



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 Moldova		
Country(ies):	Moldova	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	1305
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova	Submission Date:	29 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 (\$):	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 Moldova

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	TA	Moldova 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	25,300	1,750
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 Moldova 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	29,344	1,500
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	54,800	12,600
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 better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	15,800	1,500

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	TA	Moldova'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.	20,800	5,750
Subtotal				146,044	23,100
EA Management Cost ²				16,604	28,900
Monitoring and evaluation				20,000	0
Total EA Cost				182,648	52,000

^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	Moldova Government	In-kind	32,500
		Cash	19,500
Total Co-financing			52,000

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	Moldova	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 *	21	16,604	4,200	20,804
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			15,000	15,000
Travel*				0
Others**	Project Assistant		1,200	1,200
	Project financial officer		0	0
	Travel		2,000	2,000
	Coordination Meetings		500	500
	Diffusion of results and final report		3,000	3,000
	Office rent and services		3,000	3,000
Total		16,604	28,900	45,504

* 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).

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

This project is aimed at:

- a) preparing the ground to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Moldova;
- b) build national capacity to meet reporting and other obligations under the Convention.

Moldova 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 Moldova

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of Moldova. 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.

The Project is aligned with UN-Republic of Moldova partnership framework for 2013-2017 and particularly to the **Pillar 3: Environment, climate change and disaster risk management** and its outcomes:

Outcome 3.1 - Environment: Improved environmental management in increased compliance with international and regional standards
Outcome 3.2 - Low Emission and Resilient Development: Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate

and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption

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

Current national legislation:

- **Policy:** *National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals in the Republic of Moldova*, (GD No. 973 of 18.10.2010) is the main document of long term strategic planning, which determines the objectives of the sound chemicals management system until 2020. The Programme has been approved in order to reduce and eliminate the impact of chemicals on environment and human health by developing an integrated management of chemicals, technically, economically, socially and environmentally efficient and implementation of international treaties concerning chemical substances to which the Republic of Moldova is Party, as well as in line with the SAICM. As for long term perspective until year 2020 sets the achievement of the following *overall objectives*: 1) elaboration of legal and normative framework on chemicals management throughout their lifecycle; 2) revision and institutional responsibilities of public administration authorities in the field of chemicals management; 3) improvement of chemicals management infrastructure; 4) reduction of risks associated with use of certain chemicals. Mercury falls under the priority chemicals chapter, particularly under conducting of inventory of mercury releases and contaminated sites along with the activities on treatment of the mercury-containing waste.

National Waste Management Strategy 2013-2027 (GD No 248 of 10.04.2013) establishes the strategic vision of waste management until 2027 as an integrated system, economically efficient and ensuring protection of human health and environment. Intealia, the Strategy aims to promote separate waste collection and treatment for each type of waste, particularly toxic and hazardous waste. Mercury is reflected in such waste streams and WEEE, batteries, light bulbs, medical devices, etc.

National Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023 (GD No. 301 of 24.04.2014,) being elaborated on base of provisions established by the Government Program "European Integration: "Freedom, Democracy, Welfare" is the main document of long term strategic planning which establishes the strategic framework on the environment protection, including protection of human health and the environment from adverse effects caused by chemicals, their stocks and waste. Based on this Strategy the Republic of Moldova should ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury and ensure the coordinated implementation of the Convention with three ratified MEAs such as Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions as well as with the other relevant UN ECE MEAs. The Government Decision obliged the Ministry of Environment to exercise supervision and coordination of the implementation of provisions of aforementioned Strategy and Action Plan.

Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part, initialed by the Republic of Moldova in the year 2013, covers activities related to transposition of European Union legislation on environment protection, chemicals and waste into national legislation and insurance of its implementation.

Legal framework: *the Chemicals Framework Law is the Law on Regime for Hazardous Products and Substances (1997)* is the framework legal act related to chemicals management. It lays down the distribution of competences between the different ministries and agencies and regulates the management, production, storage, transport, handling, reporting, disposal and import and exports of dangerous chemicals in order to avoid, reduce or prevent their negative impacts on population and environment. Unfortunately despite its broad scope, the Law only establishes very general obligations that have not been specified or developed by any regulation. This main law is not harmonized to international approach and European legislation and provisions of main Chemicals MEAs. It established fragmentary responsibilities, does not contain special requirements on producer responsibility, classification, labelling, packaging, authorization, evaluation, restrictions and prohibitions of dangerous chemicals, list of regulated dangerous chemicals, including mercury, provisions on management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle etc.

The Chemicals Framework Law is complemented by the legal acts related to:

- specific types of chemicals, covering pesticides, biocides, ozone depleting substances, POPs, drugs etc.;
- sectoral and other relevant regulatory acts, covering environment protection, safety and health at work, health protection, food stuff, regulation of entrepreneur activities by licensing and authorization, evaluation of products conformity, civil protection and others.

Status to the Chemical MEAs:

1) Environmental Chemical and Waste MEAs: The listed above legal acts are complemented by laws on ratification or accession of the Republic of Moldova to the multilateral environmental agreements, regulated chemicals and its wastes, such as:

- *Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm, 2001)* – Ratified by the Law No. 40-XV of 19.02.2004
- *Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel, 1989)* – Moldova adhered to the Convention by the Parliament Decision No. 1599-XIII of 10.03.1998
- *Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam, 1998)* - Moldova adhered to the Convention by the No. 389-XV of 25.11.2004
- *Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* - Moldova adhered to the Convention and Montreal Protocol by the Parliament Decision No. 966-XIII of 24.07.1996

- *Helsinki Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents* - Moldova adhered to the Convention by the Parliament Decision No. 1546-XII of 23.06.1993
- *Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Protocol on Heavy Metals to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Aarhus, 1998)* - Ratified by the Law No. 1018-XV of 25.04.2002
- *Minamata Convention on Mercury (Kumamoto, 2013)*, Moldova signed the Convention based on President Decree No. 819-VII of 04.10.2013, - and other environmental treaties.

2) **SAICM:** The Republic of Moldova is Party to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), designated the SAICM National Focal Point in 2006. The national interministerial working group has established in goals to ensure the coordinated MEAs and SAICM implementation as well as the realization of the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals.

Competent authority to listed above MEAs: the Ministry of Environment is focal point and competent authority to all above-mentioned chemicals treaties and DNA to the Rotterdam Convention. Other involved stakeholders: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Transports and Road Infrastructure and others.

3) *Status to other relevant treaties*

▪ **European dangerous goods agreements: Moldova is party to some European agreements such as:** *European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)*, *European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)*. Competent authority is the Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure.

▪ **ILO Conventions:** Moldova is party to some ILO Occupational Safety and Health conventions such as: No. 152, 155, 187 and Safety and Health in Agriculture (No. 184). At the same time unfortunately Moldova has not ratified main technical ILO Conventions related to chemicals such as No. 162 on asbestos, No. 170 concerning safety in the use of chemicals at work and No. 174 on prevention of major industrial accidents. **Competent authority is the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family.**

Linkages between project and relevant legally binding environmental MEAs, party of which is the Republic of Moldova:

- *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal*, the main objectives of which are to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management, to treat and dispose of hazardous wastes and other wastes as close as possible to their source of generation in an environmentally sound manner and to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes (in terms both of quantity and potential hazard). Among adjustable categories of wastes there are also wastes having as constituents “(Y29): Mercury; mercury compounds”.

- *Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*. According to the Article 1, the objective of the Convention is “to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties”. This Convention covers a number of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Among adjustable pesticides there are also “Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds”

- *UN ECE Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution*, objective of which is to control emissions of heavy metals caused by anthropogenic activities that are subject to long-range transboundary atmospheric transport and are likely to have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment, in accordance with the provisions of Protocol. Among adjustable priority heavy metals is mercury.

- *UN ECE Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the 1998 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters*, the objective of which is to enhance public access to information through the establishment of coherent, integrated, nationwide pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs) in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, which could facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making as well as contribute to the prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment. Among adjustable pollutants is Mercury and its compounds.

Linkages between project and other relevant international instruments and measures related to Mercury:

- *Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development*. As measures on realization of the purposes established in the Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the paragraph 23 includes rules providing necessity to promote reduction of threats connected to heavy metals, unhealthy man and environment, including by consideration of the appropriate researches, such, as spent by the UNEP on an environment a global estimation of mercury and its compounds

- *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)*, overall objective of which is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. Strategic Approach covers a number of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies. Among adjustable chemicals there is Mercury.

- *Decision 27/12 III on Mercury*, adopted by the UNEP Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its twenty-seventh session, by which Governments as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector

have been requested to support early action designed to facilitate ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention and further to provide financial resources for the implementation of interim arrangements for the Minamata Convention as well as the Council of the Global Environment Facility has been invited to take into account any relevant resolutions of the conference of plenipotentiaries and consider ways of supporting their implementation etc.

- *Omnibus decision on enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, by which the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention at their second simultaneous extraordinary meetings welcomed the invitation by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its twenty-seventh meeting, to the conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to use the opportunity of their extraordinary meetings from 28 April to 10 May 2013 to consider steps that would facilitate possible future cooperation and coordination with the Minamata Convention on Mercury and to forward any outcome of that consideration to the conference of plenipotentiaries of the Minamata Convention; expressed their interest and signals its readiness to cooperate and coordinate with the Minamata Convention on Mercury; invited the conference of plenipotentiaries of the Minamata Convention to consider cooperation and coordination in areas of mutual interest to the four conventions and requested the Executive Secretary to inform the conference of plenipotentiaries of the Minamata Convention of this decision.*

Capacity / Infrastructure

The country lacks capacities for elimination of waste containing mercury (light bulbs), which are annually accumulated at enterprises and often are discharged in containers along with the household waste. According to some estimates, annually about 450 thousand pieces are imported and sold, each tube containing 0.014 grams of Hg. According to the State Ecological Inspectorate currently about 235 thousand pieces are being stored at enterprises.

In order to control environmental pollution from mercury, which is contained in light bulbs, their accumulation and storage needs to be organized. Processing light bulbs requires building a plant for their processing by heat or chemical method. In the '90s facility for demercurization of light bulbs was set up at the plant of insulating materials in Tighina. This facility cannot be used by Moldovan enterprises, because of both economic (not feasible) and of political issue (its location is in the security zone between Moldova and self-proclaimed Transnistrian region). But the vast majority of used tubes are accumulated on the territory of the businesses, and often are discarded in containers along with the household waste.

Because of infrastructure gaps in the field of chemicals management exist the other quantities of hazardous waste, reactive agents, paints, solvents, oils, petroleum products which are stored at enterprises, forming stocks which sometime disappear and provoke negative impact on environment. At the same time because of accumulation and inadequate storage of hazardous waste - areas contaminated with pesticides and petroleum products and with HMs including Mg exist in the country.

Inventories

At this moment Moldova is drafting the inventory under the UNECE CLRTAP in the Database of Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP). This inventory is related to emissions to air and might include mercury among the list of chemicals to be addressed. The LRTAP initiative will be joined to the MIA development; however it is important to mention that the National Mercury Inventory to be developed through the MIA will include a comprehensive list of sources and media.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities Please highlight current GEF initiatives in the country and the relationship (if any) with this project.

National Projects under implementation, approved or under approval:

GEF/UNIDO project "*Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector in Moldova*" (GEF ID number: 3719) is under implementation in the framework of focal area on climate change. The objective is The GEF Agency is UNIDO. The national Executing agency is the Ministry of Environment.

GEF/UNDP project "*Strengthening Environmental Fiscal Reform for National and Global Environment Management*" (GEF ID number: 4183) is under implementation in the framework of multi focal area. The objective is to build capacities for implementing environmental fiscal reforms (EFRS) that will produce increased national and global environmental benefits through the adoption of selected subsidies, fees, fines, taxes and other appropriate fiscal instruments. The GEF Agency is UNDP. The national Executing agency is the Ministry of Environment.

GEF/IBRD Project "*Biogas Generation from Animal Manure Pilot Project*", (GEF ID number: 4194) is under implementation in the framework of focal area on climate change. The objective is to promote the transfer of a new environmentally sustainable renewable energy technology through piloting the use of animal manure for biogas-based heating and electricity production at the farm level. The development objective will be achieved by: (i) removing barriers to enable the use of biogas renewable energy technology in the country; (ii) building farmer capacity in environmentally sound manure management systems to reduce environmental pollution; and (iii) reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to help address climate change effects by using a viable alternative to fossil fuels. The Global Environment Objective is to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions through the adoption of on-grid renewable energy supplies. The GEF Agency is IBRD. The national Executing agency is the Ministry of Environment.

GEF/UNDP project "*National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in*

Moldova” (GEF ID number: 4697) is under implementation in the framework of focal area on biodiversity. The objective is to integrate Moldova’s obligations under Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative biodiversity planning and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. The GEF Agency is UNDP. The national Executing agency is the Ministry of Environment. Project status: IA approved.

GEF/UNDP project “*ESCO Moldova - Transforming the market for Urban Energy Efficiency in Moldova by Introducing Energy Service Companies (ESCO)*” (GEF ID number: 5157) is under implementation in the framework of focal area on climate change. The objective is to create a functioning, sustainable and effective ESCO market in Moldova, scaling up mitigation efforts in the municipal building sector of Chisinau and Moldova in line with the Green Urban Development Plan leading to at least 68,000 tonnes of direct CO2 emission reductions from EPC projects supported by the project and 240,000 tonnes of indirect CO2 emission reductions during the period of project influence. The GEF Agency is UNDP. The national Executing agency is the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Office. Project status: PPG approved.

GEF/UNDP project “*Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Territorial Planning Policies and Land-Use Practices*” (GEF ID number: 5355) is under implementation in the framework of focal area on biodiversity. The objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into Moldova’s territorial planning policies and land-use practices. The GEF Agency is UNDP. The national Executing agencies are the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and Ministry of Regional Development and Construction. Project status: PPG approved.

GEF/UNEP project “*Enabling Republic of Moldova to Prepare its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC*” (GEF ID number: 5659). Focal Area - climate change. The objective is to prepare and submit the Republic of Moldova’s fourth national communication (4NC) and the first biennial update report (BUR) to UNFCCC and in doing so enhance the country’s capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on continuous basis. The GEF Agency is UNEP. The national Executing Agency - ??? Project status: CEO approved.

GEF/IFAD project “*Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture*” (GEF ID number: 4366). Focal Area - climate change. The objective is to improve Agriculture Productivity and Soil Protection through Sustainable Agriculture and Land Restoration. The GEF Agency is IFAD. The national Executing agencies are the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Project status: CEO endorsed.

GEF/IBRD Project “*Agriculture Competitiveness*” (GEF ID number: 4630). The Project Development Objective is to enhance the competitiveness of the country’s agro-food sector by supporting the modernization of the food safety management system; facilitating market access for farmers; and mainstreaming agro-environmental and sustainable land management practices. The GEF Agency is IBRD. The national Executing agencies are the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Project status: CEO endorsed.

Regional or Global Projects:

GEF/UNDP project “*GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources II*” (GEF ID number: 4678). The Project Objective is Global Environmental Benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions. The GEF Agency is UNEP. Executing Agency is UNOPS. Project status: CEO endorsed.

GEF/UNEP Global Project “*Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD*” (GEF ID number: 4829). The Project Objective is to facilitate access to GEF funding by 52 countries for Enabling Activities to meet their obligations under the UNCCD a) alignment of NAPs with 10 – Year Strategy and b) Reporting and Review process. The GEF Agency is UNEP. The national Executing agencies are national Government Ministries, UNEP-WCMC. Project status: IA approved.

GEF/UNEP/UNITAR project “*Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a Tool for POPs Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness Raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru*” (GEF ID number: 5648). The objective is to improve access and accuracy of environmental data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, and to enhance awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs. The GEF Agency is UNEP. The Executing Agency is UNITAR. Project status: CEO approved. This project will assist Moldova to estimate emissions from point sources (facilities) via mandatory reporting. Mercury will be included in the list of chemicals to be reported.

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.

Within the framework of the UNEP GEF project on NIP development, Moldova used the Dioxin Toolkit to prepare the Dioxins Inventory that was finalized in 2003. 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

Moldova 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 national agency in charge of the MIA implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will reinforce the existing National Coordination Mechanism on POPs management with key stakeholders involved in mercury management. The aim is to have one National Coordination Mechanism for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism 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 in Moldova. 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
- c) Establish and adopt a National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management

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

Activity 1.3: Customize existing guidelines to serve national needs, including:

- a) Translate the UNEP Toolkit to Romanian

Expected Outcome:

Moldova 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, Moldova 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 Moldova

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Moldova 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 Moldova with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Moldova 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 Moldova 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 moldova 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 Moldova 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:

Moldova'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 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 Please fill out

Name of stakeholder/Organization	Rating (H, M, L)	Responsibility/expertise
Ministries and government agencies		
Ministry of Environment	H	Main environmental central authority of the country, having primary functions in the management of the chemicals and waste.
Ministry of Economy	M	Central government authority empowered to promote the unique state policy in ensuring the country's economic growth, structural transformation, trade, privatization, industry, public property and labour.
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry	M	Central government authority that along with its primary functions on the development and promotion of the state policy in the field of agriculture and good industry is empowered with the specific functions in the field of environmental protection, including management of plant protection products and fertilizers.
Ministry of Health	M	Central national authority in terms of protection the health of the population from chemicals.
National Bureau of Statistics	M	Operation of the official statistics, including data related to responsible authorities and economic agents activities.
Ministry of Internal Affairs	H	State supervision in the civil protection is undertaken by the Civil Protection and Emergency situation service, subordinated by Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is responsible for overseeing the state of the sapper, radioactive, chemical, medical and biological protection.
Ministry of Finance	H	Central body responsible for state finance and involved in the development of the financial analysis of the Minamata Convention Ratification
International Organizations		
The Minamata Convention Secretariat	L	will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective
Joint Secretariats BRS	L	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.
Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations		

National association of business	H	Union of the industrial and economic operators, working in the various sectors of national economy.
NGOs and civil society		
Academy of Sciences of Moldova	M	Research and scientific tasks, including laboratory support
National NGOS in the field	M	Public awareness and working with population support. NGOs to participate in this project will be identified during project implementation and inception workshop

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 Moldova. 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)

The enabling activity is described under item B.

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Moldova. 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 Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) within the Ministry of Environment of Moldova 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 Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) within the Ministry of Environment of Moldova will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP Chemicals. **EPPO as project 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.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) will be created and it will meet regularly during project implementation. The Mechanism will comprise 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. The₁₂NCM 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 Moldova, 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 Moldova. 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 Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) within the Ministry of Environment of Moldova** will submit half-yearly progress reports to the implementing agency at UNEP Chemicals. **The Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) within the Ministry of Environment of Moldova** 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 **Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) within the Ministry of Environment of Moldova** 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 Moldova 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 MOLDOVA	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		May 29, 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>
For Project Management				
<i>Local</i>				
Project coordinator	1000	16.60	16,604	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Project Financial Officer	500	0.00	0	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor	750	0.00	0	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal		16.60	16,604	
For Technical Assistance				
<i>Local</i>				
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA	1000	40.50	40,500	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 develop the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	2500	8.00	20,000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
Subtotal		12.80	32,000	
Total		70	89,104	

Justification for travel, if 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												
	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												■													
Training workshops/seminars	NA																								
Terminal evaluation												◆													
Final audit report for project (annual)												■													
Outcome 1: Moldova make 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	■																								
Milestone: Key stakeholders and their roles identified, coordination mechanism for mercury management in place	♣																								
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	■																								
Milestone: Related mercury studies and reports on key sectors gathered and available to all national stakeholders	♣																								
1.3 Customize existing guidelines to serve national needs	■																								
Milestone: Existing guidelines and toolkit customized to serve national needs	♣																								
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables Moldova 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: National capacities for mercury analysis and monitoring assessed and national needs identified						♣																			
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Brazil									■																
Milestone: Existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms 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: Strategies 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	■																								
Milestone: Challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention identified, including legal and technical aspects	♣																								
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention								■																	
Milestone: Recommendations to implement the Convention proposed including impacts of proposed regulatory reform								♣																	
Outcome 5: Moldova'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: MIA Report validated and available to key stakeholders									♣																
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy											■														
Milestone: MIA initial dissemination strategy developed and outreach implemented											♣														

ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Subtotal		TOTAL
		Moldova Government		
		In-Kind	In-cash	
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	12'650		1'050	13'700
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	5'060	110	240	5'410
1.3: Customize existing guidelines to serve national needs	7'590	350		7'940
SUBTOTAL	25'300	460	1'290	27'050
Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation				
2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	14'672		750	15'422
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Moldova	14'672		750	15'422
SUBTOTAL	29'344	0	1'500	30'844
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	38'360		7'560	45'920
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	16'440	5'040		21'480
SUBTOTAL	54'800	5'040	7'560	67'400
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	7'900		750	8'650
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	7'900		750	8'650
SUBTOTAL	15'800	0	1'500	17'300
Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results				
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	10'400		2'875	13'275
5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	10'400		2'875	13'275
SUBTOTAL	20'800	0	5'750	26'550
Project Management and supervision				
<i>Project Management</i>	16'604	27'000	1'900	45'504
SUBTOTAL	16'604	27'000	1'900	45'504
Project Monitoring and evaluation				
<i>Project Monitoring and evaluation</i>	20'000	0		20'000
SUBTOTAL	20'000	0		20'000
TOTAL	182'648	32'500	19'500	234'648

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
		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						
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					16,604		16,604	8,302	8,302	16,604	
1102	Project assistant							0			12,000	
1199	Sub-Total	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	11,500	8,000	12,000	5,000	4,000		40,500	40,500	0	40,500	
1202	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	0	12,000	20,000				32,000	10,667	21,333	32,000	
1299	Sub-Total	11,500	20,000	32,000	5,000	4,000	0	72,500	51,167	21,333	72,500	
1300	Administrative Support											
1301	Project Financial Officer	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,000		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
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	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,500	3,000	0	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	
1999	Component Total	16,000	24,500	36,500	8,500	7,000	16,604	109,104	69,469	39,635	109,104	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)						109,104					
3201	Training on national inventory development (incl. Provision of materials)			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	Steering Committee meetings	300	300	300	300	300		1,500	750	750	1,500	
3399	Sub-Total	3,800	300	300	300	5,300	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	500	1,044	1,000	1,000	500		4,044	2,022	2,022	4,044	
4199	Sub-Total	500	1,044	1,000	1,000	500	0	4,044	2,022	2,022	4,044	
4200	Non expendable equipment											
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	2,000						2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
4202	Software	500										
4299	Sub-Total	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
4999	Component Total	2,500	1,044	1,000	1,000	500	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	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000		16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	
5202	Preparation of final report				2,000	3,000		5,000		5,000	5,000	
5299	Sub-Total	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	0	21,000	8,000	13,000	21,000	
5300	Sundry (communications, postages)											
5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	1,000	500	1,500	1,000	1,000		5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	
5399	Sub-total	1,000	500	1,500	1,000	1,000	0	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	
5500	Evaluation											
5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation							15,000		15,000	15,000	
5502	Independent Financial Audit							5,000		5,000	5,000	
5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	
5999	Component Total	3,000	3,500	5,500	6,000	8,000	0	46,000	10,500	35,500	46,000	
TOTAL		25,300	29,344	54,800	15,800	20,800	16,604	20,000	182,648	87,241	95,407	

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\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
1100	Project Personnel											
1101	Project coordinator						700		700	350	350	700
1102	Technical advisor						1'200		1'200	600	600	1'200
1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	1'900		1'900	950	950	1'900
1200	Consultants w/m											
1201	Nat'l consultants for national activities			9'100			3'500		12'600		12'600	12'600
1202	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review								0	0	0	0
1299	Sub-Total	0	0	9'100	0	0	3'500		12'600	0	12'600	12'600
1300	Administrative Support											
1301	Project Financial Officer								0	0	0	0
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	2'000		2'000	1'000	1'000	2'000
1999	Component Total	0	0	9'100	0	0	7'400		16'500	1'950	14'550	16'500
30	TRAINING COMPONENT											
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)											
3201	Training on national inventory development (incl. Provision of materials)		1'000	3'000	1'000	3'000			8'000	4'000	4'000	8'000
3299	Sub-Total	0	1'000	3'000	1'000	3'000	0		8'000	4'000	4'000	8'000
3300	Meetings/conferences											
3301	National project inception workshop	1'000							1'000	1'000		1'000
3302	MIA validation workshop							2'000	2'000		2'000	2'000
3303	Steering Committee meetings	250					250	500	1'000	500	500	1'000
3399	Sub-Total	1'250	0	0	0	0	2'250	500	4'000	1'500	2'500	4'000
3999	Component Total	1'250	1'000	3'000	1'000	5'250	500		12'000	5'500	6'500	12'000
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)											
4101	Operational costs						3'000		3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000
4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	3'000		3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000
4200	Non expendable equipment											
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector						15'000		15'000	7'500	7'500	15'000
4202	Software											
4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	15'000		15'000	7'500	7'500	15'000
4999	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	18'000		18'000	9'000	9'000	18'000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)											
5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	500	500	500	500	500	1'500		4'000	2'000	2'000	4'000
5202	Preparation of final report							1'500	1'500		1'500	1'500
5299	Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	500	3'000		5'500	2'000	3'500	5'500
5300	Sundry (communications, postages)											
5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)								0	0	0	0
5399	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
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
5999	Component Total	500	500	500	500	500	3'000	0	5'500	2'000	3'500	5'500
TOTAL		1'750	1'500	12'600	1'500	5'750	28'900	0	52'000	18'450	33'550	52'000

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

Moldova 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. Moldova 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) Moldova 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. Moldova 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 Moldova 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;

³ Minamata Convention on Mercury

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

The following risks together with their mitigation measures have 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 Moldova 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 Moldova.</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 national mechanisms for chemicals management. The output of this activity is the establishment of a coordination mechanism for mercury management that includes sensitized key₂₅ 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.

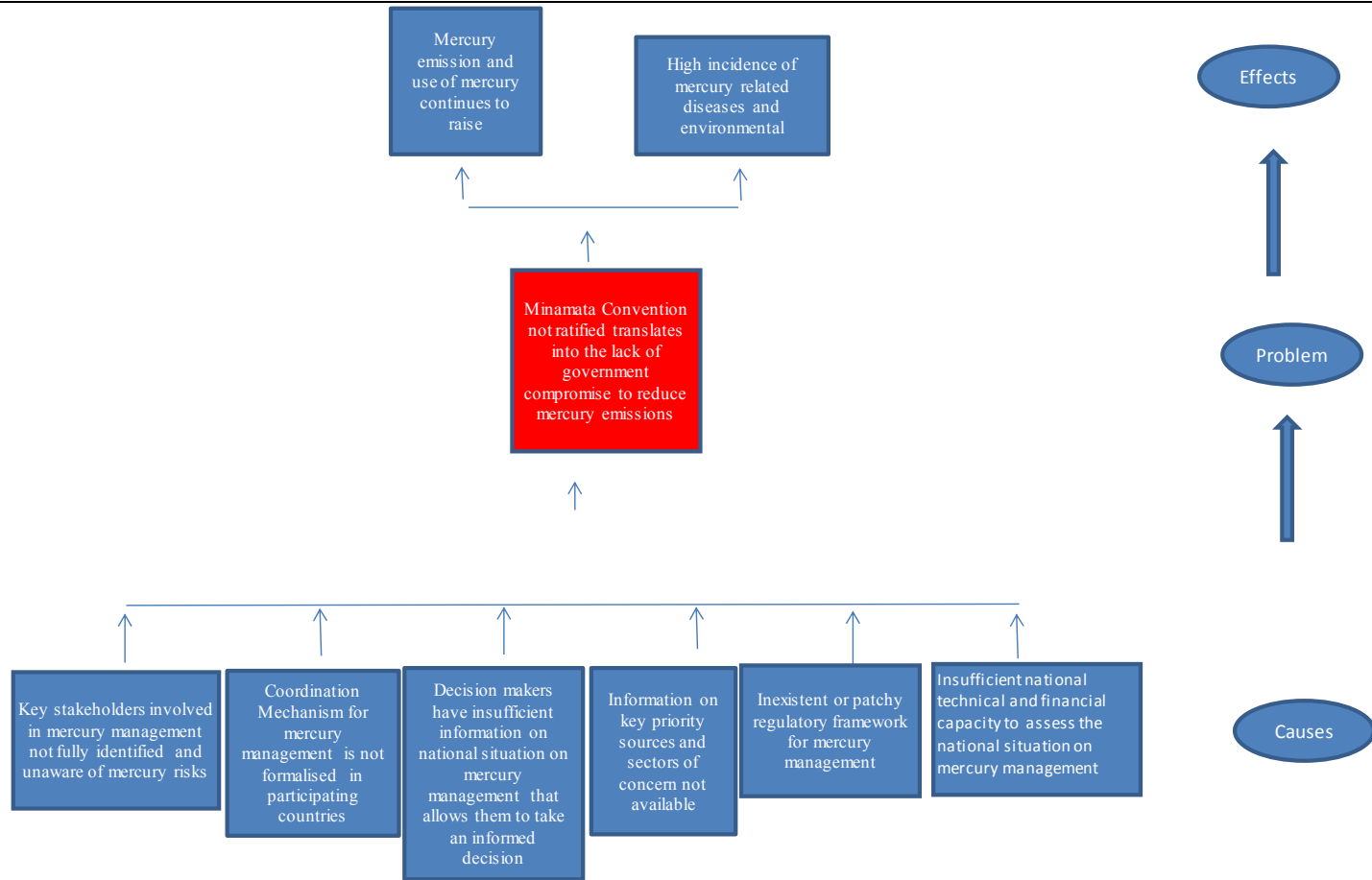
Activity 2.1 will follow activity 1.1 and will identify not only the roles of institutions but also their capacities and interest in mercury management. Reassessing the roles of partners and providing a clear distribution of roles will avoid conflict of interests and well-defined responsibilities. Activity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

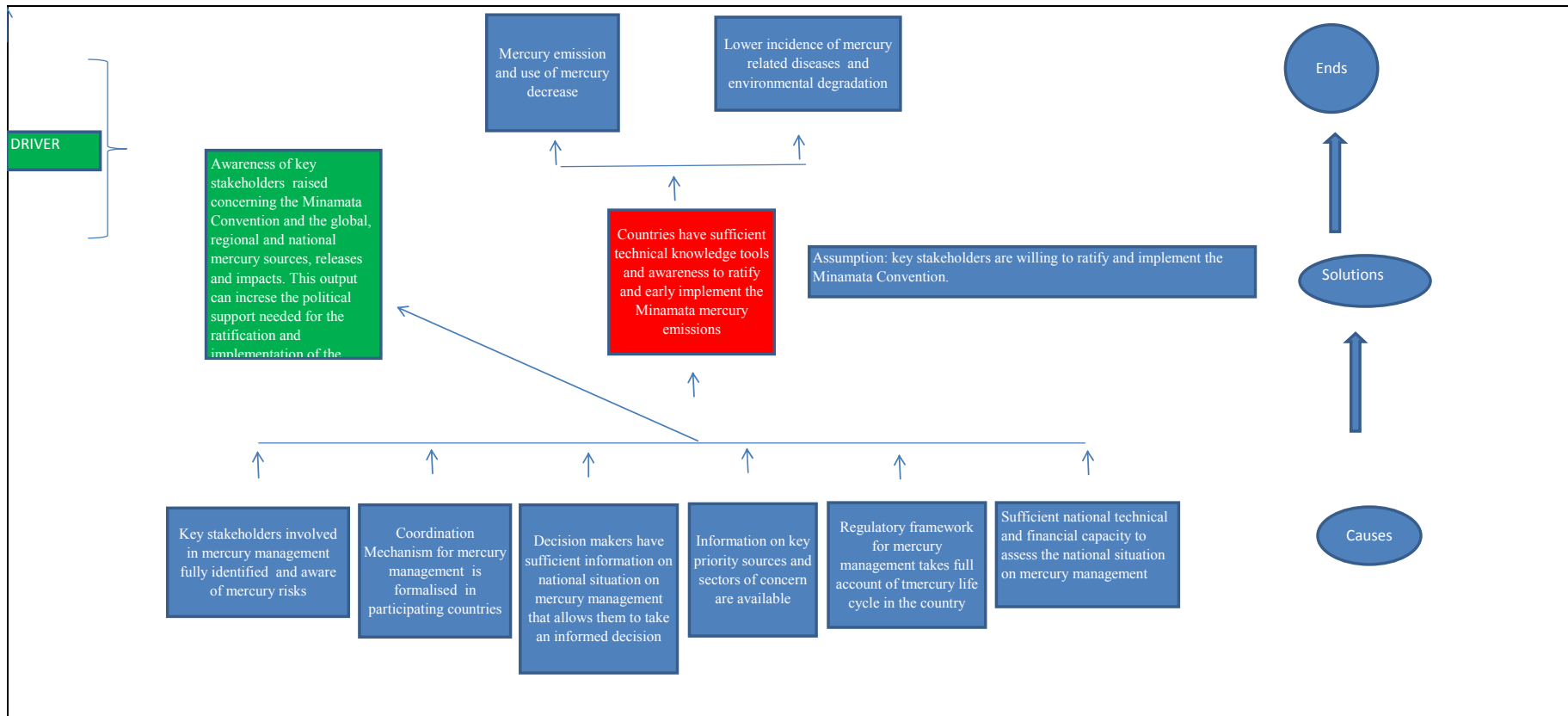
Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for Moldova. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific and technical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

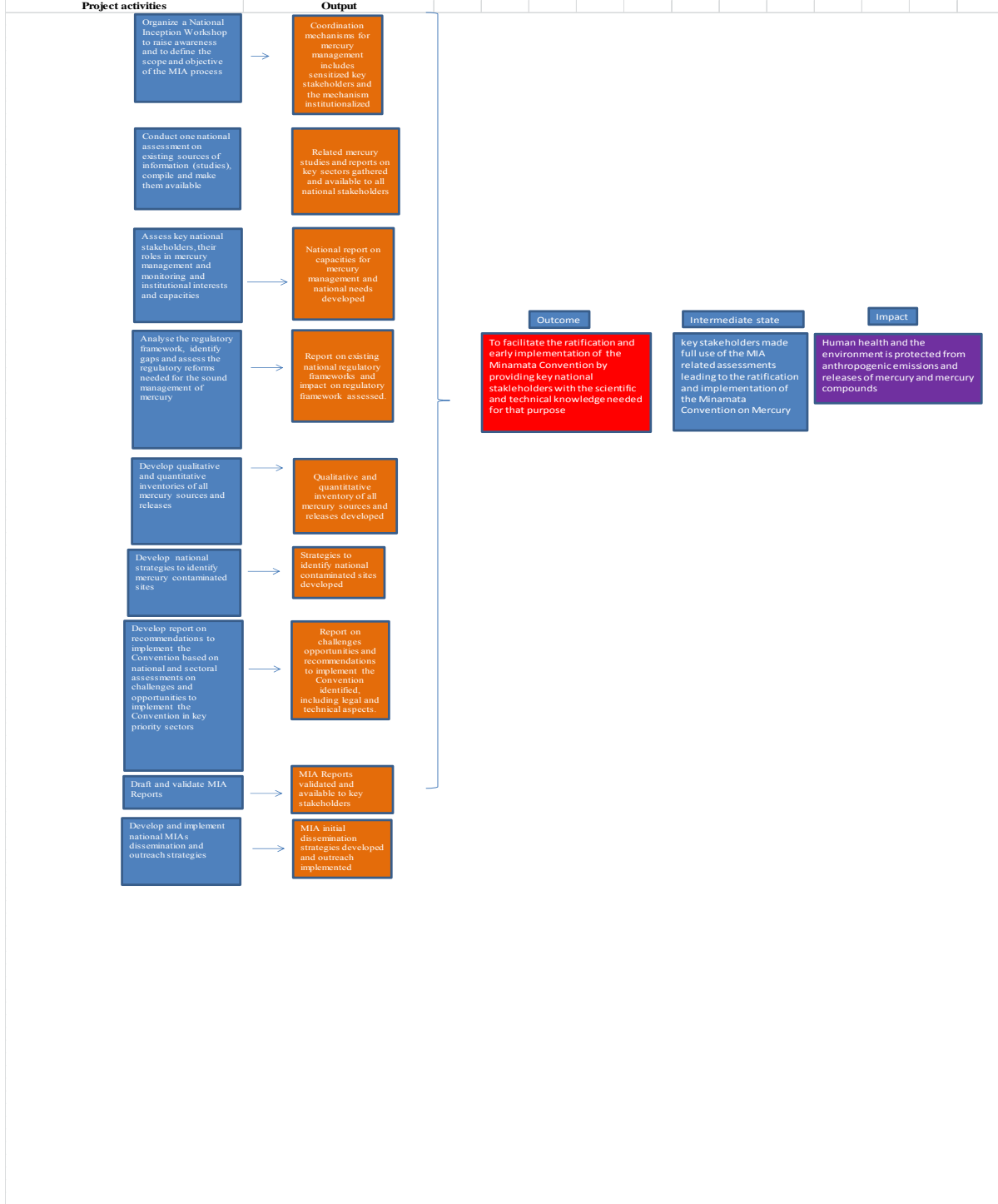
Activity 5.1 will draft and validate the MIA Report. The output is that the MIA report is validated and available to key stakeholders. Activity 5.2 will develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy. The MIA will provide key information to all national stakeholders and beyond and will allow Moldova 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 Moldova 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 Moldova	-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 (<i>Baseline:</i> Chemicals' coordination mechanisms already exists in Moldova, e.g. POPs Convention coordination bodies. <i>Target:</i> ToR for the NCM adopted)	- 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: Project Steering Committee Established and National Coordination Mechanism adopted			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
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CEIP	Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections
CLRTAP	Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution
EA	Executing Agency
EDRF	Environmental and Disaster Relief Fund
EFRS	Environmental Fiscal Reforms
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPPO	Environmental Pollution Prevention Office of the Ministry of Moldova
ESCO	Energy Service Companies
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Green House Gases
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural 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
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
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

