



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 Mali and Senegal		
Country(ies):	Mali and Senegal	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01430
Other Executing Partner(s):	Artisanal Gold Council	Submission Date:	23/06/2016
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: Mali and Senegal 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 Mali and Senegal 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 Mali and Senegal to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	781,592	0
	1.2 Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention		
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

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

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.

UNEP	GEFTF	Mali	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500
UNEP	GEFTF	Senegal	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,000
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.

Mali and Senegal 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.

SDGs in Mali and Senegal

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

- 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.

Mali

Mali signed the Minamata Convention in 10 October 2013 during the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Kumamoto Japan. Subsequently, Mali ratified the Convention on 27 May 2016. In 01 March 2016 Mali notified the Minamata Secretariat that mercury emissions from the ASGM are more than insignificant in the country.

The The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Mali for the period 2015-2019⁴ is articulated around 4 axes:

1. Peace and Security;
2. Governance;
3. Access to Basic Social Services;
4. Economy and Environment.

The project will contribute to the UNDAF strategy in the country by:

- ✓ Assessing the role ASGM can play in the process of peace and security in the country (axe 1);
- ✓ Fostering the respect of human rights with strong involvement of the civil society in the ASGM sector (axe 2);
- ✓ Enabling a better health care for population vulnerable to the mercury uses and releases from the ASGM sector (axe 3);
- ✓ Contribute to the country's efforts towards sustainable development (axe 4).

Mali participated in the regional SAICM funded project “Reducing Mercury Risks from Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mali” aimed at reducing the health and environmental impacts of mercury in ASGM communities. This objective was attained through the promotion of the ESM of chemicals and by strengthening local and national capacities to effectively reduce mercury use, its emissions and exposure. The project was launched in 2012 and included the development of a National Plan to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector.

In order to develop its National Plan, Mali has already gathered the following information that is also relevant for this project:

- ✓ Overview of the ASGM sector in Mali, with a summary for policy makers;
- ✓ Institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks related to mercury trade and use;
- ✓ Geographic situation of the ASGM sites;
- ✓ Main ASGM challenges (health, hygiene, security, child labour and environmental impacts);
- ✓ National mercury supply chain;
- ✓ Mercury and cyanide management in ASGM sites;
- ✓ Strategies to improve ASGM practices and reduce its impacts.

The objectives of the National Plan included:

- ✓ The promotion of best practices and better working conditions in the ASGM sector in Mali through (i) the formalization of the activity by end of December 2015; and (ii) the reduction in 95% of mercury use by end of 2015 in consequence of the elimination of the worst practices and its replacement by mercury free methods.

This project will be built upon the results and lessons learnt of this SAICM project.

Senegal

Senegal signed the Minamata Convention in 11 October 2013 during the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Kumamoto Japan. Subsequently, Senegal ratified the Convention on 3 March 2016. In 31 December 2015 Senegal notified the Minamata Secretariat that mercury emissions from the ASGM are more than insignificant in the country.

The UNDAF in Senegal for the period 2012 – 2016 is articulated around 9 axes which can be summarized as similar to those in Mali:

⁴ https://minusma.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/minusma_hebdo_n38.pdf

1. Peace and Security;
2. Governance;
3. Access to Basic Social Services;
4. Economy and Environment.

The project will contribute to the UNDAF strategy in the country by:

- ✓ Assessing the role ASGM can play in the process of peace and security in the country;
- ✓ Fostering the respect of human rights with strong involvement of the civil society in the ASGM sector;
- ✓ Enabling a better health care for population vulnerable to the mercury uses and releases from the ASGM sector;
- ✓ Contribute to the country's efforts towards sustainable development.

Senegal developed a National Strategic Plan for ASGM in 2010 with the financial support of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO). This process was conducted in a participative way with the mobilization and participation of key stakeholders, through consultative workshops, a field data collection and surveys about ASGM sites in Senegal.

In 2014 a rapid appraisal and mercury inventory of the ASGM sector of Senegal was carried out as a part of a United Nations Industrial Development Organization/Global Environmental Facility/United States Department of State program on mercury reduction and formalization of the ASGM sector in West Africa, executed by the Artisanal Gold Council. During this time 80 structured interviews with miners, 120 household surveys, physical measurements, observations and numerous informal interviews were utilized in conjunction with a comparative data analysis in order to create a national inventory of the ASGM sector for Senegal, to explore the sector's socio-economic contribution to rural development in Senegal, and to provide a basis for discussing policy approaches needed to improve the sector.

ASGM in Senegal is mainly practiced in the Kedougou region, East Senegal. The activity has developed exponentially, supported by the lack of economic alternatives in rural areas and the gold price increase in the international market. In 2014 there were between 60-70,000 people depending directly of this activity in 77 sites; producing approximately 4.5 tonnes of gold per year, and releasing upwards of 5.9 tonnes of mercury into the environment annually. ASGM is the primary source of revenue in the Kedougou region, more important and complementary to agriculture, and therefore an important support to the local economy in its struggle against poverty.

Nevertheless this sector has faced several challenges, among which the most important are:

- ✓ The illegality or informality of this activity;
- ✓ The low recovery levels of traditional exploitation methods;
- ✓ The lack of hygiene and security measures in the ASGM sites that exacerbate the vulnerability of women and children;
- ✓ The lack of knowledge of the trade circuits that put the national market at a disadvantage;
- ✓ Migrations and promiscuity that increase risky behaviour linked to HIV/AIDS;
- ✓ The physical degradation of the environment and, even more concerning, the impacts of the massive and uncontrolled mercury use over human health and environment.
- ✓ A lack of effective policies implemented to formalize and improve the environmental performance of the sector
- ✓ A lack of support to the sector

Recognizing the economic importance of ASGM for rural communities, the purpose of the National Strategic Plan for ASGM was to improve the life and working conditions of miners by the end of December 2015 by making this activity become more sustainable. The Plan included:

- ✓ Assessment of mercury pollution and its impacts over human health and the environment;
- ✓ Awareness raising in ASGM communities concerning the risks and impacts of mercury use;
- ✓ Improvement of the ASGM legislative framework, reinforcing in particular the formalization of the activity;
- ✓ Modernization of the management and exploitation methods towards increased revenues and environment preservation and facilitating the access to funding;
- ✓ Reinforcing technical capacities in the technical mining secondary school of Kédougou aimed at improved performance of the production materials supplied to miners.

In August 2014 the ASGM sites in the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou were closed for security reasons but also due to the Ebola epidemic. Concomitantly, several legislative and regulatory measures of the Mining Code were implemented.

By the end of 2015, none of the objectives or targets of the National Strategic Action Plan had been met, with the exception of improved information on the ASGM sector of Senegal. Recognizing this shortcoming, the National Action Plan to be developed as a part of this project will be built upon the lessons learned from the policy approaches and strategies carried out in Senegal. It will enable Senegal not only to be compliant with the Minamata Convention but also to tackle some of the remaining ASGM challenges in Senegal.

Table 1. Mercury consumption in ASGM and calculation of associated emissions⁵

Country	Quality of data ⁶	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					
Mali	4	14.0	20.0	26.0	100	0	0.75	2011	15.000
Senegal	2	0.4	1.5	2.6	100	0	0.75	2010	1.125

Participation in meetings

Mali and Senegal participated in the following meetings:

- ✓ 2nd Francophone Africa workshop in Dakar, Senegal from 14 to 16 July 2014;
- ✓ African Regional workshop in support for the ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury Nairobi, Kenya, 24 to 25 March 2015;
- ✓ Intergovernmental negotiating committees (INCs) to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury – Mali attended all the INCs while Senegal attended 5 out of 6.

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 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* ».

⁵ <http://www.amap.no/documents/doc/technical-background-report-for-the-global-mercury-assessment-2013/848>.

⁶ 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).

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 Mali and Senegal 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 Partnership⁷ 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 Mali and Senegal 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 the stakeholders regionally. As part of this, Mali and Senegal will receive additional training and support to develop their NAPs. Mali and Senegal 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 Mali and Senegal 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 cooperation and synergies between countries working on their NAPs in the region.

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.

In addition, the National Coordination Mechanism will identify stakeholder advisory groups, 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 NAPs. The stakeholder advisory groups will include relevant members of civil society with experience and knowledge in the ASGM sector and will also include ASGM Association of Miners in Senegal or Association representatives. The National Coordination Mechanism will engage

⁷ 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.

with the advisory groups at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAPs development and direct feedback on the NAPs will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the National Coordination Mechanisms. A list of suggested members of the NAPs National Coordination Mechanisms and of the stakeholders' advisory groups can be found at page 9-10 to the guidance document⁸.

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 Mali and Senegal 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.
- ✓ Policy approaches toward the ASGM sector carried out in Senegal, Mali, and surrounding countries in order to analyse the success or failure of such approaches to date such that the NAP policy approaches reflect lessons learned.

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;
- ✓ 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.

⁸ *Ibid.*

Expected Outputs and activities:

- 1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Mali and Senegal 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 Mali and Senegal (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.

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

⁹ <http://www.wecf.eu/english/articles/2013/10/minamata-sideevent.php>

¹⁰ See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

¹¹ See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

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 Mali and Senegal 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 3 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 AGC. 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 Mali and Senegal 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 Mali and Senegal and complement project activities.

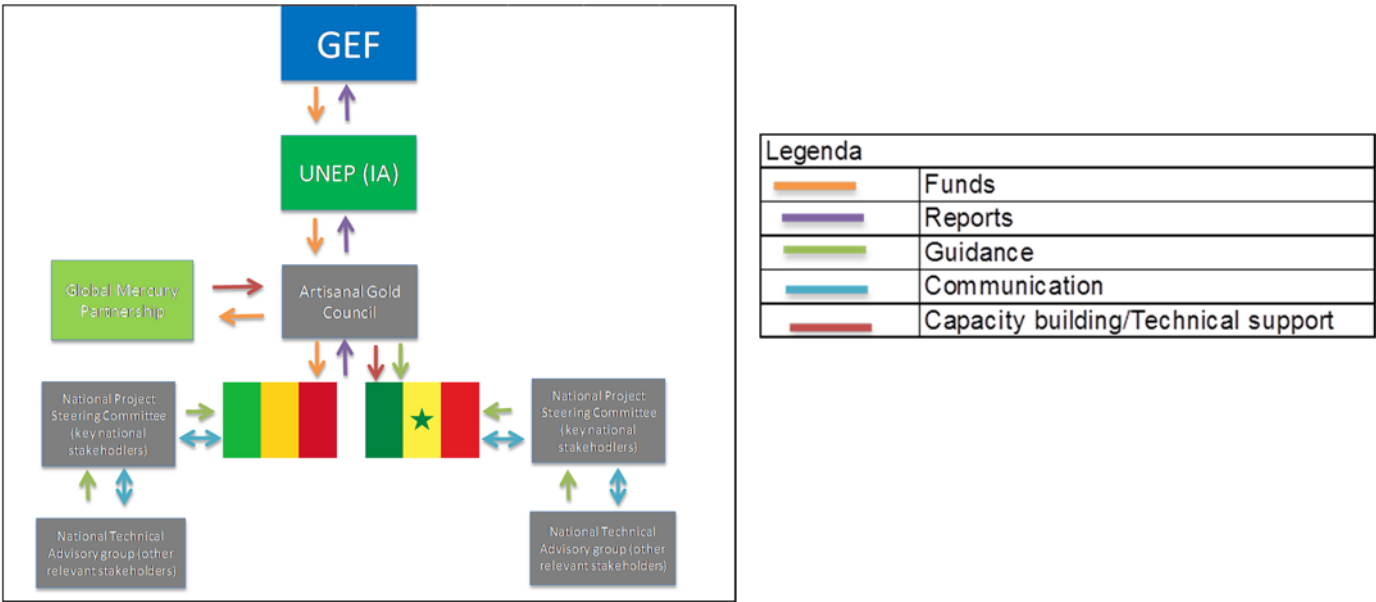
Executing Agency (EA): AGC will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise 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. AGC 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 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 Mali and Senegal, 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 Mali and Senegal.

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 Mali and Senegal. 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. **AGC** will submit half-yearly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. **AGC** 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, AGC 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 – AGC 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	AGC (Project Coordinator)	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	AGC (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	AGC (Project Coordinator)	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	AGC (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.	AGC (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.	AGC (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	AGC (Project Coordinator)	15,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative			35,000	

M&E cost*¹				
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*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)
Mr. Issa Fahiri KONE	Council member	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	01,26,2016
Mrs. Mariline DIARA	Director, Department of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	12,31,2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MALI	10/10/2013	M. CISSE Oumar Diaouré	01.03.2015
SENEGAL	10/11/2013	MRS. SECK AITA STARR	31.12.2015

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹² 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		June 23, 2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20-762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

¹² GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

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**

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
Project Assistant	300	0	0	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical
Financial Officer	300	0	0	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Subtotal			30,500	
For Technical Assistance				
International				
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
Subtotal	2500	40	100,000	
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 Mali and Senegal		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	16.12.2015
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

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

Section A: Project location

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

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

Section B: Environmental impacts

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

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

Section C: Social impacts

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

	<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 Mali and Senegal.
- 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 Mali and Senegal.
- 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 Mali and Senegal 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.

	Yes/No/ N.A.	Comment/explanation
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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
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
DTIE	Division of Technology Industry and Economics
EA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEF TF	Global Environment facility Trust Fund
GMP	Global Mercury Partnership
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
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SIDA	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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 Mali and Senegal

Project executing partner: Artisanal Gold Council

Project implementation period (add additional years as required):

	Year 1												Years 2												Year 3					
	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
Executing partner																														
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)																														
Output																														
Activity/Task/Output																														
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																														
Inception meeting and report of meeting																														
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days																														
Establish M&E system																														
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days																														
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants																														
NCM meetings + minutes of meetings																														
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)																														
Terminal report																														
Terminal evaluation																														
Final audit report																														
Output 1.1: Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Mali and Senegal 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:								IA fee (9.5%):	95,000
Executing Agency:								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						
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	UMOJA CODES	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT							
	1100	Project Personnel							
	1161	1101	Project coordinator		30,500	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	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	29,092	14,546	14,546	29,092
		1999	Component Total	114,092	15,000	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 Mali	247,500	30,000	307,704	153,852	153,852	307,704
	2261	2202	Sub contract for national implementation in Senegal	247,500	30,000	307,704	153,852	153,852	307,704
		2299	Sub-total	495,000	60,000	615,408	307,704	307,704	615,408
		2999	Component total	595,000	60,000	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	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	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
		3999	Component Total	57,000	1,000	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	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	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
		4999	Component Total	6,500	1,500	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	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	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	59,000	1,000	58,000	59,000
		TOTAL		781,592	92,500	90,908	35,000	1,000,000	471,500
								528,500	1,000,000