



# 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 Mexico		
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01300
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) of Mexico	Submission Date:	30 May 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 (\$):	43,370

## **A. EA FRAMEWORK\***

<b>EA Objective:</b> Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Mexico					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	TA	Mexico 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	15,000	30,000
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 Mexico 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	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 complemented by direct measurement and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites.	295,000	10,000
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 implement the Minamata	25,000	

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

		better identification of future activities	Convention on Mercury		
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	TA	Mexico'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.	40,030	
Subtotal				385,030	40,000
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				41,500	
Monitoring and evaluation				30,000	
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>456,530</b>	<b>40,000</b>

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	40,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			40,000

## 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) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Chemicals	Mexico	456,530	43,370	499,900
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				456,530	43,370	499,900

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	27	20,000	0	20,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			0	0
Travel*				0
Others**	Project Assistant	15,000	0	15,000
	Project financial officer	6,500	0	6,500
				0
<b>Total</b>		<b>41,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,500</b>

\* 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

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

## **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 44<sup>th</sup> 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 45<sup>th</sup> 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).

Mexico has indicated that availability of data is a major challenge to design adequate strategies for mercury control and reduction. For instance, Mexico 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.

Mexico will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury cycle in the country and building capacity in managing the risks of mercury.

### **National priorities and UNDAF in Mexico**

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of Mexico. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes, 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.

Mexico as a signatory to the Minamata Convention will expect important social, economic and environmental benefits, especially since the first national goal set by the Development National Plan is aimed at achieving sustained and sustainable economic growth. Mexico has an environmental regulation that limits emissions and releases of mercury to the environment and waste disposal controls, however, mercury is not regulated as a product and sold without restriction.

Mexico has made considerable progress on linking chemicals related aspects to the national development agenda issues. Mexico's United Nations Development Assistance Framework document (UNDAF) for 2014-2019 has prioritized six cooperation areas, as follows:

1. Equity and social inclusion

2. Economic and productive development
3. Environmental sustainability and green economy
4. Citizen's security, social cohesion and justice
5. Democratic governability
6. Global alliance for development

Under cooperation area 3, Mexico recognises the importance of human development and environmental protection. The report indicates that environmental indicators have been deteriorated and that plans for economic development, fight against poverty must include the conservation and protection of the environment. In that sense, this project will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF objectives by building capacities of national stakeholders to manage mercury in a sound manner. Authorities and private sector institutions will be better able to reduce the risk posed by mercury and will also have a good knowledge of sound practices and best available techniques to reduce mercury releases. This project will also advocate for equal gender participation, women participation will be encouraged, in line with UNDAF area of cooperation 1 on equity and social inclusion.

**Brief description on Mexico's activities on mercury and current legislation and national capacities/ infrastructure for mercury management.**

The Mexican Government has made important efforts to address mercury related issues at the local, regional and global level. Since 1997 Mexico has undertaken a series of actions concerning mercury, such as the transboundary movement and trade, mercury waste management and storage, mercury products management, inventory of emissions and releases as well as research, assessment, diagnosis and monitoring in environmental and biological matrices.

Within the framework of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Mexico endorsed along with Canada and United States of America the North American Regional Action Plan for Mercury (NARAP) for the period 2000-2010 in order to reduce the levels of mercury in some environmental matrices, considering six key action areas: i) management of atmospheric emissions of mercury; ii) mercury management in processes, operations and products; iii) mercury waste management approaches; iv) research, monitoring, modeling, assessment and inventories; v) communications activities, and vi) implementation and compliance. The NARAP facilitated actions by the three North American countries with regards to mercury. Mexico benefited from the NARAP by gaining a broader understanding on mercury use, discharges, trade, pollution sources, capacity building within the government and the development of a technical capacity to measure mercury in different matrices through technical assistance, and programmes for the exchange of equipment and personnel.

Furthermore Mexico has developed four documents on mercury emissions; the most recent inventory was published in 2008 using 2004 as a base year. This inventory used UNEP's mercury toolkit and for the first time it considered releases to water, soil, wastes and products, and to air. The inventory indicates that 448Mg of mercury were released in 2004, mainly to soil and wastes. The most important source was the extraction of non-ferrous metals, controlled landfills, informal dumping of general waste and the chlor-alkali sector. Only 50.46Mg were emitted to the atmosphere mainly from the production and use of paints with conservatives containing mercury, the informal incineration of domestic wastes, cement production and coal-fired power plants. The update of this inventory will be an important tool to take a decision in the process of control and reduction of the impacts of mercury in the environment.

In Mexico, mercury trade is a very important concern, especially after the signature of the Minamata Convention. Mercury is currently traded in the country. A recent study regarding primary and secondary mercury supplies shows an increase in informal mercury primary production in the last years, suggesting Mexico meets latent conditions to become a substitute for the US's historic export supply of mercury, at least in the Latin American region.. However, a further comprehensive assessment of current informal primary mercury mining and related trade flows is need in order to better plan national policies.

Currently the Mexican government is implementing a project with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) on the development of regulatory and/or policy options for decision-makers on mercury management activities. Furthermore, Mexico is undertaken an international research project in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission for mercury monitoring in ambient air and wet deposition in Sisal Yucatan, as part of the Global Mercury Observation System (GMOS) at global level.

The mercury and toxic chemicals studies undertaken in Mexico for more than a decade have allowed the development of a national regulatory system, which still has gaps, but allows to start to work on the Minamata Convention. However further assessments and evaluations are needed, especially on the technical, legislative and institutional capacity to fully comply with the requirements of the Minamata Convention and to facilitate the ratification and further implementation of the Convention.

## **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: Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process***

Mexico will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Advisory Committee for Comprehensive Management of Chemicals, Persistent Organic Pollutants and Hazardous Waste subject to International Conventions on Environmental Issues (CCNSQ in Spanish)) to coordinate and provide guidance on the progress made in the project. In this project component, the national agency in charge of the MIA implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will also reinforce the existing national coordination mechanism on mercury management. This project component aims at gaining political commitment to the development of the MIA and to the ratification of the Minamata Convention by establishing a national coordinating mechanism and structure for executing the MIA. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the CCNSQ will include representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, mining and energy and planning sectors, as well as non-governmental organizations including the national chemical industry association, and civil society organizations. This project will strengthen the national infrastructure for mercury management not only by maintaining and sustaining the CCNSQ but also to reinforce it with key stakeholders involved in mercury management.

During this project component the addition of mercury as part of the tasks of the CCNSQ will be formalized through an official communication. The CCNSQ 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
- c) Consolidate a National Coordination Mechanism (CCNSQ) for mercury management

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

Expected Outcome:

Mexico 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). Through the NARAPs Mexico was able to make an initial assessment of the national capacity to manage mercury, however this information is preliminary and institutions have evolved since the last NARAP report in 2010. This exercise will result in a consolidated national assessment and 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, Mexico 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 Mexico

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Mexico 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 and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites***

This component will provide Mexico with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Mexico 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 Mexico 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 Mexico 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 Mexico 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. This project component will consider measurement of mercury sources in order to complement and strengthen the inventory work.

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

Activity 3.3: Measure mercury emissions in key sources as part of the national inventory

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 complemented by direct measurement 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. The awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs will also be performed under this project component

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:

Mexico'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:**

Civil society organizations will have an important role to play in the project. The Centro de Análisis y Acción en Tóxicos has participated actively in the GEF funded project on the development of a National Implementation Plan on POPs. Their role will continue in this project with responsibilities for the development the strategies for public consultation on key outputs of the project, as well as awareness raising activities.

The development of the Mexican MIA and the further implementation of the Minamata Convention will lead to the reduction of risks to the populations, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, according to a report of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (2013), an average annual production of 13 tons from informal primary mercury mining was estimated during the 2007 - 2009 period, and these figures are likely to have notably increased since then, based on the exports of mercury observed for Mexico during the last years. Mine workers, especially women and children, are highly exposed to mercury. Furthermore, the presence of mercury in products (toys, medical equipment, etc) also represents a source of mercury exposure.

There is an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

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 Europe (ROE), 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**

<b>Stakeholder and level of decision making (high/medium/low)</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)/ National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change High level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate the development of the MIA.</li> <li>• To identify activities and to guide other sectors on sound management of mercury.</li> <li>• To coordinate the implementation and regulation of mercury management.</li> </ul>
Secretariat of Economy / Mining Department Medium level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the inventory development</li> <li>• To identify the scope of enforcement of regulations related to mercury and that are applied to the mining sector.</li> </ul>
Secretariat of Economy / Industry Department Medium level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regulate industrial activities that use mercury</li> <li>• To identify activities on sound management of mercury in the industrial sector.</li> <li>• To assist to develop the mercury inventory and to take the lead on industrial releases</li> </ul>
Secretariat of Health Medium level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess and make the necessary linkages between mercury exposure and risk to humans</li> <li>• To propose actions to reduce mercury exposure and risks</li> </ul>
NGOs (Centro de Análisis y Acción en Toxicos) Low level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To join in public consultation and awareness raising on mercury related issues.</li> </ul>
Academia, local communities, etc...-low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To participate and gather information for a future assessment of environmental and human risks of mercury.</li> <li>• To provide scientific advice on mercury contamination and the identification of potential hot-spots</li> </ul>



Industry Associations (Cement production, energy sector) Medium level of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the development of mercury inventories in their sectors</li> <li>• Participate in the assessment of national legislation</li> </ul>
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### 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.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across Mexico. 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.

Studies indicate that approximately 30% of the world’s artisanal miners are women who occupy a number of roles ranging from labour-intensive mining methods to the processing aspect of artisanal mining, including amalgamation with mercury in the case of gold extraction<sup>3</sup>. As processing activities are often conducted in the home, women and their families can be at great risk from mercury poisoning and silicosis. In many cases, the roles of women in artisanal mining communities differ significantly from those of men, and extend well beyond direct participation in mining activities – this added facet brings with it different contributions and a completely unique set of risks and opportunities.

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 ).

The enabling activity is described under item B.

The enabling activity is described in details under item B (enabling activity goals, objectives and activities).

As **Implementing Agency**, UNEP DTIE Chemicals is responsible for overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including technical issues. Working in close collaboration with the Executing Agency (EA), UNEP Chemicals will provide technical and administrative support to the EA.

UNEP Chemicals 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.

The Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC) of the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) will be the **Executing Agency** for this project. It will provide administrative and technical supervision in the implementation of the project. UNEP, through its Office in Mexico and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC), based in Panama, in coordination with national Executing Agency, will provide support in the execution of the Project in accordance with the objectives, activities and GEF budget outlined in the project document. As Executing Agency, INECC will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will lead the establishment of necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will hire and supervise any consultants necessary for technical activities. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the

<sup>3</sup> Hinton, J (2002) *Women and Artisanal Mining: Gender Roles and the Road Ahead*, <http://www.ddiglobal.org/login/Upload/Women%20and%20Artisanal%20Mining.pdf>

proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. INECC will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals.

**A Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be created and it will meet at the beginning, mid-point and prior to the end of the project. The Committee will comprise potential donors, executing and implementing organisms (INECC and UNEP DTIE Chemicals), the United Nations Country Team and other GEF implementation organisms. The UNEP Mexico Office and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) will also participate in the meetings, given its strategic role in the support of project activities execution. This Committee will evaluate the progress of the project giving advice; assessing progress made and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. Decisions from the Steering Committee are to be implemented in the project. Funding for Project Steering Committee Meeting is to be provided by co-finance and GEF (physical meetings to take place back to back with technical meetings).

**A Project Team (PT)** will be established within the Executing Agency; staffed by a Project Coordinator. The Project Team will be formed by the National Coordinator, technical Advisor (Assistant and Administrative Officer) and will be based at INECC. This team will be in charge of the execution and management of the project and it will report to UNEP and to the Project Steering Committee.

**CCNSQ** as the National Coordination Mechanism will be in charge of monitoring progress made, ensuring smooth and effective project implementation at the national level. The Coordination Mechanism guides project implementation and is expected to meet regularly (e.g. once a month).

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

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in Mexico, 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 Mexico. 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, **INECC within the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales of Mexico** will submit half-yearly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. **The INECC** 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 **INECC within the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales of Mexico** 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 – INECC within SEMARNAT of Mexico 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**

<b>M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)*<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Time-frame</b>
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	INECC	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	INECC	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	INECC	0	Half yearly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	INECC	0	Quarterly
Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	INECC	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 <b>Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales</b> , in close consultation with UNEP. Draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	INECC and UNEP	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.	INECC	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	20,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	INECC	10,000	Annual
<b>Total indicative M&amp;E cost*<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>30,000</b>	

\*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).

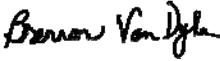
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mtro. Jorge Muhlia Almazán	GEF Operational and Political Focal Point - Mexico	SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO	05/14/2014

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	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		May 30, 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>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>				
Local				
Project coordinator	416.6	96	40,000	Day to day supervision and coordinator of the project
Project Financial Officer	500	0	0	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor	750	0	0	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal			40,000	
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>				
<i>Local</i>				
Consultant to assess the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	357.15	28	10,000	Develop an assesment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury including an analysis of the regulatory framework, identification of gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury.
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	1,000	40.03	40,030	Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment and inventory
Technical support and advice throughout the project	1,750	20	35,000	Development of the national assessment and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Consultant to develop the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	10,000	20	200,000	Development of the national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
Consultant to coordinate the direct measurements in order to complement the mercury inventory	1,750	20	35,000	Coordinate activities in order to obtain emission factors for key sources
Technical support provided for the identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	892.9	28	25,000	Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention
Subtotal			345,030	
<b>Total</b>			385,030	
Justification for travel, in any: Consultants and project coordinator will travel throughout the country to develop the mercury inventory and conduct the national assessments.				

## ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1									Years 2														
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Executing partner	[Green bar]																							
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	[Green bar]																							
Output	[Green bar]																							
<b>Activity/Task/Output</b>																								
<b>Project Management, Coordination &amp; Sustainability</b>																								
Inception meeting and report of meeting			[Green bar]																					
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days							[Green bar]						[Green bar]					[Green bar]						[Green bar]
Annual audit report - Dec 31													[Green bar]											[Green bar]
Annual co-financing report - June																								[Green bar]
Establish M&E system		[Green bar]																						
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days				[Green bar]			[Green bar]						[Green bar]					[Green bar]						[Green bar]
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants		[Green bar]	[Green bar]																					
Progress reports to co-financiers	NA					[Green bar]							[Green bar]					[Green bar]						[Green bar]
Project Implementation Review	NA																							[Green bar]
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings				[Green bar]																				[Green bar]
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)				[Green bar]																				[Green bar]
Terminal report																								[Green bar]
Training workshops/seminars																								[Green bar]
Terminal evaluation																								[Green bar]
Final audit report for project (annual)																								[Green bar]
<b>Outcome 1: Mexico makes full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention</b>																								
1.1 Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process			[Green bar]																					
<b>Milestone:</b> Mercury adopted as a new area of work for the National Coordination Mechanism			[Green bar]																					
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available		[Green bar]	[Green bar]																					
<b>Milestone:</b> Existing data and studies collected supports the inclusion of mercury in the ToR for CCNSQ		[Green bar]	[Green bar]																					
<b>Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Mexico to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention</b>																								
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities						[Green bar]	[Green bar]																	
<b>Milestone:</b> Final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed						[Green bar]	[Green bar]																	
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Brazil						[Green bar]	[Green bar]	[Green bar]	[Green bar]															
<b>Milestone:</b> Final national report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed						[Green bar]	[Green bar]	[Green bar]	[Green bar]															
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions</b>																								
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases, includes activity 3.3																								[Green bar]
<b>Milestone:</b> Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed including measurement of key sources emissions																								[Green bar]
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																								[Green bar]
<b>Milestone:</b> final report with strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																								[Green bar]
<b>Outcome 4: Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities</b>																								
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																								[Green bar]
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																								[Green bar]
<b>Milestone:</b> report on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects																								[Green bar]
<b>Outcome 5: Mexico'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</b>																								
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																								[Green bar]
<b>Milestone:</b> Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders																								[Green bar]
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising, dissemination and outreach strategy																								[Green bar]
<b>Milestone:</b> MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented																								[Green bar]

### ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Subtotal		TOTAL
		UNEP		
		In-Kind		
<b>Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process</b>				
1.1: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process and to include mercury as part of the CCNSQ ToR	7,500	15,000		22,500
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	7,500	15,000		22,500
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>		<b>45,000</b>
<b>Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management and monitoring of mercury including national legislation</b>				
2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	5,000			5,000
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Moldova	5,000			5,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>10,000</b>
<b>Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites</b>				
3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	147,500	10,000		157,500
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	59,000			59,000
3.3 Measure mercury emission in key sources	88,500			88,500
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>305,000</b>
<b>Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury</b>				
4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	12,500			12,500
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	12,500	0		12,500
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>25,000</b>
<b>Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results</b>				
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	20,015			20,015
5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA awareness raising and dissemination and outreach strategy	20,015			20,015
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>40,030</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>40,030</b>
<b>Project Management and supervision</b>				
<i>Project Management</i>	41,500	0		41,500
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>41,500</b>
<b>Project Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
<i>Project Monitoring and evaluation</i>	30,000	0		30,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>456,530</b>	<b>40,000</b>		<b>496,530</b>



## ANNEX 4: GEF 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
		Determination of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management and monitoring 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						
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>											
	<b>1100 Project Personnel</b>											
	1101 Project coordinator						20'000	20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000	
	1102 Project assistant						15'000	15'000	7'500	7'500	15'000	
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		35'000	35'000	17'500	17'500	35'000	
	<b>1200 Consultants w/m</b>											
	1201 Nat'l consultants for national activities		10'000	120'000	18'000			148'000	148'000	0	148'000	
	1202 Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	0		38'000				38'000	12'667	25'333	38'000	
	1299 Sub-Total	0	10'000	158'000	18'000	0	0	186'000	160'667	25'333	186'000	
	<b>1300 Administrative Support</b>											
	1301 Project Financial Officer						6'500	6'500	3'250	3'250	6'500	
	<b>1600 Travel on official business (above staff)</b>											
	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff			4'000	2'000			6'000	3'000	3'000	6'000	
	1699 Sub-Total	0	0	4'000	2'000	0	6'500	12'500	6'250	6'250	12'500	
	<b>1999 Component Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10'000</b>	<b>162'000</b>	<b>20'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41'500</b>	<b>233'500</b>	<b>184'417</b>	<b>49'083</b>	<b>233'500</b>	
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>											
	<b>3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)</b>											
	3201 Training on national inventory development (incl. Provision of materials)			31'000				31'000	0	31'000	31'000	
	3299 Sub-Total	0	0	31'000	0		0	31'000	0	31'000	31'000	
	<b>3300 Meetings/conferences</b>											
	3301 National project inception workshop	10'000						10'000	10'000		10'000	
	3302 Final MIA validation workshop					20'000		20'000		20'000	20'000	
	3303 National Coordination meetings	1'000		10'000	500	1'000		12'500	6'250	6'250	12'500	
	3399 Sub-Total	11'000	0	10'000	500	21'000	0	42'500	16'250	26'250	42'500	
	<b>3999 Component Total</b>	<b>11'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41'000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>21'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73'500</b>	<b>16'250</b>	<b>57'250</b>	<b>73'500</b>	
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT</b>											
	<b>4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)</b>											
	4101 Operational costs	500		1'000	500	1'030		3'030	1'515	1'515	3'030	
	4199 Sub-Total	500	0	1'000	500	1'030	0	3'030	1'515	1'515	3'030	
	<b>4200 Non expendable equipment</b>											
	4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	3'000						3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000	
	4202 Mercury measurement tool			60'000				60'000	60'000		60'000	
	4299 Sub-Total	3'000	0	60'000	0	0	0	63'000	61'500	1'500	63'000	
	<b>4999 Component Total</b>	<b>3'500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61'000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1'030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66'030</b>	<b>63'015</b>	<b>3'015</b>	<b>66'030</b>	
<b>50</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>											
	<b>5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)</b>											
	5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results			30'000	3'500	15'000		48'500	24'250	24'250	48'500	
	5202 Preparation of final report					2'000		2'000		2'000	2'000	
	5299 Sub-Total	0	0	30'000	3'500	17'000	0	50'500	24'250	26'250	50'500	
	<b>5300 Sundry (communications, postages)</b>											
	5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	500		1'000	500	1'000		3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000	
	5399 Sub-total	500	0	1'000	500	1'000	0	3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000	
	<b>5500 Evaluation</b>											
	5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation							20'000		20'000	20'000	
	5502 Independent Financial Audit							10'000		10'000	10'000	
	5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	30'000	0	30'000	30'000	
	<b>5999 Component Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31'000</b>	<b>4'000</b>	<b>18'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30'000</b>	<b>25'750</b>	<b>57'750</b>	<b>83'500</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15'000</b>	<b>10'000</b>	<b>295'000</b>	<b>25'000</b>	<b>40'030</b>	<b>41'500</b>	<b>456'530</b>	<b>289'432</b>	<b>167'098</b>	<b>456'530</b>	

## 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
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$					
10	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>										
	<b>1100 Project Personnel</b>										
	1101 Project coordinator							0	0	0	0
	1102 Technical advisor							0	0	0	0
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>1200 Consultants w/m</b>										
	1201 Nat'l consultants for national activities							0		0	0
	1202 Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review			10'000				10'000	3'333	6'667	10'000
	1299 Sub-Total	0	0	10'000	0	0	0	10'000	3'333	6'667	10'000
	<b>1300 Administrative Support</b>										
	1301 Project Financial Officer							0	0	0	0
	<b>1600 Travel on official business (above staff)</b>										
	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff							0	0	0	0
	1699 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999 Component Total	0	0	10'000	0	0	0	10'000	3'333	6'667	10'000
30	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>										
	<b>3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)</b>										
	3201 Training on national inventory development (incl. Provision of materials)	15'000						15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	3299 Sub-Total	15'000	0	0	0	0	0	15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	<b>3300 Meetings/conferences</b>										
	3301 National project inception workshop							0	0		0
	3302 Final MIA validation workshop							0		0	0
	3303 National Coordination meetings							0	0	0	0
	3399 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3999 Component Total	15'000	0	0	0	0	0	15'000	15'000	0	15'000
40	<b>EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT</b>										
	<b>4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)</b>										
	4101 Operational costs							0	0	0	0
	4199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>4200 Non expendable equipment</b>										
	4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector							0	0	0	0
	4202 Software							0	0	0	0
	4299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4999 Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>										
	<b>5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)</b>										
	5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	15'000						15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	5202 Preparation of final report							0		0	0
	5299 Sub-Total	15'000	0	0	0	0	0	15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	<b>5300 Sundry (communications, postages)</b>										
	5301 Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)							0	0	0	0
	5399 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>5500 Evaluation</b>										
	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
	5999 Component Total	15'000	0	0	0	0	0	15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10'000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40'000</b>	<b>33'333</b>	<b>6'667</b>	<b>40'000</b>

## **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.<sup>4</sup>

Mexico 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. Mexico 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) Mexico 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. Mexico 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 Mexico 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.
  - 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 Mexico with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose.

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<sup>4</sup> Minamata Convention on Mercury

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

<b>Risk identified</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
National level stakeholders holding data sets involving mercury unwilling to provide data. <b>Medium risk</b>	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.
Key industrial stakeholders unwilling to participate in the inventory work. <b>Medium risk</b>	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.
Project is misunderstood by specific sectors at the national level and obtained data are used against productive sectors with most releases <b>Low risk</b>	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.
Women and vulnerable groups are not taken into account in the project implementation and risk is not reduced <b>Low risk</b>	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.
National stakeholder unable to agree on challenges, needs and opportunities for the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention. <b>Medium risk</b>	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.
Change in national priorities <b>Low risk</b>	To mitigate this risk, the project will request Mexico 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 Mexico.

### **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 44<sup>th</sup> 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 45<sup>th</sup> 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 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 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.

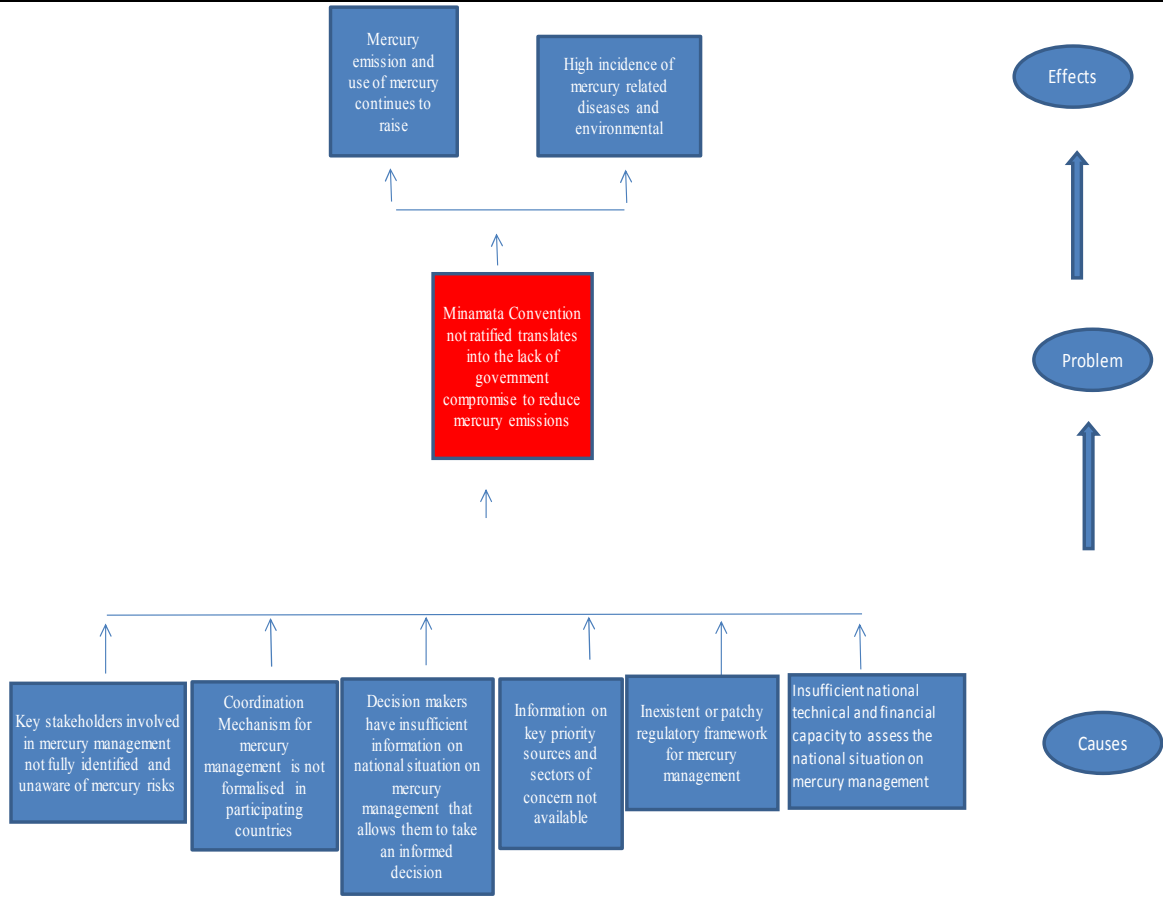
Activity 2.1 will follow activity 1.1 and will identify not only the roles of institutions but also their capacities and interest in mercury management. Reassessing the roles of partners and providing a clear distribution of roles will avoid conflict of interests and well-defined responsibilities. Activity 2.2 will analyse the national regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Mexico. The output is that the existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms are assessed. By identifying the gaps and needs in legislation Mexico 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.

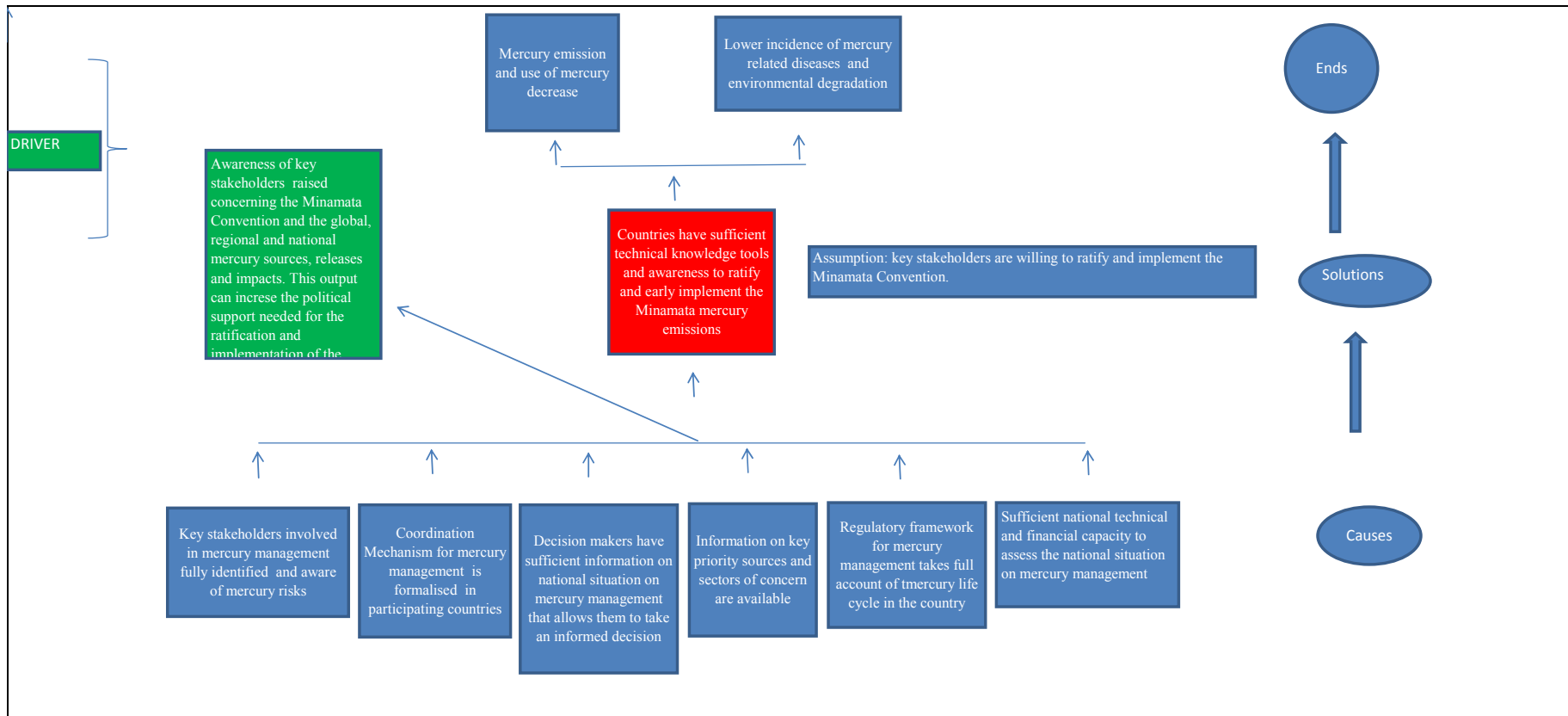
Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for Mexico. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific and technical 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 Mexico 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 Mexico 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.

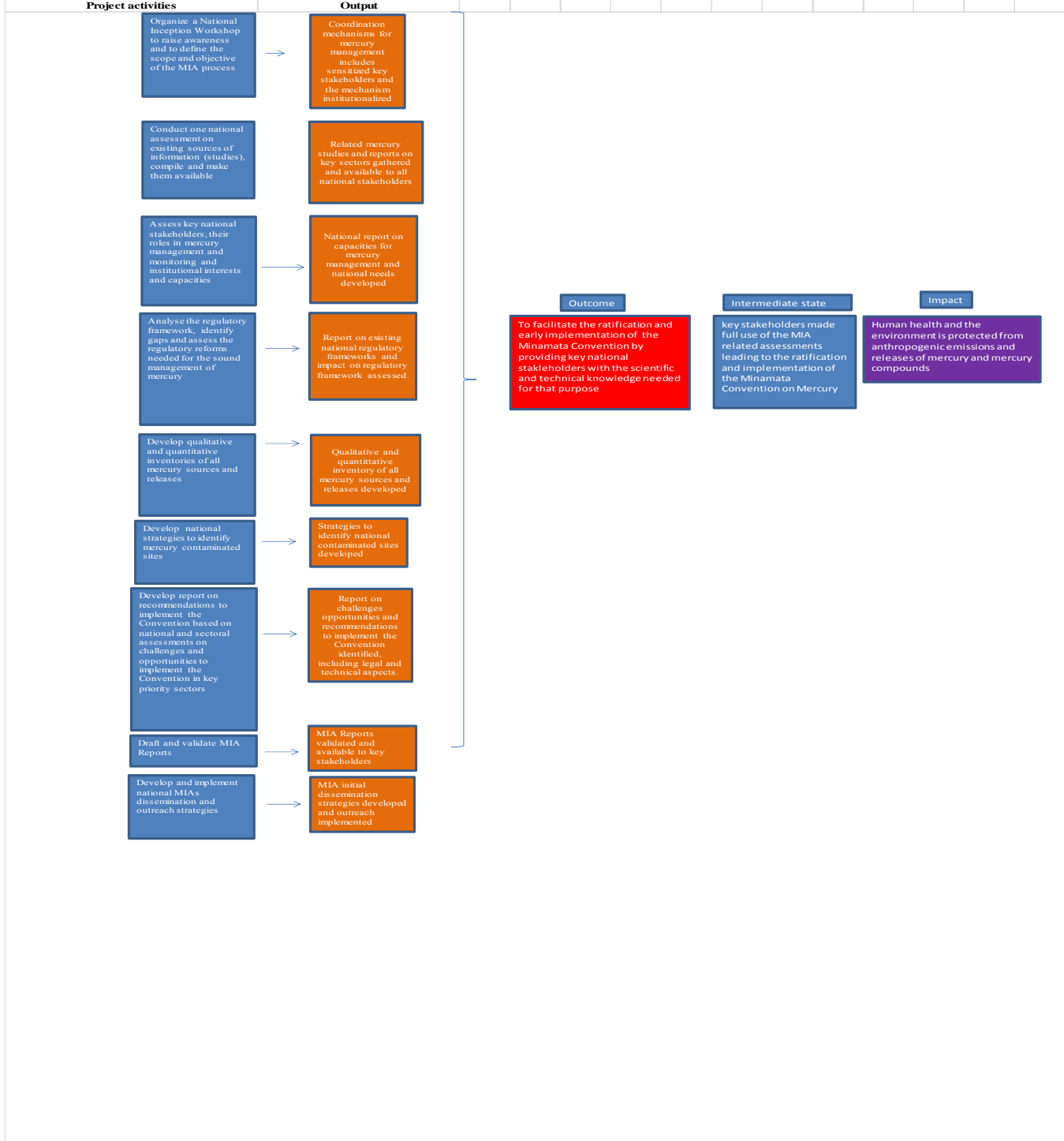
1. Situation analysis







3. Single generic causal pathway



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK<sup>1</sup>

<b>Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work:</b>			
<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>			
<b>1. Project Outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	
Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Mexico	-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	
<b>Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M1:</b> 5 references to MIA assessments in relevant national government and company documents			Oct 2015
<b>M2:</b> One minister and 2 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)
<b>2. Project Outputs:</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>PoW-EA Output</b>
A) Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	- National Coordination Mechanism for mercury formalized ( <i>Baseline:</i> Chemicals' coordination mechanisms already exists in Mexico, CCNSQ. <i>Target:</i> mercury adopted as part of the CCNSQ ToR)	- INECC website - Newspapers - Minutes of meetings available at the INECC website	524.2
<b>Project output Milestones:</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M1:</b> Mercury adopted as a new area of work for the National Coordination Mechanism			Dec 2014
<b>M1:</b> Existing data and studies collected supports the inclusion of mercury in the ToR for CCNSQ			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 INECC	524.2
<b>Project Milestones:</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M2:</b> final national report on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015

<b>M2:</b> 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 INECC Website -Report with strategies to identify mercury contaminated sites available at SEMARNAT website	524.2
<b>Project Milestones:</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M3:</b> qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed including estimations and measurements			Dec 2015
<b>M3:</b> 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 SEMARNAT	524.2
<b>Project Milestones:</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M4:</b> 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 Mechanism - MIA dissemination strategies and awareness raising activities report available at INECC's website	524.2
<b>Project Milestones:</b>			<b>Expected Milestone Delivery Date</b>
<b>M5:</b> Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders			Sept 2016
<b>M5:</b> MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented			Sept 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
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CCNSQ	Comité Consultivo Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Sustancias Químicas
CEC	Commission for Environmental Cooperation
CEIP	Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections
EA	Executing Agency
EDRF	Environmental and Disaster Relief Fund
EFRS	Environmental Fiscal Reforms
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEAP	Gambia Environmental Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Green House Gases
GMOS	Global Mercury Observation System
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
INECC	Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MIKA	Danish Acronym for EDRF
NARAP	North American Regional Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WDF	World Dental Federation
WHO	World Health Organization

**ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

