REQUEST FOR ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in three Asian countries		
Country(ies):	Cambodia, Pakistan, and the Philippines	GEF Project ID:[1]	5863
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01298
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment Cambodia Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippines	Submission Date:	11/06/2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants/Chemicals	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	69,406

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 ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
Component 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	46,000	215,000
Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	TA	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	107,000	210,000
Component 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	206,100	625,000

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

Component 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	101,000	185,000
Component 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	149,076	265,000
Component 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	40,000	10,000
Subtotal				649,176	1,510,000
Monitoring and Evaluation				15,000	0
EA Management Cost[2]				66,418	192,084
Total EA Cost				**730,594**	**1,702,084**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
National Government	Cambodia	In-kind	390,000
National Government	Cambodia	Cash	10,000
National Government	The Philippines	In-kind	250,000
National Government	The Philippines	Cash	0
National Government	Pakistan	In-kind	750,000
National Government	Pakistan	Cash	0
GEF agency	UNEP DTIE (IETC and Chemicals)	In-kind	292,084
GEF agency	UNEP DTIE (IETC and Chemicals)	Cash	0
Other Partners	UNITAR	In-Kind	5,000
Other Partners	UNITAR	Cash	5,000
Total Co-financing			**1,702,084**

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	Cambodia, Pakistan and The Philippines	730,594 USD	69,406USD	800,000
Total Grant Resources				730,594 USD	69,406USD	800,000

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	EA Total ($)
Local consultants*	**72**	**60,000**	**120,000**	**180,000**
International consultants*				**0**
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		**0**		**0**
Travel*		**6,418**	**0**	**6,418**
Others**	Reporting	**0**		**0**
	Technical Advisor		**72,084**	**72,084**
	Financial officer			**0**
Total		**66,418**	**192,084**	**258,502**

* Details to be provided in Annex 1.
**For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (3-4-5)

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: NA

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

Background and context

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

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

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification programme. These additional funding is made available with the purpose to :a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9_3(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).

According to the GEF Sec guidelines for the development of Mercury Initial Assessments (MIAs), countries that have signed the Convention are entitled to request up to 200,000 USD for the development of MIAs. However the same guidelines indicate that countries can exceed this allocation according to their complexity of national circumstances. Both countries have large populations (99 Mio inhabitants in Philippines and 180 Mio in Pakistan) and the number of regions/ provinces is far apart, increasing the funds required for meeting organization, communications and travelling. Additionally, in Pakistan the official language is English but the lingua franca is Urdu, then the most important documents will be translated into Urdu. Lastly, inventories will be performed through questionnaires and site visits, therefore the cost of inventories will increase due the increased cost of travelling. For this project, countries like Philippines and Pakistan request 300,000 USD to GEF for the development of their MIAs, so the calculation has been made as follows:

Countries	Amount requested to GEF in USD
Cambodia	200,000
Pakistan	300,000
Philippines	300,000
Total	**800,000**

This project is aimed at building capacity in Cambodia, Pakistan, and the Philippines, to reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment by identifying the main sources and promoting integrated management. The purpose of this project is to strengthen institutions and improve national capacities to legislate mercury with a life cycle approach, while taking into consideration national priorities identified for this issue. Specific areas of work that will be targeted through this project include a review of existing national emissions inventory on mercury, followed by an update of these inventories applying UNEP´s Toolkit level II for mercury emissions inventory development. The outcomes of this activity will provide countries with important data to identify main sources of mercury, and establish goals and objectives in mercury management to address the identified sources, having reviewed their national data of mercury measurements (especially for emissions) and identified gaps in national measurement programmes. This will also help in developing strategies for risk communication, awareness and outreach to keep civil society informed.

Cambodia: In June 2006, Cambodia endorsed the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The NIP is the first action plan in Cambodia, which is focused on chemicals reduction and elimination. Then in August 2008, the Action Plan on the Management of Releasing Mercury in Cambodia (2008-2010) was endorsed. This indicates a new effort of Cambodia to provide additional guidance in the form of specific goals, objectives and actions for sound management of mercury.

According to the "Cambodia Mercury Inventory Report", which was prepared by the Ministry of Environment in 2008: the total release of mercury in Cambodia is approximately 769.51 Kg in minimum and about 14845.178 Kg in maximum per year. The first major source of mercury release into the atmosphere is found to be from consumer products (thermometers and batteries) that cause the release of about 8,485 Kg of mercury per annum, followed by disposal of wastes (dumpsites) that release approximately 4,665 Kg of mercury per year. The third anthropogenic source is gold extraction (small scale gold mining) that releases about 1,182 Kg of mercury into the environment per year, according to inventory report on mercury release in Cambodia.

To achieve environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury containing wastes, the Royal Government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Environment, has been seeking assistance from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to develop a framework for the safe and sound management of mercury and mercury containing wastes in Cambodia. In response to this, UNEP has provided further support to develop a national framework and guidelines for the sound management of mercury and mercury containing wastes, including support for the development of an Action Plan on the Management of Releasing Mercury in Cambodia (2008-2010), Cambodia Mercury Inventory Report (2008), National Mercury Waste Management Plan (2011-2015), and Technical Guideline on Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Wastes (2011). In 2010, UNEP has provided both financial and technical assistance for the development of "Strategic Plan on Management of Mercury in Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (SPASGM), 2012-2016."

The Strategic Plan on Management of Mercury in Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (SPASGM) was prepared by the Department of Environmental Pollution Control (DEPC), the Ministry of Environment (MOE), with support from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). This strategic plan was developed in response to various concerns on safe use and sound

management regarding intentional mercury use in Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM). This SPASGM is also developed and implemented to support existing legal frameworks, national strategies, action plans and many other relevant technical papers. Technical support for this development was administered by the UNEP Chemicals Branch through the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Project with in-kind contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Pakistan: The products and equipment contained mercury or mercury compound have been used in Pakistan. The equipment containing mercury and mercury compound have been imported into Pakistan since long, which resulted into mercury release in the environment after disposal of such equipment. In addition to this, Chlor-Alkali production activities, lime production and other manufacturing, processing and combustion activities could cause the release of mercury into the atmosphere as well.

According to "Preliminary Report on Mercury Inventory in Pakistan", which prepared by the Ministry of Environment in 2009: the minimum emission and transfer of mercury is 10,842 kg per year and maximum emission and transfer of mercury in Pakistan is approximately 36,898 kg per year. The major uses of mercury in Pakistan are in the production of Chlor-alkali plants, followed by lighting source, dental amalgams. It is unable to obtain information for calculation including electrical and electronic switches, light sources with mercury, biocides and pesticides, paints, pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary uses, cosmetics and related products and so on.
Pakistan has neither any specific guidelines regarding the management of mercury release into the environment, dealing with safe and sound management and use of either products/equipment containing mercury or mercury compounds nor other specific chemicals so far. The existing legislation generally focuses on the overall management of chemicals particularly related to pesticides (for agricultural purposes) and waste management (for the environmental purposes). In term of the technical infrastructures, there are about fifteen main laboratories available in Pakistan, which belong to technical ministries and have capacity to analyse mercury.

The Philippines: Much work is being done in the Philippines related to mercury. An important objective of national project activities in the Philippines that is linked to the project's work in model facilities is to introduce the use of mercury-free devices in these facilities, evaluate their acceptability and efficacy, and develop and disseminate awareness-raising and educational materials related to mercury.

In the Philippines, under Republic Act 6969 of 1990 and DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 29, Series of 1992, the Chemical Control Order (CCO) on mercury was issued on the basis of authorities given to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The CCO, in addition to all the other requirements, is concerned on mercury and mercury compounds; their importation, manufacture, distribution and use. It is meant to control their use and dispersion into the environment to avoid adverse consequences to public health. The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the DENR, as part of the CCO, is mandated to have records of all the importer, manufacturer, distributor and purchaser, the end-use category of mercury or mercury -containing products, quantity of products supplied, and the quantity of wastes produced as a result of manufacturing and industrial use.

According to "Mercury Assessment for the Philippines", which prepared by the Environmental Management Bureau in 2008: the total mercury released was estimated to be 234,031 kg per year using the maximum values for the input factors; if the minimum input factors were used, the estimate of 133,856 kg per year was obtained. The top three principal subcategories releasing mercury in the Philippines are: Primary Virgin Metal Production (32% of total releases), Extraction and Use of Fuel and Energy Resources (20% of total releases) and Other intentional use-thermometer etc (20% of total releases). The overall mercury emissions in the Philippines are distributed mainly to air (45%), then land (19%) and water (18%) and the rest to general waste and others.

The Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-EMB), in partnership with UNIDO, BAN Toxics, and the Department of Health (DOH) are now working on a project dubbed as "Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities in the Philippines by Reducing Mercury Emission." The primary aim of the project is to strengthen national capacity to manage mercury by establishing a formal national institution and training of key stakeholders.

Through the project, a national ASGM institution will be established to provide training and certification for miners aiming to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of mercury in their practice. ASGM is the single largest mercury emitting sector in the Philippines, having been recognized to discharge about 70 metric tons or more than 30% of the country's annual mercury releases. The indiscriminate use of mercury in ASGM contributes to serious long-term environmental and health problems burdened with social, technical and institutional issues, as well as the implementation of regulations.

In October 2013, the Philippines has moved a step closer toward issuing a total ban on mercury while signing the historic Minamata Convention at a United Nations conference in Japan. The Minamata Convention, named after the city in Japan where serious health damage occurred as a result of mercury pollution in 1956, is the world's first global, legally binding treaty to prevent emissions and releases of the notorious heavy metal, with the goal of eventual phaseout by 2020. The ban was in line with Executive Order No. 79 issued by President Aquino on July 6, 2012. The Department of Health is targeting a mercury-free status among healthcare

facilities in the Philippines by the end of 2016.

National Priorities and UNDAF Objectives in participating countries

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of participating countries to this project. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes in each country, representatives from the United Nations Country Teams (e.g. Common Country Assessment/UNDAF Coordinator) 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.

Cambodia's UNDAF[3] (2011-2015) defines four areas of cooperation: economic growth and poverty reduction; health and education; social protection; and governance. These four areas of cooperation are strengthened by three cross-cutting goals – gender equality; youth; and HIV/Aids. The UNDAF defines five outcomes of UN assistance, these include: i) more people living in Cambodia benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth; ii) more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education; iii) all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights; iv) national and sub-national institutions are more accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of all people living in Cambodia and increase participation in democratic decision-making; and, vi) more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programmes, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system. All of these goals are to be reached by 2015. Through the planned activities, this project will contribute directly to achieving goals i, ii, and iv of the UNDAF.

The Philippines' UNDAF[4] (2012-2018) defines three areas of cooperation: equity; institutions; and localisation and geographic convergence. In addition to the three areas, a set of cross-cutting principles have been defined: human rights; gender equality; environmental sustainability; culture and development; and capacity development. The four outcomes that align with these priorities, are: i) the poor and vulnerable will have improved access to and utilisation of quality social services, with focus on the MDGs least likely to be achieved; ii) more men and women will have decent and productive employment for sustainable, inclusive and greener growth; iii) capacities of claimholders and duty bearers will have been strengthened to promote human rights, inclusivity, integrity, accountability and the rule of law in governance; and iv) adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems will have been strengthened to be resilient toward threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change. Through the planned activities, this project will contribute directly to achieving goals i, ii, and iv of the UNDAF.

Pakistan's second One UN Programme[5] (2013-2017) defined six key Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) around which the UN system in Pakistan will develop its framework for action for the period 2013-17. The SPAs reflect priorities identified through national and provincial consultations and a review of key national frameworks and strategies. The six SPAs are the foundation of the One UN Programme: i) vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services; ii) inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods; iii) increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks; iv) strengthened governance and social cohesion; v) gender equality and social justice, and vi) food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups. Through the planned activities, this project will contribute to deliver on priorities ii) and iii), particularly to the following outcomes: 2.2 industrial development, both urban & rural, emphasizing SME / SMI development, women's participation, clean development & sustainable energy supply & use at affordable cost; and 3.2 vulnerable populations benefit from improved sustainable environmental management practices, including climate change mitigation & adaptation.

Among the participating countries Philippines is the only one participating in the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative. In the framework of this initiative the country has achieved the following:

- Improved capacity among government, business and civil society stakeholders at national and local levels to utilise revenues and benefits from environment and natural resources for poverty reduction.
- Production of Public Environmental Expenditure Reviews at national and local levels and review of the collection and distribution of revenues from natural resources.
- PEI undertook a media campaign and advocated for the Implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative for the Minerals and Energy Resources Industry in the Philippines.
- PEI supported the review, documentation, and sharing best practices from Local Governments Units in the use of revenues from natural resources both from mining and renewable energy generation towards reducing poverty. It is supporting the aggregation of relevant information and studies into formal knowledge management platforms.

[3] http://www.un.org.kh/undp/media/files/Cambodia%20UNDAF%202011-2015.pdf
[4] http://www.undp.org.ph/Downloads/knowledge_products/UnitedNations/UNDAF%202012-2018.pdf
[5] http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/PAK_One_UN_Programme_II_(2013_-_2017)_Document_12_June_2012.pdf

Global Environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

UNEP implemented a project on "Management of Mercury and Mercury-Containing Waste" in five developing countries between 2008 and 2010. The Governments of the following countries were responsible for the implementation at the national level: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Pakistan, and the Philippines. The main objectives of this project were to increase the technical capacity to manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner; and to contribute to the further development of the Draft Basel Convention Technical Guidelines for Mercury Waste.

Key results from the project included the review of the national inventory for mercury emissions, followed by a prioritization of main sectors and sources contributing to mercury releases and mercury waste. The project further produced enhanced capacities for countries in sampling and laboratory testing of human hair and environmental waste samples. The applicability of the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines for Mercury Waste was also taken into perspective while considering the national context on mercury related issues. Additionally, national stakeholders were encouraged to participate in the project, and in associated workshops and meetings to promote information sharing and exchange regarding the national situation. These meetings also served as a platform to foster initial discussions on the main elements for the future development of an action plan on mercury and mercury waste.

A review of the outcomes of the UNEP project on mercury and mercury waste management has allowed for an initial analysis of the priorities identified by these countries. The strengths and weaknesses that are critical for a successful implementation of future management actions were also considered.

An analysis of the main gaps shows a lack of harmonization in existing regulations for mercury and mercury waste. This is not the case for all countries but it is a fact that current policy instruments need to be either updated or new ones developed as a policy response to address the priorities identified in this area. Another important constraint that was found to be common in all five countries is the lack of or insufficient information for certain sectors and sources of mercury. This is one of the main areas of work to be improved in order to obtain a better and broader picture of the mercury situation, including aspects such as releases into the environment, waste transfer and disposal.

Limitations on inspection and enforcement capacities were also found to be an important gap during the analysis. This is usually the result of either poorly trained personal or limited laboratory infrastructure to cover all commercial movements of mercury containing products. In this respect, tracking all types of products containing chemicals of concern is a huge task and countries usually use their limited capacities for random inspections, at best.

When it comes to research and monitoring data, capacities are either limited on a technical basis or even if these exist, there is a lack of financial support to promote scientific studies on humans and the environment on a routinely basis. As an initial response to such limitations, the completed project on mercury and mercury-containing waste allowed countries to cover field work and obtain human and environmental media samples for subsequent analysis of mercury in an experienced OECD laboratory. For this first survey, countries selected either human matrices such as hair or finger/toe nails of workers or selected samples such as soil or sediments close to mercury emitting sectors or products such as batteries. This activity has helped in getting an indication of potential hot spots and exposed populations which require further action.

Furthermore the level of public awareness and public participation varies significantly among participating countries. The national workshops organized within the scope of the mercury waste project provided a forum for all stakeholders to discuss and share views on these issues. It was also during these events that concerns were raised, with regards to the lack of strategic risk communication programmes to inform society on the risks posed by mercury and other hazardous chemicals.

An important aspect of waste management is (temporary) storage and disposal. The UNEP "Asia-Pacific Mercury Storage Project" showed that there is a lack of storage and disposal facilities throughout the region[6]. The Project analyzed options for storing aboveground or disposing underground large amounts of surplus mercury and mercury waste that are to be expected until 2050. It showed that the region would benefit from regional cooperation since many countries do not have suitable areas and geologies to host a large scale storage facility, be it an aboveground or an underground structure. Beside these long-term management operations, facilities for temporary storage of smaller amounts of mercury waste are needed near the place of its generation. A regional Asian workshop in Surabaya (Indonesia) in July 2011[7] further outlined the challenges and requirements for temporary storage of mercury waste. It became clear that while documentation is now available for some type of facilities (e.g. hospitals UNDP 2010[8]), additional guiding information tailored to the situation in developing countries is needed for implementing the principles from the Basel Technical Guidelines in the field, e.g. waste collection centres, and industrial areas.

In order to address the priorities and gaps identified in the previous projects, this project will:

6 GRS (2011) Analysis of options for the environmentally sound management of surplus mercury in Asia and the Pacific.

7 Asia Pacific Storage Project Execom Meeting. Surabaya, Indonesia, 29 - 30 July, 2011 http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/PrioritiesforAction/SupplyandStorage/AsiaPacificStorageProjectExecomMeeting/tabid/56439/Default.aspx

8 UNDP (2010) Guidance on the cleanup, temporary or intermediate storage, and transport of mercury waste from healthcare facilities./ Health Care Without Harm (2011) Training Video on "Cleanup and Temporary Storage of Mercury Waste for Health Care Facilities"

- Provide technical expertise and support for countries to update and refine the mercury emissions inventory with UNEP´s Toolkit level II.
- Assist sectors and main sources of mercury within countries to establish environmentally sound management of mercury through priority actions

In summary, the development of inventories and sectoral priority actions for release reduction of mercury will be the main outcome of this project as they will reflect the most important aspects that need to be addressed by each country and the strategies to move forward with the implementation phase.

Baseline scenario

The project on management of mercury and mercury waste implemented by Governments in coordination with UNEP Chemicals during 2008-2010, was implemented in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Pakistan and the Philippines, and helped these countries to assess the national situation regarding these issues.

The UNEP project on mercury and mercury waste also considered the applicability of the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines for Mercury Waste, regarding its use at the national level in a developing country context. In fact, some of the elements identified by countries in consideration of national action plans included relevant aspects as described in the guidelines. However, the use of this tool requires a strong emphasis on strengthening capacities to develop mercury waste management plans , and to successfully apply the guidelines under national conditions.

Few countries have experience in environmentally sound storage or disposal of mercury waste. During the UNEP project on mercury and mercury waste, countries were assisted with guidelines on temporary storage facilities for hazardous waste in hospitals. However, it was not possible to establish a full waste management chain in any of those countries. As a consequence, mercury waste is piled in hospitals, because there is no national or even local system for separately collecting, managing, treating or storing such wastes. These gaps should be addressed in the proposed project.

A review of the project´s report presented information on the mercury emissions inventory for each country, giving a clear idea of the main sources of mercury emissions. The initial inventories were further refined after consultation meetings with stakeholders, and with the applicability of the Draft Basel Technical Guidelines on the Environmental Sound Management of Mercury Waste. From this initial review it was also possible to identify the main obstacles to obtain a full inventory report, which consisted mainly in the lack of data from various sources, as well as in uncertainties related to emission factors for certain industrial processes.

After conducting a detailed analysis of the mercury emissions inventory, countries were also able to identify priority areas of work to minimize the impact of mercury and mercury waste. These selected priorities further helped to discuss and analyze the gaps that need to be addressed to improve the management of mercury in different sectors and at the national level, but also having in mind the implications of these efforts at the regional and global levels.

The existing inventories need to be updated with UNEP´s Toolkit level II in order to obtain more accurate calculations for sources that have already been identified, and also to account for data that was either insufficient, scattered or not available for certain emissions sources. These sources include the following: energy production, secondary production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chlor-alkali production, incineration of medical and industrial waste, lime production, and cell batteries. The proposed project will apply the new version of UNEP´s Toolkit level II and assist countries in addressing the existing data gaps. By doing so, this project will address key issue areas of the GEF-5 mercury strategy, such as: reducing mercury use in products; reducing mercury use in industrial processes; and improved data and scientific information at the national level. The project will also assist in enhancing capacity for mercury storage; reducing atmospheric emissions of mercury; and enhancing capacity to address waste and contaminated sites.

UNEP Governing Council decision 25/5 requested the "UNEP Executive Director working through the Global Mercury Partnership and concurrently with the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop a legally-binding instrument on mercury, to continue and enhance as part of international action on mercury the existing work, including enhancing capacity for mercury storage." In response to that request and with the financial support of Norway, the Chemicals Branch of UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics implemented mercury storage projects in the Asia-Pacific (AP) and in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regions in 2009. The projects were aimed at reducing the release of mercury into the environment by initiating regional processes that will support the sequestration of excess mercury in these regions, thereby preventing its re-entry into the global marketplace. The safe long term storage of mercury is seen as a requirement or obligation as countries implement legislation leading to excess mercury supply. A number of countries and regions have already passed legislation or enacted regulatory measures to reduce mercury supply both nationally and regionally.

As an output of these projects, two studies were prepared which analysed the expected amount of surplus mercury until 2050, and the feasibility of storage or disposal of surplus mercury in the two regions. For the AP region, a surplus of 5,500 to 7,500 between 2027 and 2050[9] was estimated. National surpluses in this region may occur sooner depending on national policies to reduce demand and exports. Reliable data on mercury waste is currently not available for any of the participating countries.

Available approaches to store and dispose surplus mercury and mercury waste were analysed in a general manner. For both regions storage of elemental mercury in warehouses and disposal of stabilized mercury in underground mines ('permanent storage') were considered principally feasible approaches. However, both have specific challenges and the studies concluded that countries need to:

- Develop mercury national inventories, in order to determine realistic estimates about the need and sizes of storage facilities;
- Establish and improve efficiency of existing collection systems;
- Initiate planning and eventual implementation of temporary storage facilities such as use of existing hazardous waste treatment facilities if mercury and mercury waste is accumulated through separate collection;
- Be provided with a feasibility analysis for the application of stabilization technologies and disposal concepts;
- Initiate and promote pre-feasibility studies about geologic national resources that can host underground facilities and possible dry and accessible useful areas to implement above-ground facilities;
- Consider cooperation with other countries since regional solutions would be more efficient than national approaches

While important progress has been achieved by Governments in their efforts to target the ESM of mercury and mercury waste, there are still important challenges that must be addressed and gaps to be covered in order to ensure continuity during the development and implementation of activities in future projects. Most of the shortcomings that have been identified in these countries consist of limitations in technical, legal and financial capacities to properly manage mercury and mercury waste with a life cycle approach. In addition, countries have also agreed on the importance of improving stakeholders' participation and involvement in the design and implementation phases of activities on mercury management. Furthermore, capacity is also required to strengthen the regulatory framework for mercury, and also to improve current risk communication, outreach and awareness campaigns.

A review of the current situation in Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines highlights the need for guidance and support on technical and financial aspects to fully develop ESM for mercury and mercury waste. These issues are a major concern and after conducting a review of existing information[10] that has been provided by these countries, a gap analysis has helped to identify needs and the main areas of work that must be addressed and strengthened. The outcomes of this review are indicated in this section for each individual country.

CAMBODIA

- Current legal instruments on ESM of mercury waste management are either insufficient or not cover mercury through its life cycle;
- Responsibility and cooperation schemes among institutions responsible for the sound management of mercury waste are not legally mandated;
- National guidelines on mercury waste management are still inadequate;
- There are limitations in technical capacity for the implementation of mercury waste management action plans;
- Public awareness on mercury wastes and associated risks to human health and the environment is almost non-existent;
- Resources (technical and financial) for implementation of existing or new initiatives related to mercury and mercury wastes management are limited;
- Need assistance from development partners for enhancing the implementation of mercury waste management initiatives.

Specific needs indicate that:

- A review and update of qualitative and quantitative data is necessary to improve the national mercury emissions inventory applying UNEP´s Toolkit level II.
- Demonstration activities and pilot projects for ESM of mercury waste in the dental care sector or consumer products can be a good starting point to implement action plans at the national level.
- Technical capacity of the technical working group for mercury waste management needs to be strengthened
- Identification of sources and sectors that contribute to mercury emissions and mercury waste must be done with active and informed participation from stakeholders.
- National reference data on mercury can be improved by means of a revised and updated mercury emissions inventory.

[9] Concorde (2009) Assessment of excess mercury in Asia, 2010-2050/ UNEP (2009) Excess mercury supply in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2050.
[10] Mercury Waste Management Project, Final Report 2010

- Existing data gaps on mercury emissions and mercury waste need to be investigated and covered, when feasible, for certain sources and sectors in order to develop effective sector-specific plans for the ESM of mercury.
- Financial and technical resources are necessary to develop and initiate the implementation mercury management plans.

PAKISTAN

- An update of the existing mercury emissions inventory is necessary. This should be achieved using UNEP´s Toolkit level II and additional data collected from national sources.
- The updated inventory will assist in identifying additional sectors and sources that require management actions.
- Technical capacity strengthening to develop a plan for the sound management of mercury is needed
- Guidelines for the management of mercury releases and mercury waste need to be developed in a national context.
- Legislation for the management of mercury and mercury waste is limited and does not cover these issues on a broad full cycle approach.
- Awareness raising and communication campaigns need to be developed and implemented to inform all sectors of society
- Sector-specific plans need to be developed for the main sectors identified so far, including: chlor-alkali plants, mercury in products (light sources) and health care products containing mercury.

THE PHILIPPINES

- An update of the existing mercury emissions inventory is required in order to apply UNEP´s Toolkit level II and obtain additional data. This will help to make more accurate calculations to identify other sources with important contribution to mercury emissions.
- Data on imports and production of certain products containing mercury is not available.
- Sector specific estimations are required for health facilities or where high volumes of products containing mercury are used.
- Technical capacity is necessary to identify options for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal of mercury containing wastes.
- Poor awareness raising on the applicability of ESM practices for mercury and mercury waste.
- Capacity strengthening is required in order to develop ESM guidelines which are applicable to a national context.

In summary, some of the most common gaps and needs identified in the three countries that are included in this proposal and which call for assistance and support to build up on existing capacities in various aspects of mercury management, include:

- a life cycle and harmonized regulatory scheme to address mercury and mercury waste
- a standardized programme for data collection and analysis from emissions sources
- the development of emission factors for mercury based on national context and sources
- strategies to develop and implement risk communication, awareness and public participation initiatives
- an update of national mercury emissions inventories applying UNEP´s Toolkit level II
- the development of sectoral strategies to establish programmes for the sound management of mercury.

The promotion of ESM of mercury and development of mercury management reports, as proposed in this project, also requires political support, an issue which was frequently raised by Governments and stakeholders during national consultation workshops (Management of Mercury and Mercury-Containing Waste Project, 2008-2010). This support should consider the commitment from policy makers to move forward concrete actions related to the environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury waste.

In anticipation of the needs for financial and technical assistance identified in this section, Governments will have to provide an update on the existing national situation regarding mercury and mercury waste, including a summary of the current strategies planned or implemented to address these issues.

Linkages with other GEF and non-GEF interventions

***UNDP-GEF Global Healthcare Waste Project*:** This project is assisting seven countries - Argentina, India, Latvia, Lebanon, Philippines, Senegal and Vietnam - in developing and sustaining best healthcare waste management practices in a way that is both locally appropriate and globally replicable. The project's ultimate goal is to protect public health and the global environment from the impacts of dioxin and mercury releases. In each participating country, the project is creating model healthcare facilities or programs through collaboration with hospitals, smaller clinics, rural health and/or central waste treatment facilities. The project focuses

primarily on activities such as waste minimization; improved waste segregation practices; promoting the use of non-combustion waste treatment technologies; and the use of appropriate alternatives to mercury-containing devices. The project executors will adopt and adapt as appropriate the guidance documents developed by the Global Healthcare Waste Project and collaborate, building on lessons learned.

UNEP/DENR-EMB Development of National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in the Philippines: The National Strategic Plan for the Phase-out of Mercury in ASGM in the Philippines was developed by the Philippine government under the auspices of the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) with assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The NSP identifies and describes those activities considered achievable by the appropriate government agencies in partnership with all concerned and interested stakeholders within a 10-year time frame. The NSP takes into account existing regulations of the Philippines, past projects on improving the state of ASGM, results of consultations with various stakeholders, recommendations from international institutions, ongoing process of international environmental governance and rural development. The Draft Strategic Plan is composed of a strategic text for short to medium term activities (2011-2015) and Action Table that covers the full period of activities from 2011-2021.

GEF/UNIDO Project on the Improvement of the health and environment of artisanal gold mining communities in the Philippines by reducing mercury emissions: This project aims to reduce the impacts of mercury on the health and environment of artisanal gold mining communities in the Philippines by promoting sound chemical management and strengthening local and national capacity to effectively reduce mercury use, emissions and exposure.

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

- 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 aawareness 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 Southeast Asia from 18 to 20 March 2014 and Other Asian countries Sub-regional workshop, planned for 18-20 September 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 Philippines. Funds from the UNITAR project will be used as co-finance for this project.
- The project was developed in partnership with the UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), which will implement the project in close coordination with UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Pakistan, together with the European Environment Bureau (EEB) and Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG) collaborated on a joint study to assess mercury air pollution in selected cities in Pakistan. In the first phase, mercury air monitoring were carried out with Lumex mercury analyzer, in Peshawar, Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore. The monitoring sites were primarily in/outside dental clinics, light manufacturing products industry, and chlor-alkali plants. In the second phase of the project, the study was extended to other cities in the country, to also include cement industries, coal based power-plants, hospital incinerators, brick-kilns and waste sites. The data/results, findings and recommendations for releases/emissions control and phasing out of mercury use in the country has been shared with a number of stakeholders, including policy makers, for appropriate policy interventions and an action plan to safeguard public health and the environment.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation :

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

Project Components and Activities:

The development of the MIA has six components, which consist 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 Committee for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Committee will include representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism and its Terms of Reference will be formalized 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 and gaining political support to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Activity 1.1: Organize a Regional and three 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 participating 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[11] 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:

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

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

Incremental cost reasoning

The support of the GEF is critical for the development and implementation of this project, which is aimed to assist developing countries in strengthening their capacities for the sound management of mercury and mercury waste. Without this support participating countries would not be able to implement much needed actions to address national priorities aimed at reducing risks posed by mercury and mercury waste. The implementation of activities included in this project will have an impact at the national, regional and global levels.

With GEF support and technical assistance from UNEP, these countries will enhance their capacities to:

- Better understand and sound planning for mercury management
- Understand mercury sources and releases to facilitate the development of national priority actions
- update mercury emissions inventories;
- identify key sources and sectors for mercury develop mercury management reports;
- improve capacities to collect, analyse and make available national data on mercury;
- increase the effectiveness of chemicals regulation with a life cycle approach;
- promote risk communication and raising awareness campaigns and,
- actively engage stakeholders in consultation and decision making processes.

Enhanced capacities for the development of mercury management reports will benefit Governments by covering the gaps and priorities identified at the national level. The incremental benefit of the project lies in providing a necessary capacity building program that will assist countries by reinforcing and articulating efforts to minimize the risks associated with mercury and mercury-containing waste. Through the provision of information collected by countries while developing the management reports, important contributions will be made available to assess the situation and the potential impacts of mercury in a national and regional context. Outcomes of the project will make a contribution towards the implementation of the new Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will use standard methodology and tools to develop and/or update the national inventories and mercury management reports. By using the UNEP mercury toolkit countries will produce comparable data and will also be able to share their learning experiences relating to data gathering and inventory development. Exchange of information through this project will be encouraged. This project will also assist countries to develop national capacity for mercury measurements. The identification of lessons learned will allow countries to define common areas where mercury management can be strengthen and good practices identified and applied regionally.

Countries participating in this project will make significant progress in their efforts to develop strategies and improve on current environmental management practices for mercury and mercury-containing waste. The developed mercury management reports lay down a pathway for activities beyond those funded and assisted in this project. With more work remaining to be done to reduce and mitigate the effects of this chemical, enhanced capacities and a strengthened institutional framework will provide countries with additional support to move forward in the chemicals management field. Based on the local, regional and global implications of this work, all project countries will include sustainability measures into their national planning regarding chemicals management

This project builds upon the experience gained through the UNEP project “Management of Mercury and Mercury-Containing Waste” and the UNEP “Asia-Pacific Mercury Storage Project”, and is intended to be replicable and to serve as a model for other developing countries. Governments, civil society and the private sectors are expected to take advantage of strengthened capacities in other countries and make use of them through bilateral or multilateral cooperation efforts. Lessons learned will be shared by the participating countries by means of regional and global meetings addressing mercury and mercury waste.

Stakeholder mapping and analysis

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).

A key component of this project will be the development of partnerships with national stakeholders in order to maximize the impact of the project outputs and to promote best practices for the environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury waste on a broader scale.

The selection of stakeholders for this project should consider and include previous work from those involved in the UNEP project for the management of mercury and mercury waste and the UNEP Asia Pacific regional project on storage. The experiences and lessons learned from those projects will provide a solid background for follow up activities. Any existing working groups or steering committees on chemicals management and mercury issues will ensure that a coordination group is in place to implement the project.

Generally, four groups of stakeholders are expected to take an active role in this project:

- Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury containing products.
- Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations, which can provide with data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury.
- The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives.

Participating countries have already identified several key stakeholders that are expected to engage actively in the implementation of this project, as follows:

CAMBODIA: Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce; General Directorate of Customs; academia such as the University of Phnom Penh and research institutions such as the Institute of Technology of Cambodia, and private sector such as Sarom Trading Co. Ltd and CINTRI Company (waste collection).

PAKISTAN: Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Industries, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency; research institutes and academia (Institute of Geology, University of Engineering and Technology, Center for Environmental Protection Studies, Environmental and Occupational Health, Health Services Academy, Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, Pakistan Medical Research Council; NGOs: Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI); chemical manufacturers: Sitara Chemicals Industries, Ittehad Chemicals, consultancy: NESPAK

PHILIPPINES: Relevant Government agencies: DENR- Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau, Department of Health, Bureau of Food and Drugs, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Finance, Bureau of Customs; Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor & Employment; Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

NGOs and Community Organizations:

Foundation for Philippine Environment, Ban Toxics Phils, Green Convergence for Safe Food, Healthy Environment and Sustainable Economy, Philippine Dental Association Pollution Control Associations: Pollution Control Association of the Philippines, Inc., Integrated Waste Management Inc.

Small Scale Miner Association: Benguet Federation of Small Scale Miners, Banao Bodong Association; Alyansa Tigil Mina

Academe: University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University; Dela Salle University

Stakeholder participation

The successful development of this project requires an active and coordinated participation from key stakeholders, which eventually will be the main beneficiaries of the implementation of ESM of mercury and the development of mercury management reports It is therefore expected that various sectors will benefit from the project´s development and implementation.

The sound management of chemicals and specifically the issues of mercury and mercury-containing waste have impacts on many sectors, including policy-making, law-making, environmental protection, public health, industry and the private sector, the public and various interest groups.

Government officials from environmental agencies and other public institutions will benefit with new and/or updated legislation, management and enforcement strategies. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level. The scientific community will be able to generate new and reliable data through well-designed and targeted measurements to identify sources and quantify the releases and impacts.

The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision-making process.

Further, the participating countries will be able to contribute to the implementation of the new Minamata Convention on Mercury, which is a clear positive impact at the global level in the arena of international agreements.

The responsible institutions in this project will consist of Government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Given the nature of the project, policy and decision-making staff will coordinate activities with support from technical staff. The principal agency will convene stakeholders meetings, monitor progress and will provide input to the overall process.

Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury-containing products. One of the major data gaps in participating countries consists in the lack of reliable and up to date information on statistics on the trade and marketing of products with mercury. The participation and training of customs officials is also of critical relevance to track the transboundary movements of mercury and mercury added products.

Participation is also required from representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations, which can provide data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury. This will include technological aspects regarding current practices, as well as technology transfer and changes underway to reduce the uses and emissions of mercury. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of those sectors. In this respect, it is essential to promote effective coordination among the whole range of those who have responsibility for or a stake in mercury issues.

The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is often critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. For instance, public interest groups may have high credibility with the public and thus making their support of great added value to any process. Stakeholders use information to make better quality and more strategic decisions on chemicals issues. The public can also play a role in monitoring commitments to standards of practice and can participate in enforcement of chemicals laws.

From an organizational point of view, UNEP Chemicals has the technical expertise and the cooperation with Government focal points, laboratories and stakeholders in place through on-going activities on mercury. Relevant activities include implementation of projects through the partnerships program, and the recently completed negotiation process to develop a legally binding treaty for mercury.

Further, participating institutions in countries will form a national committee that undertakes the following activities:

1.Liaise with the national project coordinator and contribute to the project´s development and implementation

2.Grant access to information and data necessary to develop mercury management reports.

3.Participate in relevant workshops and consultation meetings with stakeholders.

Once relevant stakeholders have been identified, ad hoc working groups may be established. For example, one group would consist of decision and policy-making representatives from all sectors. Similarly, a technical working group would need to be created to lead the implementation of the project's activities.

The development of the inventories including the cost benefit analyses is a critical stage of the project, and a group of national and international experts are expected to take the leading role.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION- CAMBODIA

Name of stakeholder /Organization	Responsibility/expertise
Ministry of Environment	National authority on environment and technical focal point in international mercury negotiations and also leading in the field of waste management in the country by development policy, legislation, national or strategic plan.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention with the aim to advance the national interests of Cambodia and its citizens.
Department of Environmental Pollution Control (MoE)	Involved in controlling and monitoring environmental pollution sources including waste management in the country, in cooperation with concerned stakeholder such as relevant ministries, local authorities, international and local NGOs, and private sectors, to prevent and reduce environmental problems as well as waste management issues.
Department of Environmental Education (MoE)	Involved in promoting knowledge and understanding about general issues on environment in the country.
Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy	Involved in providing safe and clean technology for products and manufacturing in factories, enterprises and medium or small scale enterprises.
Ministry of Commerce	Controls and monitors quality for import and export of all goods or products in the country.
General Directorate of Customs	Controls, monitors and evaluates all goods or products which are imported and exported taking into account Cambodian and international laws.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	Involved in the agricultural, fishery and forestry fields. Involved in managing chemical fertilizer use in the agricultural sector.
Sarom Trading Co. Ltd (waste collection)	Providing industrial waste management service
CINTRI Company (waste collection)	Providing municipal and household waste management service to waste generators in Phnom Penh and a few provinces in the country.
University of Phnom Penh	One section of University of Phnom Penh, namely the department of environment, training students on environmental issues.
Institute of Technology of Cambodia	Involved in technology fields such as construction, electric and electronics and chemicals.
National Cleaner Production Office	One section of Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy that promotes clean production in manufacturing to save raw materials and to reduce waste generation from production.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team	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.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION- PAKISTAN

Name of stakeholder /Organization	Responsibility/expertise
Ministry of Climate Change	National authority on environment and technical focal point in international mercury negotiations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention with the aim to advance the national interests of Pakistan and its citizens.

Ministry of Industries	Responsible for the policies for the manufacturing of new industries
Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency	Implementing agency for the enforcement of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, National Environmental Quality Standards and Guidelines at federal level
Cleaner Production Centre	Promotes clean production in manufacturing to save raw materials and to reduce waste generation from production
Institute of Geology	Teaching and research institute on geological studies and its environmental impacts
University of Engineering and Technology	Research and teaching Institute for the studies of Environmental Engineering
Centre for Environmental Protection Studies	Institute for the conservation and protection from environmental impacts
NESPAK	Consulting company of National Engineering Services Pakistan
Environmental and Occupational Health, Health Services Academy	Teaching institute for capacity building and health studies for the environmental impacts of mercury
Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Research institute for the development of new technology for the collection, recycling and disposal of waste
College of Earth & Environmental Sciences	Teaching and research institute on environmental studies
Pakistan Medical Research Council	Research institute for health studies regarding the environmental and health impacts
Sitara Chemicals Industries	Model Industry, which phased out mercury cell technology
World Health Organization (WHO)	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team	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.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION- THE PHILIPPINES

Name of stakeholder/ Organization	Responsibility/expertise
RELEVANT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	National authority on environment and focal point in international mercury negotiations. As the GEF Operational Focal Point and the SAICM Focal Point, the DENR-EMB is heavily involved in each component of all GEF/non-GEF Mercury projects, particularly in the implementation of the Philippines' National Strategic Plan to phase out mercury in all areas.
DENR-Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB)	As steward of the country's mineral resources, is committed to the promotion of sustainable mineral resources development, aware of its contribution to national economic growth and countryside community development. Full recognition on the development of a responsive policy framework in partnership with stakeholders to govern mineral exploration, mining and investment decisions and an effective institutional structure, are fundamental requisites for the sustainable utilization of the country's mineral resources. It is adherent to the promotion of geological studies as an integral element of socio-economic development, environmental protection and human safety.
Department of Health (DOH)	Implementation of all health related activities and programs and recommends appropriate public health intervention measures, if necessary and takes actions of the comprehensive health education to national and local health specialists including referral and management of identified mercury poisoning cases. Mandated to regulate the importation of food, drug and cosmetic that consist in part of, or is contained in all products.

DOH-Bureau of Food and Drugs	Mandated to regulate the importation of food, drug and cosmetic that consist in part of, or is contained in all products.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Mandated to establish and adopt specific standards for goods and/or equipment that will be made available to the public. Mandated to issue/implement standards and regulations to protect the interests of the consumer, including protection against hazards to health and safety and deceptive, unfair and unconscionable sales, acts and practices. Mandated to provide incentives based on the Annual Investment Priorities Plan.
Department of Finance (DOF) - Bureau of Customs (BOC)	Specifically mandated to 1) assess and collect lawful revenues; 2) prevent smuggling and other frauds; 3) control vessels and aircrafts engaged in foreign trade; 4) enforce tariff and customs laws; 5) control the handling of foreign mails for revenues and prevention purposes; 6) control import and export cargoes; and lastly, 6) it is given jurisdiction over forfeiture and seizure cases.
Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries	The executive department of the Philippine government responsible for the promotion of agricultural and fisheries development and growth. Mandated among others, to formulate and enforce all laws, rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources and providing for the development, management and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources integrating all laws pertinent thereto, and for other purposes.
Department of Labor & Employment	The executive department of the Philippine Government mandated to formulate policies, implement programs and services, and serve as the policy-coordinating arm of the Executive Branch in the field of labor and employment. It is tasked with the enforcement of the provisions of the Labor Code
Department of Science and Technology (DOST),	The premiere science and technology body in the country charged with the twin mandate of providing central direction, leadership and coordination of all scientific and technological activities, and of formulating policies, programs and projects to support national development.
Department of Foreign Affairs	Formalities for the ratification of the Minamata Convention with the aim to advance the national interests of Philippines and its citizens.
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	The country's central monetary authority.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team	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.
NGOS & COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS	
Foundation for Philippine Environment	An environmental non-government organization which was organized to help in reversing the destruction of the country's natural resources through a strategic and integrated conservation program. The organization's main objective is to catalyze in an active, self-reliant, sustainable development efforts of communities
Ban Toxics Phils	Ban Toxics has been actively engaged in mercury issue at the local, sub-regional, and international levels since 2006 and has also been actively working on ASGM researches and projects in the Philippines.
Green Convergence for Safe Food, Healthy Environment and Sustainable Economy	Synergy of multi-sectoral organizations, communities, and individuals who constantly will work for safe food, healthy environment, and sustainable economy as the cornerstone of sustainable development.
Philippine Dental Association	To promote dental health awareness throughout the country
SMALL SCALE MINER ASSOCIATION	
Benguet Federation of Small Scale Miners	Primarily engage in the business of mineral exploration and development, and currently produces and markets gold, nickel laterite ore and limestone

Alyansa Tigil Mina	Born out of the collective concern of NGOs/POs and other civil society groups against the impending threat of the revitalization of the mining industry in the Philippines.
Banao Bodong Assocaition	A tribal organization in Northern Luzon, organized in 1982 purposely to unify the Banao Tribe of Kalinga. Its main goal is to protect and wisely utilize all natural resources within the territory of the ancestral domain of the Banao Tribe
ACADEME	
Ateneo de Manila University	Conduct advocacy on three priority strategic directions for the future by reducing the risk posed to development and environment; by growing a green and viable economy; and by actualizing sustainability on campus as well.
University of the Philippines	Conduct research and provide technical advice on various problems of water resources development and management,
Dela Salle University	Community-based projects are geared towards contributing to social service needs of the communities in the areas of education, health, environment, livelihood, and basic infrastructures.
POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS	
Integrated Waste Management Inc.	Conceptualized and organized with the specific purpose of offering a service that is environmentally, socially and economically acceptable with responsible management of waste
Pollution Control Association of the Philippines, Inc. (PCAPI)	A private, non-profit organization that is being considered as the support arm of the DENR-Environmental Management Bureau in the abatement and control of pollution, protection, conservation, and preservation of the country's environment and natural resources.

Socioeconomic and environment benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

In 2002, UNEP published the "Global Mercury Assessment" and therein compiled information on chemical and physical properties of mercury, toxicity, exposure, risk assessment and risk management option. Mercury is toxic in all its forms, exhibiting adverse health and environmental effects depending on the chemical species, dose received, and period of exposure. It is a potent neurotoxin and may result in nervous system disorders, reproductive and developmental problems, kidney damage, and other health effects. Once released into the environment, mercury becomes part of a biogeochemical cycle contaminating soil, air, groundwater and surface water where it accumulates and moves up the food chain. The adverse effects of mercury and the need to act, are today well recognized as agreed in the UNEP GC Decisions.

This project will develop national mercury inventories and management reports with the aim of reducing human and environmental exposure to mercury. By identifying specific activities aiming at reducing risks in specific sectors, in each participating country, the project is anticipated to positively impact poor populations, who often are disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental and health hazards.

This project will generate significant local, regional and global benefits as follows:

Local benefits: It will allow the participating countries to improve national data on releases of mercury, develop inventory survey methods tailored to local situations, define the mercury use and consumption in typical areas, provide technical and management support to the establishment of a pilot national action plan on mercury release reductions. It will allow replication of this experience on the regional level in the country, identifying good practices and replicable elements, including reducing local risks through releases reduction. It will allow Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines to learn from international experiences and to assess which experiences can be applied nationally or which ones can be used as a reference. One of the first activities of this project will be to build a solid baseline in which international experiences will be gathered and made available in the respective participating countries.

Global benefits: According to the UNEP 2013, the total release of mercury in Cambodia is approximately 769.51 Kg in minimum and about 14845.178 Kg in maximum per year. While the minimum emission and transfer of mercury is 10,842 kg per year in Pakistan and maximum emission is approximately 36,898 kg per year. Regarding Philippines, the total mercury released was estimated to be 234,031 kg per year using the maximum values for the input factors; if the minimum input factors were used, the estimate of 133,856 kg per year was obtained. Thus, actions toward mercury release reduction in the participating countries will automatically have a global impact. The development of an inventory and further action plan on mercury management will pave the way towards mercury reduction both in participating countries and the region. It will also identify lessons learned and share of information with countries with similar situations and will also contribute to the continuing updating of the UNEP *Toolkit for the Identification of Mercury Releases.*

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across participating countries. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing 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 industry facilities and contaminated sites.

Mercury identification and management during the inventory process will require careful attention, especially project staff and workers in close contact with mercury containing products. The project team in charge of the inventory in-site will use special equipment in order to avoid direct contact with mercury.

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.

The productive sectors in participating countries, including employees working within these industries will also be key project beneficiaries, as the project will work closely with industry partners to improve understanding of mercury pollution and the associated risks, and in developing methods to reduce pollution. As well as assisting with improved operation of productive sectors, it is envisaged that the project will also lead to improved working conditions for employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure.

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.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

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

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

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

This project is aimed at a) preparing the ground to ratify and further implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in participating countries; b) assisting participating countries in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Convention; and c) assessing and strengthening participating countries' national capacity to manage mercury and chemicals in general.

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

Institutional framework and implementation arrangements

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

UNEP 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: UNEP's International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) is a branch of DTIE, and located in Osaka, Japan. It will be the Executing Agency for this project. It will provide administrative and technical supervision in the implementation of the project. IETC will closely liaise with partner countries and associated expert groups/teams, and any other partners that may assist with technical or financial support for the implementation of the project. As Executing Agency, IETC will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. IETC will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP. The Project Coordination Team will be located at IETC Office in Osaka, Japan.

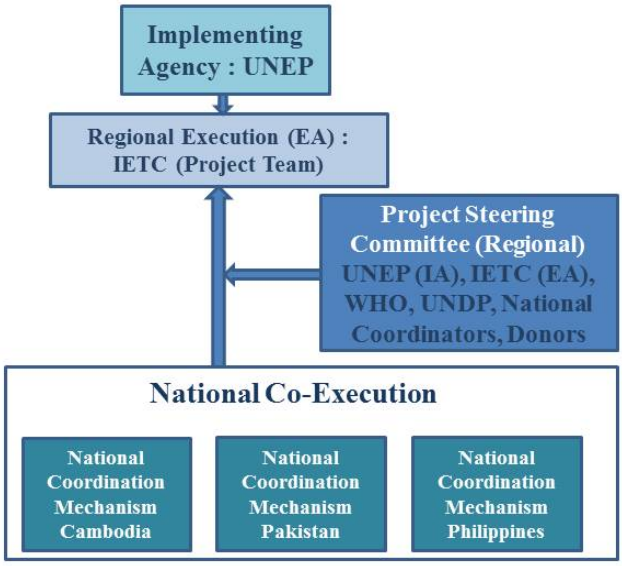
A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and it will meet at the beginning, mid-point and prior to the end of the project. This committee will be formed by representatives of the EA and IA, bilateral donors, United Nations Country Team, the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, interested IGOs and national focal points and other GEF implementation organisms. This committee will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the goals and objectives. 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/Assistant and Administrative Officer and will be based within the premises of IETC. 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:

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in the countries, including any efforts to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste, such as a national mercury emissions inventory. This project will support the assumptions made in the Toolkit through indicative measurements at or close to mercury sources to obtain information on impact on the environment or humans from these sources and compare these data with measured results elsewhere.

The project will also take into account the expertise gathered by some countries in previous projects related to mercury waste management, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of strengthening capacities for mercury management. The project will coordinate very closely with the Chemicals Division at UNEP and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

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

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.

The project also have economies of scale. Three countries undertaking similar activities offers ground for common learning, networking and cooperation from the very beginning. It may increase chances for successful early implementation of the Minamata Convention in the long run and to reduce costs i.e. through peer to peer support considered in the design -instead hiring always regional 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, IETC, and the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating Asian countries. IETC will coordinate among the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating Asian countries to submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. The various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating 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 3 participating countries to the executing agency and UNEP task manager.

The 3 participating 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 IETC, UNEP DTIE Chemicals, the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating Asian 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 actions and 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 - IETC 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 might 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$)	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups, defining key sectors in each participating country	UNEP IETC	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator (UNEP IETC)	0	Within two weeks of the Inception Workshop
Project Review by PSC	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	PSC and UNEP IETC	0	Month 1, 12, and 24
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	UNEP IETC	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 through QAS	15,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	UNEP IETC	0	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*[1]			15,000	

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

NA

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 *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	Undersecretary and Chief of Staff / GEF Focal Point for The Philippines	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, The Philippines	09/05/2014
Muhammad Irfan Tariq	GEF Operational Focal Point Pakistan	Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan	08/05/2014
Dr. LONH Heal	Technical Director General, GEF Operations Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	24/04/2014

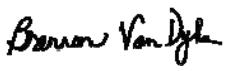
B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)			NATIONAL FOCAL POINT		
	Cambodia	Pakistan	Philippines	Cambodia	Pakistan	Philippines
UNCBD	09/02/1995	26/07/1994	08/10/1993	Mr. Chay Samith samithchay@gmail.com somalychan.ca@gmail.com icbd@gdancp-moe.org	Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja naeemashrafraja@yahoo.com	Mr. Jesus R.S. Domingo unio.div2@dfa.gov.ph domingojs23@yahoo.com
UNFCCC	18/12/1995	01/06/1994	02/08/1994	Mr. Thy Sum, cceap@online.com.kh	Mr. Muhammad Irfan Tariq, mirfantariq@gmail.com	Mr. Jesus R.S. Domingo unio.div2@dfa.gov.ph domingojs23@yahoo.com
UNCCD	08/08/1997	24/02/1997	10/02/2000	Dr. Pyseth Meas pmeas@online.com.kh	Mr. Syed Mahmood Nasir igf.moenv@gmail.com	Dr. Silvino Q. Tejada silvinotejada.bswm07@gmail.com
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	25/08/2006	17/04/2008	27/02/2004	Mr. Heng Nareth heng.nareth@online.com.kh	Mr. Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Shah Gilani iftigilani@yahoo.com	Mr. Juan Miguel Cuna attymitchcuna@yahoo.com , embcentral@yahoo.com

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)			NATIONAL FOCAL POINT			DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT		
	Cambodia	**Pakistan**	**Philippines**	**Cambodia**	**Pakistan**	**Philippines**	**Cambodia**	**Pakistan**	**Philippines**
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	10/10/2013	10/10/2013						

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		June 11, 2014	Jorge Ocaña Task Manager	+41 (22) 917	jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEXES:

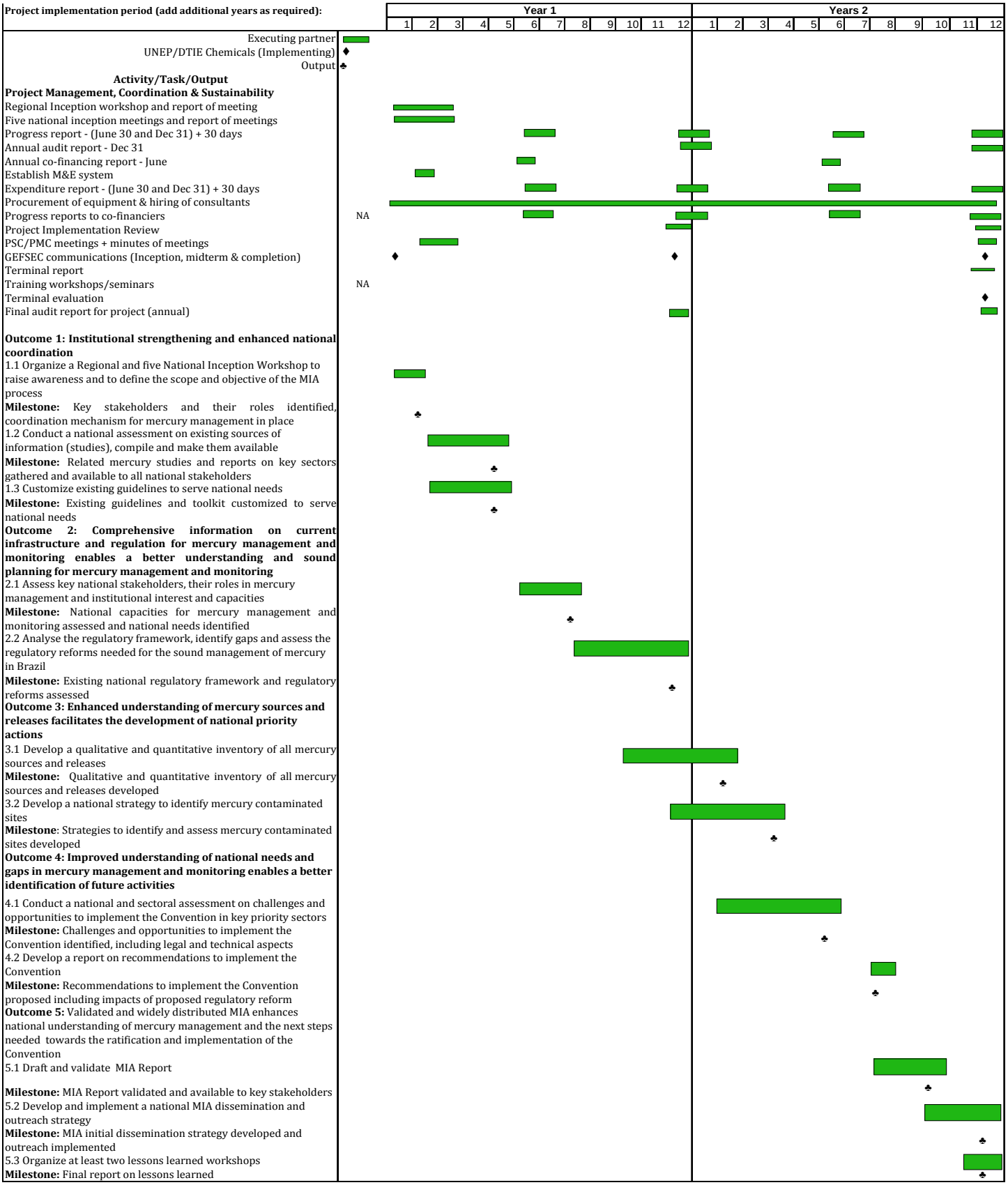
1. **CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY** WITH GEF **FUNDING**
2. **PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)**
3. **OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY**
4. **GEF PROJECT BUDGET**
5. **CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET**
6. **ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS**
7. **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**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

Annex 1 : Consultants to be hired for the Enabling Activity

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

Position Titles	*$/ Person Week**	*Estimated Person Weeks***	*TOTAL*	*Tasks To Be Performed*
For Project Management				
Local				
Project coordinator	2'500	80	60'000	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Technical Advisor				Provides technical support and input to the project; reviews technical outputs and organizes tehcnical peer review processes
Subtotal	2'500		60'000	
For Technical Assistance				
International				
Technical support and advice throughout the project				Technical support to develop national assessments and to identify and assess contaminated sites
Consultant to develop the mercury inventory using the UNEP toolkit	2'500	8	20'000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
National				
Consultant to assist with the preparation of the MIA				Overall guidance on the MIA development and provide assessment reports to assist national teams to prepare the MIA assessment
Total				
Justification for travel, if any:				

ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN



ANNEX 3 : OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	*Co-financing Subtotal*	TOTAL
		In-kind	
Component 1:Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process			
1.1: Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	30'000	140'000	**170'000**
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	16'000	75'000	**91'000**
SUBTOTAL	**46'000**	**215'000**	**261'000**
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	57'000	90'000	**147'000**
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in participating countries	50'000	120'000	**170'000**
SUBTOTAL	**107'000**	**210'000**	**317'000**
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	170'000	412'500	**582'500**
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	21'000	212'500	**233'500**
SUBTOTAL	**206'100**	**625'000**	**816'000**
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	80'000	95'000	**175'000**
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	21'000	90'000	**111'000**
SUBTOTAL	**101'000**	**185'000**	**286'000**
Component 5: Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results			
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	50'000	60'000	**110'000**
5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	48'500	115'000	**163'500**
5.3: Organize at least two lessons learned workshops	53'000	90'000	**143'000**
SUBTOTAL	**149'076**	**265'000**	**414'076**
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	10'000	**5'000**	**15'000**
6.2:Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	20'000	**5'000**	**25'000**
6.3:Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	10'000	**0**	**10'000**
SUBTOTAL	**40'000**	**10'000**	**50'000**
Project Management and supervision			
Project Management	66'418	192'084	**258'502**
SUBTOTAL	**66'418**	**192'084**	**258'502**
Monitoring and evaluation			
Monitoring and evaluation	15'000	0	**15'000**
SUBTOTAL	**15'000**	**0**	**15'000**
TOTAL	**730'594**	**1'702'084**	**2'417'578**

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	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	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							60'000		60'000	30'000	30'000	60'000
	1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			60'000		60'000	30'000	30'000	60'000
	1200	**Consultants w/m**												
	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training			20'000						20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000
	1299	Sub-Total	0	0	20'000				0		20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000
	1300	**Administrative Support**												
	1301	Support staff									0	0	0	0
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**												
	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff							6'418		6'418	3'209	3'209	6'418
	1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			6'418		6'418	3'209	3'209	6'418
	1999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**20'000**	**0**			**66'418**		**86'418**	**43'209**	**43'209**	**86'418**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**													
	2100	**Sub-contracts (UN organizations)**												
	2101	Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6						40'000			40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000
	2199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		40'000	0		40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000
	2200	**Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**												
	2201	National Execution Cambodia	10'000	35'000	50'000	20'000	30'000				145'000	72'500	72'500	145'000
	2202	National Execution Pakistan	10'000	35'000	60'000	40'000	50'000				195'000	97'500	97'500	195'000
	2203	National Execution Philippines	10'000	35'000	60'000	40'000	50'000				195'000	97'500	97'500	195'000
	2299	Sub-Total	30'000	105'000	170'000	100'000	130'000	0	0		535'000	267'500	267'500	535'000
	2999	**Component Total**	**30'000**	**105'000**	**170'000**	**100'000**	**130'000**	**40'000**	**0**		**575'000**	**287'500**	**287'500**	**575'000**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**													
	3300	**Meetings/conferences**												
	3201	Regional inception workshop	15'000								15'000	15'000	0	15'000
	3202	National Inception workshop									0	0	18'500	18'500
	3203	Lessons learned workshops			15'000		15'000				30'000	0	30'000	30'000
	3204	Steering Committee meetings	0								0	0	0	0
	3399	Sub-Total	15'000	0	15'000	0	15'000		0		45'000	15'000	48'500	63'500
	3999	**Component Total**	**15'000**	**0**	**15'000**	**0**	**15'000**	**0**	**0**		**45'000**	**15'000**	**48'500**	**63'500**
40	**EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT**													
	4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**												
	4101	Operational costs	500	500	550	500	500				2'550	1'275	1'275	2'550
	4199	Sub-Total	500	500	550	500	500		0		2'550	1'275	1'275	2'550
	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
	4300	**Office premises**												
	4301	Office space									0	0	0	0
	4302	Communication	500	500	550	500	576		0		2'626	1'313	1'313	2'626
	4399	Sub-Total	500	500	550	500	576	0	0		2'626	1'313	1'313	2'626
	4999	**Component Total**	**1'000**	**1'000**	**1'100**	**1'000**	**1'076**	**0**	**0**		**5'176**	**2'550**	**2'550**	**5'176**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**													
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**												
	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results		1'000			2'000		0		3'000	1'000	1'000	2'000
	5202	Preparation of final regional report							0		0		0	0
	5203	Translation and interpretation					1'000				1'000	0	1'000	1'000
	5299	Sub-Total	0	1'000	0	0	3'000		0		4'000	1'000	2'000	3'000
	5500	**Evaluation**												
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation								15'000	15'000	0	15'000	15'000
	5502	Independent Financial Audit									0	0	0	0
	5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	15'000	15'000	0	15'000	15'000
	5999	**Component Total**	**0**	**1'000**	**0**	**0**	**3'000**		**0**	**15'000**	**19'000**	**1'000**	**17'000**	**18'000**
	TOTAL		**46'000**	**107'000**	**206'100**	**101'000**	**149'076**	**40'000**	**66'418**	**15'000**	**730'594**	**349'259**	**398'759**	**748'094**

ANNEX 4: CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET

Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes		UNEP IETC		Ministry of Environment Cambodia		Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan		Environmental Management Bureau Philippines		UNITAR		Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Budget line	Description	in-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PERSONNEL COMPONENT**														
1100	Project personnel														
1101	Project coordinator (Regional Coordination)	192'084	0		0		0		0	0	0	**192'084**	96'042	96'042	**192'084**
1199	*sub-total*	192'084		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**192'084**	96'042	96'042	**192'084**
1200	Consultants														
1201	International experts											**0**	0	0	**0**
1299	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
1300	Administrative Support														
1301	Support staff											**0**	0	0	**0**
1399	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
1600	Travel on Official business														
1601	travel Project coordinator/ project staff								0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
1699	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
1999	**Component total**	192'084	0	0	0	0	0	0				**192'084**	**96'042**	**96'042**	**192'084**
21000	**SUBCONTRACTS (UN Organizations)**														
2101	Subcontract with UNITAR to develop project component 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	**0**	0	0	0
2102	*Sub-Total*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	**0**	0	0	0
22000	**SUBCONTRACTS (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**														
2201	National Execution Cambodia	100'000	0	210'000	10'000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**320'000**	160'000	160'000	320'000
2202	National Execution Pakistan	0	0	0	0	340'000	0	0	0	0	0	**340'000**	170'000	170'000	340'000
2203	National Execution Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	135'000	0	0	0	**135'000**	67'500	67'500	135'000
2299	*subtotal*	100'000	0	210'000	10'000	340'000	0	135'000	0	0	0	**795'000**	**397'500**	**397'500**	**795'000**
2999	**Component total**	100'000	0	210'000	10'000	340'000	0	135'000	0			795'000	397'500	397'500	795'000
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**														
	Meetings/Conferences														
3301	Regional inception workshop	0	0	20'000	0	40'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	**70'000**	35'000	35'000	70'000
3302	National inception workshop	0	0	20'000	0	40'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	**70'000**	35'000	35'000	70'000
3303	Lessons learned workshop	0	0	20'000	0	40'000	0	15'000	0	0	0	**75'000**	37'500	37'500	75'000
3304	Steering Committee meetings	0	0	20'000	0	50'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	**80'000**	40'000	40'000	80'000
3399	*sub-total*	0	0	80'000	0	170'000	0	45'000	0	0	0	**295'000**	147'500	147'500	295'000
3999	**Component total**	0	0	80'000	0	170'000	0	45'000	0			295'000	147'500	147'500	295'000
40	**40 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT**														
4100	**4100 Expendable equipment**														
4101	Operating costs			20'000		40'000		20'000	0	0	0	**80'000**	40'000	40'000	80'000
4199	*sub-total*	0	0	20'000	0	40'000		20'000	0	0	0	**80'000**	40'000	40'000	80'000
4200	**4200 Non-expendable equipment**														
4201	computer, fax, photocopier, projector	0	0	0	0	20'000	0	0	0	0	0	**20'000**	10'000	10'000	20'000
4202	Software	0	0	0	0	20'000	0	0	0	5'000	5'000	**30'000**	15'000	15'000	30'000
4299	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	40'000	0	0	0	5'000	5'000	**50'000**	25'000	25'000	50'000
4300	**4300 Office Premises**														
4301	Office Space	0	0	10'000	0	40'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	**60'000**	30'000	30'000	60'000
4302	Communications	0	0	10'000	0	30'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	**50'000**	25'000	25'000	50'000
4399	*Sub-total*	0	0	20'000	0	70'000	0	20'000	0	0	0	**110'000**	55'000	55'000	110'000
4999	**Component total**	0	0	40'000	0	150'000	0	40'000	0	5'000	5'000	240'000	120'000	120'000	240'000
	50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT														
5200	**5200 Reporting Costs**														
5201	Summary reports, vizualisation and diffusion of results			20'000		40'000		10'000	0	0	0	**70'000**	0	70'000	70'000
5202	Preparation of final regional report			20'000		20'000		10'000	0	0	0	**50'000**	25'000	25'000	50'000
5203	Translation and interpretation			20'000		30'000		10'000	0	0	0	**60'000**	30'000	30'000	60'000
5299	*sub-total*	0	0	60'000	0	90'000	0	30'000	0	0	0	**180'000**	55'000	125'000	180'000
5500	**5500 M & T Evaluation**														
5502	Terminal evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**		0	0
5503	Financial Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0
5599	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0
5999	**Component total**	0	0	60'000	0	90'000	0	30'000	0	0	0	180'000	55'000	125'000	180'000
	TOTAL COSTS	292'084	0	390'000	10'000	750'000	0	250'000	0	5'000	5'000	**1'702'084**	**816'042**	**886'042**	**1'702'084**

ANNEX 6: ENDORSEMENT/ CO-FINANCE LETTERS

ANNEX 7: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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. [12]

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.

[12] Minamata Convention on Mercury

7. UNEP - DTIE, IECT and participating countries assume that:

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

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 implementation of a project involving three countries is likely to present several risks, from a logistical and institutional perspective. The coordination of the project will be the responsibility of UNEP Chemicals and national project coordinators, and will be supported by previous and existing work related to mercury and mercury waste. This may ensure continuity throughout the project but there is always the risk of having a poor level of commitment from one or more stakeholders during the project´s development and implementation stages.

Another risk that also needs to be taken into consideration is the possibility of lacking important data on mercury and mercury containing waste from the main sources within each country. Usually this is related to information not made accessible by sectors or in the worst case, not available at the national level. In most cases data gaps or discrepancies in official records (e.g. imports, exports and national production) are common in developing countries, where capacities to track chemicals under regulation are sometimes limited or insufficient.

Finally, another potential risk is the possibility of poor communication among the key actors that are expected to participate in the project. This project will implement effective and continuous information exchange and information sharing among stakeholders, to ensure that a solid base is used to identify actions that will properly address gaps and needs identified in previous phases.

Table 1: Summary of risks and mitigation measures

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 IETC. 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 IETC (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.

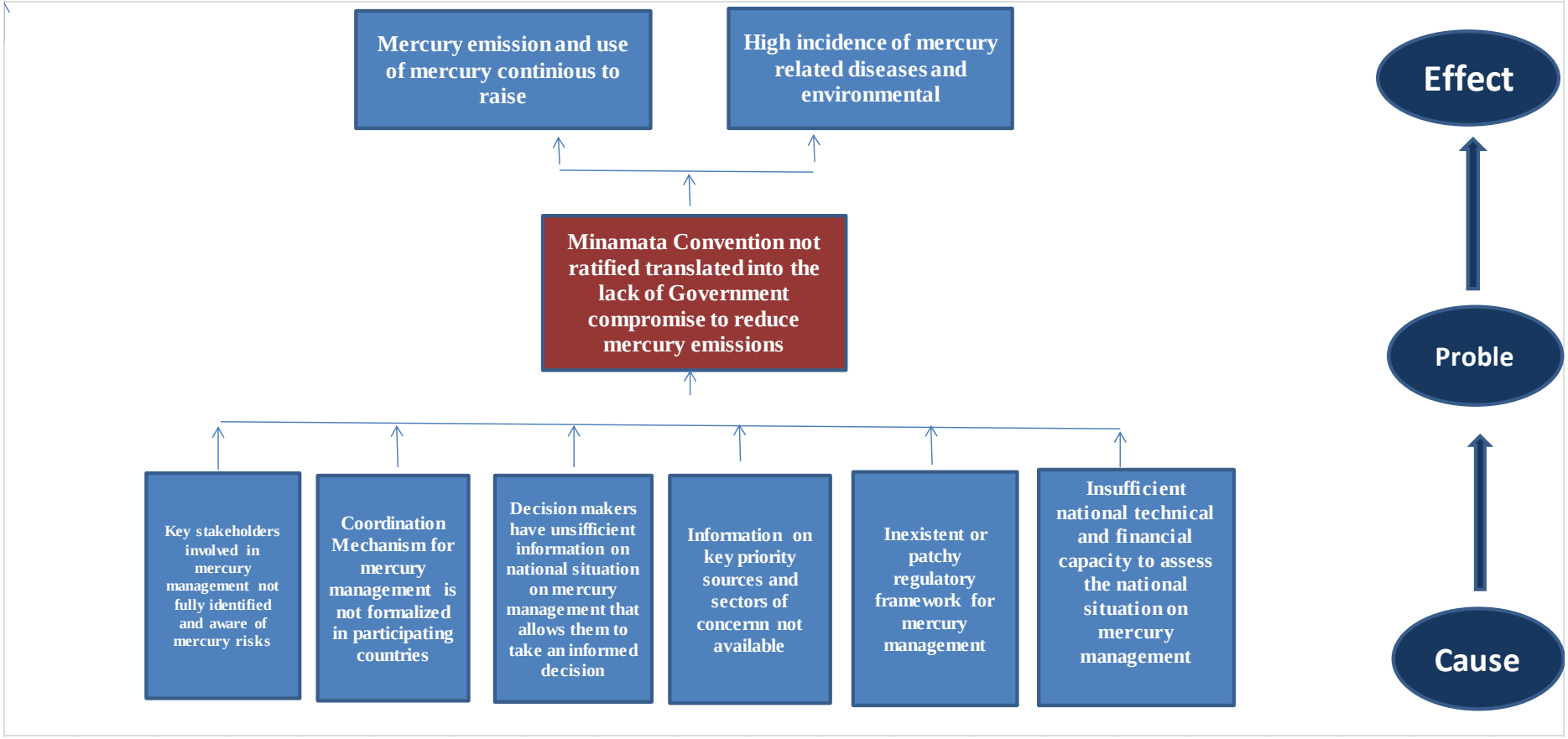
Funds for project implementation

The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties 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".

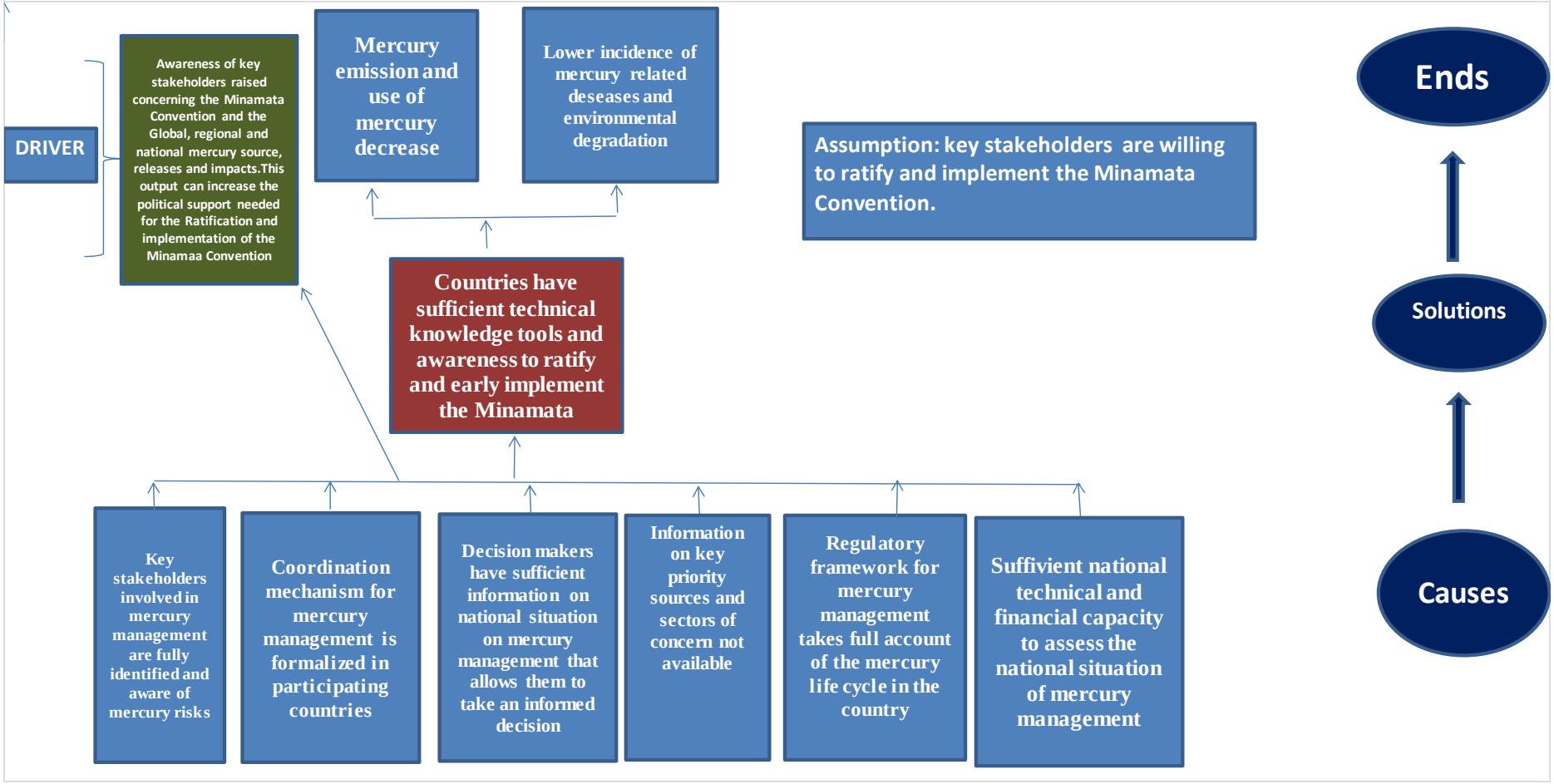
The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF V Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 3 Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction, which has as an outcome 3.1 to build country capacity to effectively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

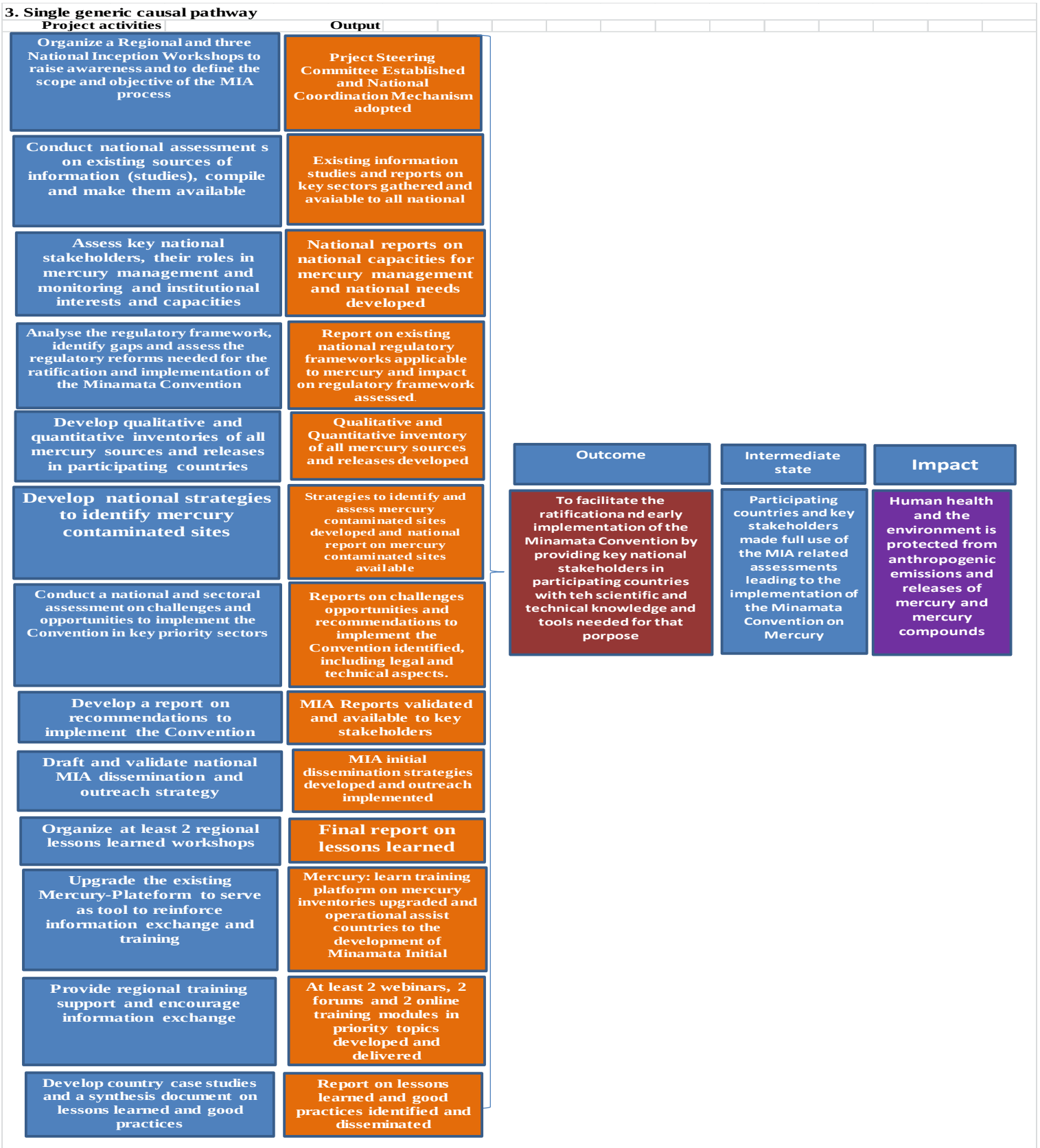
1. Situation analysis



2. Objective tree



3. Single generic causal pathway



Project activities, outputs and outcomes

The activity 1.1 includes the organization of a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process. The output of this activity is the institutionalization 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. 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.

All the activities of the Component 6 aim at providing additional support; building national capacity for the implementation of all project activities and fostering cooperation among participating countries.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK[1]

Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work: Expected accomplishment B: including Major Groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and t to implement sound chemicals management and the related MEAs		
1. Project Outcome	**Indicators**	**Means of Ve**
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 6 (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 3 (one per country) policy makers and 6 (2 per country) other stakeholders).	-Desk review of c using MIA findin documents from g companies, organ academic literatur - -Surveys and int practitioners and p to track and evalu MIA
Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome		**Expected Miles Delivery Date**
M1: 3 references to MIA assessments in relevant national government and company documents		Oct 2015
M2: 3 (one per country) ministers and 6 (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

2. Project Outputs:	**Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**PoW-EA C**
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:* 35 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 projects in suppor Minamata Conver
Project output Milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome			**Expected Milesto Date**
M1: Project Steering Committee Established and 3 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*: 3).	-3 Final national assessment reports available in the National Website of respective Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of projects in suppor Minamata Conver
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milesto Date**
M2: 3 (one per country) final national reports on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015
M2: 3 (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:* 3) - Number of national strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3)	- 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: 3 (one per country) qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases developed			Dec 2015
M3: 3 (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 3 reports identified per participating country).	- 3 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: 3 (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:* 3) - Report on implementation of strategies for MIA dissemination and awareness raising activities developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3).	- 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

AP	Asia Pacific
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
DANIDA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
DTIE	Division of Technology Industry and Economics
EA	Executing Agency
EDRF	Environmental and Disaster Relief Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GC	Governing Council
GEAP	Gambia Environmental Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MIKA	Danish Acronym for EDRF
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
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
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core

UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WDF	World Dental Federation
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS