



REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) in the Republic of Armenia		
Country(ies):	Republic of Armenia	GEF Project ID: ¹	5866
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140089
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	19,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1.Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to implement the Minamata Convention	TA	1. National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>Output 1.1: Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Convention completed</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p>	176,000	6,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted		
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	2.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	6,000	5,000
Subtotal				182,000	11,000
EA Management Cost ²				18,000	11,000
Total EA Cost				200,000	22,000

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

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	11,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	11,000
Total Co-financing			0

² 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.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	!Undefined Bookmark, GRR_TOTAL

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	48.00	14,280	0	14,280
International consultants*	2		4,000	4,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		1,720		1,720
Travel*		2,000	7,000	11,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)		0	0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		18,000	11,000	31,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

As co-financing is not required for MIA projects, GEF resources of \$1,720 will be necessary for communication costs associated with the project. Please refer to Annex D for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, page 1 of 2):</p>	<p>The Republic of Armenia (Armenia) became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on October 10, 2013. The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase-out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce air emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist.</p> <p>For the government of Armenia to meet obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed to facilitate its ratification. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention; (2) Gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions; (3) Lack of data on emissions and releases sources, as well as lack of national inventories of mercury stocks; (4) Low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms and other measures in place to reduce communities' exposure to mercury. <p>The overall objective of this pre-ratification EA is to provide basic and essential information to enable policy and strategic decisions to be made and to identify priority areas for future interventions. The project will thus strengthen Armenia's national capacity to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention and promote effective implementation of its provisions. Armenia will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national development efforts.</p> <p>At the present, mercury has been widely used in and emitted from industrial applications (lighting equipment, synthetic rubber production, polyvinyl acetate, pesticides, thermal power plants operating with coal, chlorine production, cement production, and mining) and medical appliances (dental amalgam filling and medical equipment) in Armenia but has not been managed systematically. Please refer to Annex F for a more detailed description of the mercury sources in Armenia.</p> <p>Being the national agency in charge of chemicals management, the Ministry of Nature Protection has assigned representatives to all discussions of Inter-Governmental Negotiation Committee on the Convention since 2010.</p> <p>In terms of regulations, there are currently no specific requirements pertaining to mercury in Armenia. A specific law on chemicals is lacking. However, import/export of chemicals and pesticides is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade following the adoption of the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of the List of chemicals and pesticides regulated by Rotterdam Convention and banned in the Republic of Armenia" (No. 293-N of March 17, 2005). The List involves compounds of mercury, including: inorganic mercury compounds, compounds of alkyl mercury, as well as alkyloxyalkyl and arylated compounds of mercury.</p> <p>In 2004 the Republic of Armenia approved the Law "On Waste" and more than 20 by-laws were approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia. Some of mentioned legislative documents include management of mercury-containing waste, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On the approval of the List of the Republic of Armenia hazardous wastes" (No. 874-N of May 20, 2004). This List encompasses (i) wastes containing mercury, mercury compounds as a component or pollutant, (ii) scrap (wastes), electrical equipment or electro-technical nodes, involving galvanic elements, batteries, mercury switches, glass of cathode ray tubes, and other types of glass with the active covering or polluted by cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls at the concentration level from 50 mg/kg and above, (iii) worked-out mercury lamps and luminescent tubes. • Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of the List of the Republic of Armenia banned hazardous wastes" (No.1093-N of July 8, 2004). This List includes wastes containing mercury, mercury compounds as a component or pollutant.
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<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, page 2 of 2):</p>	<p>The government of Armenia has not conducted any specific projects to assess and monitor mercury usage, and thus data on mercury emissions in Armenia is extremely limited. However, the following Environmental strategy programs involve mercury-related actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the second National Action Plan on environmental protection in the Republic of Armenia” (No. 33; dated August 14, 2008) that included the preparation of manuals on sound disposal of hazardous wastes (organochlorine, mercury, lead containing, etc.); 2. Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the List of actions on implementation of the Republic of Armenia obligations proceeding from the environmental international conventions” (No. 1594-N; dated November 11, 2011) that involve working out regulations on environmentally sound disposal of hazardous wastes (including mercury); and, 3. Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the main activity directions and the Programme of the Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia for 2008-2012 aimed at ensuring the national security strategy of the Republic of Armenia” (No.387-N dated April 8, 2010). This programme focused on working out principles, rules, requirements, methods, manuals on sound management of hazardous waste and contaminated sites (dumpsites/landfills, tailing dams, pesticides burials). <p>In addition, the NGO “Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” (AWHHE) is the National NGO SAICM Focal Point in Armenia and participated in the INC1-2-4-5 that led to the Minamata Convention. AWHHE implemented two mercury related projects in Armenia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a). “Towards Mercury-free health care”, a project funded by HCWH (2002-2003). The project revealed alarming situations in relation to mercury disposal in the hospitals of Yerevan. Spilled mercury from broken equipment was carelessly collected and disposed of in general waste containers that were further dumped in an open municipal landfill, located 1 km away from a residential area. Neither construction, nor conditions of the landfill corresponded to any sanitary or safety norms. An inventory of mercury containing equipment was conducted in the 9 hospitals of Yerevan. In some hospitals, the medical staff awareness about the danger of mercury exposure was increased through seminars as they had never participated in any training on the issue of mercury management previously. An information toolkit for health care personnel was distributed; and, b). “Using the Lumex mercury monitoring instrument in monitoring mercury levels in hotspots in Armenia”, a project being part of supported by the European Environmental Bureau and the Zero Mercury Working Group (May-August 2012). A portable mercury monitoring instrument «Lumex» was used to measure mercury vapour concentrations in the ambient air. Snapshot air tests were conducted at 9 sites: the Yerevan dumpsite; the electrical lamp factory in Yerevan; the «Makur Yerkat» Smelter; hospitals and dental clinics in Abovyan (Kotayk province); residential areas in Yerevan, as well as Kotayk and Gegharkunik provinces. Some values measured exceeded the threshold considered safe by the Ministry of Health (300 ng/m³), and a number of sites had mercury levels close to the threshold. <p>Furthermore, the Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies under the National Academy of Science of the Republic of Armenia conducted a series of studies (2005-2013) during which excessive mercury concentrations were detected (i) in the river water along the mining town of Karajan, (ii) in leakages from tailing dams, and (iii) in vegetables and cow milk. The source of mercury was identified as the “conventionally clean” water-supply system flowing out from the Artsvanik tailing dam. Other locations where high mercury concentrations were measured include the Alaverdi town and Yerevan where steel industries are using mineral concentrate from Kajaran.</p> <p>Although identified as an issue, the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement, as well as the amounts of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors, handling of mercury containing waste and extent of related pollution, remains largely unknown in Armenia. Therefore, baseline setting and data collection to characterize major emissions sources remain a priority to identify key areas and target specific sectors for intervention and future investment.</p> <p>This Enabling Activity (EA) project is fully in line with Armenia’s goal to invest in technological solutions and map mercury related environment and health problems to fulfill obligations under the Convention.</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</p> <p>(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, page 1 of 2) :</p>	<p>The overall objective of the EA project is to complete pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions.</p> <p>The proposed project will set Armenia in the right path to fulfilling its obligations under the Minamata Convention and place sound chemicals management at the forefront of the national sustainable development agenda. Specifically, this EA called Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) will (i) assess institution capacity and help to establish coordination mechanisms; (ii) identify gaps in legislative and policy frameworks; (iii) create a national initial inventory of mercury stocks, supplies and emissions sources, prioritize emissions and sources for intervention; (iv) as well as raise awareness among relevant stakeholder groups. MIA preparation will serve as the basis to ratify the Convention's provisions through cost-effective approaches in line with national development goals. Based on the results of MIA activities, technical and financial needs for successful mercury reductions on a sectoral basis will be identified to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention at the national level.</p> <p>The request of financial support from GEF's Chemicals focal area is justified through investment in enabling activities, which assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities. The proposed MIA will also make an important contribution to baseline data in terms of mercury stocks, supplies, and trade as well as sources of emissions to air and releases to land and water. With the GEF's support, pollution sources can be identified systematically to identify areas for intervention while institutional capacity needs and policy analysis will assist to identify potential barriers in Convention implementation and ratification.</p> <p>The activities proposed in this EA will assist the government of Armenia and industrial partners in their understanding of the national operations on mercury, national emissions, and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. GEF resources will assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements regionally and globally to promote future replication and scaling up. Furthermore, GEF support will help garner international support and leverage future investments for additional projects in Armenia to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development.</p> <p>Based on the design of the proposed project, benefits on gender dimensions are difficult to assess during the project development phase. However, 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 levels and frequency of mercury, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of this project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, mainly by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector and stakeholder levels. Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Steering Group and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. During recruitment process, female candidate will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the initial inventory report to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.</p> <p>The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable Development), also MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</p> <p>(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, page 2 of 2) :</p>	<p>The key stakeholders involved in this project are as follows:</p> <p>UNIDO will act as the implementing agency (IA) for this project. A project focal point will be established within UNIDO to assist with project oversight and implementation. The Ministry of Nature Protection is the designated focal point for implementation of the Minamata Convention and its provisions in Armenia and will thus be the main executing agency (EA), managing the day-to-day activities associated with the project. The Ministry will appoint the National Lead Agency that will probably be the Hazardous Substances and Waste Policy Division. This Division is responsible for the regulation of chemicals and wastes issues for the Republic of Armenia. Furthermore, the Waste Research Center, a non-commercial organization of the Ministry of Nature Protection, might be appointed to carry out specific activities under the project. The Center facilitates development and implementation of state policies and strategies in the area of waste management, as well as secure and environmentally sound management of chemicals. Please refer to Annex G for more information on the responsibilities and domains of expertise as well as a list of previous projects executed by the Hazardous Substances and Wastes Policy Division and the Waste Research Center.</p> <p>A National Steering Group (NSG) will be formed to act as an inter-ministerial decision making group comprised of technical and policy experts from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Emergency Situation, Customs Committee, local authorities, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of General Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies, NGOs, and the private sector. The NSG will serve as a decision making body to ensure effective implementation and provide strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed.</p> <p>National and international consultants will be recruited as part of the Expert Team to provide technical support for MIA implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development. Mercury Containing Product Users will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and elimination mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. Selection of key sectors will assist in the planning for interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in key industrial sectors. The industry associations/civil society organizations will act as a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex E for a flow chart of various stakeholders.</p>
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<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within a nationally appropriate context. Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and initial inventory that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The initial inventory will follow UNEP’s Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases. The project will assist Armenia to plan activities for pre-ratification of the Convention while mainstreaming sound mercury management into legal and institutional structures that are fully in line with national priorities. Implementation of the MIA will not only generate global environmental benefits but also enable Armenia to place mercury management at the forefront of their sustainable development agenda. The Mercury Convention obliges Parties to take measures to reduce, and where possible to eliminate mercury emissions. The Convention, adopted in October 2013, is expected to enter into force in two to three years. Inputs and data collected from the MIA proposed in this project would provide key information for the development of National Implementation Plan (NIP) that might be required by the Conference of Parties of the Minamata Convention within few years of its entry into force.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified Activity 1.1.1 Conduct project coordination meetings Activity 1.1.2 Establish National Steering Group Activity 1.1.3 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers Activity 1.1.4 Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate policies, strategies, laws and regulations Activity 1.2.2 Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps Activity 1.2.3 Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> National mercury profile established based on initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions Activity 1.3.1 Conduct national mercury inventory training Activity 1.3.2 Collect data for the national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.3 Draft national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.4 Identify sectors for intervention Activity 1.3.5 Develop intervention plans</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted Activity 1.4.1 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on and vulnerability of different gender groups Activity 1.4.2 Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups’ needs</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, means of verifications and assumptions.</p>
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<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>With GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized. Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and national initial inventory development in Armenia can be used as a model approach, to be replicated in other countries to effectively address similar issues.</p> <p>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the Armenia's goal 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. This project complements ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Nature Protection to raise awareness on hazardous substances. Therefore, project execution is expected to be low risk and effective.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at the ministries will be wisely utilized. Project activities, when appropriate, will be carried out by national experts. The involvement of international experts will be limited to only absolute essential tasks, as deemed necessary by the National Steering Group. 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. Data obtained from the project will be used as preliminary scientific evidence to support the development of a creditable and complete national inventory and support environmentally sound mercury management in Armenia. UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Therefore, project implementation is expected to be efficient and effective. This EA project will serve as a model for other MIAs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p>
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E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>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 Armenia. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: 1) review and approve annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) approve interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO’s rules and regulations (UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3). UNIDO’s Yerevan 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 the UNIDO Project Manager with support from the UNIDO Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, the Ministry of Nature Protection, will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting quarterly to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement mentioned in the Project Results Framework.</p> <p>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. In the same regard, UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR) to the GEF.</p> <p>According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (1) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (2) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Armenia agrees to apply to the proposed project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 8 March 1995 and entered into force on 8 June 2000.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation table</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Monitoring tool</th><th rowspan="2">Time</th><th colspan="2">Budget [USD]</th></tr><tr><th>Cash [USD]</th><th>In-kind</th></tr><tr><td>Start-up workshop report</td><td>Within 3 months of project start</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Project review by NSG at the end of year 1</td><td>Month 12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Project review by NSG at the end of the project</td><td>Month 24</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Terminal evaluation</td><td>At project closure</td><td>6,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total M&E cost</td><td>6,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr></table>	Monitoring tool	Time	Budget [USD]		Cash [USD]	In-kind	Start-up workshop report	Within 3 months of project start	0	0	Project review by NSG at the end of year 1	Month 12	0	0	Project review by NSG at the end of the project	Month 24	0	0	Terminal evaluation	At project closure	6,000	5,000	Total M&E cost		6,000	5,000
Monitoring tool	Time			Budget [USD]																							
		Cash [USD]	In-kind																								
Start-up workshop report	Within 3 months of project start	0	0																								
Project review by NSG at the end of year 1	Month 12	0	0																								
Project review by NSG at the end of the project	Month 24	0	0																								
Terminal evaluation	At project closure	6,000	5,000																								
Total M&E cost		6,000	5,000																								

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable
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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 [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Mr. Aram Harutyunyan	Minister	Ministry of Nature Protection	07/04/2014



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	MINISTRY OF NATURE PROTECTION	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Persistent Organic Pollutants Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
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Philippe Scholtès, Officer-in-Charge Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		06-10-2014	Jérôme Stucki, Environmental Management Branch 	+43 126026 3559	J.Stucki@unido.org
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ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
National Project Coordinator	375	24	Interdepartmental coordination unit within Ministry of Nature Protection, Secretariat of National Steering Group, and manage the day-to-day activities of the project
Project Assistant	220	24	Provide administrative support to the National Project Coordinator
International			
UNIDO Coordinator (UNIDO co-financing)	2,000	2	Ensures that project activities and deliveries are in line with the requirements of the Minamata Convention, shares lessons learned from parallel MIAs
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Experts on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	375	8	Provide technical assistance on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project
International			
Expert on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	2500	4	Provide technical assistance to national experts on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of the existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project

Note: Recruitment and budget for the final evaluation are included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)