



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 Minamata Initial Assessment in South Africa		
Country(ies):	South Africa	GEF Project ID: ¹	9494
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01427
Other Executing Partner(s):	Africa Institute (Basel & Stockholm Regional Centre)	Resubmission Date:	June 3, 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Type of Report:		Expected Report Submission to Convention	24 months after receipt of the first cash advance.

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in South Africa

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Strengthening of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	South Africa makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the strengthening the existing National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury in the country	43,250	0
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure for mercury management enables South Africa to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	196,623	0
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	323,250	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

contaminated sites				
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	273,250	0
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	South Africa key stakeholders make full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	47,737	0
Monitoring and Evaluation			25,000	0
Subtotal			909,110	0
Project Management Cost ³			90,890	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		(select)	
Total Co-financing			0

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	South Africa	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
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 (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

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 1 the initial guidelines for the development of “Minamata Initial Assessment activities” (MIA). 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. This project follows the guidelines revised by the INC 6.

South Africa has actively participated in all the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committees and signed the Minamata Convention in 10 October 2013. South Africa has also participated in awareness raising activities organized by the Minamata Secretariat as the Second Anglophone Africa Workshop in Support for the Ratification and Early Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury from 28 to 30 April 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya; and the African Regional Workshop in Support for the Ratification and Effective Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Nairobi, Kenya from 24 to 25 March 2015. However, South Africa has indicated that availability of data is still a major challenge to design adequate strategies for mercury control and reduction. For instance, South Africa has only limited and incomplete data on its mercury uses and releases and significant gaps exist for the categories: open fire waste burning and gold mining with mercury amalgamation.

South Africa believes that a comprehensive understanding of the Convention must inform the decision making process towards the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The Level 1 results that were obtained in 2011⁴ do not provide a full picture to facilitate the decision making process. South Africa is largely depended on coal for its power generation and has a large gold mining industry. These two sectors are the backbone of the economy. The readiness of the country to become compliant with the requirements of the Minamata Convention and how this will impact these key sectors must be well understood. While the country supports the spirit of the Minamata Convention as demonstrated with a signature signaling the willingness to become a Party, it is also facing pressing needs for energy and job creation that must be addressed in the short term.

⁴ The inventory was developed from August 2011 to September 2012 with UNEP support and the assistance of the NGO Groundwork and UNITAR. The initiative was financed by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland.

It is therefore believed that the proposed Level 2 inventory (MIA project component 3) together with the national study on the socio-economic impacts currently being developed by South Africa with its own funds will give the country a better picture that will enable it to ratify the Convention and implement it effectively. The MIA and the study on socio-economic impacts are complementary and will be implemented concomitantly.

South Africa will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in the country and from increased capacity in managing the risks from mercury. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries within region. This project will also benefit from the on-going Regional MIA projects in the neighbouring countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. While each of the projects will reveal the national Mercury situation, combined they will reveal the regional situation.

National priorities and UNDAF in South Africa

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of South Africa. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes in the country, representatives from the United Nations Country Teams (e.g. UNDP National Representation) will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanisms. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country teams in the respective National Coordination Mechanisms will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

UNDAF SOUTH AFRICA (2013-2017⁵): the four pillars identified for UN cooperation are (1) inclusive growth and decent work; (2) sustainable development; (3) human capabilities; (4) governance and participation. This project contributes to reach the following outcome: (i) environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced. More specifically through the following key result area: government integrates sustainable development approaches into policies aimed at reducing poverty and promoting equitable socio-economic development.

Brief South Africa's background and context for the Minamata Initial Assessment

The most updated National Chemicals profile for South Africa was developed in 2005⁶. It pointed out the case of the importation of hazardous material in Kwa Zulu-Natal, where a chemicals company imported toxic wastes leading to the stockpiling of more than 3000 tons of toxic waste in the country. KwaZulu-Natal workers also claimed that as a consequence they suffered from mercury poisoning. The importation of hazardous material was mishandled by allowing a chemicals company to import toxic mercury while failing to ensure that the company was adequately held accountable for its activities. The commission, set up to probe the mercury recycling operations, said that the company concerned had exploited loopholes in South Africa's fragmented legislation to bring in toxic waste it could not handle. The MIA component 2 will assess the national legislation and identify the existing towards the sound management of mercury according to the provisions of the Minamata Convention.

The following framework legislation with a specific emphasis on chemicals management that may be relevant to mercury management draws on the National Implementation Plan of South Africa for the Stockholm Convention developed in 2012 :

1. The Constitution: The Bill of Rights states, among other things, that:

“everyone has the right –

(a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -

a. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

b. promote conservation; and

c. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural

d. resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

⁵ <http://undg.org/home/country-teams/africa-eastern-southern/south-africa/>

⁶ http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/South_Africa_National_Profile.pdf

2. The National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998 and Regulations: setting out principles for environmental management, and provides the empowering provisions which allow for the development of regulations to give effect to international obligations and for the identification of activities which require environmental authorization.
3. The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act No 59 of 2008: The objects of the Act include: to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing measures for, among other things, reducing, re-using and recycling waste and preventing pollution and ecological degradation. The Act provides general requirements for the storage of waste and imposes duties on persons transporting waste. The Act also makes provision for the Minister to identify land on which a high-risk activity has taken place or is taking place that may result in land contamination. The Minister may then direct the owner of the land or the person undertaking the high risk activity, to submit a site assessment report within a specified timeframe indicating if the site is contaminated or not. Should the site be contaminated the Minister may issue a remediation order or a directive to clean up the contamination.
4. The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act No 39 of 2004: The NEM: AQA was enacted to reform the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation. Atmospheric emission licenses are required for undertaking activities that may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment.
5. Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act No 36 of 1947 and Regulations: The primary objectives of this Act include: the appointment of Registrar of Fertilizer, Farm Feeds and Agricultural Remedies, for the registration of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilizing plants and pest control operators to regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal and use of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies.
6. Hazardous Substances Act, Act No 15 of 1973 and Regulations: The primary purpose of this Act is to provide for the control of substances which may cause injury, ill-health or death of humans because of their nature, which may be toxic, corrosive or an irritant.
7. National Health Act, Act No 61 of 2003: The NHA regulates conditions that are offensive or a danger to health unless immediately remedied.
8. Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act No 85 of 1993 and Regulations: In terms of the OHSA, employers are required to maintain a working environment that is without risk to the health of employees and must ensure that employees' exposure to hazardous chemical substances is prevented or adequately controlled.
9. National Water Act, Act No 36 of 1998: The duty of care in the NWA imposes liability for pollution of water resources.
10. National Road Traffic Act, Act No 93 of 1996 and Regulations: The Minister of Transport has developed regulations in terms of Chapter VIII of the Act which governs the transportation of dangerous goods and substances by road.
11. Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, Act 54 of 1972: The Act allows the Minister to make regulations prescribing the nature and composition of any foodstuff, cosmetic or disinfectant. These regulations may prescribe the composition, strength, purity or quality for any other attribute of any foodstuff, cosmetic or disinfectant or any ingredient or part thereof. Regulations have been developed under this Act, and the following regulations that have relevance to the management of mercury are the following: GN No. R. 34 of 21 January 2000 Food grade salt may contain contaminants listed, e.g. Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Cadmium and Mercury.
12. Customs and Excise Act, Act No 91 of 1964: The CEA prohibits and controls the import, export, manufacture or use of certain goods. Under the regime created by the CEA, SARS has issued lists of prohibited and restricted

imports and exports.

13. International Trade Administration Act, Act No 71 of 2002: Under the ITAA the Minister of Trade and Industry may, by notice in the Government Gazette, regulate imports and exports, including by prescribing that no goods of a specified class or kind, or no goods other than goods of a specified class or kind, among other things, may be imported or exported into South Africa, or imported or exported other than in terms of permits.
14. Marine Pollution (Intervention) Act (MPIA): The MPIA(Act No. 64 of 1987) gives effect to the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, and to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than oil in 1973. The protocol includes mercuric compounds.
15. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa was member of the Global Assessment Group in the Global Mercury Assessment Project.

Preliminary National Mercury Inventory in South Africa using Level 1 toolkit

A summary of the results obtained in the South African Level 1 version 1.1 inventory⁷ is provided in the summary table below. The following 3 source categories contributed the major mercury releases: (1) primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation); (2) controlled landfills/deposits and (3) coal combustion in large power plants and other coal uses. However, significant gaps exist for the categories: open fire waste burning and gold mining with mercury amalgamation.

Table 1: Summary of mercury releases from main group sources in South Africa

Source category	Estimated Hg input, Kg Hg/y
Primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation)	2,197,727.9
Controlled landfills/deposits	100,000.0
Coal combustion in large power plants and other coal uses	44,826.5
Use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings)	14,388.8
Use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings	7,588.0
Other high volume materials production with mercury releases (cement production and pulp and paper production)	4,027.2
Crematoria and cemeteries	1,561.5
Informal dumping of general waste	1,000.0
Other fossil fuel (petroleum coke, heavy oil, diesel, gasoil, petroleum, kerosene, natural gas, charcoal) and biomass fired power and heat production (wood, etc.)	343.1
Oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas	139.7
Production of recycled metals (mercury “secondary production”, iron and steel)	41.8
Waste water treatment	39.9
Gold mining with mercury amalgamation	0.0
TOTAL	2,371,684

⁷ The inventory was developed from August 2011 to September 2012 with UNEP support and the assistance of the NGO Groundwork and UNITAR. The initiative was financed by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities

Currently there are no GEF financed activities in South Africa aimed at reducing mercury emissions. However, it's expected that the innumerable activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gases emissions through the use of alternative energy, e.g. solar power, wind energy, or through improved energy efficiency will also reduce the need for coal use and related mercury emissions. The impact of these initiatives in the country will be taken into account in the socio-economic assessment that is currently being developed by the government.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):

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

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

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

Component 1: Strengthening of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process

South Africa will make full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. Multistakeholders Committee on Chemicals Management (MCCM)) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The Africa Institute, that will be the Executing Agency for the MIA implementation, will identify institutional needs and strengths in South Africa. The Institute will work to reinforce the existing National Coordination Mechanism on POPs management with key stakeholders involved in mercury management. The aim is to have one National Coordination Mechanism for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism will include representatives from National and Provincial Departments of health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism will be strengthened and terms of reference related to this project will be established. The terms of reference include information about members, frequency of meetings and the type of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism will seek a balanced structure, including representatives of civil society and concerned populations.

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

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

- a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project;
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles;
- c) Strengthen the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management.

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

Expected Outcome:

South Africa makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for strengthening the existing National Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the management of mercury in the country.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

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

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

Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in South Africa.

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables South Africa to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation.

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

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

Activity 3.1: Develop an inventory of all mercury sources and releases.

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

Expected Outcome:

Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions.

Expected Outputs:

Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury

contaminated sites.

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

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

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

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Expected Outputs:

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

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

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

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report.

Activity 5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy.

Expected Outcome:

South Africa key stakeholders make full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.

The training sessions, lessons learned and workshops will be open to other countries that are willing to take advantage of these activities, however their participation will be covered by their own funding.

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) The Africa Institute as the Executing Agency is a regional agency for Basel and Stockholm conventions and is housed within the Department of Environmental Affairs premises. It is also the executing agency for the Africa IV project which will bring synergy into this project.

c) 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;

d) 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;

e) 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;

f) Others: such as the regional representation of WHO , to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of mercury related activities and human risk. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include:

- Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury containing products. They will benefit with new and/or updated legislation, management and enforcement strategies. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level.
- Representatives of industry and industrial associations, which can provide with data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury. This will include technological aspects regarding current practices, as well as technology transfer and changes underway to reduce the uses and emissions of mercury. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of those sectors. In this respect, it is essential to promote effective coordination among the whole range of those who have responsibility for or a stake in mercury issues. The scientific community will also benefit from this project and will be able to generate new and reliable data through well-designed and targeted measurements to identify mercury sources and quantify mercury releases.
- The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision-making process.

The following table outlines key stakeholders in South Africa, together with their proposed respective roles within the project. The following list of stakeholders has been prepared in consultation with the national government. One of the first activities of the project is to identify key stakeholders. The list provided is preliminary and during project implementation South Africa is expected to include more stakeholders.

Table 2: Stakeholder Participation

Name of stakeholder/Organization	Responsibility/expertise
----------------------------------	--------------------------

Ministries and government agencies	
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally sound management of chemicals; - Analysis of chemicals in environmental and biological environmental licensing; - Management of household and hazardous waste. DEA is the mean focal point for regulating any effects of Mercury. In this project DEA will be the government agency responsible;
Department of Health (DoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk assessments; - Poisoning; - Hospital waste management;
Department of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiation processes for legally binding instruments; - Signature and ratification monitoring of legally binding instruments;
Department of Minerals	Regulates mining in South Africa;
Department of Economic Development	Regulates commercial and economic activities in the country;
Department of Labor (DoL)	Inspections of chemical storage and work safety including occupational exposure
Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	Regulates the water sector including the effluents that may be released into the watercourses;
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Regulates trade in the country including the goods and services that could be imported or exported;
SARS: Customs and Excise Divisions (Border Control)	Controls the imports and exports of goods and services and has personnel in all border crossings;
Department of Energy	Regulates all energy generation and distribution in the country;
Chemical industry Associations, e.g. CAIA, AVCASA, Chamber of Mines, and other relevant stakeholders.	Brings together related industries into one group so that they can consolidate their voice and speak in one voice;
Academy	Consulting and expertise on topics of interest;
NGOs	Bring the voice of the civil society groups into the MIA process.

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

Reduction of mercury use will have an especially positive impact in poor populations. The financially disadvantaged (and specifically women and children) are often those most affected by these adverse impacts. Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with mercury is therefore crucial to ensure that hard won development gains are not compromised.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across South Africa, together with the development of national priority actions to address such risks. Project activities will also involve consultation with at risk communities with the aim of increasing their understanding about the dangers of mercury exposure, providing communities at risk with clear, practical information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to poor communities¹¹ living in close proximity to coal power stations, gold

mines and non-ferrous metal production facilities; pregnant women and children, which are particularly vulnerable to the risks of mercury exposure; and some workers. The project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist and will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these groups.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically, the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure information collected in the framework of this project is disaggregated by gender to contribute to the identification of differences in mercury exposure and health impacts explained by different gender roles. This information is fundamental for policy makers to develop effective policies targeting both women and men. The project executor will also ensure women are well represented on the National Coordinating Committee, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

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

For project activities, please section B

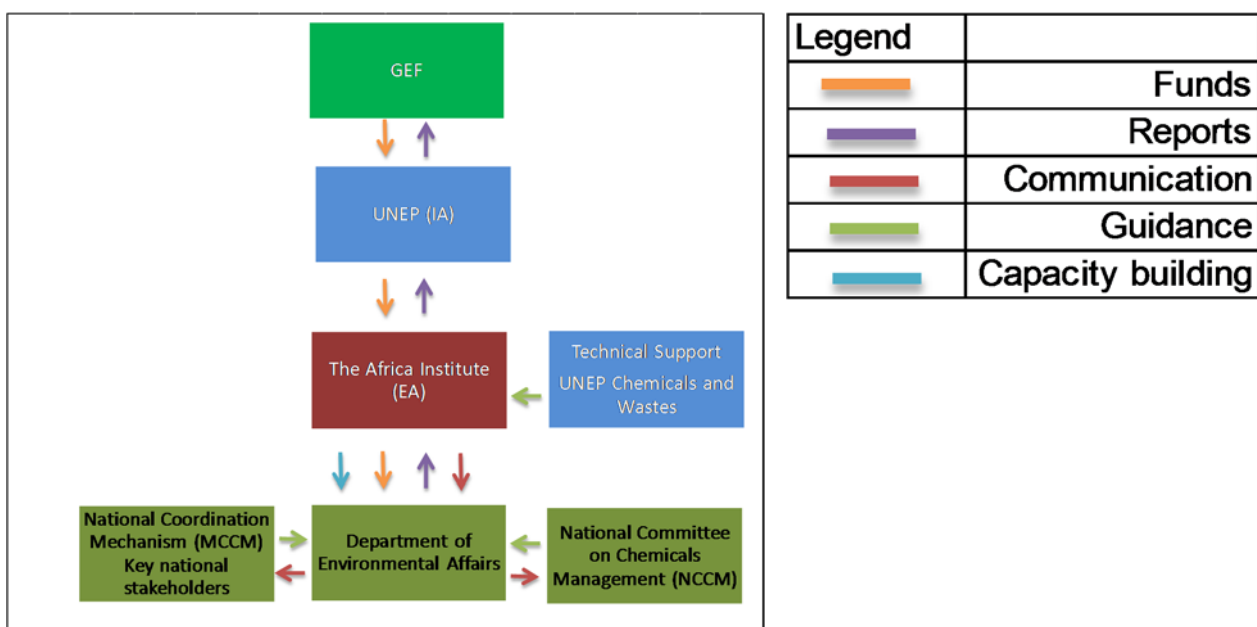
Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Africa Institute. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, 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 signatories to the Minamata Convention such as 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 South Africa and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): The Africa Institute 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. The Africa Institute will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

Department of Environmental Affairs: This is will be the main department within the government that will anchor the project. DEA responsible for regulation of all chemicals in the country that have significant environmental impacts. To facilitate its work and reach out to the stakeholders it has established and manages two stakeholder committees. These are (1) the Multi-stakeholder Committee on Chemicals Management (MCCM) which comprises all major players in the chemicals management in the country. This also includes civil society participation. (2) the National stakeholders Committee on Chemicals Management (NCCM) which is made of the government departments that are involved with chemicals that may have significant environmental impacts. DEA will be entirely responsible for the socioeconomic study. However because the two studies will be running concurrently and co-financing each other there will be reciprocal reporting so that the two will mutually benefit each other. The fact that the Africa Institute as the executing agency of the MIA project is in close physical proximity with DEA which is housing the Institute will make it smooth for the two projects to be implemented effectively together. The Africa Institute and DEA will establish a joint coordination committee that will meet regularly to facilitate project execution.

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 South Africa, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources and releases and to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by some countries in previous projects related to mercury waste management, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of strengthening capacities for mercury management. 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 South Africa. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury and mercury waste will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

However, taking into consideration the size of the country and the advanced industrial development, most of the mercury issues identified in the Convention are present in South Africa. For this reason, the budget had to be increased in order to fully address the issues.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency. The **Africa Institute** will submit half-yearly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. The **Africa Institute** 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 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, the **Africa Institute** 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 – the Africa Institute 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 3. 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	Africa Institute	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Africa Institute	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	Africa Institute	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Africa Institute	0	Quarterly
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.	Africa Institute	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	15,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Africa Institute	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			25,000	

*Project steering committee meetings (3) inception workshop and mid-term review will be carried out back to back with other technical meetings, such as the lessons learned (2) and planning meeting (1), therefore cost will be considered as “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)

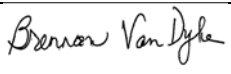
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	Acting Deputy Director-General	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	04/01/2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD		
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED (10/10/2013)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT: DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁸ 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, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		June 3, 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 LETTER**
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**
- D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**
- E. SUPERVISION PLAN**
- F. GEF APPROVED BUDGET**

⁸ 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	1,000	80	80,000	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Financial officer	495	22	10,890	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Subtotal		102	90,890	
For Technical Assistance				
<i>Local</i>				
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	500	1014	507,000	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment
Subtotal		1014	507,000	
<i>International</i>				
Technical support and advice throughout the project	2,000	50	100,000	Technical support to develop national assessments and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Subtotal		50	100,000	
Total		1064	607,000	
Justification for travel, if any: Consultants and project coordinator will travel throughout the country to develop the mercury inventory and conduct national assessments				

ANNEX B: OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER

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 Minamata Initial Assessment in South Africa		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/submission	Date of this version:	23/02/2016
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.

Comments:

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in South Africa. 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.
- densely populated area	N.A.	
- 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.	
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.		

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?	<i>N.A.</i>	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in South Africa. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and mercury inventories will assist the country to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause increase waste production?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	<i>No</i>	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	<i>No</i>	
<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?	<i>Yes</i>	It will respect cultural aspects in South Africa
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	<i>Yes</i>	The project will form a National Coordinating Committee, including all relevant stakeholders. This group will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Implementing Agency will provide technical feedback as assistance to countries

- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	A Mercury Management team will be established to deal with mercury within national chemicals efforts. In the medium to long-term it is expected that the national regulatory system will be revised to include provisions in compliance with the Minamata Convention.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No	The project might identify actions to change current practices towards the sound management of mercury
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No	
Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	No	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	No	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

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

	<i>Yes/No/N.A</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	<i>No</i>	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	<i>No</i>	No negative impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	<i>N.A.</i>	

ANNEX D: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AQA	Air Quality Act
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CEA	Customs and Excise Act
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
IA	Implementing Agency
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
ITAA	International Trade Administration Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCCM	Multi-stakeholders Committee on Chemicals Management
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MPIA	Marine Pollution Intervention Act
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NEM	National Environmental Agency
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHA	National Health Act
NWA	National Water Act
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Training and Research Institute
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX E: SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in South Africa																								
Project executing partner:	The Africa Institute																								
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):		Year 1												Years 2											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Executing partner	<div><div></div></div>																								
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	t																								
Output	+																								
Activity/Task/Output																									
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																									
National Inception workshop and report of meeting																									
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
Establish M&E system																									
Quarterly expenditure report - (March 31, June 30, Sep 30, and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants																									
GEFSEC communications																									
Terminal report																									
Training workshops/seminars	NA																								
Terminal evaluation																									
Final audit report for project																									
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination																									
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process																									
Milestone: Key stakeholders and their roles identified, coordination mechanism for mercury management in place																									
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available																									
Milestone: Related mercury studies and reports on key sectors gathered and available to all national stakeholders																									
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management and monitoring enables South Africa to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																									
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities																									
Milestone: National capacities for mercury management and monitoring assessed and national needs identified																									
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in South Africa																									
Milestone: Existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms assessed																									
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions																									
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																									
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed																									
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																									
Milestone: Strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																									
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities																									
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																									
Milestone: Challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention identified, including legal and technical aspects																									
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																									
Milestone: Recommendations to implement the Convention proposed including impacts of proposed regulatory reform																									
Outcome 5: South Africa key stakeholders make full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury																									
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																									
Milestone: MIA Report validated and available to key stakeholders																									
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy																									
Milestone: MIA initial dissemination strategy developed and outreach implemented																									

