



REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in the Federal Republic of Nigeria		
Country(ies):	Nigeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	130317
Other Executing Partner(s):	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria; United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Submission Date:	05-30-2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	95,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1.Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	TA	1.National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>Output 1.1: Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Convention completed</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder</p>	880,000	56,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted		
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	Output 2.1: Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	35,000	5,000
Subtotal				915,000	61,000
EA Management Cost ²				85,000	121,000
Total EA Cost				1,000,000	182,000

^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 (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	11,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	11,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	90,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNITAR	In-kind	20,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNITAR	Cash	50,000
Total Co-financing			182,000

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.

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)
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	96.00	64,800	90,000	154,800
International consultants*	12		24,000	24,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		8,000		8,000
Travel*		12,200	7,000	19,200
Others**				0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		85,000	121,000	206,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: As co-financing is not required for MIA projects, GEF resources of \$8,000 will be necessary for communication costs associated with the project. Please refer to Annex D for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, page 1 of 2):</p>	<p>Nigeria became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. The Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase-out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist. For the Government of Nigeria to meet obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed to assist in ratification. These include: (1) limited institutional capacity to effectively implement the Convention; (2) gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions; (3) lack of data on sources of emissions and releases, as well as inadequacies experienced in previous mercury inventories; (4) low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public with few occupational safety mechanisms to reduce community exposure to mercury.</p> <p>Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the government of Nigeria has been an active participant in international programs and agreements to address mercury releases and uses in industrial applications. The Ministry of Environment was actively involved throughout negotiations on the Minamata Convention on mercury and has proposed draft text on a National Policy on Mercury Use and Phase Out Plan. As mercury pollution is an emerging issue in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Environment has also initiated the development of National Policy on Chemicals Management and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and established the National Committee on Chemicals Management (NCCM). This body serves as the coordinating mechanism for most projects on the sound management of chemicals and assists to enforce the Harmful Waste Act, which prohibits, without lawful authority, the carrying, dumping, or depositing of harmful waste in the air, land or waters of Nigeria. In addition, in August of 2013, the Federal government released a business plan on priority needs to enable further strengthening of the legal and institutional infrastructures for sound management of chemicals in Nigeria from 2014-2018. The plan was developed in line with the UNEP Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for Recovering Cost of National Administration (LIRA) guidance document that promotes environmentally sound chemicals management through a life cycle management approach in Nigeria. Designed for implementation over five years commencing in 2014, the goal of the approach is to achieve sound management of chemicals by strengthening institutional capacity, building the capacity of professional officers and raising awareness of risks associated with hazardous chemicals to reduce adverse health impacts and environmental pollution.</p> <p>Prior to the adoption of Minamata Convention, Nigeria has demonstrated ongoing commitments to the reduction, and where possible elimination of mercury use in industrial applications, processes, and products. Specifically in the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, the Ministry collaborated with UNEP and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to convene an Anglophone West Africa Regional Awareness Raising Workshop on Mercury in 2011. The workshop provided an opportunity for stakeholders to assess Mercury related issues in ASM communities and initiated a dialogue on the broader range of issues associated with mining. Attended by the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Academia, NGOs, Miners Associations, and the Nigerian Mining and Geosciences Society, it was determined that immediate measures to reduce mercury use must be taken as consumption and releases are projected to increase. Based on the prevalence of ASGM in Nigeria, the government has targeted efforts at the reduction of mercury in the sector. The NCCM, the Ministry of Environment and the National Environmental Standards Regulations and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) have been providing guidance to communities at the national, state and local government levels on hazardous waste management and disposal, mining sites reclamation, and protection of ground water.</p>
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**A. ENABLING
ACTIVITY
BACKGROUND
AND CONTEXT**

(Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, page 2 of 2):

In 2012, the Ministry of Environment, together with the Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health, conducted a national mercury inventory with UNEP's Toolkit (level 1) for identification and quantification of mercury releases. Results indicated major mercury inputs in Nigeria came from the use and disposal of products, waste incineration and open waste burning, primary metal production (excluding gold production by amalgamation), oil and gas production, in addition to production of other materials. Individual mercury release sub-categories with the highest point source emissions include coal fired power plants, metal smelting and waste incineration; where diffuse sources such as small scale gold mining, informally burned waste and mercury containing products (i.e. fluorescent lamps, batteries, thermometers) were also identified as significant. Major releases to aquatic ecosystems come from flue cleaning systems in coal fired power plants, surface run-off and leachate from mercury contaminated soils and landfills, as well as contamination from poor management of mercury containing waste from industrial and residential sources. Mercury releases to soil and the terrestrial environment include solid residue deposition from flue gas cleaning on coal fired power plants, mercury containing products being dumped or buried informally, unregulated releases from industrial activities, hazardous waste storage/burial, spreading of sewage sludge on agricultural land to fertilize crops, as well as the use of mercury containing pesticides. The 2012 inventory provided critical baseline data, however, information on the use of mercury, trade, and stocks, as well as natural and anthropogenic fate and transport of mercury in Nigeria is still not readily available. In some cases, data such as the use of mercury in ASGM remains unknown despite its significant economic role, supporting an estimated 200,000 – 500,000 livelihoods. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment has expressed concerns on the comprehensiveness of the data collected from this assessment, as it may have resulted in over or under-estimates in some sectors.

Although Nigeria has demonstrated commitments to reduce anthropogenic emissions, concrete action on mercury at the national level will require specific considerations. Despite assurances to improve chemicals management, as an emerging industrial economy, sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning. As a consequence, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management and few economic incentives exist that promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies. Moreover, institutional capacity will require strengthening to ensure obligations under the Convention are met, which could benefit from strategic cooperation at the international level.

Furthermore, the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement, as well as the amounts of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors, handling of waste mercury and extent of pollution, remains largely unknown in Nigeria. Considering that mercury is also released from small-scale activities such as mineral extraction and coal combustion in remote areas, local emissions are quite uncertain, distorting national reporting efforts. Although major emissions sources have been characterized, baseline setting and data collection remain a priority to identify key sources and target specific sectors for intervention and future investment. To fulfill obligations under the newly adopted Convention, Nigeria will require assistance to formulate, prioritize, and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national development efforts.

<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</p> <p>(The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation, page 1 of 2) :</p>	<p>The overall objective of the EA is to assist Nigeria in completing pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention in order to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions. The proposed project will set Nigeria in the right path to fulfilling its obligations under the Minamata Convention and place sound chemicals management at the forefront of the national sustainable development agenda. Specifically, the MIA will assess institution capacity and help to establish coordination mechanisms; identify gaps in legislative and policy frameworks; create a national initial inventory of mercury stocks, supplies and emissions sources, prioritize emissions and sources for intervention; as well as raise awareness among relevant stakeholder groups. MIA preparation will serve as the basis to ratify the Convention’s provisions through cost-effective approaches in line with national development goals. Based on the results of MIA activities, technical and financial needs for successful mercury reductions on a sectoral basis will be identified to support efficient implementation at the national level.</p> <p>The request of financial support from GEF’s Chemicals Programme is justified through investment in enabling activities, which assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities. Enabling activities have already been implemented in Nigeria with GEF resources in order to facilitate early action on the preparation for implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as well as the subsequent review and update of the National Implementation Plan (NIP). The MIA enabling activities will complement the country’s efforts to significantly reduce the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to human health and the environment. The proposed MIA will also make an important contribution to baseline data in terms of mercury stocks, supplies, and trade as well as sources of emissions to air and releases to land and water. Currently in Nigeria, outdated and partially fragmented inventory data makes prioritization of sectors for intervention difficult and evaluation nearly impossible. With the GEF’s support, pollution sources can be identified systematically to identify areas for intervention while institutional capacity needs and policy analysis will assist to identify potential barriers in Convention implementation and ratification.</p> <p>The activities proposed in this EA will assist the government of Nigeria and industrial partners in their understanding of the national operations on mercury, national emissions, and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. GEF resources would assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements regionally and globally to promote future replication and scaling up. Furthermore, GEF support will help garner international support and leverage future investments for additional projects in Nigeria to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development.</p> <p>Based on the design of the proposed project, benefits on gender dimensions are difficult to assess during the project development phase. However, recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different levels and frequency of mercury, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of this project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO’s gender policy, mainly by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector and stakeholder levels. Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Steering Group and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. During the recruitment process, female candidates will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the initial inventory report to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.</p>
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**B. ENABLING
ACTIVITY
GOALS,
OBJECTIVES,
AND
ACTIVITIES**

(The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation, page 2 of 2) :

UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A UNIDO project manager will provide project oversight and implementation. **Ministry of Environment** serves as the Federal administrative authority on environmental protection and is the core agency for coordination of all related activities in Nigeria. It will serve as the national executing agency, coordinating with the **National Committee on Chemicals Management (NCCM)**. A **National Steering Group (NSG)** will be formed to act as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of technical and policy experts from the Ministry of Environment, other relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the implementation of relevant activities. The NSG will serve as a coordinating body to provide strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. The **Convention Implementation Office (CIO)** will be established as an inter-departmental coordination unit within the Ministry of Environment to act as the secretariat of the NSG. It will be responsible for day-to-day compliance with the Minamata Convention in Nigeria.

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will serve as an additional executing agency for the project. UNITAR's Chemical and Waste Management Programme has broad experience providing guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management. UNITAR has supported over 50 countries in preparing national profiles and legal assessments and this experience will be valuable to assess the mercury legal framework in Nigeria as well as drafting regulations that are still needed at the national level for sound management of mercury. In addition, since 2007, UNITAR has been supporting countries in developing mercury releases inventories and national action plans for the sound management of mercury. To provide additional support to countries on mercury inventories, UNITAR is collaborating with UNEP to develop Mercury:Learn (mercury.unitar.org), an online training platform that provides interactive online training modules on developing mercury releases inventories, based in UNEP's Toolkit methodology. Finally, UNITAR will be executing a project in Nigeria, starting in June 2014, supported by the Swiss government, to initiate dialogues among relevant stakeholders on the Minamata Convention and strengthen national coordination on mercury management. Since the two projects complement one another, UNITAR will be providing USD\$50,000 cash co-financing and USD\$20,000 in-kind to this EA.

National and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited as part of the **Expert Team** to provide technical support for MIA implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development. **Mercury Containing Product Users** will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and elimination mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. Selection of key industries will assist in the planning for interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in key industrial sectors. The **Industry associations/civil society organizations** will act a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.

Please refer to Annex E for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

<p>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).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within a nationally appropriate context. Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The mercury inventory report conducted and produced in 2012, which identified major atmospheric emissions sources and releases to land formed the basis for future action on mercury but has received criticism for not receiving appropriate means of verification. In addition, data gaps exist from the informal mining sector, which remains an ongoing issue throughout the country. While a portion of the Ministry’s laws and regulations deal with mercury issues, the Federal government seeks to target specific industrial sectors for intervention and requested assistance to develop a comprehensive strategy to support ratification of the Minamata Convention. The project will assist Nigeria to plan activities for pre-ratification of the Convention while mainstreaming sound mercury management into legal and institutional structures that are fully in line with national priorities including the draft National Policy on Mercury Use and Phase Out Plan and the 2014-2018 business plan on priority needs. The Convention, adopted in October 2013, is expected to enter into force in two to three years. Inputs and data collected from the MIA proposed in this project would provide key information to the development of National Implementation Plan (NIP), that might be required by the Conference of Parties of the Convention within a few years of its entry into force.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified Activity 1.1.1 Conduct project coordination meetings Activity 1.1.2 Establish National Steering Group Activity 1.1.3 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers Activity 1.1.4 Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations Activity 1.2.2 Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps Activity 1.2.3 Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> National mercury profile established based on initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions Activity 1.3.1 Conduct national mercury inventory training Activity 1.3.2 Collection data for the initial national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.3 Draft initial national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.4 Identified key sectors for intervention Activity 1.3.5 Develop intervention plans</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted Activity 1.4.1 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on and vulnerability of different gender groups Activity 1.4.2 Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender group’s needs</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
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<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>With GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to design targeted interventions, providing global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized. Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and national inventory development in Nigeria can be used as a model approach, to be replicated in other countries to effectively address similar issues.</p> <p>This project complements ongoing efforts of the Ministries of Environment, Mine and Steel Development and Health to raise awareness on mercury and will assist in the eventual ratification of the Minamata Convention. Therefore, project execution is expected to be low risk and effective.</p> <p>Per GEF guidelines, MIAs should not exceed USD\$200,000, however, based on the following reasons, the additional USD\$800,000 is justified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) no reliable data on mercury emissions from many sectors exists in Nigeria, including artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) sector, which is considered the largest direct release into the environment b) Nigeria being the most populous country on the Continent, identification of accurate emission sources and releases will require significant resources, and c) given the size, complexity and proportionally large industrial emissions in Nigeria compared to other nations in the Region, activities performed in Nigeria will serve as a model for other MIAs on the Continent <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at the Ministry of Environment will be wisely utilized. Project activities, when appropriate, will be carried out by national experts. The involvement of international experts will be limited to only absolute essential tasks, as deemed necessary by the National Steering Group. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. Data obtained from the project will be used as preliminary scientific evidence to support the development of a credible and complete national inventory and support environmentally sound mercury management in Nigeria. UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Therefore, project implementation is expected to be efficient and effective. This EA project will serve as a model for other MIAs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p>
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E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>Monitoring and evaluation for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to Nigeria. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: 1) review and approve annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) approve interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and regulations (UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3). UNIDO's Nigeria office will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by the UNIDO Project Manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partners, the Ministry of Environment and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.</p> <p>Financial Monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. In the same regard, UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR) to the GEF.</p> <p>According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (1) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (2) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.</p> <p>The proposed EA is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and UNIDO, signed and entered into force on 5 November 1992.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable

Monitoring and Evaluation Table:

M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
		Cash [USD]	In-kind
Start-up workshop report	Within 3 months of project start	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of year 1	Month 12	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of the project	Month 24	0	0
Terminal evaluation	At project closure	35,000	5,000
Total M&E cost		35,000	5,000

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)
Mr. D.M. Dauda	Director/GEF Op FP	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	05-20-2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	DR. IDRIS GOJI	

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 Persistent Organic Pollutants Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe Scholtès Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC) UNIDO GEF Focal Point		05-30-2014	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environmental Management Branch 	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat @unido.org

ANNEX A11

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
National Project Coordinator	850	48	Interdepartmental coordination unit within MEP, Secretariat of National Steering Group, and manage the day-to-day activities of the project
Project Assistant	500	48	Provide administrative support for the project coordinator
International			
UNIDO Coordinator (UNIDO co-financing)	2,000	2	Ensure that project activities and deliverables are in line with the requirements of the Minamata Convention; share lessons learned on parallel MIAs
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Experts on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	850	204	Provide technical assistance on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project
International			
Experts on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	2500	139	Provide technical assistance to national experts on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of the existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project

Note: This EA will be executed via subcontracts to the Ministry of Environment (at approximately USD\$260,000) and UNITAR (at approximately USD\$520,000). Recruitment and budget for the final evaluation are included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10.

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,](#)