from 40,000 to 50,000 FCFA the kilogramme. The price in detail is of 2,500 FCFA for 6 to 7 grams of mercury. In order to amalgam one gram of gold miners use two (2) grams of mercury.

Mercury is used in concentrate. The amalgamation consists in working up the concentrate from the gravimetric treatment with mercury. Mercury is added to the concentrate on a piece of tissue. The tissue, with its content, is strongly squeezed with naked hands to remove water; which results in a whitish coloured product.

The amalgam is then burned in open air with a welding torch. Mercury evaporates during the distillation process and is inhaled by gold miners. Besides mercury, other used recipients are also abandoned in nature. Batteries used to light up the working areas are abandoned inside the excavations.

After the distillation process, the waste still has 10g of gold per tonne. This leads to a wild retreatment of these wastes by cyanidation to recover the remaining gold.

Legal aspects

The mining code of the Republic of Niger regulates the activity. A small scale mining activity is considered artisanal if the mining methods are artisanal. The mining code establish a depth limit for the excavations, ban every exploitation in galleries and states that are prohibited (except in exemption cases) the use of explosives and the use of chemicals to treat the minerals. Although mercury imports to be used in the ASGM are banned, the substance is used by gold miners.

Institutional framework

The Small-Scale Mining Direction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy has as mission to promote ASGM. The Direction is also in charge of elaborating and enforcing the regulation related to this activity. A regional observatory has been created for administrative surveillance and control of the ASGM sites.

Niger signed the Minamata Convention on 10 Octobre 2013 during the Diplomatic Conference of the Minamata Convention (Conference of Plenipotentiaries), held in Kumamoto, Japan.

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

Country	Quality of data ⁵	ASGM Hg use, t			Percentage of total Hg applied to concentrate amalgamation	Percentage of total Hg applied to whole ore amalgamation	Emission Factor b	Year of most recent data	Mean air emission, t
		min	mean	max					
Guinea	3	0.2	0.3	0.5	100	0	0.75	2000	0.225
Niger	1	0.1	0.3	0.5	100	0	0.75	2000	0.225

Participation in meetings

Guinea and Niger participated in the following meetings:

- ✓ 2nd Francophone Africa workshop in Dakar, Senegal from 14 to 16 July 2014 (Guinea and Niger);
- ✓ African Regional workshop in support for the ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury Nairobi, Kenya, 24 to 25 March 2015 (Niger);
- ✓ Intergovernmental negotiating committees (INCs) to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury.

Coordination with other projects

Guinea and Niger are currently implementing the Minamata Initial Assessment project with UNIDO. This project will be implemented in close coordination with the Minamata Initial Assessment project. Besides, the project will also build on the experiences of other chemicals and waste projects implemented in these countries through the involvement of a representative in the Stakeholder Advisory Group.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of the project is to contribute to the implementation of the Minamata Convention through the reduction of the risks posed by the unsound use, management and releases of mercury in the ASGM sectors. This goal contributes

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

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

to the GEF focal area strategy 1 of the chemicals waste area which is “*Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes* ».

The project objective is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in Guinea and Niger by developing NAPs in compliance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention. This includes planning for a variety of policy and market based tools to assist in supporting and developing the ASGM sector into a viable and sustainable economic activity, which is recognized by the Minamata Convention as an important component of NAPs for ASGM.

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

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

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

Component 1: Global Technical Support for NAP Development

At the global level, this project component will strengthen information exchange between stakeholders. As part of this, Guinea and Niger will receive additional training and support to develop their NAPs. Guinea and Niger will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the NAPs and information exchange, developed within the framework of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership. The technical expertise and tools provided will respond directly to country needs identified. With this additional support Guinea and Niger will be able to obtain feedback and rapid response to their queries on the development of the NAPs and will also make full use of the existing capacities and expertise in the region and globally. Lessons learned identified through this project, in particular during the final lessons learned workshop will also be made available. It will identify opportunities for regional/global cooperation and synergies between countries working on their NAPs.

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

⁶ Guidance Document: Developing a National Strategic Plan to Reduce Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining, available at http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/meetings/inc7/English/7_17_e_ASGM.pdf.

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

A gender specialist will be engaged by the Stakeholder's Advisory Group to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the project implementation.

In this project component Guinea and Niger will also develop a national overview of the ASGM sector with national information on the following:

- ✓ Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;
- ✓ Policies surrounding ASGM at the national level.
- ✓ Baseline estimates of mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector;
- ✓ Structure of the ASGM sector (i.e., single family miners, community mines, etc.);
- ✓ Policies surrounding ASGM at regional/local levels;
- ✓ Geographic distribution of ASGM;
- ✓ Economics, such mercury supply, use and demand. The project will search in particular for information about gender and children aspects of the ASGM economics;
- ✓ Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;
- ✓ Information on mining practices, including information on ore bodies exploited, processes used, the amount of mercury used, the number of people directly involved in ASGM and indirectly exposed to mercury (disaggregated by sex and age);
- ✓ Information on gold processing practices/burn off of mercury in gold processing shops or community retorts;
- ✓ Known information on overall environmental impacts, contaminated sites, mercury releases in soil, air and water;
- ✓ Studies and other information on mercury exposure, through various media, and studies on impacts in ASGM communities and downstream communities. The project will search for known information desegregated by sex and age;
- ✓ Information about access to technical assistance for miners;
- ✓ Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels;
- ✓ Experiences in addressing ASGM;
- ✓ Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed.

Finally, based on the results of the national overview of the ASGM sector, national workshops will be organized with the executing body and the stakeholders' advisory group to agree on:

- ✓ Final problem statement, goals, objectives and reduction targets;
- ✓ Implementation strategy with specific activities for each of the NAP elements described in Annex C of the Minamata Convention. The NAPs will be linked as often as possible to high level national development goals and initiatives, such as poverty reduction strategies and Sustainable Development Goals-based National Development Plans. The NAPs will identify potential negative social impacts of their implementation as livelihoods impairment and will identify alternatives to avoid these negative impacts;

⁷ *Ibid.*

- ✓ Workplans, outreach plans, timelines and overall budgets for the implementation of the plans and their periodical review;
- ✓ Identification of roadmaps for NAPs endorsement and submission.

Expected Outputs and activities:

- 1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Guinea and Niger to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention.
 - 1.1.1 *Organize regional inception and training workshop;*
 - 1.1.2 *Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for NAP development;*
 - 1.1.3 *Capacity building trainings including ASGM and mercury inventory baselining and monitoring;*
 - 1.1.4 *Knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools;*
 - 1.1.5 *Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation. A gender session will be included in the workshop agenda.*
- 1.2 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention.
 - 1.2.1 *National Inception workshops to (i) develop ToRs for the National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group; (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project; and finally (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project;*
 - 1.2.2 *Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance by local teams;*
 - 1.2.3 *Organize national workshops to develop the draft NAP and a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat.*

Component 2: Endorsement and submission of the National Action Plans to the Minamata Secretariat

Under Article 7 of the Minamata Convention, after developing its NAP, a country must “submit its National Action Plan to the Secretariat no later than three years after entry into force of the Convention for it or three years after the notification to the Secretariat, whichever is later”. This project component will build on the national consultations initiated in the activity 1.2.3 and support participating countries in the process of endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat.

Expected Outputs and activities:

- 2.2 Technical support provided to participating countries to facilitate the NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat.
 - 2.2.1 *Design and conduct national workshops targeting vulnerable groups and miners to complete the final NAPs and to expose the formulated NAPs on ASGM to public consultation and endorsement;*
 - 2.2.2 *Design and conduct national workshops targeting appropriate national decision makers that are decisive to NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat.*

Project Stakeholders:

At the international level, the project will include:

a) **UNEP DTIE Chemicals**: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries;

b) **UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA)**, which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;

c) The **Minamata Convention Secretariat** will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective;

d) **Joint Secretariats BRS** will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc;

e) Others: such as the national/regional representation of **WHO**, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of the impacts to human health of mercury exposure. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

National stakeholders involved in the NAPs National Coordination Mechanisms:

Table 2: Stakeholder Participation in Guinea and Niger (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshops)

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
Ministry of Environment	Focal point for the national implementation of the project. In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts.
Ministry of Mines and Mining Development	Mines and Mining policy formulation and implementation. The Ministry will provide statistics and data on ASGM.
Ministry of Health and Child Care	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry will contribute in particular with information about the economic importance of ASGM and market based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Education	Strategies for community outreach and stakeholder involvement.
Ministry of Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury trade; • Formalization; • Market-based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.
Ministry of Labour	Formalization of ASGM sector.

Police	Law enforcement.
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Table 3: suggested national stakeholders for the national advisory groups

ASGM Stakeholder Groups	Contribution to Development of NAPs - To be customized by each country
Miner organizations (e.g., cooperatives and/or associations)	Understand how to organize miners.
Miners/miner representatives	Provide realistic view of current practices and barriers to change.
Community leaders and local government from ASGM areas	Assist with development and implementation of plan within ASGM communities.
Indigenous groups	Represent vested interests in ASGM operations in indigenous areas.
Technical expert in gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use; • Provide training opportunities.
Environmental and human health organizations	Represent vested interests in reducing environmental impacts of ASGM and the risks of exposure to the public.
Academic and research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide valuable information and conduct future research; • Provide training opportunities from ASGM specialists.
Legal professionals	Understand national legislation as it relates to ASGM including relevant regulation on mercury use and trade regulation.
Representatives from large scale mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to finding innovative solutions and provide insights on mining regulatory issues; • Potential partner with small scale miners on technical improvements to mining practice.
Other relevant land holders	Represent interest in land conflicts and in reclaiming impacted lands; risk of mercury exposure.
Police and Customs officials	Understand role of enforcement.
Gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; • Important focal point for community health and emissions.
Waste management specialists	Provide insight into available mechanisms to handle mercury wastes generated by ASGM and how to clean/restore contaminated sites.
Private sector partner (e.g., large-scale mining company or equipment provider)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity; • Potential public/private partnership.
Financial/banking sector	Small and commercial-sized loans to miners to assist with financing transition towards better practices.
Representatives of the United Nations Country Teams.	Ensure the project is contributing to the country priorities as identified by the National United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

Gender dimensions

According to the non-governmental organization Women in Europe for a Common Future, in many ASGM areas, women perform tasks where toxic exposure occurs since they do not require strength. These jobs include pouring the mercury into the ball-mills or mixing the mercury in panning, and burning the amalgam, often with their children or babies nearby. In some countries, women also carry the rocks from the mining sites to the processing plants.⁸ Moreover, with an estimated 4.5 million women working in artisanal mining, many of childbearing age, low-level exposure to infants during gestation and breast-feeding is a risk.⁹ As a potent neurological toxicant that interferes with brain functions and the nervous system, mercury has been shown to be particularly harmful to neurological development of babies and young children.¹⁰

The project will take into account the gender dimensions of ASGM and mercury related exposure and contamination by ensuring the participation of women's organizations from Guinea and Niger in the project design, implementation and monitoring. A gender specialist will be identified in each country and will take part in the Stakeholder Advisory Group. A gender specialist will also be engaged by the Global Mercury Partnership to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account during the project implementation. Data collected on project component 1 that will develop a national overview of the ASGM sector will search for information desegregated by sex and age. The NAPs will fully incorporate the gender dimensions identified in the national overview of the ASGM sector and foster gender equality.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

For project activities, please section B

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by CASE. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues. In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

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

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

National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) 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

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

⁹ See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

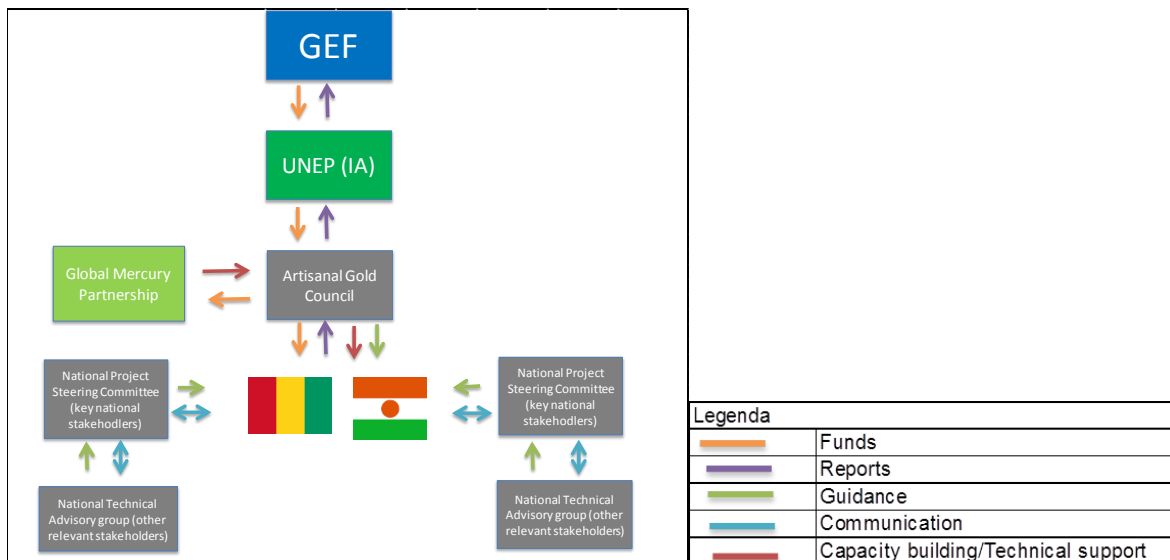
¹⁰ See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCMs will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by the Executing Agency.

Stakeholder Advisory Groups (SAGs): This Group will include relevant stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and future implementation of the NAPs. The NCMs will engage with the advisory groups in each country at regular intervals and during all phases of each NAP development and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by each NCM.

Global Mercury Partnership (GMP): the partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the timely ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. Reducing Mercury in ASGM is one of the partnership areas and it has supported countries in its efforts to reduce mercury uses and releases in the ASGM sector; eliminate the worst practices in ASGM and explore innovative market-based approaches to enable the transition away from mercury. The partnership will ensure participating countries have access to all the expertise and experience of its members to implement the project.

Figure 1: Implementation arrangements



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

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

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

The integration of outcomes and deliverables of this project is also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in Guinea and Niger. In this respect, enhanced capacities and

knowledge on the uses and releases of mercury at the ASGM sector will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

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

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

In consultation with UNEP Chemicals, **CASE** 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 – **CASE** in particular. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Table 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)^{*1}	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	Quarterly

Project Review by National Coordination Mechanisms	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	Month 2, 12 and 23
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan. Highlights technical outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	CASE (Project Coordinator)	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects. Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UNEP, Independent external consultant	20,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	CASE (Project Coordinator)	15,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost^{*1}			35,000	

*The inception workshop is one activity of the project component 2. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be done back to back with the inception workshop and therefore the cost is zero. The project Review by the National Coordination Committee will be held back to back with technical meetings that will take place throughout the project implementation. Therefore the additional cost is zero.

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

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)
Ahmadou Sebory TOURE	Director General	FONDS DE SAUVEGARDE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	MARCH, 30, 2016
Yaye SEYDOU	General Director of Planning	MINISTRY OF PLANNING, TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	MAY, 09, 2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

	(mm/dd/yyyy)		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
GUINEA	21/10/2014 (RATIFIED)	M. DIOUMESSY Bangaly	29/03/2016
NIGER	10/10/2013 (SIGNED)	M. MALAM Soumaila Ibrahim	10/06/2016

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		July 11, 2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

- A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING**
- B. OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTERS AND NOTIFICATION TO THE MINAMATA SECRETARIAT**
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**
- D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**
- E. SUPERVISION PLAN**
- F. GEF APPROVED BUDGET**

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

ANNEX A: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management				
Local				
Project coordinator	500	61	30'500	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
For Technical Assistance				
<i>International</i>				
Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	2500	40	100'000	Technical support to develop national overview of the ASGM sector and development of the National Action Plan
Total			130'500	

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 B: OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTERS AND NOTIFICATION TO THE MINAMATA SECRETARIAT

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

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

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

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Guinea and Niger		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	10/06/2016
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.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	N.A:	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury use in the ASGM sector and related emissions and releases across Guinea and Niger. It will not take direct action on the ground but inventories prepared to address priority issues will take socio-economic and environmental considerations into account.
- cultural heritage site	N.A:	
- protected area	N.A:	
- wetland	N.A:	
- mangrove	N.A:	
- estuarine	N.A:	
- buffer zone of protected area	N.A:	
- special area for protection of biodiversity	N.A:	
-will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	N.A:	
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

Section B: Environmental impacts

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

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

Section C: Social impacts

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

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes	It will respect cultural aspects of Guinea and Niger.
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	N.A.	
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	No	The participation of stakeholders involved in the ASGM activity in the national advisory group will ensure social problems and conflicts related to access to gold will be avoided.
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	The project will form National Coordination Committees and a National Advisory Groups including all relevant stakeholders. These groups will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Executing Agency will provide technical feedback and assistance to Guinea and Niger.
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	In the medium to long-term it is expected that the national regulatory system will be revised to include provisions in compliance with the Minamata Convention, in particular article 7.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use	Yes	The NAPs will look for the deep causes of

modification that may change present social and economic activities?		mercury use in the ASGM activity in Guinea and Niger and suggest alternatives to current practices towards the sound management of mercury.
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as uncontrolled migration. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as increased local unemployment. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	No	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	Yes	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals.
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	The NAPs will consider the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector as impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify alternatives to mercury use and not impair livelihoods.
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	The NAPs will consider in particular the potential negative impacts of policies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector to women and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

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

	<i>Yes/No/ N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
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- 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 D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BAF/MP	Anti-Fraud Squad of Precious Substances
BCRG	Central Bank of the Guinea Republic
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam , Stockholm
CASE	African Centre for Environmental Health
CNT	Conseil National de la Transition
CTRN	Conseil Transitoire pour le Redressement National
DTIE	Division of Technology Industry and Economics
EA	Executing Agency
EXOR	Gold Mining (Exploitation de l'or)
FCFA	Currency of the French Africa Colonies. (Franc des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEF TF	Global Environment facility Trust Fund
GNF	Guinean Franc
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NA	Non applicable
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PMC	Project Management Cost
PoW	Programme of Work
PPG	Project Preparation Grant

PRG	Présidence de la République de Guinée
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RGPH	Recensement Général des Populations et Habitats
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SAG	Société Aurifère de Guinée
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGG	Secretariat Général du Gouvernement
SMD	Société Minière de Dinguiraye
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX E: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title: Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Guinea and Niger			Project implementation period (add additional years as required):																																			
Project executing partner: CASE			Year 1												Years 2												Year 3											
Executing partner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6								
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	◆																																					
Output	◆																																					
Activity/Task/Output																																						
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																																						
Inception meeting and report of meeting			■																																			
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days			■																																			
Establish M&E system			■																																			
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days			■																																			
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants			■																																			
NGM meetings + minutes of meetings			■																																			
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)			■																																			
Terminal report			■																																			
Terminal evaluation			■																																			
Final audit report			■																																			
Output 1.1: Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Guinea and Niger to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention			◆																																			
1.1.1 Organize regional inception and training workshop			■																																			
1.1.2 Development of a roster of experts and collection of tools and methodologies for NAP development			■																																			
1.1.3 Capacity building trainings including ASGM and mercury inventory baselining and monitoring			■																																			
1.1.4 Knowledge management and information exchange through the Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools			■																																			
1.1.5 Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation. A gender session will be included in the workshop agenda.			■																																			
Output 1.2 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention			◆																																			
1.2.1 National Inception workshops to (i) develop ToRs for the National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group; (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project; and finally (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project			■																																			
1.2.2 Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance by local teams			■																																			
1.2.3 Organize national workshops to develop the draft NAP and a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat			■																																			
Output 2.2 Technical support provided to participating countries to facilitate the NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Secretariat			◆																																			
2.2.1 Design and conduct national workshops targeting vulnerable groups and miners to complete the final NAPs and to expose the formulated NAPs on ASGM to public consultation and endorsements			■																																			
2.2.2 Design and conduct national workshops targeting appropriate national decision makers that are decisive to NAP endorsement and official submission to the Minamata Secretariat			■																																			

ANNEX F: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)

Project No:						Total GEF funding:	1,095,000														
Project Name:						Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Guinea and Niger	IA fee (9.5%):	95,000													
Executing Agency:						CASE	Project	1,000,000													
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):						GEF Trust Fund Cash															
						BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY				ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR											
						Component 1		Component 2		Project Management		Monitoring and Evaluation		Total		Year 1		Year 2		Total	
						Global technical support for NAP development		Endorsement and submission of the National Action Plans to the Minamata Secretariat						US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE						US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$	
10	UMOJA CODES	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT																			
	1100	Project Personnel																			
	1161	1101	Project coordinator						30,500				15,250		15,250						30,500
	1161	1102	Project assistant									0		0		0					0
		1199	Sub-Total					0	30,500				30,500		15,250		15,250				30,500
		1200	Consultants w/m																		
	1161	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review			90,000	10,000						100,000	50,000	50,000						100,000
		1299	Sub-Total			90,000	10,000		0				100,000	50,000	50,000						100,000
		1300	Administrative Support																		
	1161	1301	Project Financial Officer										0		0		0				0
		1600	Travel on official business (above staff)																		
	1561	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff			24,092	5,000						29,092	14,546	14,546						29,092
		1699	Sub-Total			24,092	5,000		0				29,092	14,546	14,546						29,092
		1999	Component Total			114,092	15,000		30,500				159,592	79,796	79,796						159,592
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT																				
		2100	Sub contracts (UN Organizations)																		
	2261	2101	UN Sub-contract			100,000							100,000	50,000	50,000						100,000
		2199	Sub-total			100,000							100,000	50,000	50,000						100,000
		2200	Sub contracts (SSEA, PCA, non-UN)																		
	2261	2201	Sub contract for national implementation in Guinea			247,500	30,000		30,204				307,704	153,852	153,852						307,704
	2261	2202	Sub-contract for national implementation in Niger			247,500	30,000		30,204				307,704	153,852	153,852						307,704
		2299	Sub-total			495,000	60,000		60,408				615,408	307,704	307,704						615,408
		2999	Component total			595,000	60,000		60,408				715,408	357,704	357,704						715,408
30	TRAINING COMPONENT																				
		3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)																		
	3302 and 3303	3201	Training on inventory development for the ASGM sector (incl. Provision of materials)			50,000							50,000	25,000	25,000						50,000
		3299	Sub-Total			50,000			0				50,000	25,000	25,000						50,000
		3300	Meetings/conferences																		
	3302 and 3303	3302	Final national lessons learned workshop										0		0						0
	3302 and 3303	3303	Coordination meetings			7,000	1,000						8,000	4,000	4,000						8,000
		3399	Sub-Total			7,000	1,000		0		0		8,000	4,000	4,000						8,000
		3999	Component Total			57,000	1,000		0				58,000	29,000	29,000						58,000
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT																				
		4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)																		
	4261	4101	Operational costs			1,500	500						2,000	1,000	1,000						2,000
		4199	Sub-Total			1,500	500		0				2,000	1,000	1,000						2,000
		4200	Non expendable equipment																		
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector			3,500	500						4,000	2,000	2,000						4,000
	4261	4202	Software			1,500	500						2,000	1,000	1,000						2,000
		4299	Sub-Total			5,000	1,000		0				6,000	3,000	3,000						6,000
		4999	Component Total			6,500	1,500		0				8,000	4,000	4,000						8,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT																				
		5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)																		
	5161	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results			7,500	7,500						15,000		15,000						15,000
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report				7,000						7,000		7,000						7,000
		5299	Sub-Total			7,500	14,500		0				22,000	0	22,000						22,000
		5300	Sundry (communications, postages)																		
	5161	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)			1,500	500						2,000	1,000	1,000						2,000
		5302	Recovery of costs										0	0	0						0
		5399	Sub-total			1,500	500		0				2,000	1,000	1,000						2,000
		5500	Evaluation																		
	5581	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation										20,000		20,000						20,000
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit										15,000		15,000						15,000
		5599	Sub-Total				0		0				35,000		35,000						35,000
		5999	Component Total			9,000	15,000		0				35,000	1,000	59,000						59,000
		TOTAL				781,592	92,500		90,908				1,000,000	471,500	528,500					1,000,000	