



# REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

## **PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

EA Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) in the Republic of Yemen		
Country(ies):	Republic of Yemen	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140132
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the Republic of Yemen	Submission Date:	06-03-2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	19,000

## **A. EA FRAMEWORK\***

<b>EA Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions</b>					
<b>EA Component</b>	<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-financing (\$)</b>
1.Needs assessment of institutional and national capacity to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	TA	1. National capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>Output 1.1: Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Convention completed</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible, eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p>	174,000	20,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted		
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	2.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	6,000	5,000
	(select)				0
	(select)				0
	(select)				0
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				180,000	25,000
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				20,000	25,200
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>50,200</b>

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	11,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	11,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	EPA	In-kind	28,200
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>50,200</b>

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

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

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				0	0	0

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*	<b>48.00</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>
International consultants*	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>14,200</b>
Travel*		<b>1,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>
Others**	Miscellaneous		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>45,200</b>

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

As co-financing is not required for MIA projects, GEF resources of \$1,000 will be necessary for communication costs associated with the project. Please refer to Annex D for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown.

## **PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, <b>page 1 of 2</b>):</p>	<p>Mercury (Hg) is a chemical of global concern owing to its long-range atmospheric transport and persistence in the environment. Once introduced, its tendency to bioaccumulate in the environment poses significant risks to human and ecosystem health. Several different chemical forms of mercury naturally occur, including elemental, inorganic and organic species. Methylmercury is a particularly toxic organic compound, formed through microbial transformation under certain conditions present in sediments and wetland environments. Methylmercury often accumulates in biological organisms, where it concentrates along food chains. Human exposure through the consumption of contaminated fish and seafood cause serious physiological damage with adverse effects on brain, nerve, kidney, and lung function. In extreme situations, mercury poisoning can result in seizures, coma and in severe cases, death. Exposure to even low levels can cause neurodevelopmental effects in humans, particularly during vulnerable stages of fetal and early childhood development. Due to negative impacts on maternal health, women of childbearing age are a particularly high-risk segment of the global population. As mercury can travel long distances through air and water, its local release from anthropogenic sources extend risks to human well-being and ecosystem health, well beyond the point of origin.</p> <p>In response to growing international concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) formalized the Global Mercury Partnership in 2008 to systematically eliminate anthropogenic mercury releases through strategic intervention and collaboration with national governments. As of 2009, UNEP’s governing council entered into negotiations for the preparation of a legally binding global instrument on mercury to safeguard human and ecosystem health. Negotiations were successfully completed in January 2013 with 147 governments (including the Republic of Yemen) agreeing on the draft text for the Convention on mercury. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan, the “Minamata Convention on Mercury” was formally adopted and opened for signature.</p> <p>The Republic of Yemen (Yemen) became a signatory to the treaty on 21 March 2014. The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist. For Yemen to meet obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed to assist in ratification. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention;</li><li>(2) gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions;</li><li>(3) lack of data on sources of emissions and releases, as well as outdated national inventories of mercury stocks; and</li><li>(4) low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms in place to reduce community exposure to mercury.</li></ol> <p>To fulfill obligations under the newly adopted Convention, Yemen will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national development efforts.</p>
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<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved, <b>page 2 of 2</b>):</p>	<p>Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government of Yemen has contributed to a mercury pilot project conducted in the country, in 2007, by the mercury task team of the Ministry of Water and Environment, and the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) with the assistance of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). For the first time in Yemen, mercury-related data was collected and baseline information produced on the use, release and emission of mercury throughout the country. A training was provided by UNEP-Chemicals Branch based on the UNEP's Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases and a mercury inventory report was produced. It was estimated that the total release of mercury in Yemen is approximately 797 Kg in minimum and about 7,443 Kg in maximum per year.</p> <p>According to the recommendations of the report, a full inventory on the release of mercury from various sectors shall be carried out in the near future in order to enable Yemen to prepare proper plan for sound management of mercury release. Moreover, uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the statistical records calculated was pointed out in the report because of problems faced during the surveys, such as shortage of reliable data and information from the various generating/releasing sources. In this regard, most data/information was obtained by estimations made by local line institutions (i.e. amalgam filling, thermometers, Hg for extracting gold, etc.). Consequently, the survey team had some difficulty in calculating actual levels of the release of mercury into the environment. Due to limitations in data availability as well as time and budget constraints, not all the mercury release sources were quantified.</p> <p>Under those circumstances, reliable data on mercury emissions are extremely limited. A more in-depth analysis would give a superior estimate whilst providing information, which would be appropriate for producing estimates on future emissions whilst pinpointing potential target areas and actions for reduction.</p> <p>Moreover, policies and legal enforcement regimes to control international trade on mercury and the products containing this element; monitoring of mercury releases into the environment; and studies showing the interrelation between mercury and human health do not exist in Yemen.</p> <p>As sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management. Moreover, Yemen does not have the resources or the capacity to address mercury-related problems and promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies.</p> <p>The development of the proposed MIA will address these issues by providing the basic and essential information that will enable policy and strategic decision to be made and assist in developing plans to identify priority activities within Yemen.</p>
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**B. ENABLING  
ACTIVITY GOALS,  
OBJECTIVES, AND**

**ACTIVITIES** (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation, **page 1 of 2**):

The overall objective of the EA project is to complete pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions.

The request of financial support from GEF's Chemicals focal area is justified through investment in enabling activities, which assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities. This initial assessment will make an important contribution to baseline data in terms of mercury stocks, supplies, and trade as well as sources of emissions to air and releases to land and water. Currently in Yemen, the lack of data on mercury use, emissions and releases makes prioritization of sectors for intervention difficult and evaluation nearly impossible. With the GEF's support, pollution sources can be identified systematically to identify areas for intervention while institutional capacity needs and policy analysis will assist to identify potential barriers to implementation and ratification.

The activities proposed in this EA will assist the Government Yemen and industrial partners in their understanding of the national operations on mercury, national emissions, and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. GEF resources would assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements regionally and globally to promote future replication and scaling up. Furthermore, GEF support will help garner international support and leverage future investments for additional projects in Yemen to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

Based on the design of the proposed project, benefits on gender dimensions are difficult to assess during the project development phase. However, recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different levels and frequency of mercury, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of this project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, mainly by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector and stakeholder levels. Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Steering Group and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. During recruitment process, female candidate will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the initial inventory report to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.

The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable Development), also MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).

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

**UNIDO** will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A project manager will be responsible for project oversight and implementation. The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** is designated as the core agency for coordination of all mercury related activities, with a dedicated focal point for the implementation of the Minamata Convention and its provisions. EPA will serve as national executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and act as the chair of a **National Steering Group (NSG)**. The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of technical and policy experts from EPA, other relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the implementation of relevant activities. The NSG will serve as a coordinating body to ensure effective implementation and provide strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. A **Convention Implementation Office (CIO)** will also be formed as an inter-departmental coordination unit and project management unit within EPA that acts as the secretariat of the NSG. It will be responsible for day-to-day compliance with the Minamata Convention in Yemen.

An **expert team** comprised of national and international consultants will be recruited to provide technical support for MIA implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development. **Mercury Containing Product users** will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and/or elimination of mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. Selected key industries will assist in the planning of interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in the Yemen's industrial sector. **Industry associations** (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors (i.e. mining companies) and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.

Please refer to Annex E for a flowchart of the various stakeholders.

<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to prepare an MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within a nationally appropriate context. Outputs from the project will provide baseline information and an updated initial inventory that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The treaty is expected to enter into force in two to three years, inputs and data collected from the MIA proposed in this project will provide key information for the development of National Implementation Plan (NIP) that may be required by the Conference of Parties within a few years of its entry into force.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Project coordination mechanism established and institutional gaps identified  <b>Activity 1.1.1</b> Conduct project coordination meetings  <b>Activity 1.1.2</b> Establish National Steering Group  <b>Activity 1.1.3</b> Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers  <b>Activity 1.1.4</b> Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed  <b>Activity 1.2.1</b> Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations  <b>Activity 1.2.2</b> Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps  <b>Activity 1.2.3</b> Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> National mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions  <b>Activity 1.3.1</b> Conduct national mercury inventory training  <b>Activity 1.3.2</b> Collection data for the initial national mercury inventory  <b>Activity 1.3.3</b> Draft initial national mercury inventory  <b>Activity 1.3.4</b> Identified key sectors for intervention  <b>Activity 1.3.5</b> Develop intervention plans</p> <p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted  <b>Activity 1.4.1</b> Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on and vulnerability of different gender groups  <b>Activity 1.4.2</b> Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
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<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design of targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized. Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and national inventory development in Yemen can be used as a model approach, to be replicated in other countries to effectively address similar issues.</p> <p>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the Yemen's goal to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention and to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds in order to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at EPA will be wisely utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. The involvement of international experts will be limited to only absolute essential tasks, as deemed necessary by EPA. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Therefore, project implementation is expected to be efficient and effective. This EA project will serve as a model for other MIAs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p>
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**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Monitoring and evaluation for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to Yemen. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: 1) review and approve annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) approve interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and regulations (UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3). UNIDO's Regional Office in Sudan will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The terminal evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by the UNIDO project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.

**Programmatic M&E:** the main executing partner, EPA will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.

**Financial Monitoring:** All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. In the same regard, UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR) to the GEF.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (1) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (2) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

The Government of the Republic of Yemen agrees to apply to the proposed project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 8 November 1976 and entered into force on 8 November 1976.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Table**

M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
		Cash [USD]	In-kind
Start-up workshop report	Within 3 months of project start	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of year 1	Month 12	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of the project	Month 24	0	0
Terminal evaluation	At project closure	6,000	5,000
<b>Total M&amp;E cost</b>		<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	Not applicable
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**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Khaled Saeed AL-SAHAIBANI	Chairman	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY (EPA)	

**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	03/21/2014	MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS	

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
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Philippe Scholtès, Officer-in-Charge Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point			Jérôme Stucki, Environmental Management Branch	+43 126026 3559	J.Stucki@unido.org

## ANNEX A

### CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<b>Local</b>			
National Project Coordinator	500	24	Interdepartmental coordination unit within Ministry of Nature Protection, Secretariat of National Steering Group, and manage the day-to-day activities of the project
Project Assistant	250	24	Provide administrative support to the National Project Coordinator
<b>International</b>			
UNIDO Coordinator (UNIDO co-financing)	2,000	2	Ensures that project activities and deliveries are in line with the requirements of the Minamata Convention, shares lessons learned from parallel MIAs
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<b>Local</b>			
Experts on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	750	120	Provide technical assistance on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project
<b>International</b>			
Experts on institutional capacity evaluation, legislative review, initial mercury inventory, and information dissemination	2,500	12	Provide technical assistance to national experts on a) evaluating institutional capacity, b) review of the existing legislations, c) collect data and draft of the initial mercury inventory, d) organize events for dissemination of information from the project

Note: Recruitment and budget for the final evaluation are included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

### Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

### Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)