



REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in LAC		
Country(ies):	Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic and Paraguay	GEF Project ID: ¹	5879
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01297
Other Executing Partner(s):	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre-Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean Region (BCCC-SCRC)	Submission Date:	12 June 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	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 (\$)
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	83,404	160,000
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	TA	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	100,000	202,500

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		early implementation of the Minamata Convention			
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	TA	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	239,000	305,000
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	TA	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	80,000	82,500
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	94,500	120,000
6. Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	TA	Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management	Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	40,000	15,000
Subtotal				636,904	885,000
EA Management Cost ²				63,690	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation				30,000	0
Total EA Cost				730,594	935,000

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

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.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Governments	Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia		200,000
National Governments	Chile		200,000
National Governments	Dominican Republic		200,000
National Governments	Paraguay	In-kind	196,000
		Cash	4,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	70,000
Esecuting Agency	BCRC LATU Uruguay	In-kind	20,000
		Cash	30,000
IGO	UNITAR	In-kind	15,000
Total Co-financing			935,000

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Regional LAC	730,594	69,406	800,000
Total Grant Resources				730,594	69,406	800,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT BUDGET

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	140	40,000	30,000	70,000
International consultants*		0		0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,690	20,000	24,690
Travel*		10,000	0	10,000
Others**	Reporting	0	0	0
	Administrative assistant	9,000		9,000
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		63,690	50,000	113,690

* supervision and expert missions are considered as part of project management

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3) reporting will address development of additional regional reports on regional results and admin assistance to deal with financial and admin issues on project management

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: GEF funds will be used for Regional Workshops and operational costs associated with the project.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT :

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

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

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

This project is aimed at facilitating the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose. The MIA will also assist participating countries to decide if there is a justification to notify to the Convention in accordance with Article 7 of the Minamata Convention.

Participating countries will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in their country and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury. Through the development of the national mercury inventory, countries will be in a position to determine whether the emissions and releases of mercury from artisanal and small-scale gold mining activities are more than insignificant and if they are to

notify to the Convention, as required in Article 7 of the Convention. Additionally, the sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries.

National priorities and UNDAF in participating countries

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of participating Latin American countries. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes in each country, representatives from the United Nations Country Teams (e.g. UNDP National Representation) will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country teams in the National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia: UNDAF 2013-2017 – The Bolivian Government and the United Nations organizations have identified four priority cooperation areas, such as: Area 1: Civil and Political rights; Area 2: Social and cultural rights; Area 3: Economic rights; and Area 4: Environmental rights. While all of these four areas are interrelated, area 4 is the most directly relevant to the MIA work. The MIA will allow Bolivia to continue to make progress on the sustainable use of existing resources and preserving the environment. The MIA will assist Bolivia to develop a strategic plan to manage mercury. Further implementation of this plan will result in the reduction of risks and reduction of mercury use in the population, hence protecting the environment. The MIA will also assist Bolivia to make significant progress on Area 1 by strengthening multistakeholder coordination mechanisms to contribute towards the right to live in a healthy environment.

Chile: UNDAF 2011-2014 - UNDAF has identified five overriding cooperation areas in Chile that summarize the expected advances in the country: 1) Inequality and poverty reduction; 2) Democracy and citizenship strengthening; 3) Climate Change, environmental and energy sustainability; 4) South-south cooperation and 5) Support to Reconstruction. The MIA development will support these cooperation areas by setting the bases for mercury risk reduction and supporting national coherent process to strengthen multistakeholder processes and protect the environment. Cooperation area 3 is of particular interest, this project will assist Chile to increase their understanding on mercury related issues, allowing national stakeholders to take necessary measures to reduce mercury emissions which will in turn protect human health and the environment.

Dominican Republic: UNDAF 2012-2016 - The UNDAF document for the Dominican Republic identifies four areas of cooperation, namely: 1. Promotion of social and economic inclusion; 2. Women's empowerment and rights; 3. Protection of children, teenagers and youths"; and 4. Environmental sustainability and Integral risk management. As part of Cooperation Area 1, Product 1.6, the Dominican Republic aims at empowering NGOs to participate in the development and implementation of national policies on fight against poverty and social exclusion. This project will welcome and encourage the participation of NGOs, through the execution of project activities and participation on the National Coordinating teams, in the development of MIAs, identification of vulnerable groups, gaps and needs for sound management of mercury. This project will also pay particular attention to women's participation and empowerment through regular assessment on gender on project activities and relating the outcomes and impacts of this project with women (e.g. division of labour, participation in activities, meetings, etc) and active participation in chemicals management in general. Addressing mercury related issues will have a real impact on vulnerable groups of the populations. The MIA will inform national governments on the main issues related to mercury management, such as localization, economic sectors of interest and priorities, where the effects of mismanagement of mercury is a real concern.

Finally, the main objective of all mercury related activities (such as MIA, action, plans, etc) is the protection of human health and the environment. By having an increased understanding where the problem is, countries are able to deploy the necessary elements and tools to mitigate the problem.

Paraguay: UNDAF 2007-2011 – Paraguay has not developed a UNDAF report since 2011³, hence, we will use the UNDAF 2007-2011 as a reference for Paraguay. According to the UNDAF document, three areas of cooperation have been identified: a) Governance; b) Poverty; and c) Cooperation on Environment and Sustainable Development. Under area of cooperation 1 and 2, this project will assist Paraguay to strengthen its capacity to coordinate, formulate, articulate and implement policies to fight poverty and inequalities. MIAs are closely related to social, economic and environmental aspects of countries. By strengthening existing legal frameworks to manage chemicals, MIAs will have a clear impact on the population and improvement of the living conditions of the poor communities. Area of Cooperation 1 also includes the monitoring of international agreements, as such, the development of a MIA is the first step towards ratification of the Minamata Convention, already signed by Paraguay. Area of Cooperation 4 includes the development and strengthening of regulatory frameworks for improving basic environmental conditions, making a clear reference to the management of chemical wastes. The MIA will assess the management of mercury in Paraguay and will inform the government about the steps and measures to be taken to improve mercury management. The inventory of mercury will indicate the economic areas of interest and where the effects of mercury can be mitigated.

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

Some Latin American Governments have made meaningful efforts to quantify, prevent and control mercury pollution and promote alternative options for mercury-containing products, including improvements in the handling of mercury-containing waste, as well as transition to mercury-free products.

Chile has completed in 2008 the mercury Level 1 inventory, using the UNEP Mercury Toolkit. Dominican Republic has also finished its Level I mercury inventory in 2010. The other two countries have not conducted a national mercury inventory yet.

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

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

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

³ <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=234&f=P>

based on the default input factors recommended in the Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases.

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia: Bolivia faces very severe problems related to mercury use and inappropriate management. One of the main problems is actually not the widespread use of mercury but deforestation caused by gold mining in the Amazon. Where before miners had only been able to afford panning for gold in rivers, many now bring in heavy machinery and destroy large areas of jungle, altering the course of the rivers in search for gold. It is estimated that approximately 570 mining cooperatives use mercury and dump it into nearby rivers and soils. Since mercury is heavier than water, it sinks to the bottom of rivers but it mixes with plants and fish, and thus arrives in humans.

The Environment Act 1333, is supplemented with six general regulations governing the limits of activities to be undertaken with hazardous substances, reducing the risks involved in operating with such substances. From 2003 the enforcement of the provisions of this Act has been decentralized to the departmental governments (prefectures) specifically to the Departmental of Natural Resources and Environment and other unities. Based on this law, specific regulations have been developed for the mining, hydrocarbons and industry sectors.

Law No. 1008 regulates everything related to the handling and use of hazardous chemicals that are controlled or determined in the Act and are included within the scope of its competence. The Supreme Decree No. 25846 of 14 July 2000 regulates the control and supervision of the importation, processing, utilization and marketing of chemicals and precursors for industrial use indicated in the list V of Law No. 1008, enlarged and unified by Ministerial Resolution No. 0223 /92.

Drug Law No. 1737 regulates the manufacture, processing, importation, marketing, quality control, registration, selection, procurement, distribution and prescription of medicines for human use, as well as special medications, such as biological, vaccines, blood products, medical nutriment, cosmetics, dental products, medical devices, homeopathic products and natural and traditional products.

The Health Code regulates the use of food products, pesticide residues and contaminants in consumer products, protecting people and the environment from harmful or undesirable outcomes

The General Law on Occupational Health and Safety regulates all matters relating to the protection of workers in the working environment.

The existing regulation covers chemicals management in general but it is not specific to mercury management.

Bolivia has not yet carried out a national mercury inventory. According to the Global Inventory Estimates for 2010⁴, the estimates of mercury releases in Bolivia are the following:

Sector	Activity	Emission estimate, kg
Artisanal and small-scale gold production	Artisanal and small-scale gold production	45000.000
Non-ferrous metal production: Large-scale gold production	Production of gold from large-scale mining	277.200
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	159.523
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	114.602

⁴ Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013

Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	9.858
Oil refining	Refining of crude oil in oil refineries	2.018
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	1.910
Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	0.356
Non-ferrous metal production: Lead	Production of refined lead – total production (used for some countries where PB-P is not separately quantified)	0.347

Additionally, the National Profile of Chemical Substances of Bolivia⁵ was updated in 2008. According to this document two mercury sources are relevant in the country: mercury releases from mining activity in La Paz, Potosí and Oruro; and from industrial activities and transport.

Concerning related activities on mercury management in Bolivia, UNIDO has a SAICM QSP project in Bolivia to support government efforts in setting national objectives/reduction targets for mercury use in ASGM.

UNEP implemented an Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining Regional Project in South America. The project was implemented in Bolivia and Peru. The project was approved in the 5th round of the SAICM QSP.

The Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment (AAMMA) has implemented a SAICM QSP project entitled “Integrated regional campaign on minimization of mercury domestic sources with actions of intervention in the community to protect children and women’s health”. The project is being implemented in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The project was approved in the 5th round of the SAICM QSP.

It is also worth mentioning that Bolivia is not a member of the Global Mercury Partnership.

Chile: In 2008 Chile developed a National Inventory (Level 1) and Action Plan on Mercury. The development of the mercury inventory was made possible by using the UNEP Mercury toolkit. This preliminary inventory allowed Chile to have a better idea of the scope of problem and where actions could be taken. In order to continue the mercury activities, the National Commission for the Environment’s Board of Trustees, adopted the decree No. 415 on National Plan for Mercury Risk Management, which identifies the roles of each stakeholder and creates a National Technical Committee formed by public, private sectors and NGOs.

The actions focused on the implementation of the priority actions that will target a reduction of risks associated with the use of mercury and its releases. Within this context, it is important to strengthen the national infrastructure and the regulatory framework, which will allow to implement the priority actions effectively. It is also important to strengthen the process to obtain reliable data from specific sectors from local communities.

The mining sector, through the Health Ministry, has already developed a number of initiatives to address mercury issues. An example is the implementation of a “National Programme for the Integrated Management of the Environmental variable in the Small Scale Mining” and the “National Programme to upgrade the

⁵ http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Bolivia_National_Profile_2008.pdf

Artisanal Mining Practices” which activities are focused on improving the living and working conditions of artisanal miners and their families.

Furthermore, the Health Ministry implemented a programme entitled: “Hospitals free of mercury” with the goal to reduce the impacts of mercury in the health services. According to the Ministry of Health, there are more than 200 healthcare centers participating in this programme. This programme includes items such as fluorescent lamps, thermometers, amalgams, etc.

Chile has a regulatory framework that covers partially the management of mercury, such as:

- Decree No 34.419/1992 from the Ministry of Defense approving the Regulation for the Control of Aquatic Contamination
- Resolution No, 996/1993 from the Minister of Agriculture, it bans the importation, fabrication, distribution, sell and use of pesticides that contain organic or inorganic mercury salts.
- Supreme Decree No 609/1998 from the Minister of Presidency, establishing the “Norm of emission for the regulation of contaminants associated with the liquid industrial waste discharges to sewages
- Decree No. 29/2003 from the Ministry of Health with approves the “National system for the control of cosmetics

The existing regulation covers part of the life cycle management of mercury. This project will allow Chile to assess the gaps in legislation and will analyse the options for a comprehensive integration of its legal system.

Dominican Republic: The Dominican Republic started the Mercury programme in 2009, following the guidelines provided by the UNEP Council in tis decision 23-9.

In 2010 Dominican Republic developed a national inventory on mercury (Level 1) The development of the mercury inventory was made possible by using the UNEP Mercury toolkit. This preliminary inventory allowed Dominican Republic to identify the main sources and category of sources that are considered as a priority such as the Extraction and uses of fuel and energy sources as well as the production of minerals other than primary production of metals. Sanitary landfills was also considered as one of the priority sectors identified. The elimination of solid wastes (emissions to soil) indicated some 1,683-16,3682 Kg per year. Production of other minerals indicates 240-10,993 Kg per year mostly emitted to air. And the production of energy for extraction/ use of fuel reaches 177 Kg per year⁶.

The development of this preliminary mercury inventory in the Dominican Republic facilitated the formation of a National Mercury Committee, which coordinated all activities in the project and appointed experts to form the technical team to plan the project activities and supervise the technical outputs and activities of the project. Concerning the regulatory framework, the Dominican Republic is a Party to the Basel, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions. National regulatory framework is scattered and partly covers mercury management as such:

- The General Law on Environment and National Resources (64-00) regulates all emissions to air and water.
- Decree 217-91 than bans importation of pesticides that contain mercury
- Law 218 from 1984, that bans import of toxic wastes, including mercury wastes

⁶ Source : UNEP/UNITAR, Analisis situacional sobre la gestión del mercurio en la República Dominicana e inventario nacional de emisiones de mercurio, Final Report, 2010

- Regulation 522-06 on health and safety in the workplace, establishes maximum values for chemicals exposure

This preliminary exercise on the development of mercury inventory in the Dominican Republic indicates that the Dominican Republic has the technical capacity to address mercury management in a sound manner, however strengthening the legal aspect and a more comprehensive assessment of the national situation is needed. The preliminary inventory has provided with a view of where the problem might be, what are the main priority sectors, however a more comprehensive inventory is needed in order to update and complement the preliminary inventories.

Paraguay: In Paraguay, mercury was used in Paso Yobai by approximately 1,000 artisanal gold miners. Currently the scarcity of mercury and the presence of mining companies reduced drastically the number of informal miners. However Paraguay considers that one of the biggest problems is the presence of mercury in products such as thermometers, batteries, sockets, fluorescent lamps, soaps and cosmetics. Mercury was also detected in predator fishes which accumulates mercury in their bodies and then transmitted to humans. Paraguay has some studies on mercury use and effects on the environment and humans; however more information and assessments are needed in order to identify the populations and communities at risk.

Concerning the national legislation, Paraguay has: a) the National Environmental Policy: is the combined goals, principles, criteria and general guidelines for the protection of the environment of a society with the purpose of guaranteeing sustainable development for present and future generations; b) Environmental Legal framework: In this area, there are extensive legal tools such as the Constitution, international conventions, codes and laws. There also are specific legal tools such as decrees and ministerial resolutions, especially from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, as well as from the Secretary of Environment, concerning chemicals of agricultural and sanitary use.

However, in spite of this body of laws, none of the stages of the life cycle of chemicals are adequately covered, being the industrial chemicals sector the one which possess the fewest legal instruments compared to agricultural and public consumption chemicals.

The table below summarizes Paraguay's legal framework on chemicals management:

Table 1: Environmental Laws/ General Description

National Law	General Description
Law 1561/00 – That creates the SISNAM, CONAM and SEAM	<p>Its purpose is to create and regulate the operation of the organizations responsible for the elaboration, normalization, coordination, execution and supervision of the national environmental policy and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Article 2</i> – That establishes the National Environmental System (SISNAM); • <i>Article 3</i> - That creates the National Environmental Council (CONAM); • <i>Article 7</i> – That creates the Environmental Agency (SEAM).
Law 294/93 – Environmental impact evaluation	That states that an environmental impact evaluation is mandatory for human products or activities which affect life in general, biodiversity, the quality and quantity of a significant amount of natural or environmental resources, the welfare, health, personal security, habits and customs, cultural heritage or legitimate means of life

Law 716/96 – That sanctions environmental crimes	This law establishes sanctions against those who order, execute or, regarding their authority, allow or authorize unlawful activities against the balance of the ecosystem, the sustainability of natural resources and human life quality
Law 42/90 – That prohibits the importation and use of hazardous residue or toxic garbage	In which any natural person or legal entity is prohibited to import products qualified as residue, hazardous industrial waste or toxic garbage, and assist, by any means, in its entrance, reception, storage, use, or distribution anywhere inside the country
Law 1183/85 – Civil Code	Article 2000. The owner is under obligation by right, especially in industrial development works, to refrain from any excesses to the detriment of neighbourhood property. Smoke or soot emissions, harmful and disturbing emanations, noises, damaging vibration that exceed neighbourhood tolerance limits considering local use, the situation and nature of the real estate are particularly prohibited
Law 1160/97 – Penal Code	The chapter on “Punishable facts against natural foundations of human life” considers different activities susceptible of sanctions or fines
Law 1294/87 - Municipal Organic Law	The Municipal Organic Law establishes that municipalities are responsible for “regulating and rendering sanitation services, especially the collection and disposal of residue”
Law 836/80 –Sanitary Code	That establishes the regulations to which labour, industrial, commercial and transportation activities should adjust in order to promote preventive and controlled contamination programs, dispose preservation measures and perform regular environmental controls in order to detect eventual atmospheric, soil, water and food deterioration
Law 1095/84 – That establishes customs tariffs	That prohibits the importation of articles that could affect national security, public health, animal and vegetal health
Law 2422/04 – Customs Code	That addresses prohibited unspecified merchandise, expired storage of altered or harmful products and the characteristics and mobilization of containers
Law 1119/97 – That approves of health products and any other related item	The present law and its corresponding regulations control the fabrication, elaboration, fractionation, quality control, distribution, prescription, exemption, commerce, information, publicity and evaluation, authorization and registration of human-employed medicine, drugs, chemicals, reagents and any other product used and applied in human medicine, cosmetics and sanitary products
Law 3239/07 – Water resources of Paraguay	This law fills in a very important legal gap in Paraguay, where water is a strategic natural and non-renewable resource. Until now it did not have an appropriate legal regulation, fact that attempted against its future availability

Paraguay is a Party member to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

Paraguay has not yet carried out a national mercury inventory. According to the Global Inventory Estimates for 2010⁷, the estimates of mercury releases in Paraguay are the following:

⁷ Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013

Sector	Activity	Emission estimate, kg
Artisanal and small-scale gold production	Artisanal and small-scale gold production	225.000
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	79.691
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	41.760
Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	6.339
Production of iron and steel	Primary production of pig iron	3.544
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	1.902
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Oil	Combustion of heavy fuel oil	0.532
Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	0.248

It is also worth mentioning that Paraguay is not a member of the Global Mercury Partnership.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities

This project is the second GEF supported intervention on mercury inventories in the participating LAC countries. The first GEF approved project for LAC entitled “Development of mercury risk management approaches in Latin America (Argentina, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay)” has not started yet, it is expected to start in June 2014. The project will, however, take into account the first GEF approved project and a number of other bilateral/multilateral activities that participating LAC countries have undertaken or are being undertaken, as follows:

UNEP has developed the *Standardized Toolkit on Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases* to develop national mercury inventories. UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch has applied this Toolkit in a number of countries and will assist participating countries in the application of the Toolkit and provide guidance for several sectors and activities. The UNEP Mercury Toolkit will be applied in the horizontal and the vertical approach, i.e., for the nationwide sectoral inventories and the detailed inventory for selected key sectors. The Toolkit will also be used to carry out the surveys on mercury production, distribution, use, import, and export. Benefits from the inventories will not be restricted to prioritization of sources and options for pollutant reduction but also the first step in the establishment of mechanism for long-term statistics and monitoring. They will provide the basis for science-based management of the mercury issue and decision-making. The experiences on the application of the Toolkit in participating countries will contribute to the further improvement and updating of the UNEP Toolkit, which is in line with the overall strategic thinking of GEF on Global mercury releases and control.

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.

Mercury Storage and Disposal LAC two countries project: This project involved Argentina and Uruguay and was funded by the Government of Norway. The project was implemented in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the South American Region in Argentina, and the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for Latin America and the Caribbean region in Uruguay. It aimed to provide immediate action to protect human health and the environment from the release of mercury and its compounds, thus complementing the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) process elaborating a legally binding instrument for mercury. The UNEP Mercury Storage Project in the LAC region estimated for the LAC region excess or surplus mercury might amount to approximately 8,300 tons between 2015 and 2050. The project resulted in: sector specific (partial) inventories of mercury waste and waste management practices; recommendations for potential temporary mercury sites in both countries; and frameworks for comprehensive national mercury risk management approaches for the environmentally sound management of elemental mercury and mercury for both countries. This project will build on those partial inventories and frameworks, and will take into account also the outcomes of the on-going bi-national project on mercury storage and disposal in Mexico and Panama.

GEF-UNIDO project to Facilitate the Implementation of the Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury (Minamata Convention) in Argentina to Protect Health and the Environment

The objective of this project is to facilitate the implementation of the Mercury Treaty (Minimata Convention) by creating a space of dialogue and strengthening cooperation amongst governments, NGOs and the private sector. National dialogue and multistakeholders communication is a basic element to agree on the Minimata Convention ratification at the national level. There are a number of synergies and common areas of work for this project and the development of mercury inventories and risk management approaches. Inventories and risk management approaches will reinforce this dialogue with all sectors and will provide clear guidance on the implications of the ratification of the Convention for Argentina. It is particularly important to mention that the Ministry of Environment plays a key role on both projects, this will facilitate coordination and complementarity of actions. National dialogue opportunities identified through this project will be used by the UNEP-GEF project.

UNDP-GEF project on Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Uruguay: This project focuses on mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in products and the unsound management and disposal of such products, by i) Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework for the sound LCM of mercury containing products and their wastes; ii) Phasing-out and phasing-down mercury containing devices and products by introducing mercury-free alternatives or products with a lower Mercury content, iii) Improving national capacity (technical, financial, private sector) to make LCM of Mercury containing products technically and economically feasible. Uruguay will participate at the UNEP-GEF as a lead country on lessons learned and sharing experiences with countries in the region. Uruguay has extensive experience on inventory making and on the use of the UNEP toolkit on mercury releases. However, Uruguay has not yet been able to identify risk management approaches that will best accommodate its national priorities. The development of these approaches will need a close coordination with the development of a legal framework.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of mercury.

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

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

Component 1: Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process

This component will imply working at two different levels: international and national. At the international level, the project will identify and establish a **Project Steering Committee** and carry out the project inception workshop (regional launching of the project) and the first project steering committee (please see details on functions/role and how decisions are made in the Implementation arrangements section). At the national level, countries will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The national agency in charge of the MIA implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will reinforce the existing National Coordination Mechanism on POPs management with key stakeholders involved in mercury management. The aim is to have one National Coordination Mechanism for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism will include representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism and its Terms of Reference will be formalized in each country. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanisms will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, affected and interested communities.

This project component also aims at enhancing stakeholder's commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Activity 1.1: Organize a Regional and 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:

Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.

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: Platform⁸ 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:

⁸ <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

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

Project Stakeholders:

Relevant national stakeholders, international intergovernmental agencies, as well as potential bilateral donors, private sectors, NGOs, etc, will be informed about this project, invited to participate in the project activities and to be part of the Project National Committee. They will be briefed on its implementation progress and impacts through a Project Steering Committee established during project implementation. In addition, participating LAC Ministries of Environment will work closely with relevant ministries and agencies, regional governments, relevant domestic associations and institutes to integrate the project into the relevant policies, programs and investments activities. All these measures will ensure adequate and effective coordination as well as continuous information exchange among the Implementing Agency (IA), the Executing Agency (EA) and the National co-Executing Partners, donors, and domestic stakeholders in participating LAC countries and to link to the broader national chemicals management agenda. Table 1 below shows a preliminary list of domestic stakeholders in participating LAC countries. Other stakeholders, in particular NGOs, will be identified in the inception workshop.

UNEP will work in close coordination with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC). The UNEP ROLAC office will assist, as much as needed, the Executing Agency and participating countries on administrative matters. It will also assist in cases where political support is needed.

Table 1: Preliminary list of stakeholders participation

Stakeholder and level of decision making (high/medium/low)	Role in the project
Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia	
Ministry of Environment and Water (H)	Project coordination at the national level
Ministry of Development Planning (Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo) (M)	Supports in the preparation of inventories and will lead the identification of gaps and needs at the national level
Ministry of Health and Sports (Ministerio de Salud y Deportes) (H)	Support in the preparation of inventories and health related assessments
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (Ministerio de Trabajo) (L)	In charge of well being of workers and population in general will assist and advice on workers' well being especially those involved in ASGM
Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy (Ministerio de Minería y Metalurgia) (H)	Assists with the development of national inventories especially the ASGM component of the inventory and MIA assessment.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Cultos) (H)	Lead the development of the Minamata Convention ratification Dossier and political campaign for ratification of the Convention
National Chamber of Industries; National Chamber of	Support in the development of inventory and identification of needs

Trade; Confederation of Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia (Cámara Nacional de Industrias; Cámara Nacional de Comercio; Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia) (M)	and gaps on mercury management at the industrial level
Faculty of Chemistry, Environment and Food Engineering, Institute of Chemical Research; Analytical Services – Chemical Laboratory Spectrolab; Centre of Water and Environmental Sanitation (U.M.S.A. Facultad de Ingeniería Química, Ambiental y Alimentos, Instituto de Investigaciones Químicas, Servicios Analíticos - Laboratorio Químico Spectrolab, Centro de Aguas y Saneamiento Ambiental) (L)	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
League of Environment Protection; environmental Geology and Natural Resources; Centre of Promotion of Sustainable Technologies (Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente, Geología Ambiental y Recursos Naturales, Centro de Promoción de Tecnologías Sostenibles) (Low)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
World Health Organization (WHO) (L)	Assist to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken into account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team – UNDP National representative (L)	Assist to link the outputs of this project to the UNDAF objectives in the country.
CHILE	
Ministry of the Environment (H)	General coordinating of the project in Chile
Ministry of Health (H)	Support in the preparation of inventories and health related assessments
Superintendence of Environment (H)	Executes, organizes and coordinates enforcement of the national legislation on environment
Ministry of mining (H)	Design, disseminate and encourage mining policies that will encourage innovation and sustainability Will lead the development of the mercury inventories in the mining sector
Ministry of Economy (M)	Will coordinate with the project team the development of the national budget related to mercury management
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (H)	Lead the development of the Minamata Convention ratification Dossier and political campaign for ratification of the Convention
Mining associations (Consejo Minero y SONAMI) (M)	Support in the development of the mercury inventory
Chemical Industry Association (ASIQUM) (M)	Support in the development of inventory and identification of needs and gaps on mercury management at the industrial level
Chilean Copper Commission (COCHILCO) (M)	Support in the development of inventory in the copper mining sector
Universities (M)	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
NGOs (M)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation To be assigned during the National inception Workshop
Others (Firefighters, Customs, etc) (M)	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Ministry of Human Health and Social Services (H)	Support in the preparation of inventories and health related assessments

Ministry of Labour (M)	Support in the preparation of inventories and health and security at the workplace
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (H)	General coordinating of the project in Dominican Republic
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (H)	Lead the development of the Minamata Convention ratification Dossier and political campaign for ratification of the Convention
Dominican Institute for Social Security (L)	Provides information on vulnerable groups and communities at risk
General Direction for Norms and Quality Systems (H)	Assist with the analysis of legal framework related to mercury
General Direction of Customs (M)	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
Metal and coal Industry Associations (H)	Support in the development of inventory and identification of needs and gaps on mercury management at the industrial level
Dominican Association of Odontologists (M)	Support in the development of inventory and identification of needs and gaps on mercury management on the dental sector
Dominican Medical Association (M)	Support in the development of inventory and identification of needs and gaps on mercury management on the medical sector
NGOs (M)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation To be assigned during the National inception Workshop
Others (Firefighters, etc) (M)	Collaboration in the preparation of inventories
Pan American Health Organization	Supports the Health related issues of the MIA analysis
PARAGUAY	
Environmental Agency (SEAM) (H)	General coordinating of the project in Paraguay
Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (H)	Support in the preparation of inventories and health related assessments
Ministry of Industry and Commerce (M)	Assist with the development of inventories and assessment regarding the industry sector, namely cement, power generation and mining.
Ministry of Education and Culture (L)	
Ministry of Finance (H)	Will coordinate with the project team the development of the national budget related to mercury management
Office of Public Prosecutor (M)	Lead the assessment of the legal framework related to mercury management
Ministry of Justice and Labour (L)	Support in the development of the mercury assessments, especially the workers conditions
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (H)	Lead the development of the Minamata Convention ratification Dossier and political campaign for ratification of the Convention
National Institute of Technology and Normalization (INTN) (L)	To assist with the assessments on legal frameworks and comparison/ development of standards
National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) (M)	Design, disseminate and encourage mining policies that will encourage innovation and sustainability Will assist the development of the mercury inventories in the mining

	sector
NGO: Alter Vida (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
NGO: Environmental Law and Economy Institute - IDEA (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
NGO: POJOAJU (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
Network of Environmental NGOs of Paraguay - ROAM (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
Sobrevivencia (Supervivence)/ Amigos de la Tierra(Friends of Earth) (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
WWF Paraguay (L)	Collaboration in the development of inventories, diffusion, public consultation
Production, Industrial and Commerce Federation - FEPRINCO (L)	Assist to develop the mercury inventory and to identify stakeholders and key industries to participate in the MIA process
Association of Enterprises and Industrial Companies - UIP (L)	Assist to develop the mercury inventory and to identify stakeholders and key industries to participate in the MIA process
WHO (L)	Supports the Health related issues of the MIA analysis

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

Reduction of mercury use will have an especially positive impact in poor populations. The financially disadvantaged (and specifically women and children) are often those most affected by these adverse impacts. Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with mercury is therefore crucial to ensure that hard won development gains are not compromised.

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

Regarding gender, the project will ensure there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities nearby mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination, the project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these two vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of mercury.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The enabling activity is described under item B.

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by BCRC Regional Centre in Uruguay. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues. In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

Executing Agency (EA): as EA, BCRC LATU will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire the regional consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will also organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with UNEP procedures, and BCRC LATU will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP. BCRC LATU has previous experience in GEF projects (Global Monitoring Plan for POPs and the first mercury project for the GRULAC region GEF approved in November 2013) and the required experts to provide sound assistance to participating countries.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, and will meet at the beginning and the end of the project. This committee will be formed by representatives of the EA and IA, bilateral donors, interested IGOs and other organizations and national focal points from participating countries. The PSC will evaluate the progress of the project, taking the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the goals and objectives.

A **Project Team** will be established within the EA, staffed by a Project Coordinator. 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 and 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).

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

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

The Lessons Learned 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.

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

E.DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agencies, BCRC LATU, Uruguay and the various Ministries of Environment of the 4 participating Latin American. BCRC LATU will coordinate among the various Ministries of Environment of the 4 participating LAC countries to submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. The various Ministries of Environment of the 4 participating LAC 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 4 participating LAC countries to the executing agency and UNEP task manager.

The 4 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 BCRC LATU, UNEP DTIE Chemicals, the various Ministries of Environment of the 4 participating countries, relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO) and the involved bilateral donors (UNEP,UNITAR). The Project Steering Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final regional workshop or lessons learned workshop. The Project Steering Committee will meet physically at least twice during the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee will monitor the progress of the project, identify areas of cooperation with related initiatives, propose corrective actionsand give advice and steers project implementation.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners – BCRC LATU in particular). The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

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

TABLE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups, defining key sectors in each participating country	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, BCRC	0	Within three months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator BCRC	0	Within four weeks of the Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	BCRC	0	Biennial
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	BCRC	0	Biennial
Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	BCRC	0	Month 1 or 2, 12 (TC) and 24
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be undertaken by BCRC LATU, in close consultation with UNEP. The draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	UNEP, BCRC	0	Month 12 or after (depending on starting date of project)
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan highlights technical outputs identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	BCRC	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, Independent external consultant	20,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audits	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	BCRC	10,000	Month 12 and 24
Total indicative Monitoring & Evaluation cost*¹			30,000	

*Project steering committee meetings (3) and inception workshop will be carried out back to back with other technical meetings, such as the lessons learned (2) and planning meeting (1), therefore cost will be considered as “zero”.

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

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

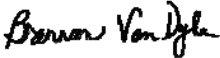
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Roberto Salvatierra Zapata	Vice Minister of Environment, Biodiversity Climatological Changes and Forest Development Management	Ministry of Environment and Water Bolivia	5.09.2014
Ximena George-Nascimento	Operational Focal Point for Chile	Ministry of Environment of Chile	5.12.2014
Patricia Abreu Fernandez	GEF Operational Focal Point Deputy Minister for International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic	5.07.2014
UJlises Lovera	GEF Operational Focal Point	Secretaria del Ambiente (SEAM) of Paraguay	5.09.2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION (BOLIVIA, CHILE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)	10/10/2013		
PARAGUAY	10/02/2014		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		June 12, 2014	Jorge Ocaña, Task Manager - UNEP - DTIE	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEXES:

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

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management				
Local				
Project coordinator	500	80	40'000	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Project financial officer	250	36	9'000	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Subtotal	750		49'000	
For Technical Assistance				
<i>International</i>				
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	16	40'000	Technical support to national project teams to develop a mercury inventory
<i>National</i>				
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 (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in GRULAC (Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic and Paraguay)																							
Project executing partner:	BCRC Uruguay																							
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1												Year 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Executing partner UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)																								
Output																								
Activity/Task/Output																								
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																								
Regional Inception workshop and report of meeting																								
Five national inception meetings and report of meetings																								
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days																								
Annual audit report - Dec 31																								
Annual co-financing report - June																								
Establish M&E system																								
Expenditure report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days																								
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants																								
Progress reports to co-financiers																								
Project Implementation Review																								
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings																								
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)																								
Terminal report																								
Training workshops/seminars																								
Terminal evaluation																								
Final audit report for project (annual)																								
Outcome 1: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury																								
1.1 Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process																								
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available																								
Milestone: Project Steering Committee Established and 4 National Coordination Mechanism adopted																								
Outcome 2: 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.																								
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities																								
Milestone: 4 (one per country) final national reports on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed																								
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																								
Milestone: 4 (one per country) final national reports on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed																								
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions																								
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																								
Milestone: 4 (one per country) qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases developed																								
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																								
Milestone: 4 (one per country) final report with strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																								
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities																								
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																								
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																								
Milestone: 4 (one per country) reports on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects																								
Outcome 5: 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																								
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																								
Milestone: Final MIAs report validated and available to key stakeholders																								
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy																								
5.3 Organize at least two lessons learned workshops																								
Milestone: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented																								
Outcome 6: 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																								
Activity 6.1: Upgrade the existing Mercury Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training																								
Milestone: Mercury learn training platform on mercury inventories upgraded																								
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																								
Milestone: At least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules in priority topics developed and delivered																								

ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Subtotal	TOTAL
		In-kind	
Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation			
1.1: Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	55'404	120'000	175'404
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	28'000	40'000	68'000
SUBTOTAL	83'404	160'000	243'404
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	50'000	101'250	151'250
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	101'250	151'250
SUBTOTAL	100'000	202'500	302'500
Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit			
3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	139'500	228'750	368'250
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites	99'500	76'250	175'750
SUBTOTAL	239'000	305'000	544'000
Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention on Mercury			
4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	40'000	61'875	101'875
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	40'000	20'625	60'625
SUBTOTAL	80'000	82'500	162'500
Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results			
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	30'000	24'000	54'000
5.2: Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	31'500	24'000	55'500
5.3: Organize at least two lessons learned workshops	33'000	72'000	105'000
SUBTOTAL	94'500	120'000	214'500
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	6'000	16'000
6.2: Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	20'000	6'000	26'000
6.3: Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	10'000	3'000	13'000
SUBTOTAL	40'000	15'000	55'000
Project Management and supervision			
Project Management	63'690	50'000	113'690
SUBTOTAL	63'690	50'000	113'690
Monitoring and evaluation			
Monitoring and evaluation	30'000	0	30'000
SUBTOTAL	30'000	0	30'000
TOTAL	730'594	935'000	1'665'594

ANNEX 4: GEF PROJECT BUDGET

BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY												
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	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the 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	
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT												
1100 Project Personnel												
1101 Project coordinator						40'000		40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000	
1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		40'000		40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000	
1200 Consultants w/m												
1201 Int'l consultant for inventory training			40'000					40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000	
1299 Sub-Total	0	0	40'000				0	40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000	
1300 Administrative Support												
1301 Support staff						9'000		9'000	4'500	4'500	9'000	
1600 Travel on official business (above staff)												
1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff						10'000		10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000	
1699 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		19'000		19'000	9'500	9'500	19'000	
1999 Component Total	0	0	40'000	0		59'000		99'000	49'500	49'500	99'000	
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 Sub-contract Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia	14'000	25'000	45'000	20'000	15'000			119'000	59'500	59'500	119'000	
2202 Sub-contract Chile	14'000	25'000	45'000	20'000	15'000			119'000	59'500	59'500	119'000	
2203 Sub-contract Dominican Republic	14'000	25'000	45'000	20'000	15'000			119'000	59'500	59'500	119'000	
2204 Sub-contract Paraguay	14'000	25'000	45'000	20'000	15'000			119'000	59'500	59'500	119'000	
2299 Sub-Total	56'000	100'000	180'000	80'000	60'000		0	476'000	238'000	238'000	476'000	
2999 Component Total	56'000	100'000	180'000	80'000	60'000	40'000	0	516'000	258'000	258'000	516'000	
30 TRAINING COMPONENT												
3300 Meetings/conferences												
3201 Regional inception workshop	26'000							26'000	26'000	0	26'000	
3202 National Inception workshop												
3303 Lessons learned workshops			19'000		26'000			45'000	0	45'000	45'000	
3304 Steering Committee meetings	0							0	0	0	0	
3399 Sub-Total	26'000	0	19'000	0	26'000		0	71'000	26'000	45'000	71'000	
3999 Component Total	26'000	0	19'000	0	26'000	0	0	71'000	26'000	45'000	71'000	
40 EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT												
4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)												
4101 Operational costs						1'690		1'690	845	845	1'690	
4199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		1'690		1'690	845	845	1'690	
4200 Non expendable equipment												
4201 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector						2'000		2'000	1'000	1'000	2'000	
4202 Software						1'000		1'000	500	500	1'000	
4299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		3'000		3'000	1'500	1'500	3'000	
4300 Office premises												
4301 Office space								0	0	0	0	
4302 Communication	1'404		0		1'500		0	2'904	1'452	1'452	2'904	
4399 Sub-Total	1'404	0	0	0	1'500	0	0	2'904	1'452	1'452	2'904	
4999 Component Total	1'404	0	0	0	1'500	0	4'690	7'594	1'690	1'690	7'594	
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT												
5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)												
5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results					3'000		0	3'000	0	3'000	3'000	
5202 Preparation of final regional report					4'000		0	4'000	0	4'000	4'000	
5203 Translation and interpretation							0	0	0	0	0	
5299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	7'000		0	7'000	0	7'000	7'000	
5500 Evaluation												
5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation							20'000	20'000	0	20'000	20'000	
5502 Independent Financial Audit							10'000	10'000	0	10'000	10'000	
5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			30'000	30'000	0	30'000	30'000	
5999 Component Total	0	0	0	0	7'000	0	30'000	37'000	0	37'000	37'000	
TOTAL	83'404	100'000	239'000	80'000	94'500	40'000	63'690	30'000	730'594	335'190	391'190	730'594

ANNEX 5: CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET

BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY													ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR			
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6						Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
		Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the 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							
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							20'000					20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000
	1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			20'000					20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000
	1200 Consultants w/m															
	1201 Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review		2'500	5'000	2'500								10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1299 Sub-Total	0	2'500	5'000	2'500			0					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1300 Administrative Support															
	1301 Support staff							10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1600 Travel on official business (above staff)															
	1601 Travel Project coordinator/project staff												0	0	0	0
	1699 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	1999 Component Total	0	2'500	5'000	2'500	0	0	30'000					40'000	20'000	20'000	40'000
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT															
	2100 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)															
	2101 Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6							0					0	0	0	0
	2199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
	2200 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)															
	2201 Sub-contract Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia	25'000	50'000	75'000	20'000	30'000							200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2202 Sub-contract Chile	25'000	50'000	75'000	20'000	30'000							200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2203 Sub-contract Dominican Republic	25'000	50'000	75'000	20'000	30'000							200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2204 Sub-contract Paraguay	25'000	50'000	75'000	20'000	30'000							200'000	100'000	100'000	200'000
	2299 Sub-Total	100'000	200'000	300'000	80'000	120'000	0	0					800'000	400'000	400'000	800'000
	2999 Component Total	100'000	200'000	300'000	80'000	120'000	0	0					800'000	400'000	400'000	800'000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT															
	3300 Meetings/conferences															
	3301 Regional technical workshop	0											0	0	0	0
	3302 National Inception workshop												0	0	0	0
	3303 Lessons learned workshops												0	0	0	0
	3304 Steering Committee meetings												0	0	0	0
	3399 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
	3999 Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT															
	4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)															
	4101 Operational costs							10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	4199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	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	0	0
	4300 Office premises															
	4301 Office space												0	0	0	0
	4302 Communication							10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	4399 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	10'000					10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000
	4999 Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	20'000					20'000	10'000	10'000	20'000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT															
	5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)															
	5201 Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	60'000					15'000						75'000	37'500	37'500	75'000
	5202 Preparation of final regional report												0	0	0	0
	5203 Translation and interpretation							0					0	0	0	0
	5299 Sub-Total	60'000	0	0	0	0	15'000	0					75'000	37'500	37'500	75'000
	5500 Evaluation															
	5501 Independent Terminal Evaluation							0	0				0	0	0	0
	5502 Independent Financial Audit							0	0				0	0	0	0
	5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0
	5999 Component Total	60'000	0	0	0	0	15'000	0	0				75'000	37'500	37'500	75'000
	TOTAL	160'000	202'500	305'000	82'500	120'000	15'000	50'000	0				935'000	467'500	467'500	935'000

ANNEX 6: ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS

Annex 7: Logical Framework

Mercury is a metallic element and, as such, cannot be destroyed and permanently removed from the environment. It exists in different forms and exhibits characteristics such as persistence in the environment and biota, including humans, certain forms are bio-accumulative and can have a significant impact on human health and the environment. Mercury's inherent property of long-range transport makes mercury a global threat and a pollutant of global concern. The different applications of mercury require a coordinated effort to manage mercury nationally and internationally. Inadequate management of mercury releases may result in an elevated risk for human health and the environment around the world.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted in 10 October 2013 in Japan and was opened for signature thereafter. The objective of the Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds and it sets out a range of measures to meet that objective. These includes measures to control the supply and trade of mercury, including certain limitations on certain specific sources of mercury such as primary mining, and to control mercury-added products and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used, as well as artisanal and small scale gold mining. In addition, the Convention also contains measures on the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury and on mercury wastes, as well as contaminated sites.⁹

Participating countries signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 10 October 2013 (Bolivia, Chile and Dominican Republic) and 10 February 2014 (Paraguay). 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. 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;
3. 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;
4. This project also aims at reinforcing the National Coordination Mechanism on chemicals management currently operational in the countries by ensuring that specific mercury considerations are also addressed while avoiding duplication of efforts;
5. The high level, long term impacts of this project consists in its contribution to the global efforts to control and reduce anthropogenic mercury emissions;
6. UNEP - DTIE, UNEP-ROLAC 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;

⁹ Minamata Convention on Mercury

- National Stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the assessment of national infrastructure, capacities and legislation;
- National stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the identification and quantification of mercury releases;
- Qualified staff and experts to carry out the project activities will be identified and retained;
- Economic resources will be available to carry out all the project activities;
- Key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA related assessments to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention.

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

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

Risk identified	Mitigation measure
National level stakeholders holding data sets involving mercury unwilling to provide data. Medium risk	To <i>mitigate this risk</i> , national focal points are requested to provide a list of key stakeholders holding data sets at project inception. This will allow stakeholder to be contacted early on in the project, and consulted on the importance of the project.
Key industrial stakeholders unwilling to participate in the inventory work. Medium risk	To <i>mitigate this risk</i> , national focal points are requested to provide a list of key industrial stakeholders at project inception. This will allow stakeholders to be contacted early on in the project, consulted on the importance of the project, and for the benefits of the project to be communicated.
Project is misunderstood by specific sectors at the national level and obtained data are used against productive sectors with most releases Low risk	To <i>mitigate this risk</i> , all sectors and key stakeholders will be invited to participate in the activities and especially at the consultative meetings. Participation in consultations will give the opportunity to all sectors to discuss challenges and problems in relation to the key objective of meeting the actions required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Active participation in the development of MIAs will also provide a good opportunity to all stakeholders to understand the problem and to work together to find a suitable solution.
Women and vulnerable groups are not taken into account in the project implementation and risk is not reduced Low risk	To <i>mitigate this risk</i> the project will continuously assess the impact of mercury actions in vulnerable groups, defining first the social and gender determinants of mercury exposure and examine specific roles of women and vulnerable groups that might provide opportunities for improved mercury management. The development of the MIAs will involve women's associations and vulnerable groups. These associations and groups will be identified during project component 1.

<p>National stakeholder unable to agree on challenges, needs and opportunities for the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>Medium risk</p>	<p>To 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.</p>
<p>National MIAs are delayed, and as a result delay the development of regional lessons learned document.</p> <p>Medium risk</p>	<p>Given the tight timeframe of the project, to mitigate this risk, the Executing Agency has already appointed a Project Coordinator for the GEF funded mercury risk management and action plan development project approved in 2013. 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 BCRC LATU (as Executing Agency) and participating countries will be drawn up prior to the inception workshop, and signed at inception.</p>
<p>Change in national priorities</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>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.</p>

Funds for project implementation

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

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

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification₃₅ programme. These additional funding is made available

with the purpose to :a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF Instrument, in the interim period between adoption of the Convention and the COP1, as well as after the COP1, will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that : a) have signed the Convention; and b) are eligible for World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (TRAC).

Project activities, outputs and outcomes

The activity 1.1 includes the organization of a Regional Inception Workshop and Three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanisms will be developed in the Regional Workshop and each country will formalize its own National Coordination Mechanism considering the already existing national mechanisms for chemicals management. The output of this activity is the establishment of a coordination mechanism for mercury management that includes sensitized key stakeholders. A coordination mechanism is a key initial step on mercury management that will allow the deployment of coordinated national interventions and a jointly development of a national planning for priority actions Activity 1.2 includes the gathering of studies and national data on mercury, this will allow to focus on the information that is missing (gaps) and to use existing studies, making the best use of resources and national available capacities. This activity will trigger the use of existing international guidance and access to all interested sectors. The potential for regional learning and networking offered by this component will be fostered by the project component 6 where countries will be able to share information that they may have and that is missing in other countries. This project component will trigger an enhanced national coordination and also the effective use of existing resources.

Activity 2.1 will follow activity 1.1 and will identify not only the roles of institutions but also their capacities and interest in mercury management. Reassessing the roles of partners and providing a clear distribution of roles will avoid conflict of interests and well-defined responsibilities. Activity 2.2 will analyse the national regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in participating countries. The output is that the existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms are assessed. By identifying the gaps and needs in legislation Participating countries will make a big step forward for sound management of mercury nationwide. Sound legislation supports and leads to sound mercury management and will influence how mercury in management at all levels in the country. However legislation is one aspect of national change, other actions will need to be implemented in a coordinated manner in order to implement the Minamata Convention.

Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for participating countries. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific and technical data needed to support national interventions and to establish national priorities. Activity 3.2 will develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites. Outputs to this activity will impact on the current practices on mercury related soil contamination, triggering the protection of communities nearby the contaminated area.

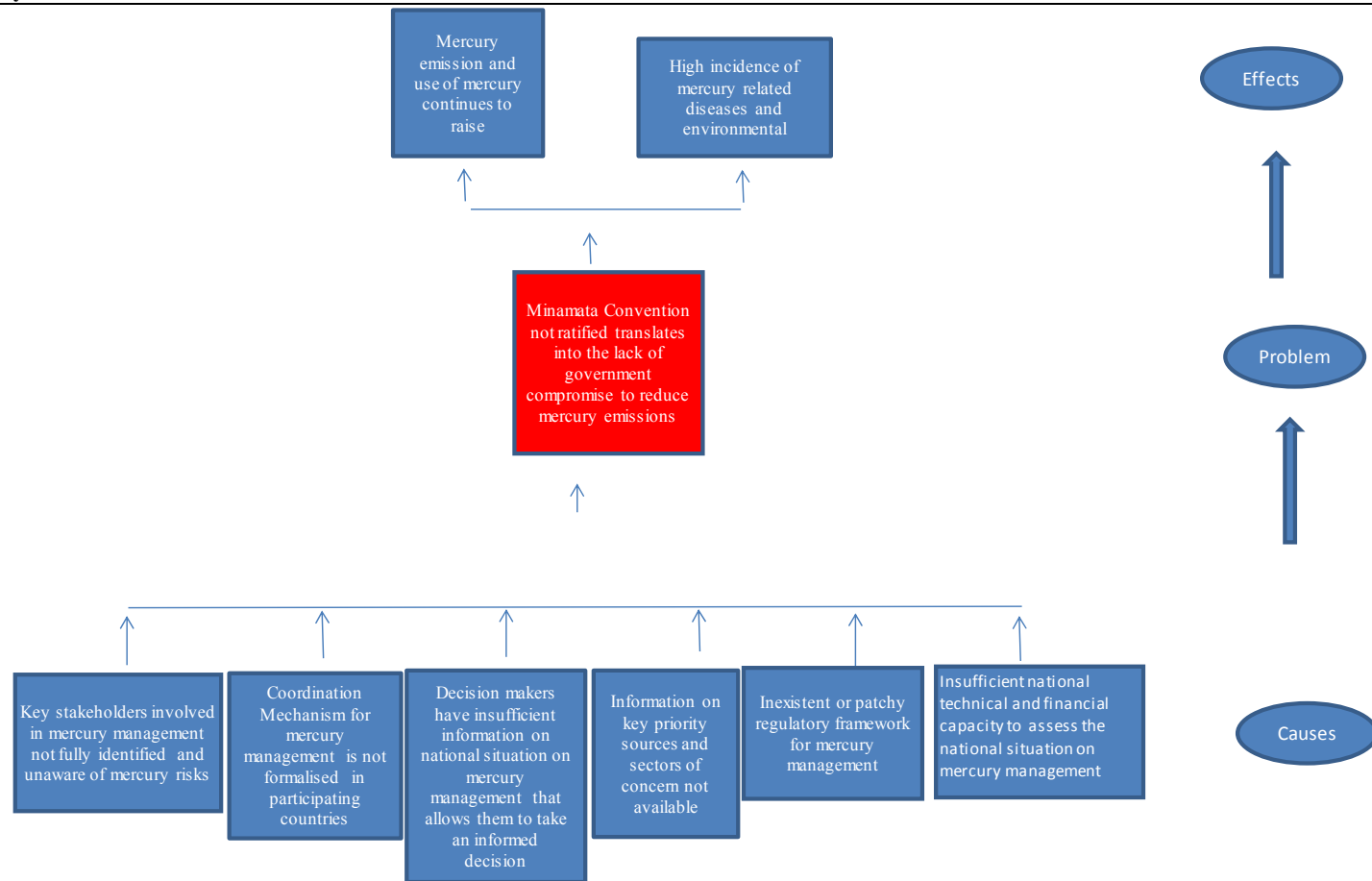
Activity 4.1 will conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors. These set of recommendations will provide a way forward to enhance national capacities for national entities in charge of mercury management. Activity 4.2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

Activity 5.1 will draft and validate the MIA Report. The output is that the MIA report is validated and available to key stakeholders. Activity 5.2 will develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy. The MIA will provide key information to all national stakeholders and beyond and will allow participating countries to identify where the gaps are and what are the possible ways to protect human health and the environment from the undesirable effects of mercury. Since participating countries and key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA and related assessments, the project will lead to the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which will definitively trigger a change in the way mercury is currently managed in the country. Additionally, the project will Organize at least two

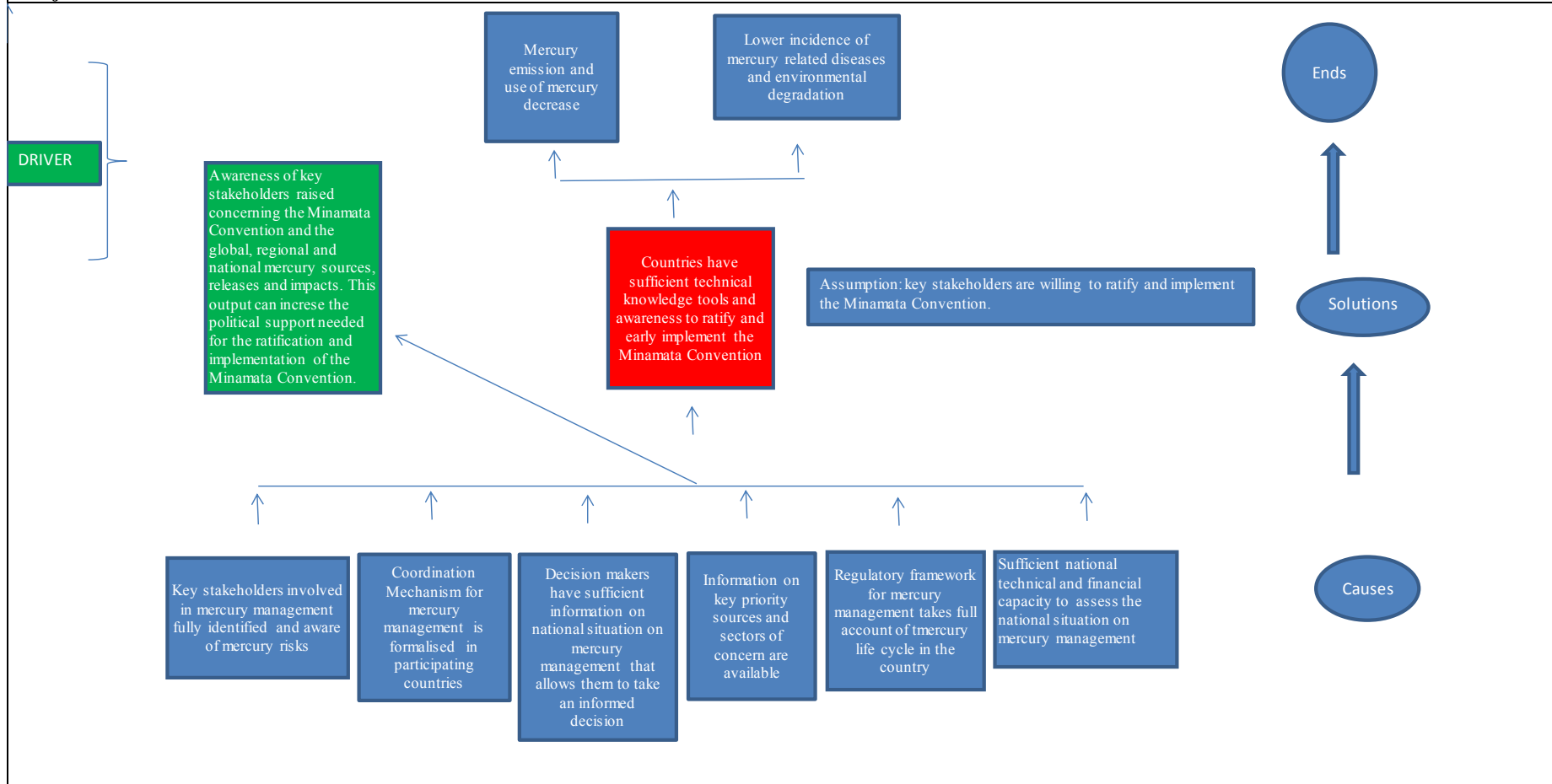
regional lessons learned workshops (Activity 5.3) that will identify areas of common interest and regional challenges and opportunities.

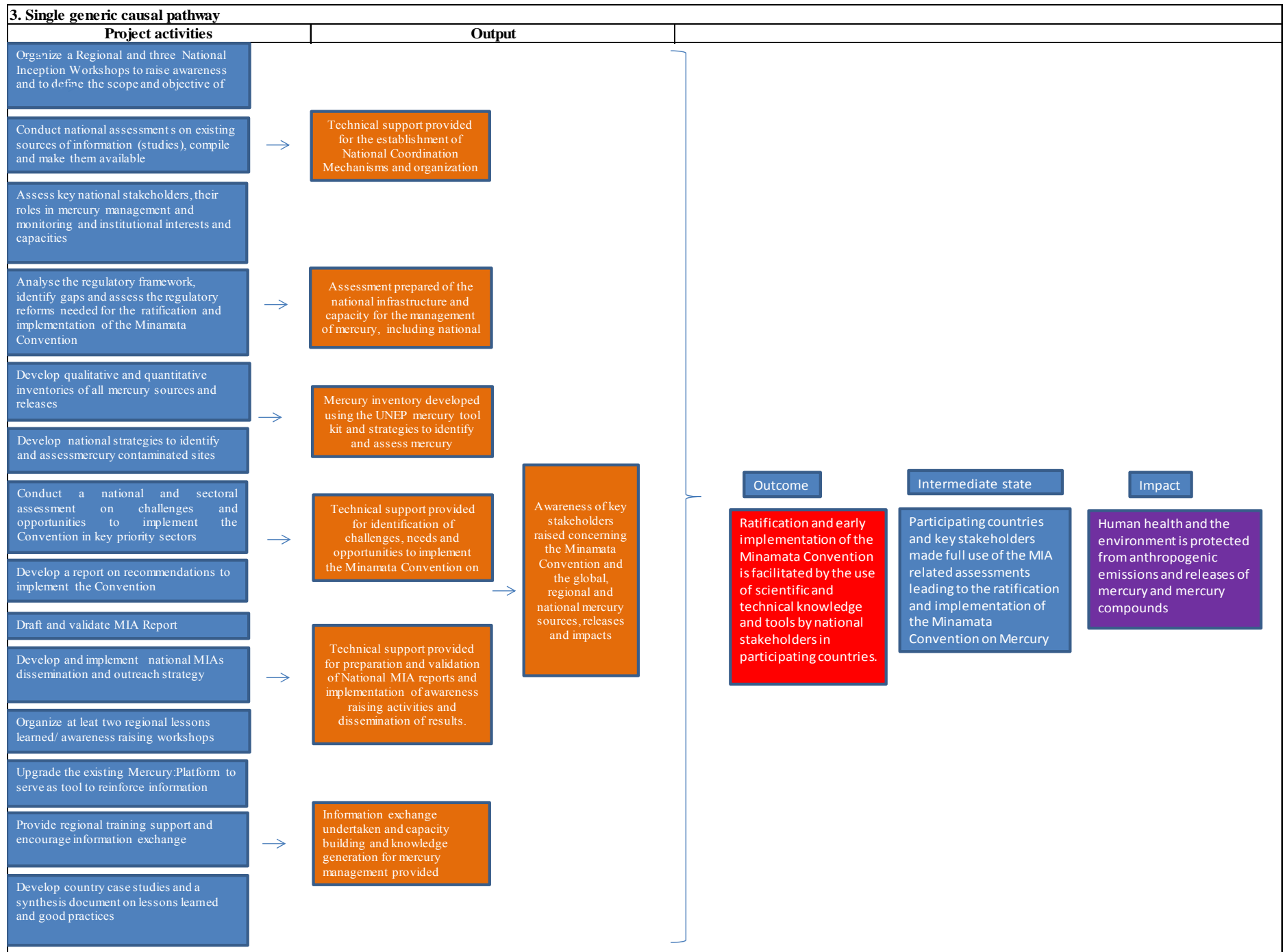
Activity 6.1 will upgrade the existing Mercury Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. Activity 6.2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

1. Situation analysis



2. Objective tree





LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹

Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work:			
<i>Expected accomplishment B: Countries, including Major Groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related MEAs</i>			
1. Project Outcome	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of references to MIA assessments and reports in relevant national government and company documents aimed at the ratification and/or implementation of the Minamata Convention. (<i>Baseline:</i> 0. <i>Target:</i> at least 8 (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. (<i>Baseline:</i> 0. <i>Target:</i> at least 4 (one per country) policy makers and 8 (2 per country) other stakeholders). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Desk review of citations using MIA findings in relevant documents from governments, companies, organizations and academic literature; - Surveys and interviews with practitioners and policymakers to track and evaluate use of the MIA 	
Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M1: 4 (one per country) references to MIA assessments in relevant national government and company documents			Oct2015
M2: 4 (one per country) ministers and 8 (2 per country) other stakeholders use MIA findings to mobilize the political support needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.			Oct 2016 (end of project)
2. Project Outputs:	Indicators	Means of Verification	PoW-EA Output
A) Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	- Number of National Coordination Mechanism formalized (<i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Ministries of Environment websites - Newspapers - Minutes of meetings available at the National Ministries of Environment websites 	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project output Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M1: Project Steering Committee Established and 4 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 (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>).	-4 Final national assessment reports available in the National Website of respective Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			Expected Milestone Delivery Date
M2: 4 (one per country) final national reports on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015
M2: 4 (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). (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>) - Number of national strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed. (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>)	- 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: 4 (one per country) qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases developed			Dec 2015
M3: 4 (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. (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>).	- 4 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: 4 (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of MIA reports prepared and validated by national stakeholders (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>) - Report on implementation of strategies for MIA dissemination and awareness raising activities developed. (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: 4</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 MIAs 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mercury :learn platform available online and operational. (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: the mercury learn training platform upgraded and operational</i>) - Number of webinars, forums and online training modules developed and delivered. (<i>Baseline: 0. Target: at least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules</i>) - Number of reports on lessons learned and good practices developed (<i>Baseline: 0. Target:4</i> (one per country) and one regional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 *strictly* answerable with a yes or no answer

ANNEX 8: OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

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

AAMMA	Argentinian Society of Doctors for the Environment
BCRC	Basel Centre for Regional Cooperation
ASGM	Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining
ASIQUIM	Chemical Industry Association of Chile
COCHILCO	Chilean Copper Commission

CONACYT	National Council of Science and Technology of Paraguay
CONAM	National Environmental Council Paraguay
COP	Conference of the Parties
EA	Enabling Activity
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	Environment Management Act
FEPRINCO	Production, Industrial and Commerce Federation of Paraguay
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IGOs	Intergovernmental Organizations
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee
INTN	National Institute of Technology and Normalization of Paraguay
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LATU	Technological Laboratory of Uruguay
LCM	Life Cycle Management
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SEAM	Secretariat of the Environment of Paraguay
SISNAM	National Environmental System in Paraguay
SONAMI	National Mining Society of Chile
TA	Technical Assistance
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core
UIP	Association of Enterprises and Industrial Companies of Paraguay
UMSA	Centre of Water and Environmental Sanitation of Bolivia
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-DTIE	United Nations Environment Programme – Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
UNEP-ROLAC	United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office Latin America and the Caribbean
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

