



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR (select focal area) ENABLING ACTIVITY**  
**PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund**

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**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Nigerian Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector		
Country(ies):	Nigeria	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	150170
Other Executing Partner(s):	- The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health (PCEH) - Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD), Department of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining - World Health Organization (WHO)	Submission Date:	12/18/15
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan (NAP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	(date)

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective: : National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector</b>				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
Improve understanding on the scope of mercury use in the Nigerian ASGM sector and strengthen national capacity to manage mercury in the sector, in compliance with the requirements of the Minamata Convention	1. Participatory stakeholders able to manage mercury use in the ASGM sector (awareness, technical skills, expertise)	1.1: Information disseminated and project coordination mechanism established  1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to reduce mercury emissions and releases  1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to develop a public health strategy on ASGM  1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated and	360,000	329,500

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

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		awareness raising workshops organized		
2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	2. NAP finalized for the endorsement from relevant stakeholders	2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders	70,000	15,000
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	25,000	9,500
Subtotal			455,000	354,000
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup>			45,000	19,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>500,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	19,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	19,000
Recipient Government	Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE)	In-kind	45,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD)	In-kind	250,000
Recipient Government	Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)	In-kind	40,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>373,000</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	GEFTF	Nigeria	Chemicals and Wastes	(select as applicable)	500,000	47,500	547,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					500,000	47,500	547,500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>In response to growing international concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) formalized the Global Mercury Partnership in 2008 to systematically eliminate anthropogenic mercury releases through strategic intervention and collaboration with national governments. As of 2009, UNEP’s governing council entered into negotiations for the preparation of a legally binding global instrument on mercury to safeguard human and ecosystem health. Negotiations were successfully completed in January 2013 with 147 governments (including Nigeria) agreeing to the draft text for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan, the “Minamata Convention on Mercury” was formally adopted and opened for signature. Nigeria became a signatory to the Convention on 10 October 2013. Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government has been an active participant in international programmes and agreements to address mercury releases and uses, led by the Federal Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>The treaty has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector represents a major and growing source of mercury release and environmental pollution in the world, Article 7 of the Convention obliges countries with more than insignificant mercury use in ASGM operations to develop a National Action Plan (NAP), with the goal to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds within three years of the treaty entering into force.</p> <p>According to Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention, each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the article shall include in its NAP (a) information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM sector; (b) inventory of quantities of mercury and other harmful chemicals used, including cyanide, and practices employed in the sector; (c) a public health strategy on the</p>
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exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury; (d) an assessment and cost-benefit analysis of technically available and economically feasible techniques and technologies to replace the use of mercury; and (e) a road map to reduce the use of mercury in the sector including potential funding sources to implement it. A series of strategies, baselines and steps to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds shall also be included in the NAP as noted in the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) guidelines on Enabling Activities (EA) to assist countries.

In Nigeria, unregulated artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations account for over 90% of solid mineral extraction. Within the informal mining sector, gold extraction represents a major source of income where economic opportunities are limited, especially in rural communities. Commercial qualities of Gold are available in Osun, Oyo, Kwara, Kogi, FCT, Zamfara, Kebbi, Niger, and Kaduna states in North and South Western regions, where ASGM has been observed. The majority of current gold production occurs in alluvial and alluvial placers, near or in the proximity of river systems, especially dams. More than 107 artisanal mine sites have been identified, many of which employ rudimentary mineral extraction and processing techniques, yielding low levels of production with poor market access. Due to unregulated and uncoordinated mining activities, chemical pollution, surface and groundwater contamination, soil erosion, river diversion, and inadequate waste management represent significant sources of environmental harm. Baseline studies undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Mine and Steel Development on ASGM confirm mercury use during gold extraction in several regions, posing acute and chronic health risks for vulnerable populations - particularly women and children.

In 2010, unregulated artisanal gold mining in the northern state of Zamfara caused an epidemic of childhood lead poisoning, with at least four hundred children under the age of five dying within a six-month period. Unsafe mining activities in industrial and residential areas were the primary source of contamination in affected communities, and despite efforts of development, medical and environmental experts at international and national levels, the death toll increased to over 400 by 2013. More than 2500 children received treatment for lead poisoning, because of unregulated artisanal gold mining activities. The exact numbers of adults affected remain uncertain; however, higher rates of miscarriages among women have been reported in several villages. The tragedy in Zamfara remains the worst case of lead poisoning in modern history, where contaminated soils and dust continue to afflict large numbers of men, women and children. Furthermore, recent lead outbreaks in Kagara (city), Niger State in May 2015 from artisanal and gold mining have reportedly claimed the lives of 28 children. The government, led by the Federal Ministry of Health embarked on an emergency intervention relocating surviving children to a health center in Zamfara State for lead testing and medical treatment. There have also been calls from some organizations to test children for mercury intoxication. Despite the growing awareness of artisanal gold production as a source of severe heavy metal poisoning, the dual and potentially synergetic effects of co-exposure to lead and mercury use remain largely unknown.

As mercury pollution represents an emerging issue in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Environment initiated the development of the National Policy on Chemicals Management and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and established the National Committee on Chemicals Management (NCCM), co-chaired by the Federal Ministry of Health. This body serves as the coordinating mechanism for most projects on the sound management of chemicals and assists to enforce the Harmful Waste Act, which prohibits, without lawful authority, the carrying, dumping, or depositing of harmful waste in the air, land or waters of Nigeria. Based on the prevalence of ASGM in Nigeria, the government has targeted efforts at the reduction of mercury in the sector. The NCCM, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Health, National Environmental Standards Regulations and Enforcement Agency (NESREA), National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) amongst other organizations have provided guidance to communities at the national, state and local government levels on hazardous waste management and disposal, mining sites reclamation, and protection of surface and ground water resources.

Prior to the adoption of Minamata Convention, Nigeria has demonstrated ongoing commitments to the reduction, and where possible elimination of mercury use in industrial applications, processes and products. Specifically in the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, the Federal Ministry of Environment collaborated with UNEP and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to convene an Anglophone West Africa Regional Awareness Raising Workshop on Mercury in 2011. The workshop provided an opportunity for stakeholders to assess Mercury related issues in ASM communities and initiated a dialogue on the broader range of issues associated with mining. Attended by the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Academia, NGOs, Miners Associations, and the Nigerian Mining and Geosciences Society, it was determined immediate measures to reduce mercury use must be taken as consumption and releases are projected to increase in the extractive mineral sector.

In 2012, the Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health of the Federal Ministry of Environment conducted a national mercury inventory with UNEP's Toolkit (level 1) for identification and quantification of mercury releases. Results indicated major mercury inputs in Nigeria came from the use and disposal of products, waste incineration and open waste burning, primary metal production (excluding gold production by amalgamation), oil and gas production, in addition to production of other materials. Individual mercury release sub-categories with the highest point source emissions include coal-fired power plants, metal smelting and waste incineration; where diffuse sources such as small-scale gold mining, informally burned waste and mercury containing products (i.e. fluorescent lamps, batteries, thermometers) were also identified as significant. The 2012 inventory provided a critical baseline data; however, information on the use of mercury, trade, and stocks, as well as natural and anthropogenic fate and transport of mercury in Nigeria is still not readily available. In some cases, data such as the use of mercury in ASGM remains unknown despite its significant economic role, supporting 200,000 – 500,000 lives. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Environment has expressed concerns on the comprehensiveness of the data collected from this assessment, as it may have resulted in over or underestimates in some sectors.

In January 2013, Federal Government of Nigeria provided funds for the environmental cleanup and remediation (by Federal Ministry of Environment), treatment of affected people, especially children (by Federal Ministry of Health) and safer mining advocacy and training (by Ministry of Mines and Steel Development) in Bagega village (Zamfara). The industrial area and the village dam together contained the highest levels of lead (80,000ppm) in Bagega village. Overall, 2,060 Metric tons of lead contaminated soil was excavated from 416 residential compounds. A large volume, 1000 tipper loads that contained 4,180 metric tons of contaminated soil was excavated from 4 hectare industrial area and the Bagega village dam, using grader, excavator as well as manual labour to rid the area of lead contaminants. The excavated lead polluted soil was buried in 5 lined landfills as a remediation method for the lead polluted soil.

In September 2014, the Environmental Law Institute (ELI) released a series of legal and policy recommendations for Nigeria's ASGM sector, funded by the United States Department of State. Representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and Federal Ministry of Environment attended a technical workshop to strengthen partnerships, discuss current issues and prioritize future inventions on the ASGM sector.

Under the Minamata Convention enabling activities framework, the MIA project currently being implemented in Nigeria will assist to fill critical data gaps and raise awareness of the dangers associated with ASGM. In April 2015, the ASGM sector was identified as a major priority for action on mercury in Nigeria at technical workshops held April 27th and 28<sup>th</sup> in Abuja. Representatives from the Federal Ministry of Environment and Minamata Secretariat, the United Nations Institute on Training and Research (UNITAR), the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Federal Ministry of Health, and other relevant Ministries, Academia, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders highlighted the ASGM sector as a major focal area to reduce mercury use in industrial applications. Through inter-ministerial coordination, the MIA project will fill critical data gaps on the artisanal gold mining sector and support subsequent projects to minimize adverse impacts of mercury on vulnerable populations in mining dependent communities.

Despite the significant economic benefits ASGM delivers to rural populations in Nigeria, few legal provisions currently exist to effectively regulate the sector. While legal formalization for artisanal miners and collectives are enshrined in Section 91 of the 2007 Mining Law, there is an apparent lack of inter-ministerial collaboration and synergy between relevant government agencies to effectively manage artisanal mining licenses. Limited institutional capacity to collectively govern the sector, coupled with poorly defined functions for federal and state governments remains a major barrier for decentralized mineral governance at the local level. Consequently, ongoing health issues, gender inequalities, child labor, and negative environmental impacts associated with the sector are not adequately addressed.

Overall, the lack of simple and transparent legal and fiscal frameworks, weak institutional structures and capacity to implement existing regulations pose major barriers for the Nigerian government. In general, those engaged in artisanal mining are not only members of host communities, but illegal migrants from other countries rank high among unlicensed artisanal miners in Nigeria.

Specifically, challenges in Nigeria include: 1) a lack of organization and stability among miners; 2) improper enforcement of existing mining regulations; 3) low awareness of occupational health risks and illiteracy among miners; and 4) the need for technical and financial assistance (particularly in the remote regions with limited infrastructure). Perhaps most fundamentally, it is rural poverty and limited livelihood support for the artisanal gold mining sector that has driven growth of unregulated activities. As a broader issue, mercury amalgamation to concentrate gold ore is widespread, presenting additional levels of risk to human health and the environment. Despite urgent need, data remains extremely limited on the extent and magnitude of mercury use in Nigeria.

In conclusion, this project is fully in line with Nigeria's goal to map mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention. Furthermore, UNIDO has clear comparative advantage in the ASGM sector with numerous successfully implemented projects under the GEF's Chemicals and Waste Focal Area.

**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 equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):

The outcomes of the proposed project will be the enablement of participatory stakeholders to manage mercury use in the ASGM sector as well as the NAP's finalization and endorsement. The activities of the project will fill the gaps required to develop the NAP, by assisting the government of Nigeria and ASGM partners in the formulation of a clear road map to reduce mercury emissions and by increasing awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. This will include:

- (a) Analysis of the ASGM sector, including main mining areas, miners/private sector involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information as well as an assessment on the involvement of women and children;
- (b) inventory with the quantities of mercury used and practices employed in the ASGM sector within the country;
- (c) assessment of institutional capacity in the health sector, particularly in locations/areas host to ASGM activities, to gather health data on mercury exposure, and conduct training and awareness raising activities;
- (d) baseline of mercury consumption and other harmful chemicals including cyanide;
- (e) options for elimination of the practices specified in the Annex C of the Convention;
- (f) strategies to prevent exposure to mercury together with the health authorities, which are inclusive of a special focus on vulnerable populations including women and children;
- (g) definition of steps to formalize ASGM sector;
- (h) strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury;
- (i) strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation and continuing development of the NAP;
- (j) awareness raising activities for ASGM miners and affected communities as well as for national and regional-level policy makers; and
- (k) a road map for the reduction of mercury in the sector, including needed interventions and potential funding sources to implement it.

The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will be manifested when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 7 (Sustainable Development), 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve maternal health), and 6 (Combat disease).

Consultations are on-going with the key stakeholders and will continue throughout the project implementation process as follows:

**UNIDO** will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide project oversight and implementation. UNIDO will engage in the discussions and recruitments of national and international experts during the drafting of the NAP and ensure that the project delivers a quality NAP that is drafted according to the requirements set forth in the Convention. In addition, the NAP will be aligned with the technical and institutional gaps identified in the MIA and other relevant studies, as described in Section A.

**The Federal Ministry of Environment**, as the administrative authority on environmental protection and the designated national authority on Minamata Convention on mercury will be responsible for the coordination and development of the NAP in close collaboration with co-executing agencies. FMENV will be responsible for the dissemination of information among state, private and civil society stakeholder groups (e.g. miners, policy makers etc.) on project achievements and lessons learned as well as the impacts of mercury use in the ASGM sector, and its effects on human health and the environment. The Ministry will organize and conduct public awareness events and activities in the country, ensuring day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. FMENV will establish the project coordination mechanism, acting as chair and secretariat of the **National Steering Group (NSG)**. The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of UNIDO and WHO representatives, technical and policy experts from the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and the Federal Ministry of Health, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination. All project amendments will be done in accordance with the UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policy GEF/C.39/09 and GEF/C.39/Inf.3.



**Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD)**, as the institution responsible for the activities related to ASGM in Nigeria, will serve as co-executing agency assisting with providing necessary expertise on the use of safer mining techniques through alternative technologies that will reduce or eliminate the use of mercury in the mining sector. MMSD will conduct the national ASGM assessment, and support NAP development. To ensure compliance with relevant texts and annexes of the Minamata Convention, MMSD will maintain close collaboration with the Minamata Secretariat, Convention implementation office and designated focal point.

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** will serve as co-executing agency for all health components of the project including institutional capacity and rapid health situation assessments, initiating the drafting of a public health strategy and organizing awareness raising workshops. The WHO in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) will ensure achievement of all health related outputs in the project. In support of these efforts, WHO will help leverage appropriate international, regional, and/or national health expertise to support the design and delivery of health related project components.

The **Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)** will facilitate high-level health sector engagement of/and leadership in relevant inter-sectoral activities and stakeholder engagement activities, including related awareness raising activities; support the mainstreaming of relevant NAP activities into existing/wider national and regional health programs and initiatives; and lead the initiation and eventual development of the public health strategy.

**Miners and mining communities** will be consulted during the production of national information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM, sensitized through training and engaged with it to promote the reduction and elimination of mercury in the sector.

**Trade Unions** involved in worker issues for small and medium enterprises as there may be areas of common concern that are applicable to the ASGM sector.

**ASGM industry associations** (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act as a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development of the NAP. This network of associations will liaise with miners to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector within the enabling activities framework.

An **expert team** comprised of national and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support for the NAP implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to assist in the development of a National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector and plan activities for national capacity building. The project will not have an impact on **indigenous people** groups as they are not present in the region where the project will be executed. Please refer to Annex C for the split of stakeholder's roles per output and to Annex A for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

Recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different kinds, levels and frequency of mercury.

In Nigeria, Women's roles and responsibilities within gold mining communities vary. While women may not dig and carry ore, they are more commonly involved in processing, which includes crushing, grinding, sieving, washing panning and amalgamation with mercury. Although women do not appear to be involved in mercury processing in Zamfara, their involvement has been reported elsewhere in Nigeria. To a lesser extent, women may own mining concessions; serve as mine operators, dealers, and/or buying agents. Women also frequently provide goods and services to mining operations in the form of cooking and selling food, running shops, and occasionally in the sex trade. These gender-differentiated impacts bring added challenges and considerations to addressing needs within the ASGM sector, as well as unique opportunities to improve the quality of artisanal miners' lives and health.

Because of their involvement in artisanal gold mining, particularly gold processing, women and children working in artisanal gold mining are susceptible to their own set of health concerns. Women face the greatest risks from carrying heavy materials, washing ore in contaminated water, and becoming exposed to chemicals when burning gold amalgam.

Likely afflictions for women and children working in or around mines include gastroenteritis, lung inflammation, respiratory infections, spinal, joint, neck and back damage, frequent cuts and bruises, in addition to the extremely hazardous effects of exposure to mercury and lead. Pregnant women also stand a great risk of fetal deaths or birth defects from mercury and lead contamination as experienced in the Zamfara case. To minimize adverse impacts maternal health and child mortality, gender sensitive health strategies are urgently required in Nigeria. Evidenced by the tragic number of deaths and chronic health impacts in Zamfara and Niger state due to the artisanal processing of gold, immediate health sector intervention is required.

**Gender mainstreaming:** Gender mainstreaming will play a key role in the development of the NAP and will be an integral part of the project activities. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sectoral level, in the information sharing and dissemination events, in the project coordination unit and national committee, and at the stakeholder level (e.g. by consulting women during the analysis of the ASGM sector and the assessment of health impacts of mercury use).

Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Committee and attending the awareness workshops. Propositions to minimize gender inequality and prevent child labor in ASGM will be part of the strategies proposed in the NAP.

<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to improve the national capacity and capability for the management of mercury use in the ASGM sector, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP). Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory/characterization of the ASGM sector that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The NAP will generate global environmental and socio-economic benefits as well as enable Nigeria to place mercury management at the leading edge of their sustainable development agenda. Inputs and data collected from the NAP proposed in this project will provide key information on the use of mercury in the ASGM sector. The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Project coordination mechanism established and information disseminated</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.1</b> Conduct start-up workshop</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.2</b> Establish project coordination mechanism (e.g. National Steering Group)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.3</b> Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.4</b> Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender groups</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.5</b> Organize and conduct information sharing and dissemination events and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to reduce mercury emissions and releases</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.1</b> Collect and analyze data on the ASGM sector (e.g. quantities of mercury used and practices employed; number of main mining sites and miners; relevant stakeholders including /miners private sector; and level of sector formalization)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.2</b> Define national objectives and reduction targets</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.3</b> Define steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of ASGM sector</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.4</b> Finalize strategies to promote reduction of mercury emissions and releases in ASGM and actions to eliminate worst practices mentioned on Annex C of Minamata Convention</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.5</b> Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the road map as part of the NAP</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to support the initiation of a public health strategy on ASGM</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.1</b> Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.2</b> Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.3</b> Finalize institutional and capacity needs assessment report on public health</p>
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	<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated and awareness raising workshops organized.*</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.1</b> Plan and adapt survey tools to Nigerian context</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.2</b> Conduct consultation with community and with health care providers in selected ASGM locations</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.3</b> Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.4</b> Initiate the drafting of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p>*Note: Primary monitoring (i.e. human bio-monitoring) is considered out of the scope of the rapid health situation assessment and of the project. The principal objective of the rapid assessment is to identify patterns of health care seeking behavior among ASGM miners and their family members so as to determine the most effective entry point for engagement. For example in cases where ASGM miners do not utilized health services, promotional and awareness raising efforts may need to be conducted through mobile clinics or as part of other social mobilization efforts carried out by the health sector. The rapid health situation assessment also seeks to identify current capacities in local health centres to identify and address ASGM related health issues. This latter information is needed to inform the design and messaging of training activities to be conducted under the NAP.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.1</b> Draft NAP according to the national comprehensive analysis report (Output 1.2)</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.2</b> Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.3</b> Finalize NAP</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.4</b> Define NAP implementation schedule</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
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<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>GEF resources will assist the government of Nigeria and industrial partners in their understanding of operations on mercury use in the ASGM sector and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. It will also assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements nationally to promote future projects. GEF resources will not only help to streamline interventions and related capacity building efforts in the ASGM sector, but also ensure that the key stakeholders involved in the compliance of Article 7 and Annex C under the Convention are sufficiently aware of and appropriately engaged in the design and delivery of the activities identified in the road map.</p> <p>UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Enabling activities have been successfully developed in Nigeria with GEF's resources in order to assist the country in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The NAP will complement the country's efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.</p> <p>Lessons learned and experience gained by UNIDO in Nigeria through the development of capacity building projects related to POPs as well as pilot projects on the ASGM sector will be valuable to the implementation of the NAP. The EA will complement the country's efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.</p> <p>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the goals of Nigeria to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention and to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds in order to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. This EA project will be one of the first several NAPs to be implemented by UNIDO and, consequently, serve as a model for other NAPs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p>
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**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Monitoring and evaluation for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to Nigeria. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: (a) review and approve annual work plan, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) approve interim and final reports, and (d) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and guidelines such as the UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents GEF/C.39/09 and GEF/C.39/Inf.3.

UNIDO's Nigeria office will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by UNIDO's project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. The terms of reference for the evaluator will be developed with the support of UNIDO's project manager under UNIDO's guidance.

**Programmatic M&E:** the FMENv will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, including compliance with the Minamata Convention. As a co-executing agency, MMSD will maintain close coordination with FMENv during development and execution of the national comprehensive analysis of the ASGM sector, as well as drafting and finalizing the NAP and presenting it to relevant stakeholders. MMSD will provide expert and technical support for the design, review and execution. WHO, in coordination with the FMoH, will be responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of health-related activities including associated reporting activities. All national executing agencies will report semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by all executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.

**Financial Monitoring:** All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR), which will also include the GEF grant disbursement summaries, to the GEF. A terminal evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of the project end.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

	Monitoring and Evaluation table			
	M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
			GEF Grant [USD]	Co-financing
	Start-up workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	0	0
	Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*	Month 12	0	0
	Project review by NSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0	0
	<b>Terminal evaluation</b>	At project closure	25,000	9,500
	<b>Total M&amp;E cost</b>		<b>25,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>
	*Funded by Project Management Costs			
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	Not 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).

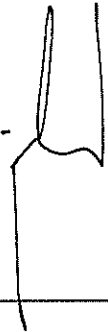

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Johnson Yomi LADAPO	Director, Planning, Research and Statistics Department and GEF Operational Focal Point	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	JULY 27, 2015

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD		
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	MRS FATIMA NANA MEDE	JUNE 18, 2015

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>4</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director of Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		12/17/2015	Rodica-Ella Ivan, Industrial Development Officer, Environment Branch	+43 1 26026 5085	R.Ivan@unido.org
					

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, UNDCF, and SCCF