REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa		
Country(ies):	Ethiopia, Gambia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia	GEF Project ID:[1]	5860
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01294
Other Executing Partner(s):	groundwork Friends of the Earth South Africa in close coordination with African governments	Resubmission Date:	06/06/2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	86,758

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 participating countries.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	TA	Participating countries make 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	183,154	185,000
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	TA	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	73,304	272,500

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention			
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	237,304	217,300
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	75,104	280,000
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	TA	Participating countries and 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.	166,354	125,000

6. Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	TA	Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management	Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	50,000	
Subtotal				785,220	1,079,800
EA Management Cost[2]				83,022	50,143
Monitoring and evaluation				45,000	
Total EA Cost				913,242	1,129,943

* 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 Governments	Ethiopia	In-kind	200,000
National Governments	Gambia	In-kind	200,000
National Governments	Tanzania	In-kind	200,000
National Governments	Uganda	In-kind	200,000
National Governments	Zambia	In-kind	165,000
		Cash	34,800
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	80,000
Other	groundwork, Friends of the Earth - South Africa	In-kind	50,143
Total Co-financing			1,129,943

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	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Regional Africa	913,242	86,758	1,000,000
Total Grant Resources				913,242	86,758	1,000,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT BUDGET

Cost Items	Total Estimated	Grant Amount	Co-financing	EA Total

[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.

	Person Weeks/Months	($)	($)	($)
Local consultants*	0			0
International consultants*	191	61,022	17,619	78,641
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,000	0	4,000
Travel*		10,000	2,857	12,857
Others**	Reporting	8,000	0	8,000
	Operations		15,143	15,143
	Admin support		14,524	14,524
Total		**83,022**	**50,143**	**133,165**

* Details to be provided in Annex 1. **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: GEF funds will be used for travel to the Regional Inception Workshop; the final regional lessons learned workshop; the national inception workshops.

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 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 presented 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).

This project is aimed at facilitating the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose. The MIA will also assist participating countries to decide if there is a justification to notify to the Convention in accordance with Article 7 of the Minamata Convention.
Participating countries will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in their country and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury. Through the development of the national mercury inventory, countries will be in a position to determine whether the emissions and releases of mercury from artisanal and small-scale gold mining activities are more than insignificant and if they are to notify to the Convention, as required in Article 7 of the Convention. Additionally, the sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar

countries.

National priorities and UNDAF in participating countries

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of participating African countries. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes in each country, representatives from the United Nations Country Teams (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 teams in the National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

Ethiopia: UNDAF 2012-2015 – The framework for coordinated UN development assistance to Ethiopia has 4 Pillars: (1) sustainable economic growth and risk reduction; (2) basic social services; (3) government and capacity development; (4) women, youth and children. This project contributes specifically to pillars 1, 3 and 4. The national assessment on mercury targets to reduce risk and triggers the provision of a sustainable and clean economic activity, while building national capacity to manage mercury and protecting vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

Gambia: UNDAF 2012-2016 - The three pillars identified by UNDAF to assist the Government of Gambia are:

. (1) Poverty Reduction and Social Protection;
. (2) Basic Social Services; and
. (3) Governance and Human Rights.

The country programme expected outcomes on poverty reduction and social protection are:
- Capacities, institutions strengthened and policies in place for pro-poor and equitable distribution of economic growth, employment, planning and budgeting; incorporating functional donor coordination and National Statistical Systems for effective planning, monitoring, reporting and harmonisation of development.
- National Social Protection system and services developed and implemented.
- Environment Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction systems and services operationalised.

The expected country programme outcomes on basic social services are:
- Increased equitable access and coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services and improved response to the main diseases.
- Access to high quality and relevant education and skills for youth, children and disadvantaged adults enhanced.
- Improved national capacity in coordinating and delivering quality HIV prevention care and support services, including access to PMTCT services.

The expected country programme outcomes on governance and human rights are:
- Improved gender equity, equality and women's empowerment for social transformation and national development.
- Institutions and capacities of state actors, non-state actors and oversight bodies enhanced to promote accountability, Human Rights, equitable access to justice for all and people's participation in decision- making processes at all levels.

The project will contribute to reach the UNDAF Outcomes under the first and third strategy pillars - poverty reduction and social protection and governance and human rights – by promoting environment sustainability through sound chemicals management and equal access to environmental justice through a reduction of mercury related risks.

Tanzania: UNDAF 2007-2010 – is aligned to the three outcome-oriented pillars of Tanzania's second generation National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP, also known as MKUKUTA under its Kiswahili acronym) and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP, also known as MKUZA under its Kiswahili acronym): (1) growth and reduction of income poverty; (2) quality of life and social well-being/ social services and social well-being; (3) good governance and accountability/good governance and national unity. The UN response focused on six crosscutting themes, i.e. gender, youth, children, HIV/AIDS, employment and the environment. This project contributes to reach the outcome of Pillar 1 (growth and reduction of income poverty), more specifically the following country programme output: enhanced capacity of Ministries, Departments, Agencies and non-state actors to undertake pro-poor, employment driven and gender sensitive policy research and analysis, with a focus on agriculture; local economic development; urban development; rural energy; environment and natural resources links to industry, heritage and cultural tourism; trade; investment; and SME policies.

The project will also contribute towards the initial assessment related to ASGM communities exposed to mercury, by extending knowledge and skills to build a solid baseline on mercury and ASGM activities and by identifying gaps and needs on mercury management. It will also assist Tanzania to reinforce the good governance by suggesting a multistakeholder approach for mercury management and to implement the activities of this project.

Among the participating countries Tanzania is the only one participating in the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative[3]. In the framework of this initiative the country has developed in 2005 the following indicator of Poverty-Environment Linkage that is relevant for this project:

1. Reduced harmful industrial and agricultural effluents - Increased well-being and income potential as a result of reduced environmental degradation of aquatic ecosystems and increase in quality of water for consumption (domestic or otherwise). The target can be measured through the following: (i) Number of industrial units that have installed technologies that reduce levels of pollutants reaching the environment (cleaner production technologies); (ii) Number of environmental audits undertaken for industries that have not had EIAs done on them (iii). Quantities of unused industrial and agrochemicals properly disposed off; (iv) Number of operational operational programmes to monitor industrial effluents and agricultural chemicals.

The project will consider the target of the poverty and environment initiative by:

- Consulting industrial units using cleaner production technologies, in particular during project component 2;
- Recommending that mercury sources and releases are included in future environmental impact assessments;
- Assessing the disposal of mercury containing products;
- Assessing the national capacity for monitoring of mercury releases from the industrial sector.

This project will not reduce risks related to mercury exposure, as an initial assessment it will provide policy makers the tools and guidance needed to design and implement strategies for risk reduction.

Uganda: UNDAF 2010-2014 - The three UNDAF Outcomes that the UN aims to collectively achieve with partners are the following:

UNDAF Outcome 1: Capacity of selected Government Institutions and Civil Society improved for good governance and realization of human rights that lead to reducing geographic, socio-economic and demographic

[3] The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

disparities in attainment of Millennium Declaration and Goals by 2014.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Vulnerable segments of the population increasingly benefit from sustainable livelihoods and in particular improved agricultural systems and employment opportunities to cope with the population dynamics, increasing economic disparities, economic impact of HIV&AIDS, environment shocks and recovery challenges by 2014.

UNDAF Outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Uganda, especially in the north, increasingly benefit from sustainable and quality social services by 2014.

The project will contribute to reach the UNDAF Outcome 2 by promoting the sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources and enhancing the capacity for environmental information dissemination and utilization.

Zambia: UNDAF 2011-2015 – the five UNDAF outcomes cover the following broad themes: (1) HIV and AIDS; (2) sustainable livelihoods; (3) human development; (4) climate change, environment and disaster risk reduction and response; and (5) good governance and gender equality. This project will contribute to reach the following output under UNDAF Outcome 4: environmental issues which particularly enhance the livelihoods of small scale farmers will be addressed. These include, among others: natural resource management; mainstreaming environmental issues and raising awareness among the general population (specifically through school curricula); and, ensuring the domestication and regulation of environmental conventions.

Brief description on participating countries' activities on mercury and current legislation

Some African Governments have made meaningful efforts to quantify, prevent and control mercury pollution and promote alternative options for mercury-containing products, including improvements in the handling of mercury-containing waste, as well as transition to mercury-free products. Tanzania for example has established National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs). The major activities of NCPCs include awareness creation, capacity building, assessments and policy advice in cleaner production. Cleaner production concept strives for optimal efficiency at every stage of the product life while preventing pollution at source and protecting the human health[4]. ¨

A number of national studies on mercury releases from different industrial sectors have been undertaken in participating African countries including studies on ASGM, emissions from coal fired power stations, cosmetics[5][6].

Three countries that have completed their Level 1 inventories, using the UNEP Mercury Toolkit, have been invited to participate in this project. These include: Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania.

The revised version of the UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases version 1.2 2013 will be used to develop a detailed inventory of industry sectors, as well as in carrying out surveys on mercury distribution and use. Benefits from the inventories will not be restricted to prioritization of sources and options for pollutant reduction, but also provide a baseline for national mercury releases and as such a first step in long term statistics on this issue as well as on monitoring data. Inventory results will provide the basis for science-based management and policy decision-making on mercury. On return, the experiences on the application of the Toolkit in participating African countries will feed into the improvement and updating of the

[4]Global Mercury Assessment report " http://www.unep.org/gc/gcss-x/download.asp?ID=1068"
[5] Final project report. Report prepared by: Dr Gregory Scott - Special Advisor: Industrial Process Engineering, Department of Environmental Affairs, Republic of South Africa, October 2011. UNEP.
[6] http://www.unep.org/gc/gcss-x/download.asp?ID=1068

UNEP Toolkit. Gambia and Uganda have not yet completed their level 1 inventories. These countries will use the toolkit level 1 and level 2.

The following information summarises the national legislation and infrastructure available in participating countries, as well as the results of the preliminary inventories that were carried out in the countries using the UNEP Mercury Level 1 version 1.1 Toolkit. Mercury emissions were estimated for all countries using the electronic spreadsheets for calculation of estimates of mercury inputs and releases based on the default input factors recommended in the Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases.

Ethiopia: The most recent National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for the Management of Chemicals in Ethiopia was developed in 1999[7]. At this moment the country already had priority concerns related to mercury exposure as pollution of inland waters, occupational health impacts, air pollution and soil contaminants.

The National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention for Ethiopia was officially submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in 2007. According to this document the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia is the overarching policy document of environmental management in the country. The policy constitutes ten sectoral and ten cross-sectoral policy elements amongst which the Control of hazardous materials and pollution from industrial waste is included. The other policies under this section include establishment of clear linkages between the control of pollution and other policy areas including water resources, agriculture, human settlements, health and disaster prevention and preparedness; provision of adequate regulation of agricultural (crop and livestock) chemicals; keeping registers of toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances, and making the information available on request; maintaining regular environmental audits to ensure the adoption of environmentally sound practices in all public and private development activities including industrial and mining operations.

The Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 300/2002 came into force on the 3rd of December 2002 with an objective of realizing the effective implementation of environmental objectives and goals enshrined within the Environmental Policy. A specific obligation of safety in handling, importation and use of chemicals is amongst the key concerns. The Proclamation also focuses on issues such as household pollution control, management of hazardous wastes, and radioactive substances etc.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 20/1990 is a law that came into force as of the 3rd day of 2002 with a view to ensuring that assessment and consideration of the environmental impacts of projects and public documents are made prior to their approval, providing effective means of harmonizing and integrating environmental, economic, social and cultural considerations and aspirations into the decision-making process in a manner that promotes sustainable development. The law has put in place the procedures to be followed in order to go through the impact assessment requirements.

A lack of comprehensive approach and coverage is one of the major shortcomings of the legal framework. Management of mercury and heavy metals is not specifically referenced in the Ethiopian legal framework[8].

Preliminary National Mercury Inventory in Ethiopia

A summary of the results obtained in the Ethiopia Level 1 version 1.1 inventory is provided in the table below. The following 3 source sub-categories contributed to the major mercury inputs: (1) Use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings); (2) Use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings; and (3) Coal combustion in large power plants and other coal uses. However, significant data gaps exist in the

[7] http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Ethiopia_National_Profile_1999.pdf

[8] National Coordination Strategy on Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation and Collaboration for Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements in Ethiopia. Draft Report by Imeru Tamrat (5/17/2012).

Ethiopian level 1 inventory. In most of the cases there was not enough data available to allow estimations of releases to air.

A summary of the results obtained in the Ethiopian Level 1 Inventory is provided in the summary table below.

Summary of mercury releases to air from main group sources in Ethiopia

Source category	Estimated Hg input, Kg Hg/y
Coal combustion in large power plants and other coal uses	7,169.6
Other fossil fuel (petroleum coke, heavy oil, diesel, gasoil, petroleum, kerosene, natural gas, charcoal) and biomass fired power and heat production (wood, etc.)	403.9
Oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas	0
Primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation)	0
Gold mining with mercury amalgamation	0
Other high volume materials production with mercury releases (cement production and pulp and paper production)	3,729.0
Use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings	12,000.0
Use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings)	15,200.0
Production of recycled metals (mercury "secondary production", iron and steel)	0
Controlled landfills/deposits	0
Informal dumping of general waste	0
Waste water treatment	0
Crematoria and cemeteries	2,097.6
TOTALS	**40,600.1**

Gambia: The Gambia occupies an area of 11,000 sq km of which 10% is occupied by the River Gambia and another 20% by swampy land. The country is bordered by Senegal on all three sides except on the west coast bordering the Atlantic Ocean.

The Gambia has not carried out an inventory of mercury sources and releases. However, the use of mercury in the ASGM sector is considered a potential concern, in particular close to the border and in three District/regions of the country-Busia, Bushenyi & Mubende. There are also a number of practicing dentist in the country and hence the use of amalgam for dental filling. Mercury is also used in some paints and cosmetics. Mercury can also be released in the energy sector with the use of petroleum products such as gasoil, diesel, HFOs. E-waste dismantling for scrap metals can also potentially exposes scrap metal dealers to mercury. Finally, mixed waste streams consigned to open dumpsites containing battery cells and Candescent Fluorescent Lamps can be source for mercury emissions.

According to the Global Inventory Estimates for 2010[9], the estimates of mercury releases in Gambia are the following:

Sector	Emission estimate, kg
ASGM	225.000
WASOTH[10]	5,630
CREM[11]	0.024

[9] Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013
[10] Emissions associated with all other waste components.
[11] Cremation

WI[12]	0.017

The Gambia signed and adopted the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October, 2013. The Gambia is also a Party to the BRS Conventions.

The Gambia has a National Coordinating Committee for POPs and the following national legislation relevant to mercury management:

- The Gambia Environmental Action Plan (1992) (GEAP)
- The National Environment Management Act (1994), the Hazardous Chemical Control and Management Act
- The Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act (1994)
- The Waste Management Bill (2003)
- The Public Health Act
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations

All of these regulations address chemicals and their impacts but they are not specific to mercury management.

Tanzania: The most updated National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Managing National Chemicals in Tanzania was developed in 2002[13]. According to this document the main environmental problems caused by mercury exposure in Tanzania are soil contamination and air pollution in small but widespread mining areas. Pollution of inland waterways and water bodies by heavy metals in urban centres as such as Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya, Morogoro and Moshi is also mentioned. It's not clearly mentioned whether mercury is among the heavy metals. Existing policies that cover aspects of chemicals management in Tanzania include the National Environmental Policy (1997) that addresses aspects of chemical pollution control in general but has no specific provisions for mercury management. The National Environmental Policy (1992) for Zanzibar has provisions to control chemicals. Other relevant policies include Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997), National Health Policy (2007), Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996), National Energy Policy-Draft (2002), National Forestry Policy (1998), and National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000). While these policies address their respective sectoral issues, they also cover environmental and chemical issues indirectly.

The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act, 2003 (ICCA): The ICCA No 3 of 2003 provides for the management and control of the production, import, transport, export, storage, dealing and disposal of industrial and consumer chemicals in the country. The law provides for the registration, restrictions, prohibition and inspection of chemicals, premises and facilities. Furthermore, it has provisions for safe handling, chemical wastes, accidents; management of spills and contaminated sites and decommissioning of plants. The Act has it latest regulations of 2014 (following the 2012 regulations) submitted for signature by the Minister for Health and Social Welfare.

The national chemicals legislation in Tanzania has banned the use of mercury compounds in pesticides. Moreover, The Water Utilisation Act,1974 (Control and Regulations) (No. 42 of 1974) amended by No. 10 of 1981, No. 7 of 1981, No. 8 of 1997 and No. 1 of 1999 has the objective of protecting the environment and preventing water pollution from heavy metals[14].

The following framework legislation with a specific emphasis on chemicals management that may be relevant to mercury management draws on the National Implementation Plan of Tanzania for the Stockholm Convention developed in 2005:

[12] Emissions associated with controlled incineration
[13] http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Tanzania_National_Profile.pdf
[14] http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Tanzania_National_Profile.pdf

Constitutions of the United Republic of Tanzania: The Constitutions of the United Republic of Tanzania and that of Zanzibar both have no express provision on environmental rights, but they have clauses for the protection of natural resources. Article 27 (1) of the constitution of Tanzania stipulates that: "every person is obliged to safeguard and protect the natural resources of the United Republic, State property jointly owned by the people, as well as to respect another person's property";

Agricultural and Livestock Policy (1997): The policy emphasizes on promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through plant protection and agricultural extension services. It also requires strengthening of agrochemicals registration and monitoring;

National Environmental Policy (NEP) (1997): framework document, which gives direction on elements to be considered in order to mainstream environmental matters into sectoral policies;

Environmental Management Act, 2004: The Act provides the legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of environment;

Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act of 1996 provides for institutional arrangement for management of the environment in Zanzibar. The Act, among others, covers aspects of environmental management such as environmental planning, environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental standards;

The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996-2020): gives a framework of broad guidelines on factors, which influence the direction of the country's industrialization process for a period of 25 years. Under the section on "sound environmental management" the policy framework states that: "In order to ensure promotion of environmentally friendly and ecologically sustainable industrial development, the following will be implemented:

(i) The government will carry out sensitization on environmental awareness in its broader application;

(ii) The government will forge deliberate and mandatory devices to reactivate legal mechanisms to enable involved institutions to be more effective in matters of environmental management;

(iii) An appropriate motivational mechanism will be provided within the Investment Promotion Act geared to cater for promotion of investments, which contain anti-pollution programmes;

(iv) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and appropriate mitigation measures will be enforced for all projects at implementation stage; and

(v) The government will promote the continuous application, of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to industrial processes, products and services which will include propagating efficient use of raw materials and energy, elimination of toxic or dangerous materials, as well as reduction of emissions and wastes at source. In this regard, the government will develop the capacity within its institutional machinery and support other initiatives designed to enhance application of cleaner production concept as an important complement to end-of-pipe pollution control";

National Energy Policy (2003): aims to establish an efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution and end-use systems in an environmentally sound manner;

National Health Policy (2007): the main objective of this policy is to protect public health;

The Plant Protection Act (1997): The Plant Protection Act provides sustainable control of importation and use of plant protection substances in Tanzania;

From 1997 to 2002 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA) provided Support for Tanzania's National Action Plan under the MIKA Frameworks. The target was urban pollution control in Mwanza and other harbours, and the objective to eliminate the discharge of mercury into the environment[15]

Preliminary National Mercury Inventory in Tanzania

A summary of the results obtained in the Tanzanian Level 1version 1.1 inventory is provided in the summary table below. The following source sub-categories contributed with the major mercury releases: (1) oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas and waste water treatment; (2) use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings) and (3) other fossil fuel (petroleum coke, heavy oil, diesel, gasoil, petroleum, kerosene, natural gas, charcoal) and biomass fired power and heat production (wood, etc.) and informal dumping of general waste.

Gaps exists for the following source sub-categories: waste incineration, waste deposition/landfilling and waste water treatment.

Summary of mercury releases to air from main group sources in Tanzania

Source category	Estimated Hg input, Kg Hg/y
Coal combustion in large power plants and other coal uses	40.5
Other fossil fuel (petroleum coke, heavy oil, diesel, gasoil, petroleum, kerosene, natural gas, charcoal) and biomass fired power and heat production (wood, etc.)	12,061.7
Oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas	1,010,900.0
Primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation)	1,056.0
Gold mining with mercury amalgamation	811.3
Other high volume materials production with mercury releases (cement production and pulp and paper production)	61.2
Use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings	2,010.3
Use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings)	174,134.0
Production of recycled metals (mercury "secondary production", iron and steel)	8,205.7
Controlled landfills/deposits	40.5
Informal dumping of general waste	12,061.7
Waste water treatment	1,010,900.0
Crematoria and cemeteries	1,056.0
TOTALS	1,033,340.0

According to the UNEP Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013 estimates that ASGM is the highest source of mercury emissions in the country with an estimation of around 33.750.000 kg of mercury emissions in 2010.

Uganda: Uganda has not yet carried out a mercury inventory. Other legal texts that are relevant for chemicals management in Uganda and that may be relevant to mercury management in the country are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
- The Public Health Act Cap. 281
- The National Environment Management Policy, 1994
- The National Trade Policy, 2006
- National Health Policy, 1999
- National Policy on Injection Safety and Health Care Waste Management,

[15] http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Tanzania_National_Profile.pdf

- 2004
- Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006
- Water Act, Cap 152
- External Trade Act, Cap 88

None of these legal texts are specifically focusing on mercury management. Uganda has made efforts to address and to uptake the chemicals management issue in the national agenda, as such, Uganda is also a party to the BRS Conventions and SAICM.

In 2012-2013 Uganda participated in the East African Dental Amalgam Phase Down (EADP) Project – Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Funding for the project was provided by the Government of Norway (Overseas Development Assistance) through UNEP, with additional support from WHO, FDI and IDM, Ground work, Friends of Earth, South Africa. The project explored essential conditions for a phase down approach in the use of dental amalgam by emphasizing phasing down" instead of "phasing out" dental amalgam.

According to the Global Inventory Estimates for 2010[16], the estimates of mercury releases in Gambia are the following:

Sector	**Emission estimate, kg**
ASGM	600.000
WASOTH	98.213
NFMP-AU[17]	88.000
CEM[18]	88.000
CREM	3.451
WI	0.305

Zambia: In 2004, Government initiated the formulation of the National Policy on Environment (NPE) and a National Chemicals Policy. The main purpose of the NPE is to create an umbrella policy for the welfare of the nation's environment so that socio-economic development will be achieved effectively without damaging the integrity of the environment or its resources. This policy was expected to encompass all areas of environmental management including management of chemicals. Matters relating to environment and natural resource management are enshrined in the Constitution of Zambia (1996), thus laying a firm foundation for the formulation of the NPE. The Policy underlines the commitment of government, in partnership with the people, to effectively manage the environment for the benefit of present and future generations. Currently in Zambia there is not a legal instrument to address mercury management. Other legal texts that are relevant for chemicals management in Zambia and that may be relevant to mercury management in the country are:

- The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, Cap 204: this Act provides for the protection of the environment and the control of pollution. It is the principle Act that governs sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste;
- The Water Act, Cap 198: this Act provides for the consolidation and amendment of the law in respect of the ownership, control and use of water and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith;

[16] Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013
[17] Non-ferrous metal production – aluminium
[18] Cement production

- The Mines and Minerals Act, Cap 213: this Act makes provision with respect to prospecting for and mining minerals and matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing;
- The Public Health Act, Cap 295: this Act provides for the prevention and suppression of diseases and generally to regulate all matters connected with public health in Zambia. This includes aspects pertaining to the use of chemicals for the disease vector control;
- The Pharmaceutical Regulatory Act, Cap 299: this Act provides for the control of the profession of pharmacy and the trade in drugs and poisons;
- Food and Drugs Act, Cap 303: this Act provides for the protection of the public against health hazards and fraud in the sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices; and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith;
- The Factories Act, Cap 441: this Act provides for the regulation of the conditions of employment in factories and other places as regards the safety, health and welfare of persons employed therein. It also provides for the safety, examination and inspection of certain plant and machinery and for purposes incidental to or connected with the matters aforesaid.

Since 1960, small scale mining activities have emerged and proliferated in Zambia, bringing with them such environmental concerns as mercury and cyanide wastes from gold mining. Drinking water contamination and air pollution by heavy metals are also a concern, but it's not clear whether mercury is among the heavy metals of concern.

Preliminary National Mercury Inventory in Zambia

A summary of the results obtained in the Zambian Level 1 Inventory is provided in the table below. The following source groups contribute with the major mercury releases (1) Oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas; (2) Primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation); (3) Informal dumping of general waste.

Gaps exist for the estimation of releases from gold extraction with mercury amalgamation as well as for estimates of the amount of mercury releases from products.

Summary of mercury releases to air from main group sources in Zambia

Source category	Estimated Hg input, Kg Hg/y
Oil extraction and refining and extraction and processing of natural gas	33,689.2
Primary metal production (industrial) (excl. gold mining with mercury amalgamation)	22,542.9
Other high volume materials production with mercury releases (cement production and pulp and paper production)	366.8
Use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings	1,957.0
Use and disposal of products with mercury content (excl. dental amalgam fillings)	354.3
Production of recycled metals (mercury "secondary production", iron and steel)	94.9
Waste incineration	4,700.0
Controlled landfills/deposits	4,000.0
Informal dumping of general waste	6,000.0
Waste water treatment	1,842.8
Crematoria and cemeteries	381.4
Total	75,929

At the international level, all the participating countries are Party members to the Basel, Rotterdam and

Stockholm Conventions. . , Additionally, all participating countries, except Tanzania, are also Parties to the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1994). [19]

All the participating countries are signatories to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The training sessions, lessons learned and regional workshops will be open to other African countries that are willing to take advantage of these activities, however their participation will be covered by other sources of funding, not this project's budget.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities

This project is the first GEF supported intervention on mercury inventories in the participating African countries. The project will, however, take into account a number of other relevant bilateral/multilateral activities:

- The GEF program on reducing mercury use in ASGM in Francophone West Africa;
- The World Bank projects that have ASGM components related to mercury, as the Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project in Tanzania;
- The UNEP and WHO cooperation with the World Dental Federation (FDI) and the International Association of Dental Manufacturers (IDM) that conducted a project on dental amalgam in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The project dealt with the safe handling of mercury waste as well as promotes the use of alternatives;
- The UNDP Global Medical Waste Project in partnership with WHO and Health Care Without Harm: in several countries, including Tanzania.[20]
- The UNDP Regional Waste Project in several countries including Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia.

Tunisia has embarked on a GEF project to remediate a contaminated chlor-alkali site (Société Nationale de Cellulose et de Papier Alfa (SNCPA, National society of cellulose and paper Alfa) close to the town of Kasserine in Tunisia. The site has been well characterized and is now considered as a mercury pollution hotspot following spills, chronic leakages and poor mercury management. This project, implemented by UNIDO, will also consider the development of a national inventory of mercury releases and action plan. The mercury team in Tunisia has indicated its interest in establishing proper linkages to this project and to take advantage of the final lessons learned workshop to take place through this project to share their experiences in the framework of this project. The cost associated with the participation of the Tunisian experts at the final lessons learned workshop and other and technical meetings will be covered by the GEF-UNIDO project.

UNEP and UNIDO are currently implementing three GEF funded projects to build capacity for POPs management in LDCs in Africa. The projects include Ethiopia, Gambia, Tanzania, and Uganda. This particular project is indirectly related to the Mercury MIA project; it strengthens the national mechanism for chemicals management (e.g. formation of POPs management teams to plan and assess implementation of the Stockholm Convention) and established mechanism to exchange information on chemicals. These two particular aspects are to be taken into account for the MIA project.

The following activities are not GEF funded but will also be taken into account during the implementation of this project:

[19] http://www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=16815

[20] http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/projects/VNM/00048414_POP_OP14_PIMS%202596_Glo%20Med%20Waste_FSP.doc.pdf

- The Minamata Convention Secretariat support to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. UNEP DTIE Chemicals will regularly inform the Secretariat about the country needs identified during the implementation of the project in order for the Secretariat to better target the support being provided to countries to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. In particular, UNEP DTIE Chemicals is already participating in awareness raising and outreach activities to encourage countries to become Parties to the Convention and to be in a position to implement the Convention successfully as the First Workshop for Anglophone Africa from 23 to 25 April and from 28 to 30 April 2014.
- UNEP DTIE Chemicals will organize regular meetings with UNEP staff involved in the Global Mercury Partnership to identify potential synergies and will communicate the findings to the Executing Agency;
- The UNITAR Project for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The project will support the ratification process in countries and assess the national situation to identify priorities. A total of 15 countries will be supported from 2014-2015 including Zambia. Funds from the UNITAR project in Zambia will be used as co-finance for this project.

The project was developed in partnership with the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA) and will be implemented in close coordination with (ROA) which will provide technical advice and political support.

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 national MIA development has six components, which consists of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process

This component will imply working at two different levels: international and national. At the international level, the project will identify and establish a **Project Steering Committee** and carry out the project inception workshop (regional launching of the project) and the first project steering committee (please see details on functions/role and how decisions are made in the Implementation arrangements section). At the national level, countries 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 each country. 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 Regional and five National Inception Workshops to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process, including:

a) Develop a regional strategy for outreach and awareness raising aimed at national/ international 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

Expected Outcome:

Participating countries make 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 Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management 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, participating countries will work on:

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

Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early

implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

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

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

This component will provide participating countries with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Participating countries 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 participating countries 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 guide participanting countries 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 countries 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 and assess 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 Governments to ratify the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Regional lessons learned workshops are foreseen under this component. The objective is to share information and experiences on the project implementation and to promote South-to-South cooperation. The regional lessons learned workshop will also be the opportunity to draft a strategy for regional MIA dissemination to be adapted by participating countries in the national level under activity 5.2.

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 a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy

Activity 5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops

Expected Outcome:
Participating countries and 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

Component 6: Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation

This project component will focus on strengthening information exchange and South-to-South cooperation. As part of this, countries will receive additional training and support to design their MIAs. UNEP had assisted more than 50 countries to develop their initial National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention and the initial NIPs development flagged few challenging issues, such as the need for harmonized approaches, the need for suitable experts that can deliver the same message and core expertise to countries, and more information exchange among countries in the region. Empowered by this experience UNEP in partnership with UNITAR has developed this project component. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. The technical expertise and tools provided will respond directly to countries needs identified. With this

additional support (at no extra cost to the GEF) countries will be able to obtain feedback and rapid response to their queries on the development of MIAs and will also make full use of the existing capacities and expertise in the regions. For example, this platform will have a section on queries and forums where participating countries will obtain continuous feedback and targeted responses to their concerns throughout the whole project duration. Lessons learned identified through this project, in particular during the final lessons learned workshop will also be made available through the platform. The platform is expected to continue (maintained by UNITAR) after the life time of this project.

Activity 6.1: Upgrade the existing Mercury: Platform[21] to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training

Activity 6.2: Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange

Activity 6.3: Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices

Expected Outcome:

Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management

Expected Outputs:

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

Project Stakeholders:

This project will involve stakeholders at two levels: international and national. At the international level and through its Project Steering Committee, the project will involve donors to this project, participating countries, and relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, etc).

At the national level, relevant national stakeholders, international intergovernmental agencies, as well as donors, private sectors, national representations of WHO and UN organizations NGOs, etc, will be invited to participate in the project (e.g. as part of the National Coordination Mechanism). In addition, participating African Ministries of Environment will be regularly briefed on the progress made on the project and will also be requested to take action on key project activities (e.g. validation of MIA). All these measures will ensure adequate and effective coordination as well as continuous information exchange among the Implementing Agency (IA), the Executing Agency (EA) and the National co-Executing Partners, donors, and domestic stakeholders in participating African countries and to link to the broader national chemicals management agenda. Table 1 below shows a preliminary list of domestic stakeholders in participating African countries.

Other key stakeholders, in particular NGOs and industry representatives will be identified in the inception workshop.

Table 1: Preliminary list of stakeholders participation. This list will be improved during the inception workshop

Key stakeholders and related level of decision making power	Role in the project

[21] http://mercury.unitar.org

ETHIOPIA	
The Ministry of Health **(High)**	This Ministry is vested with the power of registering and controlling the administration of Pharmaceuticals and medical appliances for public health in the country.
The Ministry of Justice **(High)**	The Ministry represents the Federal Government in criminal cases falling under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts including offences committed against legal instruments on chemical management.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs **(High)**	In consultation with the concerned organs, the Ministry is responsible to negotiate and sign treaties and agreements Ethiopia enters into with other states and international organizations which are approved by the Government. It undertakes all formalities of ratification of treaties and agreements including agreements on various classes of chemicals. It also co-ordinates all relations of other government organs with foreign states and international organizations; and ensures that good relations with neighbouring countries are strengthened including environmental protection and chemicals management.
The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs **(High)**	This Ministry is mandated to: • determine standards and measures for the safety and health of workers; • supervise and ensure that where undertakings are constructed, expanded; • renovated or their appliances installed, they are not dangerous to the safety and health of workers; • prepare a list of occupational diseases and schedules or degrees of disablement, and; • classify dangerous trades or undertakings.
The Ministry of Environment and Forest **(High)**	The Ministry represents the Federal Government on environmental affairs.
National NGOs **(Low)**	Awareness raising activities; Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
Industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.
WHO (low)	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team (low)	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
GAMBIA	
Foreign Affairs Ministry (MOFA) **(High)**	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention with the aim to advance the national interests of the Gambia and her citizens..
National Environment Management Council (NEMC) **(High)**	The Council is chaired by the Head of State and is comprised of all Secretaries of State whose Departments of State have a stake in the management of the Environment. The Executive Director of the NEA is the Secretary of the Council. The Council is the policy-making organ of the National Environment Agency.

The National Environment Agency (NEA) **(High)**	The Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act (1994), mandates it to control the use of chemicals and pesticides in the Gambia.
The Department of Health Services **(High)**	It is the mandate of this Department to control diseases.
The Customs and Excise Department (Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs) **(High)**	The role of this institution is to control the entry of chemicals at the entry points. With the right and adequate training they can be instrumental enforcement scheme.
The Attorney General's Chambers (Department of State for Justice) **(Medium)**	This institution is responsible for drafting new laws and regulations, and plays an active role in the process of ratification of conventions.
The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries (GCCI) **(Medium)**	GCCI represents the private sector in the management of chemicals.
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. • NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.
TANZANIA	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation **(High)**	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention.
Division of Environment and the National Environmental Management Council **(High)**	• Coordinate various environmental management activities being undertaken by other agencies and promote the integration of environment considerations into development policies, plans, programmes, strategies, projects and undertake strategic environmental risk assessment with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources on a sustainable basis for the improvement of the quality of human life in Tanzania; • Advise the government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or the implementation of the relevant international agreements in the field of environment.

National Environment Management Council (NEMC) **(High)**	• Carry out an environmental audit in respect of any project or undertaking that is likely to have significant impact on the environment; • Undertake and coordinate research, investigation and surveys in the field of environment and collect and disseminate information about the findings of such research, investigation or survey; • Review and recommend for approval of environmental impact statements; • Enforce and ensure compliance of the national environmental quality standards; • Publish and disseminate manuals, codes of guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation.
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	• Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	• Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.
UGANDA	

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) **(High)**	• Co-ordination of the implementation of Government environment policy; integration of environmental concerns in overall national planning; • Liaise with the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental agencies and governmental agencies of other states on issues relating to the environment; • Propose environmental policies and strategies in the country; • Initiate legislative proposals, standards and guidelines on the environment; review and approve environmental impact assessments and environmental impact statements submitted; promote public awareness about environmental issues in formal and non-formal education; • Ensure observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects that have or are likely to have significant impact on the environment; • Undertake research and disseminate information about the environment, and; • Mobilize, expedite and monitor resources for environmental management.
Ministry of Water and Environment(MoWE) **(High)**	The directorate is responsible for ensuring that water used for domestic, industrial and other production purposes is free of harmful substances.
Ministry of Health **(High)**	The MoH is responsible for health care management and policy at the national level. The ministry is also a major generator of medical wastes (some of which are hazardous), which are partly disposed of by incineration.
Department of Occupational Safety and Health **(High)**	Ensure safety and health of workers in factories.
Ministry of Energy and Minerals **(High)**	This Ministry, through its departments of Energy and Mineral Development, Geological Survey and Mines, Petroleum Exploration and Petroleum Supplies, is responsible for setting and regulating the energy sector as well as the mining sectors. In particular, the geological survey and mines department is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Mining Act.
Ministry of Justice/Attorney General **(High)**	The mandate of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is to advise Government on legal issues, and develop the necessary legal instruments, laws and regulations for the country.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) **(High)**	In consultation with the concerned organs, the Ministry is responsible for negotiating and signing treaties and agreements which Uganda enters into with other states and international organizations as approved by the Government of Uganda.
National NGOs **(Low):** 1. National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) 2. Uganda Environnemental Education Forum (UEEF) 3. Uganda Consumers' Protection Association (UCPA) 4. Uganda Environnent Protection Forum (UEPF)	The role and commitment of NGOs is significant in all the stages of the mercury life-cycle. NGOs should and will be fully recognized and brought on board as serious partners in all efforts to reduce mercury releases. Their role will be to assist with project dissemination and inventory development, specially at the community level.

WHO **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.
ZAMBIA	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs **(High)**	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention.
Zambia Environmental Management Agency **(High)**	Project and Minamata Convention implementing Agency.
Ministry of Lands Natural Resources and Environmental Protection **(High)**	Ministry in charge of environmental policy and GEF focal point (project endorsement).
Ministry of Health **(High)**	Mercury release sources in the health sector.
Ministry of Finance and National Planning **(High)**	Mainstreaming mercury related activities.
Ministry of Labour and Social Security **(High)**	Mercury and occupational health and safety.
Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development **(High)**	Mercury release sources in the mining sector.
Ministry of Justice **(High)**	Analysis of existing legal instruments on mercury.
Ministry of Local Government and Housing **(High)**	Mainstreaming mercury related activities.
University of Zambia **(Low)**	Technical studies on mercury in Zambia.
The media both print and electronic **(Low)**	Create awareness on mercury.
Zambia Association of Manufacturers **(Medium)**	Mercury release sources in the manufacturing.
Zambia Revenue Authority **(Medium)**	Provide statistics on imports on mercury related articles.
Zambia Consumer Association **(Low)**	Create awareness on mercury.
ZESCO Limited **(Low)**	Mercury release sources in the energy sector (energy saver bulbs).
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. • NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	• Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	• Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

Reduction of mercury use will have an especially positive impact in poor populations. The financially disadvantaged (and specifically women and children) are often those most affected by these adverse impacts.

Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with mercury is therefore crucial to ensure that hard won development gains are not compromised.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across participating countries, together with the development of national priority actions to address such risks. Project activities will also involve consultation with at risk communities with the aim of increasing their understanding about the dangers of mercury exposure, providing communities at risk with clear, practical information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to poor communities living in close proximity to gold mines and non-ferrous metal production facilities.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure 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

The enabling activity is described under item B.

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by groundWork in South Africa. 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): as EA, groundWork 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 the regional consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will also 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 UNEP procedures, and groundWork will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP. The Project Coordinator recruited by groundwork will be located in the groundwork office in South Africa.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, and will meet at the beginning, mid-point and and prior to the end of the project. This committee will be formed by representatives of the EA and IA, bilateral donors, United Nations Country Teams, the UNEP Regional office for Africa and interested IGOs and other organizations and national coordinators from participating countries. The PSC will evaluate the

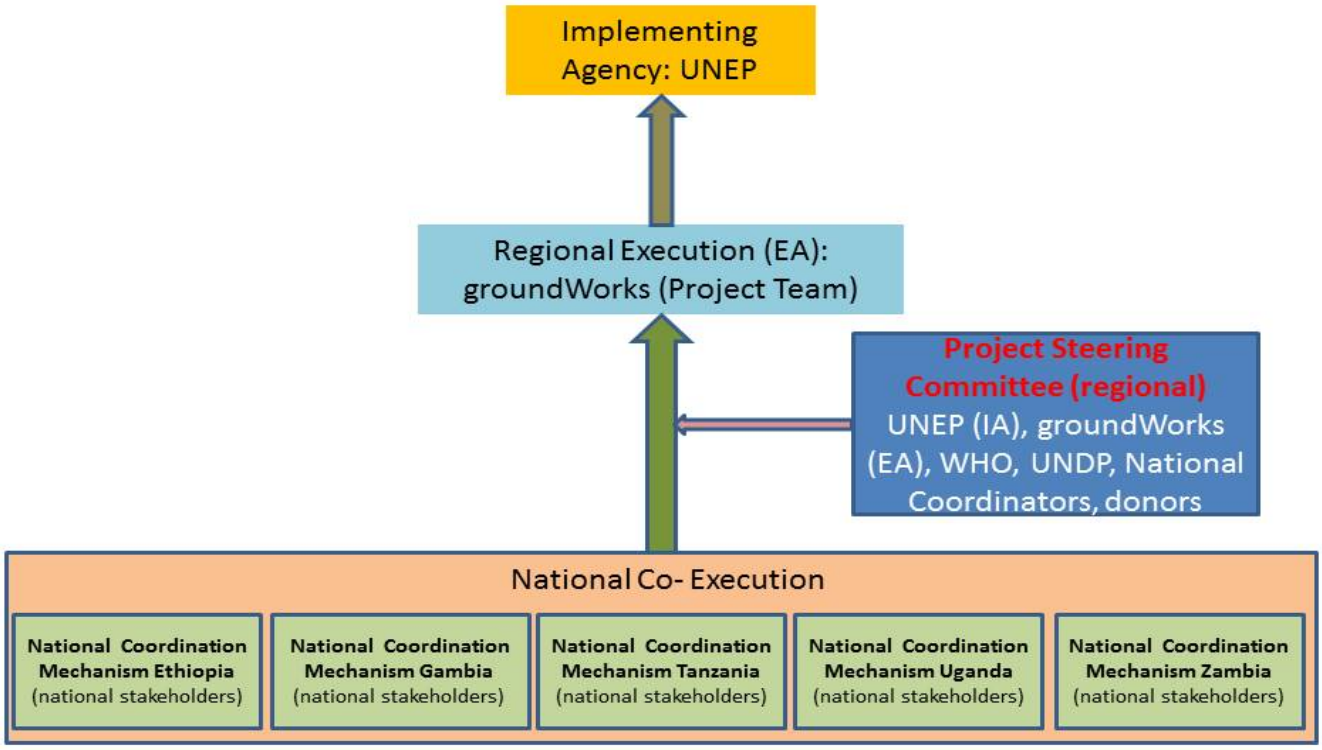
progress of the project, giving advice, assessing progress made and taking the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the goals and objectives. Decisions from the Steering Committee are to be implemented in the project. Each country representative will bring their concerns and will discuss with the Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least two times during project duration (back to back with technical meetings) and can consider meeting through electronic means if needed. Funding for Project Steering Committee Meeting is to be provided by co-finance and GEF (physical meetings to take place back to back with technical meetings).

A **Project Team** will be established within the EA, staffed by a Project Coordinator. The Project Team will be formed by the National Coordinator, technical Advisor/Assitant and Administrative Officer and wil be based within the premises of groundWorks. The team will be in charge of the execution and management of the project and it will report to UNEP and to the PSC. A national focal point, responsible for national level activities, will be nominated by each participating country, and report regularly to the Project Coordinator.

In each Participating Country a **National Project Team (NPT)** will lead the national coordination of the project activities. Its main function will be to monitor progress, implement the national activities (facilitate exchange, learning and cooperation with other project countries) support the Executing Agency.

National Coordination Mechanism: national stakeholders in each participating country in charge of monitoring progress made, ensuring smooth and effective project implementation at the national level. The Coordination Mechanism guides project implementation at the National level and has the National Coordinator as the Secretary during meetings. This group is expected to meet regularly (e.g. once a month).

Implementation Arrangements (Graph)



D.

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

Cost-effectiveness is the provision of an effective benefit in relation to the cost involved. The design of this project is based around country specific activities, complemented by regional activities. The approach of using regional consultants for key sectors, is considered cost-effective, as it reduces transaction costs, and will ensure unified application of the Level 2 Toolkit. The approach will also provide a valuable-addition in the opportunities provided for peer-to-peer cooperation among participating countries at the platform (component 6).

The Lessons Learned developed and available in the Mercury:Learn Platform that has been included in the project design will ensure that the outcomes of the project can be easily shared among participating countries, but also among other Countries not participating in the project. The platform will facilitate the replication of project activities among non-participating countries, again reducing transaction costs, and increasing cost effectiveness. UNITAR will ensure that the platform is still operation after the lifespan of the project.

Five countries undertaking similar activities offers ground for common learning, networking and cooperation. This results in the identification of common solutions to common problems. It also increases opportunities for Convention's ratification and successful early implementation of the Minamata Convention i.e. through peer to peer support as considered in the design -instead hiring international consultants .

E.DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing

agencies, groundWork, Friends of the Earth, South Africa (groundWork) and the various Ministries of Environment of the 5 participating African countries. groundWork will coordinate among the various Ministries of Environment of the 5 participating African countries to submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. The various Ministries of Environment of the 5 participating African countries will be responsible for the recruitment of local/international staff and consultants and the execution of the activities in according with 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. When necessary, it will discuss the obstacles that occurred during the implementation period and the steps taken to overcome them.

The PIR will be prepared on an annual basis with the first report due one year after the start of project implementation according to GEF rules. It will be submitted by the 5 participating African countries to the executing agency and UNEP task manager.

The 5 participating African countries National Coordination Mechanism (National level) will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders at the national level. They will meet regularly and will coordinate national activities. The Project Steering Committee (international level) will comprise groundWork, UNEP DTIE Chemicals, the various Ministries of Environment of the 5 participating African countries, relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO)and the involved bilateral donors (UNEP,UNITAR). The Project Steering Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final regional workshop or lessons learned workshop. The Project Steering Committee will meet physically at least twice during the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee will monitor the progress of the project, identify areas of cooperation with related initiatives, propose corrective actionsand give advice and steers project implementation.

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 - groundWork, Friends of the Earth, South Africa 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.

The ToR for the Terminal Evaluation will include specific questions on issues such as: stakeholder management in project countries; anchor of project results in UNDAF; knowledge sharing and management among project countries; assessment of vulnerable group and gender and synergies with ongoing projects

TABLE: 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, defining key sectors in each participating country	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, groundWork	0	Within three months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator (groundWork)	0	Within four weeks of the Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	groundWork	0	Biennial
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	groundWork	0	Biennial
Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	groundWork	0	Month 1 or 2, 12 (TC) and 24
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be undertaken by groundWork, in close consultation with UNEP. The draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, groundWork	0	Month 12 or after (depending on starting date of project)
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan highlights technical outputs identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	groundWork	0	At the end of project implementation (Month 24)
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 DTIE Chemicals, Independent external consultant	30,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions.	groundWork	15,000	Month 12 and 24
Total indicative Monitoring &Evaluation cost*[1]			**45,000**	

*Project steering committee meetings (3) and inception workshop 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)*

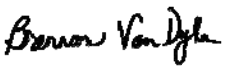
Ms. Ghrmawit Haile GEBREHIWOT	Director, Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization Directorate GEF Political/Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment Ethiopia	4.29.2014
Mrs. Ndey Sireng BAKURIN	Exectuive Director and GEF Operational Focal Point	National Environment Agency Gambia	24.04.2014
Dr. Julius NINGU	Director of Environment GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice-President's Office Tanzania	25.04.2014
Mr. Patrick Ocailan	Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and GEF Operational Focal Point	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	08.05.2014
Mr. Godwin Fishani GONDWE	Director GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Zambia	29.04.2014

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 (ETHIOPIA, GAMBIA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA)	**10/10/2013**	-	-

C. 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		06/06/2014	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 ABREVIATIONS**
10. **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Position Titles	*$/ Person Week**	*Estimated Person Weeks***	*Total*	*Tasks To Be Performed*
For Project Management				
International				
Project coordinator	500	92	46'022	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Support staff	250	60	15'000	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor*	450	39	17'619	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal		191	78'641	
For Technical Assistance				
International				
Consultant for mercury inventory	2500	12	30'000	Assist with national teams to develop mercury inventores and provide international experiences and case studies to develop the inventory
Total		12	30’000	

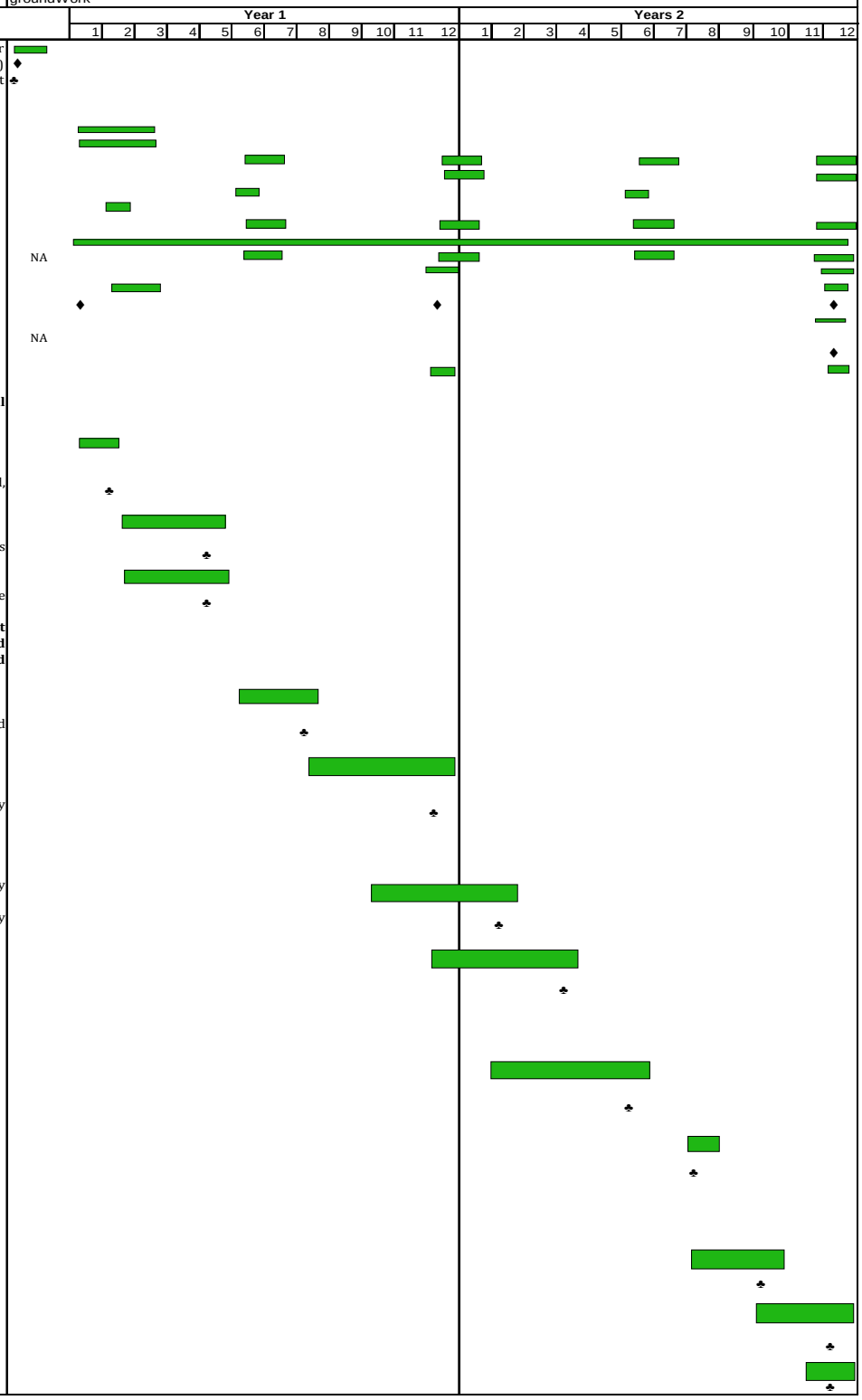
Justification for travel, if any: The project coordinator will travel to attend the regional and inception workshops. Funds are also being requested for operational costs under 1500$ and non-expendable equipment totaling. The total amount being requested in the equipment and premises component is 4000$.

*Technical Advisor provided by the co-financing

ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)

Project Titte:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Ethiopia, Gambia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia)
Project executing partner:	groundWork

Project implementation period (add additional years as required):



ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Subtotal	TOTAL
Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the mercury management			
1.1: Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	110'329	92'500	**202'829**
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	72'825	92'500	**165'325**
SUBTOTAL	**183'154**	**185'000**	**368'154**
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	36'652	136'250	**172'902**
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries	36'652	136'250	**172'902**
SUBTOTAL	**73'304**	**272'500**	**345'804**
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	154'382	162'975	**317'357**
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	82'922	54'325	**137'247**
SUBTOTAL	**237'304**	**217'300**	**454'604**
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	45'062	140'000	**185'062**
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	30'042	140'000	**170'042**
SUBTOTAL	**75'104**	**280'000**	**355'104**
Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result			
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	64'427	62'500	**126'927**
5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	64'427	62'500	**126'927**
5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops	37'500	0	**37'500**
SUBTOTAL	**166'354**	**125'000**	**291'354**
Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation			
6.1:Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training	25'000	**0**	**25'000**
6.2:Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	15'000	**0**	**15'000**
6.3:Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	10'000	**0**	**10'000**
SUBTOTAL	**50'000**	**0**	**50'000**
Project Management and supervision			
Project Management	83'022	50'143	**133'165**
SUBTOTAL	**83'022**	**50'143**	**133'165**
Monitoring and evaluation			
Monitoring and evaluation	45'000	0	**45'000**
SUBTOTAL	**45'000**	**0**	**45'000**
TOTAL	**913'242**	**1'129'943**	**2'043'185**

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	Component 6						
			Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the mercury management	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, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Project Management	Monitoring and evaluation	**Total**	Year 1	Year 2	**Total**
	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$		US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**													
	1100	**Project Personnel**												
	1101	Project coordinator							46'022		46'022	23'011	23'011	46'022
	1102	Technical advisor												
	1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			46'022		46'022	23'011	23'011	46'022
	1200	**Consultants w/m**												
	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review			30'000						30'000	15'000	15'000	30'000
	1299	Sub-Total	0	0	30'000				0		30'000	15'000	15'000	30'000
	1300	**Administrative Support**												
	1301	Project Financial Officer							15'000		15'000	7'500	7'500	15'000
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**												
	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff							10'000		10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			25'000		25'000	12'500	12'500	25'000
	1999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**30'000**	**0**			**71'022**		**101'022**	**50'511**	**50'511**	**101'022**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**													
	2100	**Sub-contracts (UN organizations)**												
	2101	Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6						50'000			50'000	25'000	25'000	50'000
	2199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		50'000	0		50'000	25'000	25'000	50'000
	2200	**Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**												
	2201	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Ethiopia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	29'130	14'660	41'461	15'021	25'771				126'043	63'022	63'022	126'043
	2202	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Gambia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	29'130	14'661	41'460	15'021	25'771				126'043	63'022	63'022	126'043
	2203	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Tanzania (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	29'130	14'661	41'461	15'020	25'771				126'043	63'022	63'022	126'043
	2204	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Uganda (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	29'130	14'661	41'461	15'021	25'770				126'043	63'022	63'022	126'043
	2205	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Zambia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	29'130	14'661	41'461	15'021	25'771				126'044	63'022	63'022	126'044
	2299	Sub-Total	145'650	73'304	207'304	75'104	128'854		0		630'216	315'108	315'108	630'216
	2999	**Component Total**	**145'650**	**73'304**	**207'304**	**75'104**	**128'854**	**50'000**	**0**		**680'216**	**340'108**	**340'108**	**680'216**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**													
	3300	**Meetings/conferences**												
	3201	Regional inception workshop	37504								37'504	37'504	0	37'504
	3202	National inception workshops												
	3303	Lessons learned workshops					37'500				37'500	0	37'500	37'500
	3304	Steering Committee meetings (regional aspect)	0								0	0	0	0
	3399	Sub-Total	37'504	0	0	0	37'500		0		75'004	37'504	37'500	75'004
	3999	**Component Total**	**37'504**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37'500**	**0**	**0**		**75'004**	**37'504**	**37'500**	**75'004**
40	**EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT**													
	4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**												
	4101	Operational costs							1'500		1'500	750	750	1'500
	4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			1'500		1'500	750	750	1'500
	4200	**Non expendable equipment**												
	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector							1'000		1'000	500	500	1'000
	4202	Software							500		500	250	250	500
	4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			1'500		1'500	750	750	1'500
	4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**3'000**		**3'000**	**1'500**	**1'500**	**3'000**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**													
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**												
	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results							3'000		3'000	0	3'000	3'000
	5202	Translation and interpretation							5'000		5'000		5'000	5'000
	5299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			8'000		8'000	0	8'000	8'000
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**												
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)							1'000		1'000	500	500	1'000
	5399	Sub-total							1'000		1'000	500	500	1'000
	5500	**Evaluation**												
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation								30'000	30'000	0	30'000	30'000
	5502	Independent Financial Audit								15'000	15'000	0	15'000	15'000
	5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0	45'000	45'000	0	45'000	45'000
	5999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**9'000**	**45'000**	**54'000**	**500**	**53'500**	**54'000**
	TOTAL		**183'154**	**73'304**	**237'304**	**75'104**	**166'354**	**50'000**	**83'022**	**45'000**	**913'242**	**430'123**	**483'119**	**913'242**

ANNEX 5: CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET

			BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY									ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR		
			Component 1 Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the mercury management	Component 2 Assessment 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 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	Component 5 Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result	Component 6 Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Project Management	Monitoring and evaluation	**Total**	Year 1	Year 2	**Total**
	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$		US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**													
	1100	**Project Personnel**												
	1101	Project coordinator									0	0	0	0
	1102	Technical advisor			0				17'619		17'619	8'810	8'810	17'619
	1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			17'619	0	17'619	8'810	8'810	17'619
	1200	**Consultants w/m**												
	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review		2'500	5'000	2'500					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1299	Sub-Total	0	2'500	5'000	2'500			0		10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1300	**Administrative Support**												
	1301	Project Financial Officer							14'524		14'524	7'262	7'262	14'524
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**												
	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff							2'857		2'857	1'429	1'429	2'857
	1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			17'381		17'381	8'691	8'691	17'381
	1999	**Component Total**	**0**	**2'500**	**5'000**	**2'500**			**35'000**		**45'000**	**22'500**	**22'500**	**45'000**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**													
	2100	**Sub-contracts (UN organizations)**												
	2101	Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6									0	0	0	0
	2199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
	2200	**Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**												
	2201	National actvities in Ethiopia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25'000	50'000	50'000	50'000	25'000				200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2202	National activities in Gambia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25'000	50'000	50'000	50'000	25'000				200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2203	National activities in Tanzania (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25'000	50'000	50'000	50'000	25'000				200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2204	National activities in Uganda (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25'000	50'000	50'000	50'000	25'000				200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2205	National activities in Zambia (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25'000	65'000	9'800	75'000	25'000				199'800	99'900	99'900	199'800
	2299	Sub-Total	125'000	265'000	209'800	275'000	125'000		0		999'800	499'900	499'900	999'800
	2999	**Component Total**	**125'000**	**265'000**	**209'800**	**275'000**	**125'000**	**0**	**0**		**999'800**	**499'900**	**499'900**	**999'800**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**													
	3300	**Meetings/conferences**												
	3201	Regional inception workshop									0	0	0	0
	3202	National inception workshops												
	3303	Lessons learned workshops									0	0	0	0
	3304	Steering Committee meetings (regional)	0								0	0	0	0
	3399	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0
	3999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
40	**EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT**													
	4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**												
	4101	Operational costs							15'143		15'143	7'572	7'572	15'143
	4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			15'143		15'143	7'572	7'572	15'143
	4200	**Non expendable equipment**												
	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector									0	0	0	0
	4202	Software									0	0	0	0
	4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
	4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**15'143**		**15'143**	**7'572**	**7'572**	**15'143**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**													
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**												
	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	60'000	5'000	2'500	2'500					70'000	35'000	35'000	70'000
	5202	Translation and interpretation									0		0	0
	5299	Sub-Total	60'000	5'000	2'500	2'500			0		70'000	35'000	35'000	70'000
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**												
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)									0	0	0	0
	5399	Sub-total							0		0	0	0	0
	5500	**Evaluation**												
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation									0	0	0	0
	5502	Independent Financial Audit									0	0	0	0
	5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	5999	**Component Total**	**60'000**	**5'000**	**2'500**	**2'500**			**0**	**0**	**70'000**	**35'000**	**35'000**	**70'000**
	TOTAL		**185'000**	**272'500**	**217'300**	**280'000**	**125'000**	**0**	**50'143**	**0**	**1'129'943**	**564'972**	**564'972**	**1'129'943**

CO-FINANCE BY ACTIVITY

APPENDIX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing								Co-financing sub-total	TOTAL
		Ethiopia	Gambia	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia		gWork	UNEP		
		in-kind	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind	cash	in-kind	in-kind		
1.1: Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	110,329	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500				62,500	**172,829**
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	72,825	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500			60,000	122,500	**195,325**
SUBTOTAL	**183,154**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**0**	**60,000**	**185,000**	**368,154**
Component 2:	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	36,652	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	32,500				132,500	**169,152**
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries	36,652	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	32,500			7,500	140,000	**176,652**
SUBTOTAL	**73,304**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**65,000**	**0**	**0**	**7,500**	**272,500**	**345,804**
Component 3:	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	154,382	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		9,800		7,500	217,300	**371,682**
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	82,922									0	**82,922**
SUBTOTAL	**237,304**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**0**	**9,800**	**0**	**7,500**	**217,300**	**454,604**
Component 4:	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	45,062	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	37,500			5,000	142,500	**187,562**
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	30,042	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	37,500				137,500	**167,542**
SUBTOTAL	**75,104**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**75,000**	**0**	**0**	**5,000**	**280,000**	**355,104**
Component 5:	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result										
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	64,427	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500		12,500			62,500	**126,927**
5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	64,427	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500		12,500			62,500	**126,927**
5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops	37,500	0									**37,500**
SUBTOTAL	**166,354**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**25,000**	**0**	**0**	**125,000**	**291,354**
Component 6:	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation										
6.1:Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training	25,000	**0**								**0**	**25,000**
6.2:Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	15,000	**0**								**0**	**15,000**
6.3:Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	10,000	**0**								**0**	**10,000**
SUBTOTAL	**50,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,000**
Project Management and supervision											
Project Management	83,022							50,143		50,143	**133,165**
SUBTOTAL	**83,022**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,143**	**0**	**50,143**	**133,165**
Monitoring and evaluation											
Monitoring and evaluation	45,000	0								0	**45,000**
SUBTOTAL	**45,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45,000**
TOTAL	**913,242**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**165,000**	**34,800**	**50,143**	**80,000**	**1,129,943**	**2,043,185**

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. [22]

Participating countries 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. Participating countries 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) participating countries have 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. Participating countries also have 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 participating countries assume that:

[22] Minamata Convention on Mercury

- The project will make full use of existing resources nationally, regionally and globally. Regional joint activities, trainings and continuous exchange of information will take place during the regional meetings and/or lessons learned workshops and through the mercury platform. Identification of common areas of work and synergies with undergoing or planned activities at the national and international level will be continuously assessed during the project.
- The project will continue having the political and public support necessary for its implementation;
- National Stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the assessment of national infrastructure, capacities and legislation;
- National stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the identification and quantification of mercury releases;
- Qualified staff and experts to carry out the project activities will be identified and retained;
- Economic resources will be available to carry out all the project activities
- Key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA related assessments to ratify and implement the Minamata convention

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

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

Risk identified	**Mitigation measure**
National level stakeholders holding data sets involving mercury unwilling to provide data. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key stakeholders holding data sets at project inception. This will allow stakeholder to be contacted early on in the project, and consulted on the importance of the project.
Key industrial stakeholders unwilling to participate in the inventory work. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key industrial stakeholders at project inception. This will allow stakeholders to be contacted early on in the project, consulted on the importance of the project, and for the benefits of the project to be communicated.

Project is misunderstood by specific sectors at the national level and obtained data are used against productive sectors with most releases **Low risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, all sectors and key stakeholders will be invited to participate in the activities and especially at the consultative meetings. Participation in consultations will give the opportunity to all sectors to discuss challenges and problems in relation to the key objective of meeting the actions required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Active participation in the development of MIAs will also provide a good opportunity to all stakeholders to understand the problem and to work together to find a suitable solution.
Women and vulnerable groups are not taken into account in the project implementation and risk is not reduced **Low risk**	To ***mitigate this risk*** the project will continuously assess the impact of mercury actions in vulnerable groups, defining first the social and gender determinants of mercury exposure and examine specific roles of women and vulnerable groups that might provide opportunities for improved mercury management. The development of the MIAs will involve women's associations and vulnerable groups. These associations and groups will be identified during project component 1.
National stakeholder unable to agree on challenges, needs and opportunities for the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, provision has been made for national workshops to present and discuss the inventory results, and to consultatively set, and agree, national priorities.
National MIAs are delayed, and as a result delay the development of regional lessons learned document. **Medium risk**	Given the tight timeframe of the project, to ***mitigate this risk***, provision has been made for a fulltime Project Coordinator, based at the groundWork. The role of the Project Coordinator will include ensuring that outputs are delivered in a timely manner, following up weekly with national project teams and encourage stakeholder engagement in developing MIAs. To avoid start-up delays the agreements between groundWork (as Executing Agency) and participating countries will be drawn up prior to the inception workshop, and signed at inception.

Change in national priorities **Low risk**	To mitigate this risk, the project will request countries 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 the participating countries.

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

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

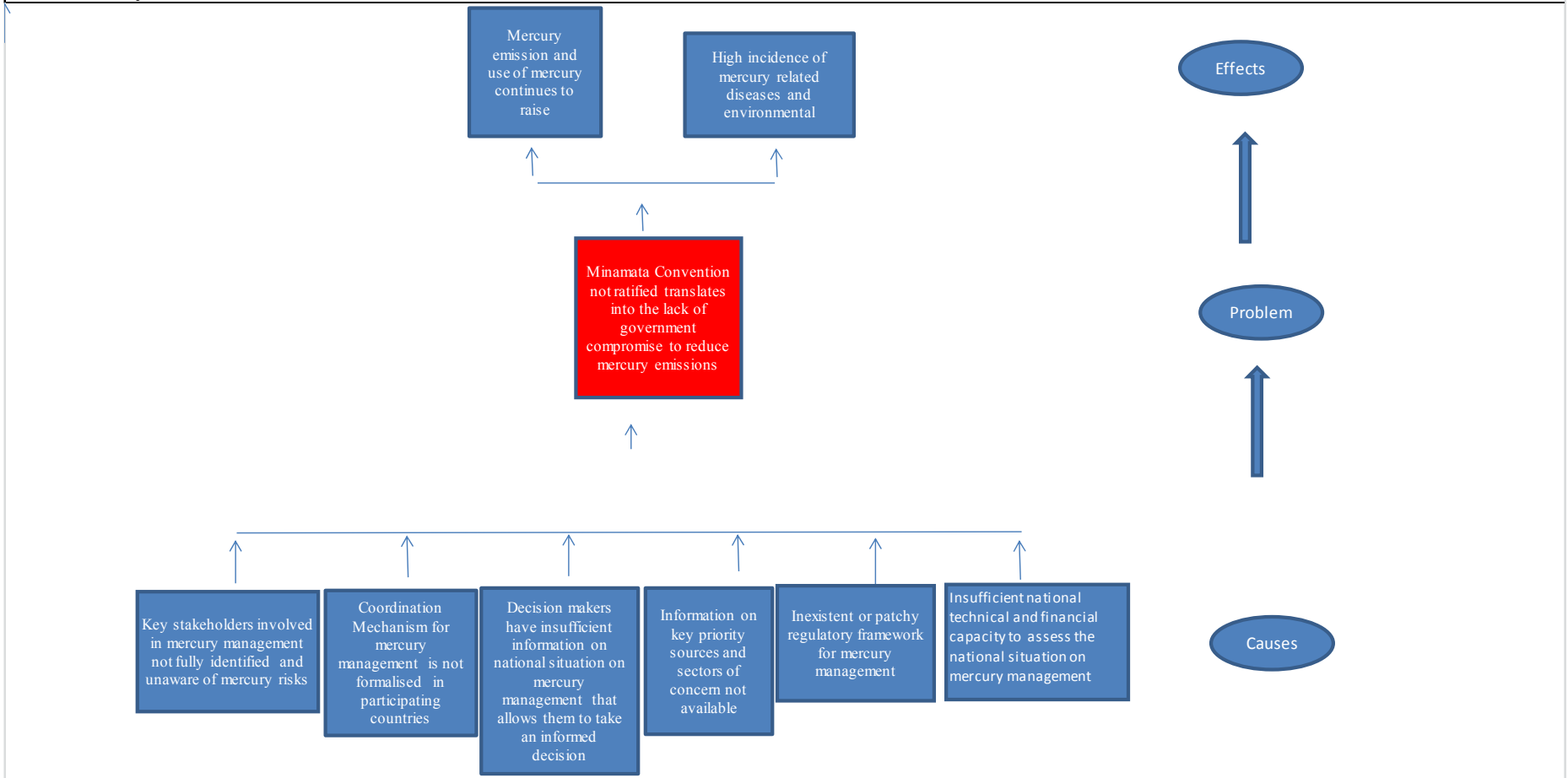
Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for participating countries. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific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

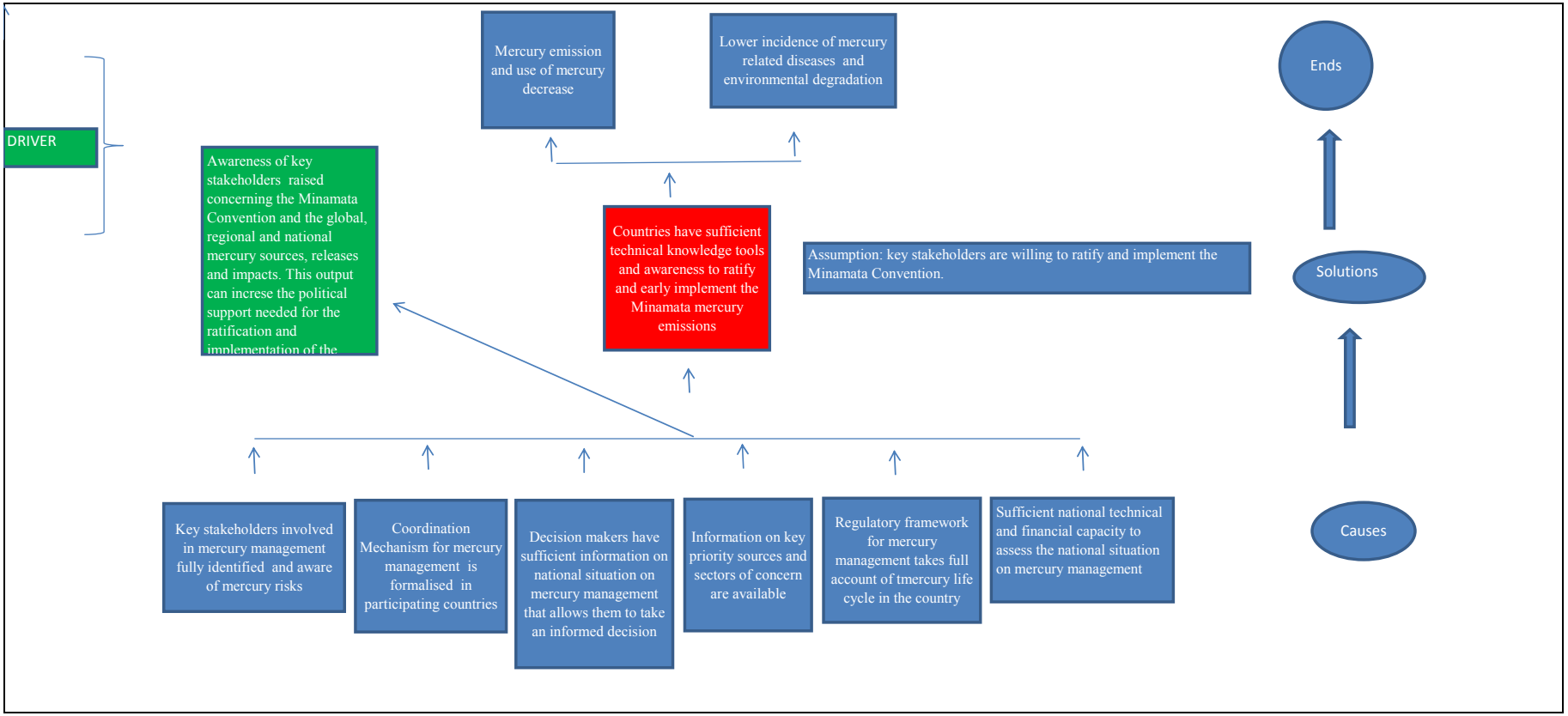
Activity 4.1 will conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors. These set of recommendations will provide a way forward to enhance national capacities for national entities in charge of mercury management. Activity 4.2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

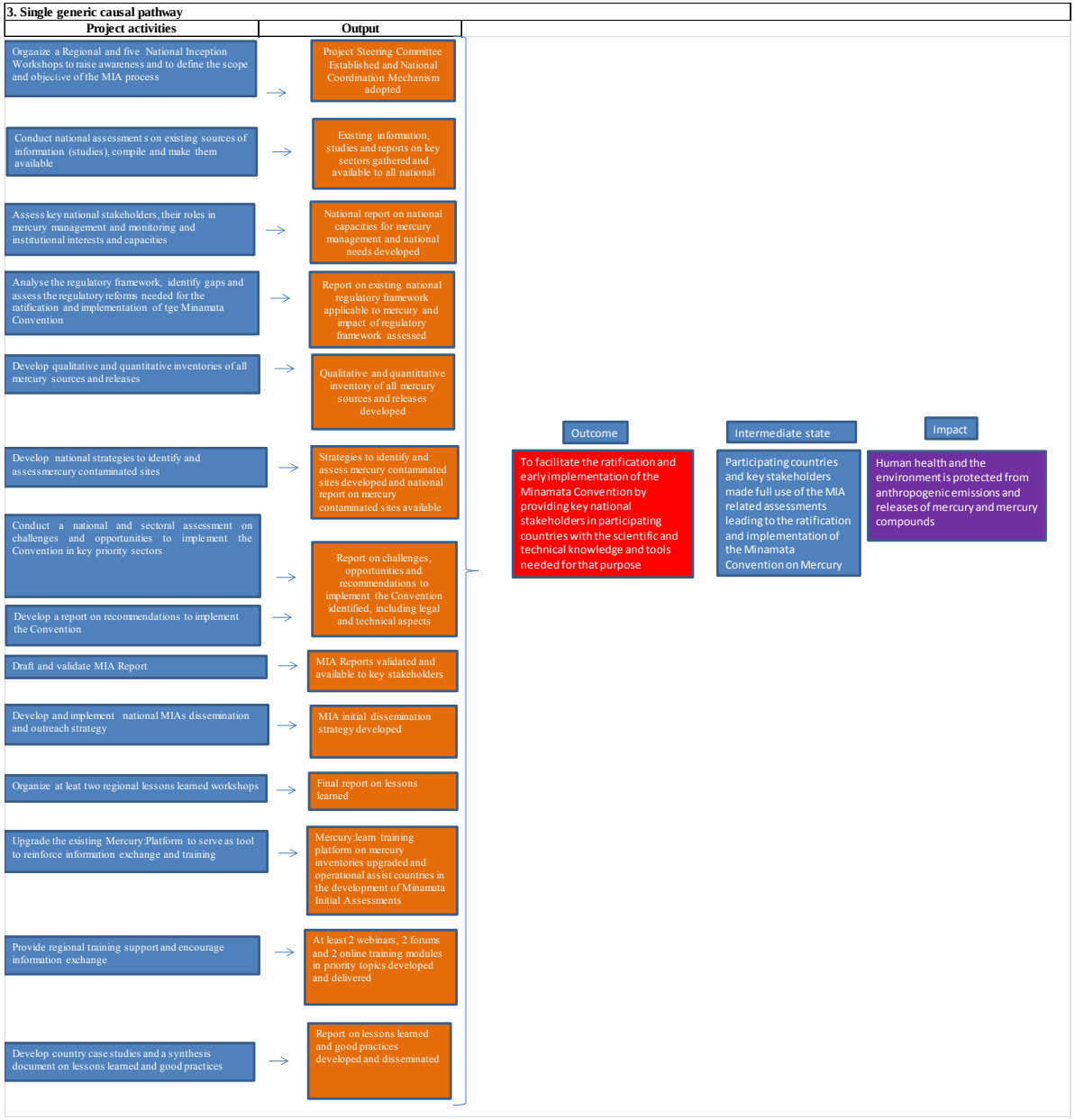
Activity 5.1 will draft and validate the MIA Report. The output is that the MIA report is validated and available to key stakeholders. Activity 5.2 will develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy. The MIA will provide key information to all national stakeholders and beyond and will allow participating countries 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 participating countries and key stakeholders 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.

Activity 6.1 will upgrade he existing Mercury Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. Activity 6.2 will provide regional training support and encourage information exchange. For example, there will be a section of the platform on queries and forums where participant countries will obtain continuous feedback and targeted responses to their concerns and exchange information with other countries. Activity 6.3 will develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices. The platform is expected to continue (maintained by UNITAR) after the life time of this project.

1. Situation analysis




Mercury emission and use of mercury decrease
Lower incidence of mercury related diseases and environmental degradation
Ends
DRIVER
Awareness of key stakeholders raised concerning the Minamata Convention and the global, regional and national mercury sources, releases and impacts. This output can increse the political support needed for the ratification and
Countries have sufficient technical knowledge tools and awareness to ratify and early implement the Minamata mercury emissions
Assumption: key stakeholders are willing to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention.
Solutions
Key stakeholders involved in mercury management fully identified and aware of mercury risks
Coordination Mechanism for mercury management is formalised in participating countries
Decision makers have sufficient information on national situation on mercury management that allows them to take an informed decision
Information on key priority sources and sectors of concern are available
Regulatory framework for mercury management takes full account of tmercury life cycle in the country
Sufficient national technical and financial capacity to assess the national situation on mercury management
Causes


3. Single generic causal pathway
Project activities
Output
Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshops to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process
Project Steering Committee Established and National Coordination Mechanism adopted
Conduct national assessment s on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available
Existing information, studies and reports on key sectors gathered and available to all national
Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and monitoring and institutional interests and capacities
National report on national capacities for mercury management and national needs developed
Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and implementation of tge Minamata Convention
Report on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed
Develop qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases
Qualitative and quantitttative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed
Develop national strategies to identify and assessmercury contaminated sites
Strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed and national report on mercury contaminated sites available
Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors
Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention
Report on challenges, opportunities and recommendations to implement the Convention identified, including legal and technical aspects
Draft and validate MIA Report
MIA Reports validated and available to key stakeholders
Develop and implement national MIAs dissemination and outreach strategy
MIA initial dissemination strategy developed
Organize at leat two regional lessons learned workshops
Final report on lessons learned
Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as tool to reinforce information exchange and training
Mercury:learn training platform on mercury inventories upgraded and operational assist countries in the development of Minamata Initial Assessments
Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange
At least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules in priority topics developed and delivered
Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices
Report on lessons learned and good practices developed and disseminated
Outcome
To facilitate the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose
Intermediate state
Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA related assessments leading to the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
Impact
Human health and the environment is protected from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK[1]

Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work: *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*			
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 participating countries.	-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. (*Baseline:* None. *Target:* at least 10 (two per country) - -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. (*Baseline:* None. *Target:* at least 5 (one per country) policy makers and 10 (2 per country) other stakeholders).	-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	- Number of National Coordination Mechanism formalized (*Baseline*: Some sort of Chemicals' coordination mechanisms already exists in countries, e.g. POPs Convention coordination bodies. *Target:* 5 National Coordination Mechanisms adopted or upgraded to include mercury)	- National Ministries of Environment websites - Newspapers - Minutes of meetings available at the National Ministries of Environment websites	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project output Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M1: Project Steering Committee Established and 5 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 reports developed (*Baseline*: None. *Target*: 5).	-5 Final national assessment reports available in the National Website of respective Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M2: 5 (one per country) final national reports on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015
M2: 5 (one per country) final national reports 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	- Number of national mercury quantitative and sector based inventories developed (level 2 inventories). (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 5) - Number of national strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 5)	- national mercury inventories available at the Ministry of Environment Website in each participating country -Reports with strategies to identify mercury contaminated sites available at the Mercury:Learn platform	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M3: 5 (one per country) qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases developed			Dec 2015
M3: 5 (one per country) final report with strategies 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	- Number of reports including challenges and opportunities and relevant recommendations to implement the Convention identified. (Baseline: 0. Target: at least 5 reports identified per participating country).	- 5 reports on challenges, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention available at National Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**

M4: 5 (one per country) reports 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.	- Number of MIA reports prepared and validated by national stakeholders (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 5) - Report on implementation of strategies for MIA dissemination and awareness raising activities developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 5).	- MIA reports validated by National Coordination Committees. - MIA dissemination strategies and awareness raising activities report available at the Ministry of Environment's website (in each participating country)	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M5: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders			Aug2016
M5: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented			Oct 2016
F) Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	- The mercury :learn platform available online and operational. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* the mercury learn training platform upgraded and operational) - Number of webinars, forums and online training modules developed and delivered. (*Baseline:* None. *Target:* at least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules) - Number of reports on lessons learned and good practices developed (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 6 (one per country) and one regional)	- URL to the Mercury:learn platform - Webinars, forums and online trainings available online at the Mercury:learn platform - Final lessons learned report developed and available in the mercury :learn platform	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M6: Mercury: learn training platform on mercury inventories upgraded			Apr 2015
M6: At least 1 webinar, 1 forum and 1 online training module in priority topics developed and delivered			Oct 2015
M6: At least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules in priority topics developed and delivered			Oct 2016

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

1: A milestone should represent the achievement of a project stage or a project achievement and be s*trictly* 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
CEM	Cement Production
CREM	Cremation
DANIDA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
EA	Executing Agency

EDRF	Environmental and Disaster Relief Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEAP	Gambia Environmental Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCCI	Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCA	Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act of Tanzania
IDA	International Development Association
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MIKA	Danish Acronym for EDRF
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uganda
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalist of Uganda
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority of Uganda
NEMC	National Environment Management Council of Gambia
NEP	National Environmental Policy of Tanzania
NFMP-AU	Non-ferrous metal production – aluminium
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPE	National Policy on Environment of Zambia
NPT	National project Team
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty of Tanzania
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNCPA	National Society of Cellulose and Paper Alfa – Tunisia
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core
UCPA	Uganda Consumers' Protection Association
UEEF	Uganda Environmental Education Forum
UEPF	Uganda Environment Protection Forum
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WDF	World Dental Federation
WASOTH	Emission Asosciated with Waste Component
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS