



REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Madagascar		
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	1304
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Madagascar	Submission Date:	June 03, 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	17,352

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Madagascar					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	TA	Madagascar makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	16,644	20,000
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	TA	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Madagascar to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	33,400	10,000
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	TA	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	60,600	30,000
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	TA	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to	11,600	

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		better identification of future activities	implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury		
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	TA	Madagascar's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.	23,800	20,000
Subtotal				146,044	80,000
EA Management Cost ²				16,604	120,000
Monitoring and evaluation				20,000	0
Total EA Cost				182,648	200,000

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National government	Madagascar Government	In-kind	200,000
Total Co-financing			200,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Chemicals	Madagascar	182,648	17,352	200,000
Total Grant Resources				182,648	17,352	200,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT BUDGET

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	94	16,604	40,000	56,604
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			20,000	20,000
Travel*			2,000	2,000
Others**	Project Assistant		30,000	30,000
	Project financial officer		15,000	15,000
	Reporting and diffusion of results		3,000	3,000
	National Coordination Meetings		10,000	10,000
Total		16,604	120,000	136,604

* 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: No

² This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT:

The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support the ratification and further implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Additionally, at its 44th Meeting in June 2013, the GEF Council considered document GEF/C.44/04, *Preparing the GEF to serve as the Financial Mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury upon entry into force* and its decision, inter alia: “Authorized the use of up to 10 million for the funding of an early action pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury to be programmed during the remainder of GEF-5, upon request by eligible signatory countries. It also requested the GEF Secretariat to develop initial guidelines consistent with the final resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference for enabling activities and pre-ratification projects, in consultation with the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and present this as an information document at the 45th Council Meeting”

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF V Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 3 Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction, which has as an outcome 3.1 to build country capacity to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors.

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification programme. These additional funding is made available with the purpose to :a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF Instrument, in the interim period between adoption of the Convention and the COP1, as well as after the COP1, will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that : a) have signed the Convention; and b) are eligible for World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (TRAC).

Madagascar has indicated that availability of data is a major challenge to design adequate strategies for mercury control and reduction. For instance, Madagascar has only limited and incomplete data on its mercury uses and releases to atmospheric, aquatic, terrestrial and biotic media. Also there is clearly uncertainty in the national records of mercury emissions as dental amalgam (with emission not resulting from human cremation) and waste incineration. Although Madagascar has several environmental studies that refer to atmospheric, aquatic, terrestrial and biotic media, most of these data refers to the use of mercury containing products.

This project is aimed at building national capacity to meet reporting and other obligations under the Convention.

Madagascar will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury cycle in the country and building capacity in managing the risks of mercury. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries within region.

National priorities and UNDAF in Madagascar

Madagascar's UNDAF has not been updated since 2011. In the UNDAF document Madagascar identifies four areas of cooperation: a) governance and national solidarity; b) infrastructure and development of the economy; c) Transformation of education; d) rural development and environment; e) Health, family planning and response to AIDS. The MIA project is closely linked to the preservation of environment and protection of human health, which are essentially the core goals of the Minamata Convention. Madagascar's UNDAF includes the empowerment of communities in order to endure that preservation of the environment includes main stakeholders and affected communities.

In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF areas of cooperation, representatives from the United Nations Country Team (e.g. UNDP National Representation) will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country team in the

National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

Brief description on Madagascar's background information, activities and current legislation and national capacities/ infrastructure for mercury management.

In order to assist Madagascar in ratification of the Minamata Convention, Madagascar must address some challenges to meet obligations under the Convention, such as, lack of institutional capacity; gaps in political and legislative frameworks; data gaps on sources of emissions and releases, outdated national inventories of mercury releases; low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, and lack of infrastructure for mercury management and measures to reduce human exposure where mercury is used. However, Madagascar has created the Minamata National Committee responsible for the implementation of Minamata Convention in December 2013.

In 2008 Madagascar developed a preliminary national mercury inventory on Mercury, it indicates that 40.474 – 57.471 Kg of mercury are released in the environment every year, in which 20,71 à 29,17Kg are due to the use of products containing mercury on sale and 79.29 – 70.83Kg release in the environment. The main source subcategories in the country are batteries containing mercury (43%), controlled landfills/deposit (22%), cosmetics and related products (11%) and incineration of municipal/general waste (7%). The use of mercury in dental amalgam has not been assessed. Now-a-days, in the health sector, medical staff use medical devices containing mercury such as thermometer, sphygmomanometer and dental amalgam.

Dental amalgam forces Madagascar to import amount quantity of mercury. Moreover, the capacity for environmentally sound storage of mercury in terms of the technical know-how, financial resources and infrastructure is lacking. In case of Madagascar, people cannot effort to separate different waste because of the lack of appropriate technology. Therefore, it is very important to have this technology in order to master the environment sound storage. The promotion to enhance the capacity for the environment sound storage of mercury is very important for Madagascar. This environmental sound storage needs a Capacity building in infrastructure, technical, financial supports and technology transfer. Then, the need to build and enhance existing capacity for environmentally sound storage of mercury is un-debatable.

The existing information on mercury releases contain gaps and needs to be improved. Roles of each national stakeholder and institutions are not clearly defined. The recently formed National Minamata Committee needs to be reinforced and its mandate enlarged to include other national stakeholders outside the government.

Policies and legal instrument to control international trade on mercury and the products containing mercury; monitoring mercury releases into the environment; and studies showing the interrelation between mercury and human health do not exist in Madagascar. However Madagascar is making significant efforts to regulate chemicals (in general). There is a clear need to synchronize and synergize the development/ update of national legislation concerning chemicals (POPs, mercury and others).

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities

Currently there is one GEF project which deals with mercury and that can be clearly linked to this project: «Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa" financed by GEF has a relationship with this project. These two projects can be complementary. While the reducing POPs project in the health sector can assist Madagascar to address mercury containing products in the health sector, this project can provide a general overview of the mercury situation in the country. The Health care project explores the use of best practices on reduction of POPs and mercury by using non incineration waste treatment.

Additionally, however not directly linked, is the NIP updating project. While Madagascar will develop its legislation on POPs it can include mercury as well, so an integrated approach to chemicals legislation can be applied.

UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch has applied the UNEP Toolkit on Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases in a number of countries including China and Russia where the UNEP Toolkit has also been applied. .

Within the framework of the UNEP GEF project on NIP development, Madagascar used the Dioxin Toolkit to prepare the Dioxins Inventory that was finalized in 2002. Considering the successful use of the Dioxin Toolkit, the proposed project intends to use the Mercury Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases. The UNEP Mercury Toolkit will be applied in the horizontal and the vertical approach, i.e., for the nationwide sectored inventory and the detailed inventory for two selected provinces. The Toolkit will also be used to carry out the surveys on mercury production, distribution, use, import, and export. Benefits from the inventories will not be restricted to prioritization of sources and options for pollutant reduction but also the first step in the development of sound mercury reduction plans.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

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

management and release of mercury.

Project objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries

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

Component 1: Determination of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process

Madagascar will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The Minamata National Committee created in December 2013, the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury, will seek for synergies and join activities with chemical related activities. Additionally, it will identify existing competencies and roles of institutions and organization in chemicals management, particularly on mercury. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the Minamata National Committee will include representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism and its Terms of Reference will be formalized and reinforced in Madagascar. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, affected and interested communities.

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

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

- a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the management of mercury

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

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

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

Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Madagascar

Expected Outcome:

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

Expected Outputs:

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

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit

This component will provide Madagascar with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Madagascar will apply the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist Madagascar to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions. An international expert will analyse the inventory data in a timely fashion and will train and experts in Madagascar throughout the whole inventory process. The aim is to ensure the high quality and comparability of the final inventory and build national capacity to use the UNEP Toolkit. The guidance provided to Madagascar will feed into a module on inventory development using the UNEP Mercury Toolkit that will be developed under component 6. This project component will also analyse existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using a nationally agreed criteria.

Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Expected Outputs:

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

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

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

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

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Expected Outputs:

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

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

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

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report

Activity 5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy

Expected Outcome:

Madagascar's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Expected Outputs:

Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

Project Stakeholders:

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries.
- b) UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA), which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc
- c) The Minamata Convention Secretariat, will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective. The Minamata Secretariat is currently organizing a series of workshops to support countries in their understanding of the Convention and to identify areas of regional cooperation.
- d) Joint Secretariats BRS will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
- e) Others: such as the regional representation of WHO, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of mercury related activities and human risk. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include:

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

consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision-making process.

Table 1: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Name of stakeholder/Organization	Responsibility/expertise
Ministries and government agencies	
Ministry of Environment (H)	Overall responsibility for pollution, waste and chemicals management policies and strategies Coordinates and leads the project
Ministry of Health (H)	Responsibility for putting in place strategies to reduce the use of medical mercury devices
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	In charge of developing the ratification dossier and to lead the ratification process
Ministry of Mine (M)	Responsibility for putting in place strategies to reduce and then eliminate the use of mercury in mining sector
Ministry of Energy (H)	Responsibility for putting in place strategies to reduce the use of mercury a Products and promote sustainable energy without mercury
Ministry of Trade (M)	Responsibility for putting in place strategies to ban the importation of products containing mercury
Ministry of Population and Social Affairs (M)	Responsibility of sensitize public in general on the Mercury impacts on human health
Ministry of Public Service and Labour (M)	Deals with the use of mercury in workplace, minimizes risks at the occupational workplace
Ministry of Industry (H)	Responsibility to propose measures to make available industrial products without mercury
National research Centers (on Environment and Oceanography) L	To develop researches of the rate of mercury in environment and in the ocean
Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations	
Union industries of Madagascar (M)	National association of industries of Madagascar
Association of dentists (L)	Helps the Ministry of Environment to reach the project objectives, reduce the use of mercury in dental amalgam
Consumers association (L)	Help the Ministry of Environment to reach the project objectives, protect population of the use of mercury devices
NGOs (L) – to be identified during project implementation, at inception workshop	National NGOs deals with chemicals management in general and mercury management in particular

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

This project aims at strengthened national capacity to manage mercury and chemicals in general . Therefore it is anticipated that the project will positively impact poor populations, who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental and health hazards.

Each year, Madagascar imports many products containing mercury, such as batteries, dental amalgam, electrical devices and medical instruments. In addition, Malagasy people use these products in their every day's life and they ignore the bad effects of end user of these products in the human health and the environment. Moreover, according to the result of the

Preliminary National Inventory of Mercury from 2008, about 45% of mercury releases in the environment are due to the waste from these products in Madagascar.

Although, few products containing alternatives of mercury exist in Madagascar, for instance thermometers, manometers, electrical lamps and batteries; these products are more expensive than which do not contain mercury. Due to the purchasing power low for Malagasy people, they cannot afford to buy these new products.

Additionally, Malagasy people are used to burn household waste that causes the spread of mercury in the atmosphere. Therefore, it might affect human health and the environment.

This project can assist Madagascar to clearly identify areas of improvement, starting at the local, community level and complemented with national policies. For example, through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across Madagascar. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing understanding about the risks of mercury exposure, including one of the main issue related to depositing of the mercury containing light bulbs at waste storages. Project activities will ensure communities at risk with clear and accurate information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure and poor communities living in close proximity to industry facilities and contaminated sites.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure that there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities nearby mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination, the project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these two vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of mercury.

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

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

For project activities, please section B

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Madagascar. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues, In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

UNEP will support Execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc (as indicated in the UNEP co-financing letter). Furthermore, through its Programme of work, UNEP will identify suitable Divisions and Branches that can provide additional support to participating countries and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): The Ministry of Environment of Madagascar will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. The Ministry of Environment of Madagascar will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) namely the Minamata National Committee will meet regularly during project implementation. The Committee will include Key National Stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCM will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by the Executing Agency

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Madagascar, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources and releases and to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by some countries in previous projects related to mercury waste management, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of strengthening

capacities for mercury management. The project will coordinate closely with the Chemicals Division at UNEP and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

The integration of outcomes and deliverables of this project is also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in Madagascar. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury and mercury waste will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, **The Ministry of Environment of Madagascar** will submit half-yearly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. **The Ministry of Environment of Madagascar** will also be responsible for the issuing of legal documents such as agreements with participating governments and other institutions including recruitment of local/regional staff or consultants and the execution of the activities according to the work plan and expected outcomes.

The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. It will also identify obstacles occurred during implementation period.

In consultation with UNEP Chemicals, the **Ministry of Environment of Madagascar** will identify suitable local consultants to assist in the development of the national inventory.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners – Ministry of Environment of Madagascar in particular. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Table 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)^{*1}	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Ministry of Environment	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Ministry of Environment	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	Ministry of Environment	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Ministry of Environment	0	Quarterly
Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	Ministry of Environment	0	Month 2, 12 and 23

Project Implementation Review	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be organized by MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, in close consultation with UNEP. Draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	Ministry of Environment	0	Annual
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan. Highlights technical outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	Ministry of Environment	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects. Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UNEP, Independent external consultant	15,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Ministry of Environment	5,000	Annual
Total indicative M&E cost^{*1}			20,000	

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

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Gheorghe SALARU	Minister	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR	05/12/2014

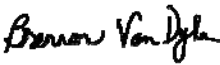
B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	10/20/1995	MR. ANDREI URSACHE
UNFCCC	06/09/1995	MR. GHEORGHE SALARU
UNCCD	03/10/1999	MR. LAZAR CHIRICA
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	04/07/2004	MRS. LIUDMILA MARDUHAEVA

	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	NOT ASSIGNED	-

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		June 03, 2014	Jorge Ocaña, Task Manager – UNEP - DTIE	+41 22 917 8195	jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEXES:

- 1. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING**
- 2. PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)**
- 3. OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY**
- 4. GEF PROJECT BUDGET**
- 5. CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET**
- 6. ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS**
- 7. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**
- 8. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO ENABLING ACTIVITIES**
- 9. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**
- 10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>GEF (USD)</i>	<i>Co-finance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management						
<i>Local</i>						
Project coordinator	600	94.34	16'604	40'000	56'604	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Project Financial Officer	250	60.00		15'000	15'000	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor	450	66.67		30'000	30'000	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal		221.01			101'604	
For Technical Assistance						
<i>Local</i>						
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	750	64.00			48'000	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and inventory
<i>International</i>						
Technical support and advice throughout the project	2500	4.80			12'000	Technical support to develop national assessments and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Consultant to assist developing the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	2500	8.40			21'000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
Subtotal		13.20			33'000	
Total		298			182'604	

ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title: Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Madagascar																								
Project executing partner: Ministry of Environment of Madagascar																								
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1												Years 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Executing partner	█																							
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	◆																							
Output	♣																							
Activity/Task/Output																								
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																								
Inception meeting and report of meeting	█																							
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days	█																							
Annual audit report - Dec 31	█																							
Annual co-financing report - June	█																							
Establish M&E system	█																							
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days	█																							
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants	█																							
Progress reports to co-financiers	█																							
Project Implementation Review	NA																							
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings	█																							
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)	◆																							
Terminal report	NA																							
Training workshops/seminars	NA																							
Terminal evaluation	◆																							
Final audit report for project (annual)	█																							
Outcome 1: Madagascar makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																								
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	█																							
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	█																							
Milestone: National Coordination Mechanism operational and launches the project	♣																							
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Madagascar to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention																								
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	█																							
Milestone: final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed	♣																							
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury	█																							
Milestone: final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed	♣																							
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions																								
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	█																							
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed	♣																							
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	█																							
Milestone: final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed	♣																							
Outcome 4: Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities																								
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	█																							
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	█																							
Milestone: report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects	♣																							
Outcome 5: Madagascar's key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury																								
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report	█																							
Milestone: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders	♣																							
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	█																							
Milestone: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented	♣																							

ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Madagascar	TOTAL
		In-Kind	
Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process			
1.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	8'322	10'000	18'322
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	8'322	10'000	18'322
SUBTOTAL	16'644	20'000	36'644
Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national			
2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	16'700	5'000	21'700
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Moldova	16'700	5'000	21'700
SUBTOTAL	33'400	10'000	43'400
Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites			
3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	42'420	18'000	60'420
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	18'180	12'000	30'180
SUBTOTAL	60'600	30'000	90'600
Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury			
4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	5'800		5'800
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	5'800		5'800
SUBTOTAL	11'600	0	11'600
Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results			
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	11'900	10'000	21'900
5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	11'900	10'000	21'900
SUBTOTAL	23'800	20'000	43'800
Project Management and supervision			
<i>Project Management</i>	16'604	120'000	136'604
SUBTOTAL	16'604	120'000	136'604
Project Monitoring and evaluation			
<i>Project Monitoring and evaluation</i>	20'000	0	20'000
SUBTOTAL	20'000	0	20'000
TOTAL	182'648	200'000	382'648

ANNEX 4: GEF PROJECT BUDGET

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5			Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
	Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation				
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
1100 Project Personnel											
1101 Project coordinator						16'604		16'604	8'302	8'302	16'604
1102 Project assistant								0			12'000
1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	16'604		16'604	8'302	8'302	16'604
1200 Consultants w/m											
1201 Nat'l consultants for national activities	5'000	15'000	20'000	5'000	3'000			48'000	48'000	0	48'000
1202 Int'l consultant for inventory training and MIA development	0	12'000	21'000					33'000	11'000	22'000	33'000
1299 Sub-Total	5'000	27'000	41'000	5'000	3'000	0		81'000	59'000	22'000	81'000
1300 Administrative Support											
1301 Project Financial Officer	500	500	500	500	500			2'500	1'250	1'250	2'500
1600 Travel on official business (above staff)											
1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff	2'000	2'000	2'000	2'000	2'000			10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
1699 Sub-Total	2'500	2'500	2'500	2'500	2'500	0		12'500	6'250	6'250	12'500
1999 Component Total	7'500	29'500	43'500	7'500	5'500	16'604		110'104	73'552	36'552	110'104
30 TRAINING COMPONENT											
3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)						110'104					
3201 Training on national inventory development			11'500					11'500	0	11'500	11'500
3299 Sub-Total	0	0	11'500	0	0	0		11'500	0	11'500	11'500
3300 Meetings/conferences											
3301 National project inception workshop	3'500							3'500	3'500		3'500
3302 Final MIA validation workshop					5'000			5'000		5'000	5'000
3303 National Coordination meetings	300	300	300	300	300			1'500	750	750	1'500
3399 Sub-Total	3'800	300	300	300	5'300	0	0	10'000	4'250	5'750	10'000
3999 Component Total	3'800	300	11'800	300	5'300	0		21'500	4'250	17'250	21'500
40 EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)											
4101 Operational costs	544	300	300	300	1'000			2'444	1'222	1'222	2'444
4199 Sub-Total	544	300	300	300	1'000	0		2'444	1'222	1'222	2'444
4200 Non expendable equipment											
4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	3'600							3'600	1'800	1'800	3'600
4202 Software	500										
4299 Sub-Total	3'600	0	0	0	0	0		3'600	1'800	1'800	3'600
4999 Component Total	4'144	300	300	300	1'000	0		6'044	3'022	3'022	6'044
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)											
5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	1'000	3'000	4'000	3'000	5'000			16'000	8'000	8'000	16'000
5202 Preparation of final report					6'000			6'000		6'000	6'000
5299 Sub-Total	1'000	3'000	4'000	3'000	11'000	0		22'000	8'000	14'000	22'000
5300 Sundry (communications, postages)											
5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	200	300	1'000	500	1'000			3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000
5399 Sub-total	200	300	1'000	500	1'000	0		3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000
5500 Evaluation											
5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation							15'000	15'000		15'000	15'000
5502 Independent Financial Audit							5'000	5'000		5'000	5'000
5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	20'000	20'000	0	20'000	20'000
5999 Component Total	1'200	3'300	5'000	3'500	12'000	0	20'000	45'000	9'500	35'500	45'000
TOTAL	16'644	33'400	60'600	11'600	23'800	16'604	20'000	182'648	90'324	92'324	182'648

ANNEX 5: CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET

		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY							ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR			
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Project Management	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
1100	Project Personnel											
1101	Project coordinator						40'000		40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000
1102	Technical advisor						30'000		30'000	15'000	15'000	30'000
1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	70'000		70'000	35'000	35'000	70'000
1200	Consultants w/m											
1201	Nat'l consultants for national activities			4'000				4'000	8'000		8'000	8'000
1202	Int'l consultant for inventory training and MIA development								0	0	0	0
1299	Sub-Total	0	0	4'000	0	4'000	0		8'000	0	8'000	8'000
1300	Administrative Support											
1301	Project Financial Officer						15'000		15'000	7'500	7'500	15'000
1600	Travel on official business (above staff)											
1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff						2'000		2'000	1'000	1'000	2'000
1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	17'000		17'000	8'500	8'500	17'000
1999	Component Total	0	0	4'000	0	4'000	87'000		95'000	43'500	51'500	95'000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)											
3201	Training on national inventory development			19'000					19'000	9'500	9'500	19'000
3299	Sub-Total	0	0	19'000	0	0	0		19'000	9'500	9'500	19'000
3300	Meetings/conferences											
3301	National project inception workshop	15'000							15'000	15'000		15'000
3302	MIA validation workshop						8'000		8'000		8'000	8'000
3303	National Coordination Meetings	2'500	3'000	1'000			2'000	10'000	18'500	9'250	9'250	18'500
3399	Sub-Total	17'500	3'000	1'000	0	0	10'000	10'000	41'500	24'250	17'250	41'500
3999	Component Total	17'500	3'000	20'000	0	10'000	10'000		60'500	33'750	26'750	60'500
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)											
4101	Operational costs	1'000	1'500	1'000			2'000	10'000	15'500	7'750	7'750	15'500
4199	Sub-Total	1'000	1'500	1'000	0	0	2'000	10'000	15'500	7'750	7'750	15'500
4200	Non expendable equipment											
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		1'000	1'000			10'000		12'000	6'000	6'000	12'000
4202	Software	1'000							1'000	1'000		1'000
4299	Sub-Total	1'000	1'000	1'000	0	0	10'000		13'000	7'000	6'000	13'000
4999	Component Total	2'000	2'500	2'000	0	2'000	20'000		28'500	14'750	13'750	28'500
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)											
5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results		3'000	2'000			3'000	1'500	9'500	4'750	4'750	9'500
5202	Preparation of final report							1'500	1'500		1'500	1'500
5299	Sub-Total	0	3'000	2'000	0	0	3'000	3'000	11'000	4'750	6'250	11'000
5300	Sundry (communications, postages)											
5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	500	1'500	2'000			1'000		5'000	2'500	2'500	5'000
5399	Sub-total	500	1'500	2'000	0	0	1'000	0	5'000	2'500	2'500	5'000
5500	Evaluation											
5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation								0		0	0
5502	Independent Financial Audit								0		0	0
5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5999	Component Total	500	4'500	4'000	0	4'000	3'000	0	16'000	7'250	8'750	16'000
TOTAL		20'000	10'000	30'000	0	20'000	120'000	0	200'000	99'250	100'750	200'000

ANNEX 6: ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS

ANNEX 7: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Mercury is a metallic element and, as such, cannot be destroyed and permanently removed from the environment. It exists in different forms and exhibits characteristics such as persistence in the environment and biota, including humans, certain forms are bio-accumulative and can have a significant impact on human health and the environment. Mercury's inherent property of long-range transport makes mercury a global threat and a pollutant of global concern. The different applications of mercury require a coordinated effort to manage mercury nationally and internationally. Inadequate management of mercury releases may result in an elevated risk for human health and the environment around the world.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted in 10 October 2013 in Japan and was opened for signature thereafter. The objective of the Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds and it sets out a range of measures to meet that objective. These includes measures to control the supply and trade of mercury, including certain limitations on certain specific sources of mercury such as primary mining, and to control mercury-added products and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used, as well as artisanal and small scale gold mining. In addition, the Convention also contains measures on the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury and on mercury wastes, as well as contaminated sites.³

Madagascar signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 10 October 2013. The Minamata Convention on Mercury stresses in its preamble “the importance of financial, technical, technological, and capacity-building support, particularly for developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, in order to strengthen national capabilities for the management of mercury and to promote the effective implementation of the Convention.”

Problem and project objective analysis:

1. Minamata convention not ratified translates into the lack of government compromise to reduce mercury emissions.
2. Madagascar signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 10 October 2013;
3. Taking into consideration UNEP's extensive expertise on mercury assessments (inventory development guidance and global/regional assessments) Madagascar has requested UNEP's assistance to identify the national challenges, needs and opportunities in order for the country to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury;
4. Madagascar has requested UNEP's assistance to build the national capacity to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury following its ratification. This includes the identification of all mercury sources and releases using the UNEP Toolkit which allows the future monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Convention;
5. This project also aims at reinforcing the National Coordination Mechanism on chemicals management currently operational in the country by ensuring that specific mercury considerations are also addressed while avoiding duplication of efforts.
6. The high level, long term impacts of this project consists in its contribution to the global efforts to control and reduce anthropogenic mercury emissions.
7. UNEP - DTIE, groundwork and Madagascar assumes that:
 - The project will make full use of existing resources nationally, regionally and globally. Regional joint activities, trainings and continuous exchange of information will take place during the regional meetings and/or lessons learned workshops and through the mercury platform. Identification of common areas of work and synergies with undergoing or planned activities at the national and international level will be continuously assessed during the project.

³ Minamata Convention on Mercury

- The project will continue having the political and public support necessary for its implementation;
- National Stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the assessment of national infrastructure, capacities and legislation;
- National stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the identification and quantification of mercury releases;
- Qualified staff and experts to carry out the project activities will be identified and retained;
- Economic resources will be available to carry out all the project activities
- Key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA related assessments to ratify and implement the Minamata convention

Project Objective: Within the overall objective of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which is to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds, this project will facilitate the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in Madagascar with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose.

The following risks together with their mitigation measures haven been identified for this project:

Risk identified	Mitigation measure
<p>National level stakeholders holding data sets involving mercury unwilling to provide data.</p> <p>Medium risk</p>	<p>To <i>mitigate this risk</i>, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key stakeholders holding data sets at project inception. This will allow stakeholder to be contacted early on in the project, and consulted on the importance of the project.</p>
<p>Key industrial stakeholders unwilling to participate in the inventory work.</p> <p>Medium risk</p>	<p>To <i>mitigate this risk</i>, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key industrial stakeholders at project inception. This will allow stakeholders to be contacted early on in the project, consulted on the importance of the project, and for the benefits of the project to be communicated.</p>
<p>Project is misunderstood by specific sectors at the national level and obtained data are used against productive sectors with most releases</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>To <i>mitigate this risk</i>, all sectors and key stakeholders will be invited to participate in the activities and especially at the consultative meetings. Participation in consultations will give the opportunity to all sectors to discuss challenges and problems in relation to the key objective of meeting the actions required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Active participation in the development of MIAs will also provide a good opportunity to all stakeholders to understand the problem and to work together to find a suitable solution.</p>
<p>Women and vulnerable groups are not taken into account in the project implementation and risk is not reduced</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>To <i>mitigate this risk</i> the project will continuously assess the impact of mercury actions in vulnerable groups, defining first the social and gender determinants of mercury exposure and examine specific roles of women and vulnerable groups that might provide opportunities for improved mercury management. The development of the MIAs will involve women’s associations and vulnerable groups. These associations and groups will be identified during project component 1.</p>

<p>National stakeholder unable to agree on challenges, needs and opportunities for the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>Medium risk</p>	<p>To <i>mitigate this risk</i>, provision has been made for national workshops to present and discuss the inventory results, and to consultatively set, and agree, national priorities.</p>
<p>Change in national priorities</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, the project will request Madagascar to engage institutions and to seek commitment from those national institutions to provide data and to support the project activities. If there are changes in the government, the participating institution will be responsible to support the project and to assign experts to support the project. In parallel, awareness raising activities will be carried out at the national level highlighting the benefits brought to Madagascar.</p>

Funds for project implementation

The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support the ratification and further implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Additionally, at its 44th Meeting in June 2013, the GEF Council considered document GEF/C.44/04, *Preparing the GEF to serve as the Financial Mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury upon entry into force* and its decision, inter alia: “Authorized the use of up to 10 million for the funding of an early action pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury to be programmed during the remainder of GEF-5, upon request by eligible signatory countries. It also requested the GEF Secretariat to develop initial guidelines consistent with the final resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference for enabling activities and pre-ratification projects, in consultation with the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and present this as an information document at the 45th Council Meeting”.

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF V Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 3 Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction, which has as an outcome 3.1 to build country capacity to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors.

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification programme. These additional funding is made available with the purpose to :a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF Instrument, in the interim period between adoption of the Convention and the COP1, as well as after the COP1, will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that : a) have signed the Convention; and b) are eligible for World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (TRAC).

Project activities, outputs and outcomes

The activity 1.1 includes the organization of a Regional Inception Workshop and Five National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanisms will be developed in the Regional Workshop and each country will formalize its own National Coordination Mechanism considering the already existing 22 national mechanisms for chemicals management. The

output of this activity is the establishment of a coordination mechanism for mercury management that includes sensitized key stakeholders. A coordination mechanism is a key initial step on mercury management that will allow the deployment of coordinated national interventions and a jointly development of a national planning for priority actions Activity 1.2 includes the gathering of studies and national data on mercury, this will allow to focus on the information that is missing (gaps) and to use existing studies, making the best use of resources and national available capacities. This activity will trigger the use of existing international guidance and access to all interested sectors. The potential for regional learning and networking offered by this component will be fostered by the project component 6 where countries will be able to share information that they may have and that is missing in other countries. This project component will trigger an enhanced national coordination and also the effective use of existing resources.

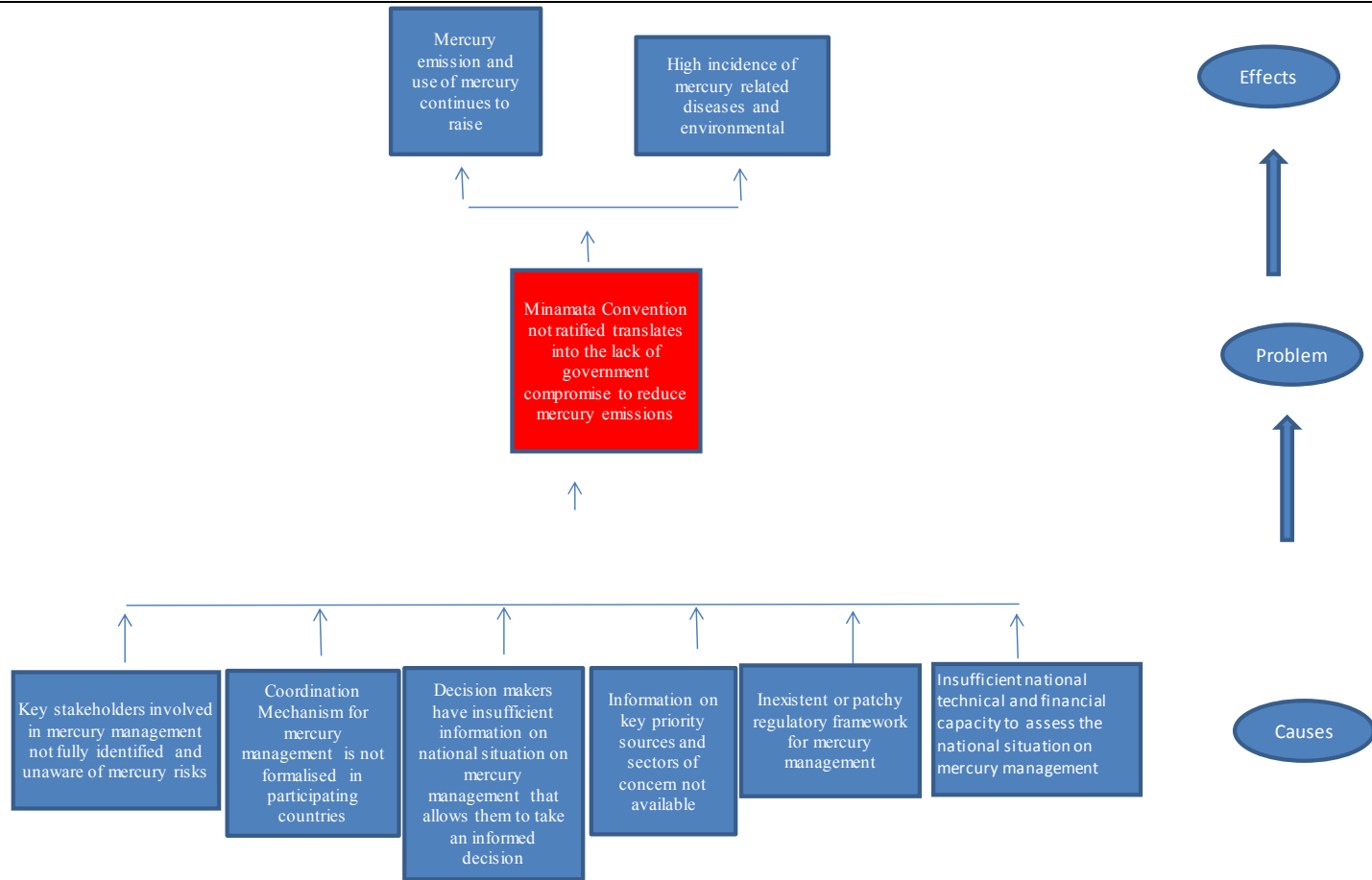
Activity 2.1 will follow activity 1.1 and will identify not only the roles of institutions but also their capacities and interest in mercury management. Reassessing the roles of partners and providing a clear distribution of roles will avoid conflict of interests and well-defined responsibilities. Activity 2.2 will analyse the national regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Madagascar. The output is that the existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms are assessed. By identifying the gaps and needs in legislation Madagascar will make a big step forward for sound management of mercury nationwide. Sound legislation supports and leads to sound mercury management and will influence how mercury in management at all levels in the country. However legislation is one aspect of national change, other actions will need to be implemented in a coordinated manner in order to implement the Minamata Convention.

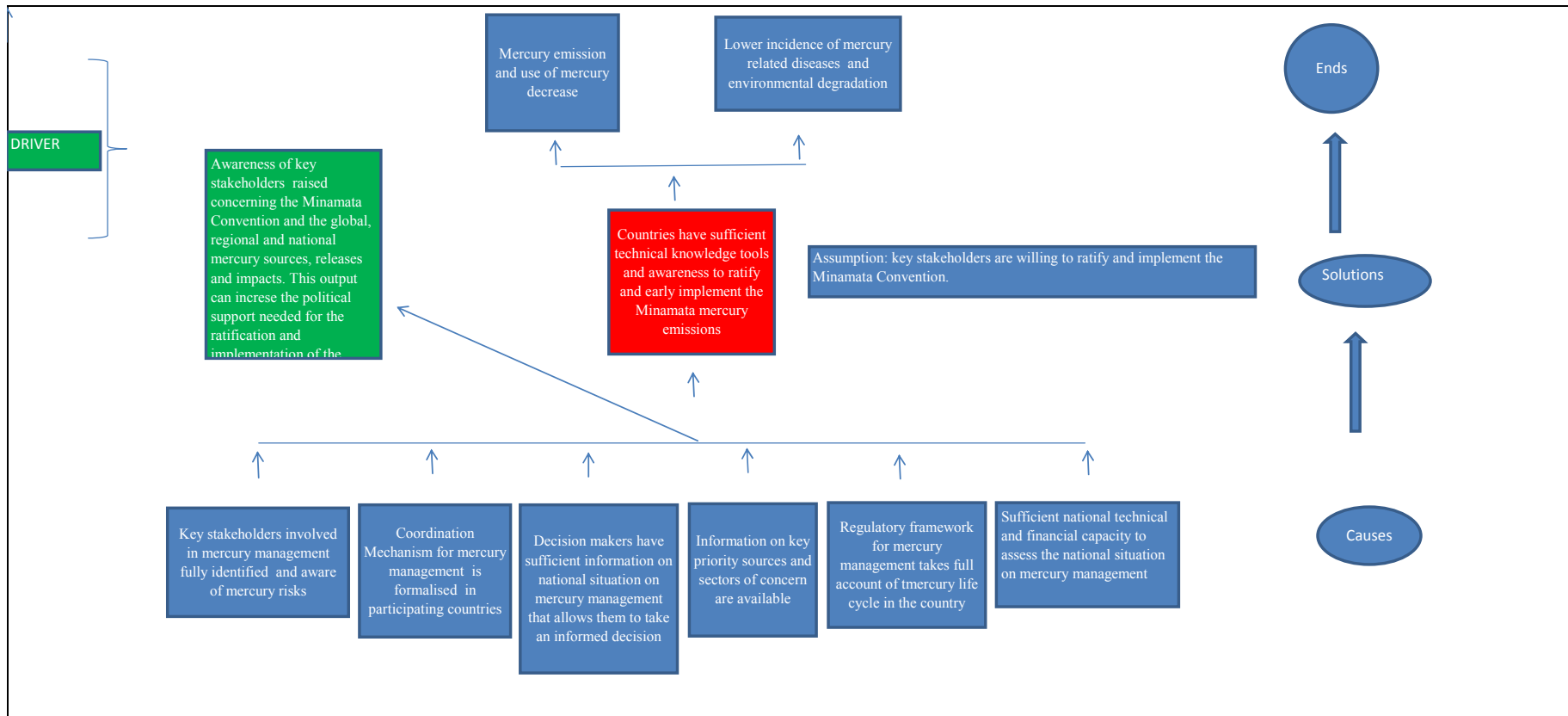
Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for Madagascar. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific and technical data needed to support national interventions and to establish national priorities. Activity 3.2 will develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites. Outputs to this activity will impact on the current practices on mercury related soil contamination, triggering the protection of communities nearby the contaminated area.

Activity 4.1 will conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors. These set of recommendations will provide a way forward to enhance national capacities for national entities in charge of mercury management. Activity 4.2 will develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention. These recommendations will provide detailed advice on how to best implement the Convention and how to improve the way entities are involved in mercury management.

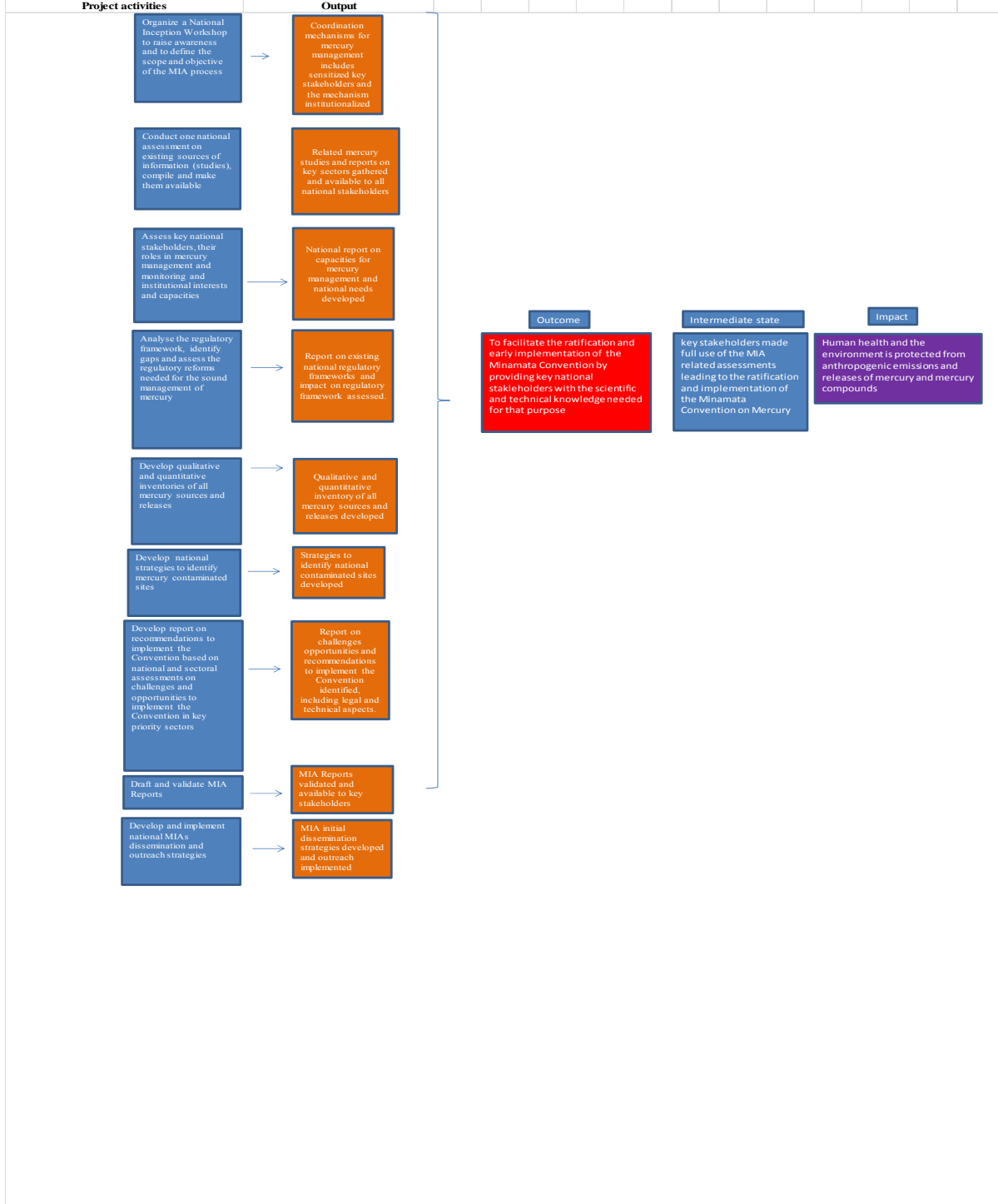
Activity 5.1 will draft and validate the MIA Report. The output is that the MIA report is validated and available to key stakeholders. Activity 5.2 will develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy. The MIA will provide key information to all national stakeholders and beyond and will allow Madagascar to identify where the gaps are and what are the possible ways to protect human health and the environment from the undesirable effects of mercury. Since key stakeholders in Madagascar will make full use of the MIA and related assessments, the project will lead to the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which will definitively trigger a change in the way mercury is currently managed in the country.

1. Situation analysis





3. Single generic causal pathway



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work:			
<i>Expected accomplishment B: Countries, including Major Groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related MEAs</i>			
1. Project Outcome	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Madagascar	-Number of references to MIA assessments and reports in relevant national government and company documents aimed at the ratification and/or implementation of the Minamata Convention. (<i>Baseline:</i> None. <i>Target:</i> 2 - -Number of stakeholders and policymakers surveyed that acknowledge using MIA assessments in their promotion of policies and actions towards the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. (<i>Baseline:</i> None. <i>Target:</i> 2 and 1).	-Desk review of citations using MIA findings in relevant documents from governments, companies, organizations and academic literature; - -Surveys and interviews with practitioners and policymakers to track and evaluate use of the MIA	
Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M1: 5 references to MIA assessments in relevant national government and company documents			Oct2015
M2: 5 (one per country) ministers and 10 (2 per country) other stakeholders use MIA findings to mobilize the political support needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.			Oct 2016 (end of project)
2. Project Outputs:	Indicators	Means of Verification	PoW-EA Output
A) Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	- National Coordination Mechanism formalized and operational (<i>Baseline:</i> Chemicals' coordination mechanism already exists in Madagascar (Minamata National Committee, <i>Target:</i> roles and responsibilities assigned for this project)	- National Ministry of Environment website - Newspapers - Minutes of meetings available at the National Ministry of Environment website	524.2
Project output Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M1: National Coordination Mechanism operational and launches the project			Dec 2014
B) Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	- Number of national assessment report developed (<i>Baseline:</i> None. <i>Target:</i> report prepared).	- Final national assessment report available in the National Website of respective Environment Ministry	524.2
Project Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M2: final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015

M2: final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed			Oct 2015
C) Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	- national mercury quantitative and sector based inventories developed (level 2 inventories). (<u>Baseline:</u> 0. <u>Target:</u> 1) - national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed. (<u>Baseline:</u> 0. <u>Target:</u> one strategy)	- national mercury inventory available at the Ministry of Environment Website -Report with strategies to identify mercury contaminated sites available at Ministry of Environment's website	524.2
Project Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M3: qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed			Dec 2015
M3: final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed			Feb 2016
D) Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	- report including challenges and opportunities and relevant recommendations to implement the Convention identified. (<u>Baseline:</u> 0. <u>Target:</u> one report on challenges and opportunities).	- report on challenges, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention available at National Environment Ministry	524.2
Project Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M4: report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects			Jun 2016
E) Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.	- MIA report prepared and validated by national stakeholders (<u>Baseline:</u> 0. <u>Target:</u> 1 report validated) - Report on implementation of strategies for MIA dissemination and awareness raising activities developed. (<u>Baseline:</u> 0. <u>Target:</u> 1).	- MIA reports validated by National Coordination Committees. - MIA dissemination strategies and awareness raising activities report available at the Ministry of Environment's website	524.2
Project Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M5: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders			Oct 2016
M5: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented			Nov 2016

IMPORTANT: For projects without full funding, state what results from the log frame will be delivered from the funding available.

I: A milestone should represent the achievement of a project stage or a project achievement and be *strictly* answerable with a yes or no answer.

ANNEX 8: 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,

ANNEX 9: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
uPOPs	Unintentional Produced POPs
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

