



# REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Minamata Initial Assessment for Costa Rica		
Country(ies):	Costa Rica	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5406
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	2014-06-09
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	12
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	19,000

## A. EA FRAMEWORK\*

**EA Objective: Undertake a Initial Mercury Assessment to identify the national mercury challenges and the extent to which legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Costa Rica to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention**

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata established.	TA	<p>1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational</p> <p>1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.</p> <p>1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury in Costa Rica.</p> <p>1.4 Importance of Hg priority interventions at</p>	<p>1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established in Costa Rica.</p> <p>1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention for Costa Rica (incl. overview of existing barriers).</p> <p>1.3 Hg awareness raising activities conducted in Costa Rica targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.</p> <p>1.4 National Hg priority interventions</p>	50,000	

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans.	(identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.		
2. National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report development	TA	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.  2.2 National Mercury Profile available for Costa Rica.  2.3 National MIA Report available for Costa Rica.	2.1 Capacity building and training conducted in Costa Rica to commence the Mercury inventory.  2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted in Costa Rica.  2.3 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared for Costa Rica (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. Cap. Building and required investment plans).	130,000	
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				180,000	0
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				20,000	
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 (\$)
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	

<sup>2</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.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>0</b>

**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) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Costa Rica	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				200,000	19,000	219,000

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	50.00	20,000		20,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*				0
Travel*				0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
<b>Total</b>		20,000	0	20,000

\* 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:

## **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>Since 2010, Costa Rica has been a part of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) supported by the Chemicals Branch of the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. In October 2013, Costa Rica became a signatory of the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 20 of the Convention: <i>“Each Party may, following an initial assessment, develop and execute an implementation plan, taking into account its domestic circumstances, for meeting the obligations under this Convention. Any such plan should be transmitted to the Secretariat as soon as it has been developed”</i>. As such, this proposed MIA will allow Costa Rica to comply with and assist the country in its decision making on the ratification process.</p> <p>Costa Rica has wide experience in chemical management. In 2006, the country developed a Chemical National Profile, which was updated in 2008. The Profile allowed the country to identify strengths and needs pertaining to chemical management including the management of Mercury, as well as improve different institutional coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>In 2008 and 2010, the Ministry of Environment and Energy, and Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social (CCSS, Costarrican social insurance system), developed a pilot project in collaboration with the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to replace mercury equipment, mainly sphygmomanometers and thermometers, in a pilot hospital. The replacement was a success and allowed to raise the awareness of the health sector in such an impactful way that CCSS replicated the approach with the replacement of such devices in other hospitals in the country.</p> <p>As part of the Technical Secretariat of Coordination for Chemical Management, a subgroup on Mercury has been established, which involves a number of different institutions: Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor, Customs, CCSS, Department of Geology and Mining and Costarrican Electrical Institute (ICE). Among other responsibilities, this group has been improving coordination on Mercury issues at national level and has been raising awareness on Mercury aspect in relevant sectors.</p>
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<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (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) :</p>	<p>The proposed EA and the project framework, including envisaged activities, are entirely in line with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (GEF/C.45/Inf.05).</p> <p><b>Project Objective:</b> The project's objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>It will do so by implementing 4 components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth component on mainstreaming.</p> <p><b>1. Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions of</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 3;</li> <li>• Article 5;</li> <li>• Article 7 (including legislation and policy to cover formalization, worker health and safety);</li> <li>• Article 8 (specifically in regard to relevant national air pollution/emission standards and regulations);</li> <li>• Article 9 (specifically in regard to the ability to identify and categorize sources of releases).</li> </ul> <p>The policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on chemicals management and identification of the gaps prevalent in association to issues of mercury. In addition the legislation review will assess the necessary steps for the establishment of a National Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism.</p> <p><b>2. Undertake an initial assessment of Mercury in the following categories:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions;</li> <li>• Supply of mercury, including sources, recycling activities and quantities;</li> <li>• Sectors that use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes, ASGM and mercury added products;</li> <li>• Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Identify:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emission sources of mercury;</li> <li>• Release sources of mercury to land and water.</li> </ul>
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#### **4. Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention.**

Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Convention and propose intervention to strengthen these institutions and capacity. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21.

The institutional capacity gaps identified and the findings of the legislation and policy review will be used to formulate a number of priority actions, which will be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report. Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders mentioned above through several rounds of discussions.

#### **5. Mainstream national Mercury priorities in national policies and plans to raise the importance of Hg priority interventions:**

- Identify national mercury priorities;
- Assess opportunities for mainstreaming Hg priorities;
- Mainstream Hg priority interventions in relevant policies/plans.

#### **Key Stakeholders**

The key stakeholder involved in the project are the following:

Ministry of Environment and Energy - Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as National Environmental Policies, Environmental Management Acts and its Regulations, programmes and projects. Promote innovation in the energy sector. Formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to mines and responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals.

Ministry of Finance – Responsible for obtaining and allocating resources necessary for state institutions to provide services to all citizens, in accordance with the priorities of the public policy. Especially in the area of customs, it is related to establish regulation, controls, monitoring of all imports and exports of different products..

Ministry of Health – The Ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of health policies and assumes responsibilities related to monitoring, control, regulation and standardization. In addition, the Ministry registers medical devices and monitors companies that import, manufacture, distribute and / or store medical equipment and devices.

Local Government - Regulate and supervise waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and are responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

Private Sector - Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Services providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.

	<p><u>Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs)</u> - Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment.</p> <p><b>Gender Dimensions</b>  Generally, two groups are more sensitive to the effects of mercury. Fetuses and people who are regularly exposed (chronic exposure) to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or people who are occupationally exposed). As Mercury is passed on from mother to child, and fetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects due to mercury. The MIA will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related to Mercury, and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the MIA report.</p>
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<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>The project will be implemented through NIM (national implementation modality) with the Ministry of Environment and Energy as the execution agency – the national partner. The Quality Environmental Management Unit (DIGECA) of the Ministry will be the main responsible unit for the implementation of the project. Also, DIGECA coordinates the work of the Technical Secretariat for the Coordination on Chemical Management, which function as a consultant entity and includes relevant ministry bodies and representatives from Universities and NGOs.</p> <p>The proposed EA project has been organized into two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.</b></li> <li><b>2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.</b></li> </ol> <p><u>1.1 Establishing a national decision making structure on Mercury</u> A national decision-making structure on Mercury (“Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)”) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures and practices present in the project countries and where feasible will build/expand on similar structures established in support of other chemicals-related MEAs.</p> <p><u>1.2 Conducting an assessment of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity needs in regard to the implementation of the Convention’s provisions.</u> The work will begin with a review of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions such as the Chemicals Unit at the DIGECA will be the initial focus.</li> <li>- Review of existing legislation, identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments.</li> <li>- Roles of other ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where mercury inventory establishes the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the ministries of Health, Environment, Customs, CCSS. Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified.</li> </ul> <p>Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention’s obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the “MCM”. The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.</p> <p><u>1.3 Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury</u> Targeted information awareness activities will be supported on the risks of Mercury and mercury-associated impact on human health and the environment. Awareness raising with target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk.</p>
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	<p><u>1.4 Mainstreaming Hg priorities into national policies/plans.</u>  The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim ministerial coordination committee with the objective to include mercury priorities into national policies and development plans. The mainstreaming exercise will also include a socio-economic study on the effects of mercury and alternatives in ASGM and the relevant sectors that were identified in the inventory, which can help inform priority setting for this sector and support decision making to facilitate the mainstreaming of selected priorities.</p> <p><u>2.1 Building national capacity to under the Mercury Inventory.</u>  National capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory will be built through training, which will be conducted and facilitated by the project's international technical advisor. Training will be provided on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility, data analysis, etc.</p> <p>Training will be targeted towards a group of national technical experts who will conduct and develop the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives who make up the MCM and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it.</p> <p><u>2.2 Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile.</u>  The inventory will make use of the UNEP "<i>Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases</i>"<sup>3</sup>, which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional mercury inventories.</p> <p>Throughout the data collection, analysis and preparation of the Mercury Inventory, the national expert team will be guided by an international technical advisor.</p> <p>The inventory will review all the relevant sectors which make up the UNEP Inventory Level 2. This inventory will also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and assessment of the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of mercury to land and water.</li> <li>- Identification of old, historical sources of mercury contamination (such as abandoned mining sites).</li> <li>- Identification of key sectors, municipalities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.</li> </ul> <p>After completion of the data gathering stage, a National Mercury Profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of mercury and mercury compounds, will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.</p> <p><u>2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report</u>  Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1-3) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2 (se above), the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report.</p> <p>The National MIA Report will provide information on the following key</p>
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	<p>areas, which will enable the government to make a decision on ratifying the Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention.</li> <li>- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.</li> <li>- Summary of the results from the Mercury Profile.</li> <li>- Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others integrated into a National Action Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Expert teams will draft proposals for actions to be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers. These proposals will also include an overview of the costs to the Government in meeting its obligations under the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>After the development of the draft National Mercury Profile and MIA Report these will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.</p>
<b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured through the management of the project with synergies from other POPs- and chemicals-related projects in Costa Rica. The project will involve national experts as much as possible to facilitate the collection of accurate information and to establish a high-responsiveness of the project to keep a steady momentum in project implementation with an international technical advisor providing succinct, specific input where local expertise gaps exist. Information dissemination with the general public and specific local communities will be more effective through integrating the work through existing activities.</p>
<b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. This will be done through project implementation reviews, quarterly review reports and a final evaluation (the latter conducted at least 3 months before project closure).</p>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

**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 (Month, day, year)
Ruben Munoz Robles	Director of International Cooperation	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (MINAE)	05/19/2014

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	06/02/2007	SRA. SHIRLEY MONTERO, DIRECTORA DE GESTION AMBIENTAL, MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE Y ENERGIA +506 (253) 2596; SSOTO@MINAE.GO.CR; DIGECA@MINAE.GO.CR	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	DIGECA (NO PERSON IDENTIFIED YET)	

**C. 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 (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.		6/9/2014	Mr. Jacques Van Engel, Officer-in-Charge, UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906-5782	<a href="mailto:Jacques.van.engel@undp.org">Jacques.van.engel@undp.org</a>

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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>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager	200	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document;</li> <li>- Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with procedures for nationally implemented projects;</li> <li>- Supervise and coordinate the work of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;</li> <li>- Prepare and revise project work and financial plans;</li> <li>- Liaise with UNDP, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;</li> <li>- Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project;</li> <li>- Oversee and ensure timely submission of all reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF, the Ministry of Environment and other oversight agencies;</li> <li>- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;</li> <li>- Report progress of project to the PEB, and ensure the fulfilment of PEB directives.</li> </ul>

Administrative Assistant	200	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collect, register and maintain all information on project activities;</li> <li>- Contribute to the preparation and implementation of progress reports;</li> <li>- Monitor project activities, budgets and financial expenditures;</li> <li>- Advise all project counterparts on applicable administrative procedures and ensures their proper implementation;</li> <li>- Maintain project correspondence and communication;</li> <li>- Support the preparations of project work-plans and operational and financial planning processes;</li> <li>- Assist in procurement and recruitment processes;</li> <li>- Assist in the preparation of payments requests for operational expenses, salaries, insurance, etc. against project budgets and work plans;</li> <li>- Follow-up on timely disbursements by UNDP CO;</li> <li>- Receive, screen and distribute correspondence and attach necessary background information;</li> <li>- Prepare routine correspondence and memoranda for Project Managers signature;</li> <li>- Assist in logistical organization of meetings, training and workshops;</li> <li>- Prepare agendas and arrange field visits, appointments and meetings both internal and external related to the project activities and write minutes from the meetings;</li> <li>- Maintain project filing system;</li> <li>- Maintain records over project equipment inventory.</li> </ul>
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			

National experts on data collection, organization and analysis	500	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of main target areas (sites) and sources for collection of data in accordance with the rapid assessment : i) coal-fired power plants; ii) cement production; iii) mining and other metallurgical activities; iv) mercury mining; v) small-scale gold and silver mining; vi) chloral-alkali production; vii) fluorescent lamps, manometers, thermometers; viii) manufacturing of products containing mercury; and ix) waste (including medical waste) incineration;</li> <li>- Selection of methodology for the collection and analysis of data under each mercury source identified;</li> <li>- Collection of data and analysis;</li> <li>- Review of the rapid assessment of sources and validation (or expansion) of the list in accordance with collected data.</li> </ul>
Environmental Legal expert	500	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed review of regulatory framework and identification of gaps in management of mercury;</li> <li>- Development of specific recommendations on adjustments, amendments required in existing legislation;</li> <li>- Liaise with Ministry of Environment, Minamata focal point and relevant government agencies for development of effective proposals for regulatory framework development.</li> </ul>
Technical Coordinator (75%)	600	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of assessments generated under regulatory analysis and inventory;</li> <li>- Assessment of the impact of project outputs on specific stakeholders and general public;</li> <li>- Development of documentation to support stakeholder consultations as well as public awareness activities.</li> </ul>
Environmental Economist	800	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct the Cost-Benefit analysis for the mainstreaming activity</li> <li>- Develop the Socio-Economic Study on ASGM</li> <li>- Coordinate the mainstreaming activities between the involved institutions.</li> <li>- Develop the final report on Mainstreaming.</li> </ul>
International			

International technical expert	3,500	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP "Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases"</li> <li>- Provision of technical advisory support (with missions) to the local team on the Minamata convention as the new MEA instrument, mercury sources, data organization, collection and validation process in each related sector/sub-sector;</li> <li>- Support to the national level consultations on the data analysis, national mercury profile formulation and priority setting processes for decision-making;</li> <li>- Provision of regulatory advisory support where needed with respect existing international benchmarks</li> <li>- Provision of support to develop and analyze cost related to the implementation of the Convention and description of potential sources of funds, including existing bilateral sources</li> </ul>



## 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,](#)