



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare.		
Country(ies):	Honduras	GEF Project ID: ¹	5484
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5229
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	2013-07-10
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	123,500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
(select) CHEM-3	GEFTF	1,300,000	3,960,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,300,000	3,960,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector.						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Strengthen institutional capacities to achieve the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury	TA	1.1 Improved capacity at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues. 1.2 Improved inter-ministerial coordination and communication on SMC and ESM of Hg.	1.1.1 Nat. Hg Release Inventory developed. 1.1.2 Analytical capacity of health & Env. Institutions to monitor Hg releases developed. 1.1.3 Hg population risk assessment(s) conducted. 1.1.4 Increased monitoring capacity of customs and revenue authorities.	GEFTF	150,000	600,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			1.2.1 Capacity of the National Commission for SMC strengthened to meet future commitments under the Global Hg treaty.			
2. Strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to support a reduction in the use of Hg and allow for ESM of mercury containing products and their wastes.	TA	2.1 National policy and regulations adopted and introduced to reduce the use of mercury in products and Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM). 2.2 Nat. regulations adopted and introduced for the sound collection, transport and interim storage of Hg containing wastes.	2.1.1 Nat. Plan and Policy for the ESM of Hg and Mercury containing products developed (incl.the phase-down/phase-out of Mercury use in two priority sectors – ASGM & HC). 2.1.2 Proposal for the harmonization of classification codes for Mercury containing products developed. 2.1.3 National (import) standards on max. Hg content in products and wastes developed. 2.2.1 Standards and technical guidelines for the safe storage, packaging, transportation, data management, inspection and monitoring of Mercury containing wastes developed.	GEFTF	100,000	400,000
3. Reduce mercury releases from priority sectors (artisanal & small scale gold mining and healthcare) to protect human health and the environment.	TA	3.1 Reduced Hg releases from priority mining communities as a result of the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of unsound mining practices.	3.1.1 In-depth Hg baseline assessment in 1 priority ASGM community completed (incl. socio-economic analysis). 3.1.2 BAT/BEP introduced to 1 ASGM community to reduce Hg releases and adopt socially and env. sound mining practices. 3.1.3 Certification process and procedures on “Green Gold” and “Fair Trade” mining methods launched. 3.1.4 One negotiation center to provide legal and ethical points of	GEFTF	600,000	1,800,000

			<p>sale for green/fair trade gold established.</p> <p>3.1.5 Introducing economic incentives (e.g. premiums) by linking Green gold to global supply chains of sustainably sourced gold.</p> <p>3.1.5 Replication process of pilot experience in three (3) additional geographical priority areas launched.</p> <p>3.2.1 In-depth Hg baseline assessment completed for 2 model Healthcare Facilities (HCFs).</p> <p>3.2.2 Facilities' HCWM programmes updated to include Hg phase-out and mngt.</p> <p>3.2.3 Facility staff trained on BAT/BEP practices for Hg management and use of Hg-free devices.</p> <p>3.2.4 Comparative study on Hg-free devices concluded and devices procured based on staff preferences.</p> <p>3.2.5 Replication process of pilot experiences launched in 2 additional HCFs.</p>			
4. Strengthen technical capacity and infrastructure for the interim storage of Mercury containing wastes.	TA	4.1 Interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg-containing wastes established and long-term storage options identified.	<p>4.1.1 Assessment of options/approaches for Hg waste storage conducted.</p> <p>4.1.2 CRAs and capacity for the collection, transport, and interim storage of Hg wastes assessed.</p> <p>4.1.3 Technical capacity of key actors for various Hg LCM stages developed and CRAs put in place.</p> <p>4.1.4 Interim storage established and used for healthcare Hg waste.</p> <p>4.1.5 Pilot</p>	GEFTF	100,000	440,000

			demonstration of ESM and interim storage of other Hg-containing wastes initiated with a private sector entity.			
5. Strengthen national and regional awareness on the ESM of Mercury in healthcare and ASGM as well as associated health hazards resulting from mismanagement.	TA	5.1 Awareness on ESM of Mercury containing products increased among project stakeholders, the general public and countries at regional and global level.	5.1.1 ASGM awareness raising on health hazards, "green gold" premiums and BAT/BEP, to support implementation and replication of project activities. 5.1.2 Awareness raising targetting the healthcare sector on Hg health hazards, BAT/BEP and alternative technologies to support project implementation and replication. 5.1.3 Lessons-learned and best practices disseminated at national, regional and global level.	GEFTF	120,000	180,000
6. Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, and evaluation.	TA	6.1 Project results sustained and replicated.	6.1.1 M&E and adaptive management applied in response to needs, MTE findings and LL extracted.	GEFTF	112,000	180,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	Subtotal				1,182,000	3,600,000
	Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			GEFTF	118,000	360,000
	Total Project Cost				1,300,000	3,960,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Secr. of Health/Dir. for Health surveillance, Dep. for Hospital Mngt and Health Regulations, Hospital Catarino Rivas	In-kind	60,000

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

National Government	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) including its Center for the Study and control of Pollutants (CESCCO) and its department of chemicals management (DGPQ)	In-kind	750,000
National Government	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment and its Mining Executive Direction (DEFOMIN)	In-kind	1,000,000
National Government	DEI (Customs)	In-kind	20,000
National Government	Ministry of Labour and Social Security / Department of Occupational Health and Safety	In-kind	45,000
National Government	Social Security Institute - Department of Professional Risk Management	In-kind	50,000
Private Sector	National electricity Company/Department Environmental and Occupational Hazards	In-kind	55,000
National Government	Hospital Escuela Materno Infantil	In-kind	30,000
Local Government	Municipality of Siguatepeque	In-kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	50,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	WHO	In-kind	100,000
Private Sector	Waste Disposal Companies	In-kind	550,000
Private Sector	Mining Industry	In-kind	200,000
Private Sector	Artisanal Miners Association	In-kind	50,000
Total Cofinancing			3,960,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$) ⁶
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million		
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	70,000	6,650

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

- (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million _____
- (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million _____
- (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million _____

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1. Global Environmental Problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The three most common forms of mercury (elemental, inorganic and methyl mercury) are all detrimental to human health because of its toxicity to nervous systems (brain and spinal cord), especially in fetuses and young children. In addition, mercury can also cause serious damage to the ecosystem. Mercury can be remitted into the atmosphere several times after being deposited from the atmosphere and it can also be transported long distances by air and water, thus making it a significant global pollutant. Reducing mercury use in processes and products is the most direct way to reduce mercury exposures and releases to the environment.

Artisanal and small scale gold mining represents the largest use of mercury globally. This activity is widely dispersed in over 70 countries, directly involves over 10 million miners, including approximately 3 million women and children, and produces about 15% of the world's gold. Most of this gold is produced using mercury amalgamation techniques, resulting in mercury vapor inhalation exposure of miners, processors, and surrounding communities, as well as releases to land, water bodies, and air, while a significant portion of the mercury vapor is being transported regionally and globally.

Mercury is used in a variety of products, including dental amalgam, medical devices like thermometers and blood pressure cuffs, electrical switches and relays, and fluorescent lamps. Alternatives to most mercury-containing products are generally available at reasonable prices. Mercury use in products can result in releases to the environment at various stages of the life cycle. Atmospheric emissions and resulting global impacts from mercury-containing products are primarily due to waste management practices at the end of product life. Eliminating products containing Mercury or decreasing mercury content in products decreases atmospheric emissions of mercury from waste streams, while proper handling and recycling will also reduce emissions.

2. The Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

A National Assessment of the Use of Mercury in Honduras (2011) was a first comprehensive attempt to determine the use and application of Mercury in all relevant sectors in Honduras and was used to assess the current level of Mercury management in the country. The National Assessment did not provide a detailed national release inventory as per the methodology set-out in the UNEP "Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases – 2010", and detailed data is still necessary for the establishment of a sound release inventory, nevertheless the assessment's findings were used to define priority actions (short, medium and long-term) and prepare a risk management plan aiming at the gradual reduction of Mercury use for priority sectors. The national assessment concluded that the main categories from which Mercury releases originate are:

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

1. Mercury releases and emissions from Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) due to unsound gold mining techniques.
2. Electricity generation from fossil fuel burning (~ 12.57 Kg/yr)
3. Unsound Mercury waste management and disposal practices of Mercury containing wastes (CFLs, thermometers, dental amalgam, relays, among else), which are disposed of in municipal landfills along with regular household waste.

Unfortunately, the national assessment, except in the case of electricity generation, did not contain any Hg release estimates.

Considering the similarity of issues involved, the Government of Honduras opted to address challenges related to Hg use in category 1 and 3 through a combined project approach.

ASGM is an important source of income in Honduras, especially in rural communities where alternative livelihoods are limited. ASGM commonly uses large amounts of Hg to process the ore, often in very unsafe conditions. In Honduras, the use of Hg for the extraction of gold in ASGM is not prohibited as ASGM is not (yet) regulated under the General Mining Law, nor is support provided to artisanal miners in adopting best practices to reduce Hg use or phase it out altogether. Despite the low levels of gold production achieved at individual level, the large numbers of miners involved makes that a national scale total production is significant. As the demand for gold continues to increase due to high gold prices, it is expected that without the proposed project, the use of Mercury will continue to increase as it is the dominant and preferred method among miners (easy to use, inexpensive and freely available).

In Honduras, the majority of mercury containing products is discarded along with regular municipal waste and ends up in landfills or disposal sites not fit to store Mercury wastes, or is discarded through the sewerage system (e.g. dental amalgam). Ultimately all this Mercury is being released to the environment. With increasing healthcare coverage (also applying to dentist services) and a population that is becoming more affluent, the use of Mercury containing products and the production of Hg containing wastes is increasing. It is expected that without the proposed project, the Mercury waste stream will continue to grow.

In Honduras, several challenges at national level currently prevent ESM of Hg in these two categories:

- Lack of reliable data on imports of Hg and Hg containing devices. Data available from various sources is often conflicting, and its quality insufficient to establish trends and release estimates.
- Lack of legislation enabling the phase-out of Hg (ASGM) and use of mercury-free or low-content Hg products. Aspects related to the ESM of Hg and Hg containing products need to be further incorporated through the development of regulations, standards and guidelines. While capacity (monitoring, technical, financial, etc.) needs to be enhanced to enforce the country's regulatory SMC framework pertaining to Hg.
- Limited Availability of low Mercury alternatives. Import restrictions for max. Hg content in consumer products would help ensure that products with (a high) Hg content face import restrictions, encouraging distributors and users to make the shift to cost-effective alternatives.
- Absence of plans/strategies on ESM of products and wastes containing Mercury. The development and adoption of such plans/strategies is urgently needed for priority sectors (medical devices, dental amalgam, CFLs, etc.). E.g each HCF should have a Healthcare Waste Management Programme (HCWMP) in place as per the "National regulation for the Management of Hazardous Wastes from Healthcare Facilities". However this regulation lacks provisions related to Hg containing products, and thus facility specific programmes do not address the ESM of Hg containing wastes. Similarly, the law on "Incandescent Bulbs Replacement with CFLs" promotes the use of energy efficient light sources (CFLs), which is

resulting in an increase in the generation of Hg containing discarded light sources. Unfortunately, the law lacks an ESM approach and does not contain any provisions with respect to the waste management, storage and disposal on Mercury containing wastes/products nor any provisions related to the import/use of low-Hg content lamps.

- Absence of knowledge on adopting best practices in priority sectors. ASGM activities are not (yet) regulated under the General Mining Law, nor is support provided to artisanal miners in adapting best practices, severely jeopardizing their health but also the environment.

- Low level of awareness on the ESM of Hg and Hg containing products as well as associated health hazards among priority populations. Resulting in a low level of protection measures and waste segregation and serious health risks being faced by anyone in close contact with Hg containing products and wastes (mining communities, HC workers, dentists, waste handlers, etc.).

- Absence of cost recovery mechanisms for ESM of Hg containing wastes. This results in limited financial resources to cover costs for the sound management, collection and storage of mercury wastes. Absence of regulations (and their enforcement) mandating ESM of Hg containing wastes, and the small scale of the country influences the quantities of mercury containing wastes being collected and in turn impacts the scale of activities and thus cost-effectiveness.

- Lack of storage and disposal options for Mercury containing wastes . The majority of mercury containing products is discarded along with regular municipal waste and ends up in landfills or disposal sites not fit to store Mercury wastes, or is discarded through the sewerage system (e.g. dental amalgam).

National baseline projects which are supported by the Government of Honduras and are associated with reducing Mercury use and and emissions and/or improving the sound management of chemicals and wastes, include the following:

- Development of a PRTR system (with UNITAR/CCAD/Gov. of Spain support) with the aim to systematically collect information on pollutant releases (including Hg) on a sustained basis. The National Mercury Release Inventory, as proposed under this project with GEF support, will use PRTR data available to date as a starting point, while Mercury Inventory results will populate the PRTR system, to ensure future use of inventory results. Analytical and monitoring capacity as developed under this project as well as results from the Mercury Risk Assessments will be used to strengthen the implementation of the PRTR system and contribute to its enhancement.

- GoH has supported the development of a “National Policy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals”, a SAICM Implementation Plan (including specific outcomes related to waste management and activities for ESM of Hg wastes and Hg containing products) and a Draft Decree for the Creation of the National Commission on the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNG), expected to be approved early 2013. In support of the development of the PRTR system and the proposed project the GoH will be drafting a national PRTR regulation and designing a national PRTR implementation plan. Furthermore, the GoH will be developing national guidance documentation for the ESM of hazardous wastes (Hg, POPs and PCBs) as well as a national regulation for the remediation of contaminated sites in support of the proposed project. Finally the GoH will review the General Mining Law and include among else, provisions for ASGM mining.

- A National Policy for ISWM is under development by SERNA.

- MoH: Activities have been launched by the public sector to phase down the use of dental amalgam and replace its use with composite materials.

- Tegucigalpa municipality is expected to develop an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (DPIMSW). The plan will contribute towards identifying Cost Recovery approaches for the collection, transport and temporary storage of different types of wastes; build technical capacity

for waste management (collection, transportation, storage, etc.) and undertake comprehensive assessment of options/approaches for disposal of different types of wastes. Activities undertaken in the preparation of the plan will contribute towards outcomes as foreseen under the proposed project. Interim storage and technical capacity developed under the proposed project will in turn reinforce the ISWM plan. As part of the ISWM plan, Tegucigalpa municipality is also expecting to construct specific cells for bio-infectious and pathogen wastes at the landfill site, which will significantly increase the potential success of waste segregation practices introduced at the project's model facilities.

3. Proposed alternative scenario - Proposed components and expected outcomes

Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacities to achieve the ESM of Mercury, by improving institutional capacity to assess and monitor mercury releases as well as Mercury levels in risk populations, improve data collection and its management in order to establish trends and decide on priority issues, and improve inter-ministerial coordination and communication on SMC and Hg issues to advance approval and endorsement of regulatory measures developed under the project:

- i) Undertake a National Mercury Release Inventory as per the methodology set-out in the UNEP "Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases" (2010).
- ii) Enhance analytical and monitoring capacity of health and environment institutions to improve (bio) monitoring of Hg releases at priority locations and Hg levels in risk populations.
- iii) Conduct Mercury Risk Assessments, including bio-monitoring, applying harmonized, standardized methods to identify the population segments most at risk in healthcare and ASGM sectors. Data generated will be used for awareness raising to convince users/decisions makers to phase-out Hg; calculating the burden of disease in Honduras, as well as at regional and global level; and, prioritizing the type/location of the project's replication activities.
- iv) Increase capacity of customs and revenue authorities to improve import monitoring of Hg and Hg containing products (incl. awareness raising, development/implementation of an action plan to improve data collection, as well as harmonization of classification codes for Mercury containing products as per WTO guidelines).
- v) Strengthen capacity of the CNG and its key institutions to meet future commitments under the Minamata Convention, through involvement in the monitoring of Hg related activities of the SAICM implementation plan as well as capacity building through training to improve understanding of the Convention and Honduras' possible commitments and its implications.

Component 2: Strengthen the existing regulatory and policy framework to support a reduction in the use of Mercury in priority sectors and allow for the ESM of Mercury containing products and their wastes, by facilitating the adoption and introduction of a national plans, policies and regulations which aim to reduce the use of mercury in products and Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) as well as national regulations for ESM of Hg and Mercury containing wastes:

- i) Development of a National Plan/Policy for the ESM of Hg and Mercury containing products (based on the principles of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), including detailed actions plans for the phase-down/phase-out of Mercury use in two priority sectors (ASGM & HC).
- ii) Development of a proposal for the harmonization of classification codes for Mercury containing products (as per WTO guidelines).
- iii) Development of national (import) standards on maximum Mercury content in products and wastes (as per Basel Convention guidelines).

iv) Development of standards and guidelines for the safe storage, packaging, transportation, data management, inspection and monitoring (as per Basel Convention guidelines).

Component 3: Reduce mercury releases from priority sectors (ASGM and healthcare) to protect human health and the environment, through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices, introduction of sustainable mining practices and the phase-out of Mercury containing devices in the healthcare sector.

For the ASGM sector, as per examples in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and DRC, partnerships with international organizations, such as FairTrade and Fairmining, will be explored to enable miners to obtain a 15% premium over the international gold price by mining chemical-free or a 10% premium for reducing and improving the use of Hg. Using UNDP's experience on "Green Commodities" and its experience from the UNCTAD-UNDP "BioTrade and peacebuilding initiative" will support the creation of market linkages and improve supply chain management for sustainably sourced gold.

- i) Detailed quantification of Hg releases from ASGM in "El Corpus, Choluteca" (~2000 miners) - Assessment will include socio-economic analysis of the impact of Hg as well as economic opportunities from sustainably sourced gold.
- ii) Introduction/adoption of BAT/BEP to ASGM communities in order to reduce releases of Mercury and adopt socially and environmentally responsible mining practices.
- iii) Launch and introduction of certification processes and procedures for "Green Gold" and "Fair Trade" labeling and certification, as well as supporting artisanal miners in establishing formal enterprises as a condition for assistance provided by the project.
- iv) Establishment of a "Negotiation Center" to provide legal and ethical points of sale for legalized artisanal miners to allow them to sell "green" commodities.
- v) Introduction of economic incentives (e.g. premiums) by linking Green gold from Honduras to global supply chains for sustainably sourced gold.
- vi) Replication of pilot experiences launched in 3 additional priority areas during implementation.
- vii) Conduct baseline assessments for 2 model facilities (Hospital Escuela Materno Infantil – 1048 beds (Tegucigalpa) and Hospital Catarino Rivas – 500 beds (San Pedro Sula), including dental departments) to identify and quantify Mercury sources and releases.
- viii) Development of facility specific guidance/plans for Mercury elimination and its management as an integral part of facilities' existing HCWM programmes.
- ix) Facility staff trained on BAT/BEP practices for Hg management (clean-up, storage, transport) and use of Hg-free devices.
- x) Comparative study on Hg-free devices concluded and devices procured based on staff preferences.
- xi) Replication process of pilot experiences launched in 2 additional HCFs launched during the project's timeline.

Component 4: Strengthen technical capacity and infrastructure for the interim storage of Mercury containing wastes, by establishing interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg-containing wastes and identifying potential long-term storage options.

- i) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of options/approaches for interim and long-term storage for mercury wastes undertaken in line with national hazardous waste management related strategies/plans and priorities.
- ii) Based on a financial assessment to identify financial needs to ensure storage sustainability,

assess potential Cost-Recovery Approaches (CRAs) for the collection, transport and temporary storage of different types of Hg wastes and subsequently put Cost-recovery mechanisms in place .

iii) Technical capacity built for various Hg LCM stages related to the collection, transportation and interim storage and CRAs put in place (technical cap. to be built will depend on needs identified)

iv) Interim storage established and used for Hg containing healthcare waste.

v) Pilot demonstration of ESM and interim storage of other Hg-containing wastes initiated with a private sector entity (e.g. preferably wastes with a high Hg content but with a small volume).

Component 5: Strengthen national and regional awareness on the ESM of Mercury in healthcare and ASGM as well as associated health hazards resulting from Hg mismanagement, by increasing awareness on ESM of Mercury among project stakeholders, the general public and regional and global level.

i) Conduct awareness raising activities targeting priority sectors (healthcare staff, mining communities, customs officials and regulatory authorities, decision-makers and the general public) to support implementation and replication of project activities.

ii) Disseminate lessons-learned (LL) and best practices at national, regional and global level in partnership with BCCC LAC & CCAD

Component 6: Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach, and evaluation:

This component is intended to provide necessary means for the monitoring and evaluation of project results in order to inform adaptive management of the programme. It will also enable consolidation of lessons learned throughout the course of project implementation.

4. Incremental Cost Reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline projects, GEFTF and co-financing

Honduras has undertaken a number of important efforts to map the country's situation with respect to Mercury releases (see also Section A.1 - subsection 2)

The baseline projects as summarized in the same section, which are foreseen and supported by the GoH, are associated with reducing Hg use and related emissions and improving the sound management of chemicals and/or wastes, are expected to contribute to the project as follows:

a) Development of the PRTR system: the drafting of a national PRTR regulation and design of a national PRTR implementation plan will allow systematic collection of information on pollutant releases (including Hg), and ensure future safeguarding, use and updating of inventory results as produced as part of the proposed project, ensuring continuation of project efforts.

b) Review of the General Mining Law will include revision of sections and provisions that are relevant for artisanal small scale gold mining as well as the use of Hg in this sector, supporting the creation of an enabling environment for the successful implementation of this project as well as replication of project results.

c) Development of a National Policy for ISWM (supported by SERNA) will support waste management overall and contribute to the ceation of an enabling environmnt for the ESM of Hg.

d) Development of an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (DPIMSW) for Tegucigalpa municipality, contributing towards identifying CRAs for the collection, transport and temporary storage of different types of wastes; building technical capacity for waste

management (collection, transportation, storage, etc.) and undertaking comprehensive assessment of options/approaches for disposal of different types of wastes. Tegucigalpa municipality is also expecting to construct specific cells for bio-infectious and pathogen wastes at the landfill site, which will significantly increase the potential success of waste segregation practices introduced at the project's model facilities.

e) Activities have been launched by the Ministry of Health to phase down the use of dental amalgam and replace its use with composite materials.

f) Development of national guidelines on the ESM of hazardous wastes (Hg, POPs and PCBs) as well as a national regulation for the remediation of contaminated sites. Improved implementation and enforcement of hazardous waste and contaminated sites related laws and regulations will provide additional incentives for rapid project implementation as well as replication of project results.

g) Adoption of the "National Policy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals", the "SAICM Implementation Plan", and a "Draft Decree for the Creation of the National Commission on the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNG)", will all have a bearing on ESM of Hg, contribute to an enabling environment and facilitate decision making related to ESM of Hg.

GEFTF funding - Interventions as outlined in section B.1 are necessary to introduce BAT/BEP in the ASGM sector to phase-down and phase-out the use of Hg; introduce BEP/BAT for Hg-free alternatives on a large scale in the healthcare sector, and improve the sound management and interim storage of Mercury and Mercury containing wastes at national level. The proposed project is regarded as a natural continuation of previous initiatives and fully builds on past and on-going baseline projects which in the majority of cases are working to improve the enabling environment, and to a lesser extent awareness raising, introduction and replication of BEP/BAT which are absolutely necessary in order to move away from harmful practices. As such, and while targeting agreed global pollutant Mercury releases, activities proposed as part of this project supported with GEFTF funding can be considered entirely incremental.

Co-financing - is expected to provide for the allocation of local expertise from national and local project stakeholders as well as beneficiaries (ASGM community and model facilities), to inform the baseline assessment, allocate space, storage locations, etc, make necessary preparations to allow new practices and technologies to be introduced (training at facility level), facilitate replication and support awareness raising at local level.

5. Global Environmental Benefits

An accurate baseline will be established during the PPG phase of the proposed project to determine more precisely the Mercury release reductions which the proposed project will be able to achieve directly and indirectly through replication across the country. However, for the purposes of the PIF a rough estimate can be made. It is assumed that reductions in mercury emissions will be accomplished by i) Reducing Mercury releases from ASGM following the adoption of BAT/BEP and the phase-out of unsound mining practices (resulting in a ~ 20% Hg releases reduction); ii) advancing the phase out of medical thermometers and sphygmomanometers and improving the management of mercury containing wastes in 2 model healthcare facilities (resulting in a reduction of 2.6 kg/year); iii) reducing mercury releases from dental practices by implementing best management practices (BMP) for amalgam preparation and waste handling (resulting in a ~30% release reduction); iv) reducing mercury releases from other mercury containing devices and consumer products by improving segregation practices, providing collection and interim storage solutions and implementing import regulations to push for the purchase of Mercury containing products with a low Mercury content (resulting in a ~30 % release reduction). Based on estimated release reductions and

mercury releases as listed in the Honduras 2012 National Assessment of the Use of Mercury, the project is expected to achieve reduction of about 40 kg Hg/yr.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

An enabling environment to ensure sustainability and potential for scaling up will be achieved through the adoption and implementation of a policy and regulatory framework for the ESM of Mercury and Mercury containing wastes (in case of Hg-containing products building upon the Polluter Pays as well as Extended Producer Responsibility principles) as well as the adoption and implementation of National Action Plans for the phase-out/down of Mercury use in two priority sectors (HC & ASGM).

The proposed project will promote replication of specific BEP/BAT project activities in 3 ASGM communities and 2 additional HCFs. Financial support for these activities will be sourced from national resources, and will be launched during the project's timeline, to ensure that technical capacity developed under the project will be applied after the project comes to an end and momentum is not lost.

The proposed project will create economic incentives (building upon the Polluter Pays as well as EPR principles) for the collection, transport and intermediate storage of Hg containing consumer products and their wastes, which will safeguard that the sound disposal of mercury containing products and their wastes will remain economically sustainable.

Innovative approaches to be supported by the project are the introduction of Fairtrade and Fairmined "green" gold certification schemes with accompanying premiums, and the introduction of Mercury-free alternatives in the healthcare sector. Overall, improved practices related to the ESM of Hg and Hg waste, will build on BAT/BEP developed and applied in other countries and as such will be innovative for Honduras.

Finally, replication tools will be developed to disseminate project results, guidance materials, knowledge products and best practices at national and regional level to allow mining areas and facilities that did not benefit from the project's technical assistance to make use of these best practices and adhere to the new policy and regulatory framework put in place by the proposed project.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

A full assessment of all relevant stakeholders will be undertaken during the PPG phase. A preliminary list of key stakeholders has been provided below.

Depending on the nature and requirements of the beneficiaries, various methods of engaging partners in project preparation will be applied by the project development team. National and local government partners will be engaged through individual and joint meetings, as well as participation in a project preparation and awareness raising workshop as part of the PPG phase. Hospital staff working at the potential model facilities will be engaged through awareness raising and training on good hospital waste management practices, which will be followed by their participation in a rapid baseline assessments of their own facility (establishing the project baseline and creating awareness in the process). The engagement of artisanal gold miners communities will be facilitated through local NGOs and CBOs, who already have extensive experience in working with these communities and in facilitating community consultation sessions. To the extent possible, ASG miners and community leaders will be engaged to take part in the pre-liminary assessment to help establish a baseline for the Mercury emissions resulting from their work and identify potential socio-economic benefits, which which also create opportunities for awareness raising on health and environmental issues associated with Mercury.

- SERNA (Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment), its Centre for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO) and its Department of Chemicals Management (DGSQ); Mining Executive Direction (DEFOMIN): Project executing agency and national environmental authority with competence in waste management and regulation of mining activities .
- Ministry of Health, its Department of Hospitals and Health Inspectorate: Responsible for regulations and governance related to public health. In charge of public health centers. Responsible authority for mercury waste management in health centers.
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MSIC): Leads the international and national commercial policy in Honduras. Competent authority for the World Trade Organization.
- Secretary of Finances and its Directorate for Revenue (DEI): Competent authority for the World Customs Organization.
- Basel Convention Coordination Center (BCCC) for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) & Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD): These organisations are extensively involved in awareness raising on risks related to mercury exposure and mercury waste segregation and storage campaigns and will be involved in the project's implementation for the dissemination of project information and results at national, regional and international level.
- Health Care Facilities (Hospital Escuela Materno Infantil and Hospital Catarino Rivas): Responsible for the implementation of hazardous waste management plans as defined under their administrative procedures.
- Municipality of El Corpus, Choluteca: Responsible for assuring that mining activities are carried out in an ecological responsible manner within their jurisdiction.
- NGOs: The project aims to forge lasting partnerships with important social actors for awareness raising and social inclusion of vulnerable groups, in particular NGOs working with artisanal miners and ASGM communities.
- Private Sector (e.g. Private Enterprise Council (COHEP), Honduras Environmental Services, RECYCLE, Honduras Center for Cleaner Production (CNP+LH), among others.): Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Mercury waste producers; Services providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing consumer products and Mercury-free devices; Laboratories for testing and certification, among else.
- Artisanal gold miners: The proposed project anticipates working with a community of about 5,000 artisanal gold miners located in the Municipality of El Corpus, Choluteca, who will be the main beneficiaries of the ASGM component of the project.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

1. Potential Risk: The roles and responsibilities of key project partners (SERNA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Industry and Commerce), with respect to Hg waste management and the phase-out/down of Mercury in priority sectors might become unclear to one or more partners, at the start or during project implementation. Possibly resulting in limited guidance, conflicting decisions, duplication, or slower than expected implementation of certain project components.

Risk Rating = Low

Risk Mitigation Measure: Relevant project stakeholders will be involved in the project's proposal planning phase during which their roles and responsibilities will be clarified and agreed upon. The creation of the CNG will be utilized to ensure improved communication and coordination on SMC related project implementation in particular and Hg management in

specific. The project will develop and implement a communication strategy and plan which will be tailored to the expectations and needs of key project partners to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clear and information is frequently shared to keep partners informed on project progress or challenges.

2. Risk: Slower than expected enhancement, adoption and implementation of national policies, plans and strategies as well as the enforcement of regulations, that either have an impact on activities implemented under the project and/or are being developed/drafted as part of the project and are key in creating an enabling environment for replication across the country.

Risk Rating = Medium

Risk Mitigation Measure: The project will support project stakeholders in further strengthening the national policy and regulatory framework on Mercury Management by building on efforts undertaken to date while actively promoting adoption and implementation to create the necessary enabling environment (making use of the newly established CNG). Technical support and capacity building will be provided to environment, health and mining and customs authorities to improve enforcement and monitoring.

3. Risk: Slower than expected implementation of best practices at model facilities and ASGM communities, interim storage, and other related infrastructures/sites.

Risk Rating = Low

Risk Mitigation Measure: MoUs between the project and the project's main stakeholders will be developed and signed outlining responsibilities, timelines as well as rights and commitments. The Mid-Term Evaluation will identify problems and recommend improvements half way through the project, while continuous monitoring will aim to address any delays in implementation based on needs as they arise.

4. Risk: Little confidence of healthcare facilities in mercury-free devices, resulting in continued use of mercury containing devices.

Risk Rating = Low

Risk Mitigation Measure: Indoor air analysis of mercury levels will be conducted to help convince staff to move away from Hg use. The project will share technical specifications, standards, test results, and experiences from the current UNDP/WHO/GEF global HCWM project. Training on the use of mercury-free products will be provided, while a comparative analysis of mercury-free equipment will be undertaken to select mercury free alternatives based on staff preferences, accuracy, ease of use and costs.

5. Risk: Little (economic) incentives perceived by artisanal gold miners to adopt best environmental practices and best available technologies to extract gold, resulting in continued unsound practices impacting health of mining communities and their immediate as well as the global environment.

Risk Rating = Medium

Risk Mitigation Measure = Bio-monitoring results will be used to raise awareness and help convince miners to move away from using harmful chemicals and unsafe gold extraction practices. During the PPG phase the project will support a preliminary assessment of the health, environmental and socio-economic benefits (including a review of results from ASGM activities worldwide) that would arise from moving away from Hg use in ASGM, which could include improved health as well as increased revenues. Based on the outcomes of this assessment, project interventions will be proposed, to ensure that livelihoods and community health will be safeguarded and the financial sustainability of new practices will be clear and apparent to artisanal miners. Depending on the outcomes of the study, interventions could include the introduction of "Fair Trade" and "Green Gold" type certification programmes, or the improvement of current practices if certification programmes prove not to be sufficiently financially attractive. A negotiation center will be set up to provide legal and ethical points of

sale for “green/greener” gold commodities.

6. Risk: Technology procurement beset by delays, inadequate equipment, wrong specifications, lack of transparency, or non-compliance with UN bidding requirements and procedures.

Risk Rating = Low

Risk Mitigation Measure: The competitive bidding process will be transparent and adhere strictly to UN requirements and procedures. The project will design bidding specifications based on the "Technical specifications for Non-Mercury Containing Devices" developed under the UNDP/WHO/GEF GMW project (adopted as WHO technical guidelines)

Overall Risk Rating L

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The following initiatives are expected to provide useful information, lessons learned, or a good policy/regulatory foundation for the components to be carried out under the proposed project. Coordination with the executing agencies/entities will be ensured. As part of the PPG phase, a detailed description of relevant ongoing and planned activities at national level will be elaborated:

International/regional level:

- UNDP/WHO/GEF “Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury in Argentina, India, Latvia, Lebanon, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania and Viet Nam” (GEF Grant: 10,326,455 US\$)
- UNDP “Uruguay: Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes” (GEF Grant: 700,000 US\$)
- UNDP “Removal of Barriers to the Introduction of Cleaner Artisanal Gold Mining and Extraction Technologies” (GEF Grant: 6,806,800 US\$)
- UNEP “Global Mercury Partnership”
- UNEP/BCCC LAC/Norway “Mercury storage project for the Latin American and Caribbean Region”
- UNEP/BCCC LAC “Bi-national project on storage and final disposal of Mercury” (Uruguay and Argentina)
- UNEP-GEF Regional project “Development of mercury action plans in Latin America and the Caribbean”
- USEPA/Norway/BCCC LAC “Minimization and environmentally sound management of mercury containing waste within the context of the implementation of the Basel Convention” (Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay)
- WHO-HCWH “Global Initiative to Substitute Mercury-Based Medical Devices in Health Care”

National level:

- CCAD/Government of Spain/UNITAR “Design of a PRTR system for integration into a regional PRTR for the Central American region”.
- UNDP “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras” (GEF Grant: 2,650,000 US\$)
- UNDP “Initial Assistance to Enable Honduras to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention” (GEF Grant 450,000 US\$)
- UNDP/UNEP “Honduras, UNDP, and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes”

(SAICM QSP TF: 250,000 US\$).

- UNITAR “Strengthening national governance for SAICM implementation: updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national SAICM capacity assessment, and holding a national SAICM forum in Honduras” (SAICM QSP TF: 85,000 US\$)
- UNITAR/CCAD/Gov. of Spain “Design of a Pollutants Release and Transfer Register”
- USEPA / USAID / CCAD / CESCO / SERNA / SDS supported initiative “Pilot Project on the reduction of Mercury Sources”
- US AID / USEPA / CCAD “Environmental Cooperation to strengthen the review of EIA in the Metallic and non-Metallic Mining Sector”
- CCAD “Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Project – Heart of the Central American Biological Corridor” – Assessment of Environmental Impacts of artisanal mining in Honduras and Nicaragua.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The Government of Honduras is a strong advocate for a globally, legally-binding instrument on mercury and the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), through its Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO), representing all National Chemicals Convention Focal Points, serves as a member of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) in the preparation of the global legally binding instrument on mercury to be established in 2013. The Government of Honduras anticipates ratifying the Minamata Convention as soon as a global treaty on Mercury is reached and as such activities under the proposed project will support the Government towards meeting its obligations under the anticipated treaty but also provide valuable experiences and lesson learned for the implementation of the Convention, particularly in the region.

To date, several initiatives and activities with the objective to assess and improve the management of Mercury and Mercury containing wastes have been undertaken. A National Assessment of the Use of Mercury in Honduras (2011) was a first comprehensive attempt to determine the use and application of Mercury in all relevant sectors in Honduras and was used to assess the current level of Mercury management in the country (see also section A.1.). The proposed Medium Sized Project (MSP) derives directly from the conclusions and recommendations as taken up in the assessment National Assessment of the Use of Mercury in Honduras (2011)

A “National Policy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals”, developed by the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) with the support of a SAICM QSP TF UNITAR project, was promoted in March 2012. The National Policy is based on a Life Cycle Management (LCM) approach and includes guidelines for waste management. In order to facilitate implementation of the policy, the same project also supported the developed of a SAICM Implementation Plan, which includes specific outcomes related to waste management, including prioritized activities for ESM of Mercury wastes and Mercury containing products. A Draft Decree for the Creation of the National Commission on the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNG) was recently submitted for endorsement. This degree, as well as the National Policy, is expected to be approved in early

2013. Among else, the CNG is expected to address national issues related to Mercury.

A National Policy for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste is being developed by the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment, while a regulation on the Integrated Management of Solid Waste was adopted in 2010. The General Mining Law is under revision and is expected to include among else, provisions for artisanal gold mining.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The project is fully consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals focal area strategy, Objective 3: Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction as well as the GEF-V Strategy for Mercury programming as the project will support activities consistent with the following issue areas:

- Reducing Mercury Use in Products;
- Reducing Mercury Use and exposures in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold-Mining;
- Enhancing Capacity for Mercury Storage;
- Improved Data and Scientific Information at the National Level; and,
- Enhancing Capacity to Address Waste and Contaminated Sites.

In general, the project will support Mercury assessment and pilot activities that will advance the development of the global mercury instrument and Honduras' ability to implement its provisions when the instrument enters into force.

The project will contribute to the achievement of GEF-V's main strategy indicators as follows:

Objective 3: Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction

Outcome 3.1: Country capacity built to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors

Indicator 3.1 Countries implement pilot mercury management and reduction activities

The objective of the proposed project is to "Protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector". The project will focus on reducing the use of mercury in two (2) priority sectors (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining and the Healthcare Sector) by implementing several pilot mercury management and reduction activities. At national level the project will support the creation of an enabling environment by developing the regulatory and policy framework pertaining to the ESM of Mercury, Mercury containing products and their wastes. The project will create the necessary technical capacity for (risk) assessment, inventory and monitoring of Hg releases, use of Mercury-free devices in healthcare, use of socially and env. sound mining artisanal practices, creation and operation of interim storage in line with Basel Convention guidelines for mercury containing (discarded) devices, life-cycle management of Hg (incl. spill clean up, collection, transport, etc), awareness raising, among else. Through implementation of these components, the project expects to reduce mercury releases by 40 kg/yr. These releases would otherwise have been added to the "global pool" of mercury, putting environmental and human health at risk everywhere. Importantly, setting-up sound and sustainable mercury management and phase-out/down schemes for priority sectors will enable a steady and gradual reduction in the use of Hg, ultimately achieving complete phase-out.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

As noted in Annex L of the document "Comparative advantages of the GEF agencies", UNDP has a comparative advantage in Capacity Building and provision of Technical Assistance, as such the proposed project will benefit from UNDP's experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

UNDP's experience in phasing-out Mercury containing devices from the healthcare sector

In its capacity as GEF implementing agency for the UNDP/WHO/HCWH project "Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury," UNDP is particularly well placed to demonstrate best approaches to the phase-out of Mercury containing medical devices from the healthcare sector as applied, tested and improved under this global project in seven countries. The proposed project will build upon and take full advantage of the outcomes of the this project and other health care waste management project implemented by UNDP, which includes tools for rapid Hg assessments of healthcare facilities and the costing of healthcare waste management scenarios; templates for facility-level Mercury policies; guidance on Mercury sequestration, Mercury waste management plans, monitoring and evaluation plans; selection criteria and technical specifications for Mercury-free devices; core competencies, curricula, training modules, and training techniques related to Mercury, etc.

UNDP's experience managing Mercury containing products outside Health-care sector:

In Uruguay, UNDP (with GEF co-funding) will be developing national capacity to make the life-cycle management of Hg containing products and their wastes a reality, including the collection, decontamination and safe storage of Hg containing products.

UNDP's comparative experience with respect to artisanal (gold) mining

Through several global and national initiatives, UNDP has built up a comparative experience in artisanal gold mining. For example, UNDP in partnership with UNIDO implemented a six-country "Global Mercury Project" funded by the GEF (International Waters), recognizing the severe impact of ASGM on transboundary water bodies and fisheries. The project successfully conducted health and environmental assessments and training on best practices for Hg use and release reduction. In Burkina Faso, through the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), the UNDP Technical guidance on mainstreaming SMC is being applied to two priority sectors (Artisanal Gold Mining and Cotton) which have been identified, through prior conducted economic studies, to be most impacted by the inadequate management of chemicals, posing serious problems to sustain production and increase growth. In Cambodia, UNDP supports the government and partners in the Extractive Industries (EI) sectors to develop these areas in a way that will bring economic and social benefits to the country. As part of its support in this area, and within the scope of a UNDP-UNEP SMC mainstreaming project, UNDP provided support on "Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM): Policy Options for Cambodians." Finally, through the "Green Commodities Facility" UNDP connect global markets with national governments and farmers to scale up sustainable natural resource production around the world. In particular this experience which will benefit the fair trade and fair mining certification components of the proposed project.

UNDP's comparative experience with respect to the collection, storage and disposal of wastes

Through funds mainly leveraged from the GEF, UNDP's hazardous waste portfolio is valued at approximately US\$80 million, and includes projects on the management, temporary storage, transportation and treatment/disposal of PCB containing waste, municipal waste, Mercury containing wastes (e.g. healthcare waste, dental amalgam, etc.) electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) waste, and obsolete pesticides. With funding from the Multilateral Fund (MLF), UNDP is assisting Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana and India in the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) and ozone depleting substance (ODS) emissions by managing obsolete ODS stocks.

Worldwide, in 2009 alone, 22 UNDP Country Offices were engaged in projects and initiatives related to Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM). The most significant initiative among these is the 160 million US\$ "Recycle Argentina" project supported by UNDP/UNOPS which over a 4-year timespan will benefit more than 4,000,000 people; construct nine solid waste treatment plants; strengthen institutional capacities on solid waste management and recycling in more than 40 municipalities; develop educational and communication components; develop the legal framework; undertake technology acquisition, etc.

Since 2009, UNDP has also been implementing a global initiative on pro-poor Public Private Partnerships in Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (PPP-ISWM). The programme is being implemented in 6 countries of which two in Latin-America: Peru (Arequipa) and Nicaragua (Managua). One of the initiative’s objective is to form and operationalize enterprise-municipal cooperation in solid waste management and recycling systems.

UNDP’s comparative experience at country level

In Honduras, UNDP has been implementing a number of SMC projects and programmes among which are the UNDP/GEF project “Initial Assistance to Enable Honduras to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention” and the UNDP/GEF “Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras” which aims to develop institutional capacity and strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework for the management and elimination of POPs; Increase awareness on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes; Introduce the ESM and elimination of intentionally produced POPs; and minimize releases of unintentionally produced POPs from Waste Management Practices. Finally, the UNDP/UNEP/SAICM QSP TF project “Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes” aims to integrate national SMC priorities into planning processes, including priorities related to the ESM of Hg.


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. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Irina Helena Pineda Aguilar	Director of External Cooperation and Resources Mobilization	SECRETARIAT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (SERNA)	01/08/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE <i>(MM/dd/yyyy)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer-in-Charge UNDP-GEF		07/10/2013	Dr. Suely Carvalho GEF Principal Technical Advisor for POPs/Ozone UNDP/MPU/Chemicals	212-906-6687	suely.carvalho@undp.org