



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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Project Countries: the People's Republic of Bangladesh; the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; the Republic of Mozambique; and, the Independent State of Samoa

PROJECT DOCUMENT (Final)

Project Title:	Strengthen National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.
UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:	<p>Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</p> <p>Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, at national and/or sub-national level, disaggregated by partnership type.</p>
UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:	NA
Executing Entity:	UNITAR
Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners:	<p>Bangladesh - Department of Environment and Ministry of Environment and Forests;</p> <p>Guinea Bissau - Secretariat of State for the Environment;</p> <p>Mauritania - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Emergencies;</p> <p>Mozambique - Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessments, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DINAIA, MICOA);</p> <p>Samoa - Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE).</p>
Brief Description	
<p>In January 2013, a UN agreement was reached for the establishment of a globally legally binding Convention on Mercury “<i>The Minamata Convention on Mercury</i>”. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 10 October 2013, at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Diplomatic Conference) in Kumamoto, Japan. To date 128 countries have signed the Convention, 1 country (U.S.A.) has ratified the Convention and 9 countries are a party to the Convention¹. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after it has been ratified by 50 nations.</p> <p>The Governments of Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury in October 2014, while the Government of Guinea Bissau signed the Convention in September 2014.</p> <p>The Minamata Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of Mercury. The major highlights of the Minamata Convention on Mercury include a ban on new Mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.</p>	

¹ <http://www.Mercuryconvention.org/Countries/tabid/3428/Default.aspx>

To facilitate the early entry into force of the Convention, a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) will allow a country to collect information to determine what is needed in order to ratify the Convention and, subsequently, to provide a basis for any further work towards implementation. As such the development of a country's MIA will assist a country in taking its decision to ratify and notify the Convention in accordance with article 7; to develop its National Implementation Plan in accordance with Article 20; and to prepare a national plan to reduce emissions of Mercury in accordance with Article 8².

Therefore, the Project's objective is for the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.

The project's expected outcomes will be a description of the following: (a) National Mercury profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of Mercury and Mercury compounds; (b) an overview of structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention; (c) a summary of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation; and, (d) the identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others.

Programme Period:	2015-2017	Total resources required:	\$1,000,000
Key Result Area (UNDP Strategic Plan):	Effective maintenance and protection of natural capital.	Total allocated resources:	\$1,000,000
Atlas Award ID/output ID	00088155/00094931	GEF	\$1,000,000
Start Date:	1 July 2015	In-kind contributions & grants:	\$0
End Date:	30 May 2017	Government	\$0
PAC Meeting Date:	24 June 2015		
Management Arrangements:	Agency implementation		

Agreed by UNDP:

Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF




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ACRONYMS

APR/PIR	Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
CO	Country Office (UNDP)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
EA	Enabling Activity
ESDO	Environment & Social Development Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoM	Government of Mozambique
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MCM	National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism
NCP	National Chemicals Profile
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
QSP TF	Quick Start Programme Trust Fund
QOR	Quarterly Operational Reports
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. This Project Document (PRODOC) serves to operationalise at the level of UNDP, UNITAR and the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa, the proposal for “*Strengthen National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions*” approved by the GEF on 25 February 2015. The prodoc is appended to the Enabling Activity document that was submitted to the GEF. The GEF CEO Letter of Approval is also attached.

BACKGROUND

Mercury and the Minamata Convention

2. Mercury is a global pollutant. Like persistent organic pollutants (POPs), Mercury remains in the environment where it circulates among air, water, sediments, soil, and biota in various forms. Atmospheric Mercury can be transported long distances, taken up by microorganisms and concentrated up the food chain. Mercury can cause serious damage to ecosystems.
3. The three most common forms of Mercury (elemental, inorganic and methyl Mercury) are all detrimental to human health and especially dangerous for fetuses and young children because of its toxicity to the nervous systems (brain and spinal cord). Exposure to elemental Mercury, Mercury in food, and Mercury vapors poses significant health risks including kidney, heart and respiratory problems, tremors, skin rashes, vision or hearing problems, headaches, weakness, memory problems, and emotional changes.
4. In order to address the challenges posed by Mercury on a global scale, in 2009 the decision was taken to start UN negotiations for a global, legally-binding treaty to prevent emissions and releases of Mercury. The UN negotiations were concluded in January 2013 with 147 governments agreeing to the draft convention text for the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
5. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 10 October 2013, at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Diplomatic Conference) in Kumamoto, Japan.
6. The Minamata Convention on Mercury - named after a city in Japan where serious health damage occurred as a result of Mercury pollution in the mid-20th Century - will aim to reduce Mercury emissions from all sources, including gold mining, dental practices, chlor-alkali plants, coal combustion, medical uses as well as waste management, storage, fate and transport in the atmosphere and other related issues.
7. Eighty six (86) countries and the European Union signed the Minamata Convention on the first day it was open. A further 5 countries signed the Convention on the final day of the Diplomatic Conference, 11 October 2013. To date 128 countries have signed the Convention and eight (8) countries have become a

party to the Convention³. On November 6, 2013 the United States of America was the first country to ratify the Minamata Convention, as such it became the first party to the Convention.

8. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after it has been ratified by 50 nations. It is expected that the Convention will come into force within the next 3 – 5 years, most likely before the end of the GEF-6 funding cycle.

9. The Governments of Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury in October 2014, while the Government of Guinea Bissau signed the Convention in September 2014.

10. The project builds on the efforts and achievements of the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to improve the management of Mercury. In the section below a short overview is provided of the efforts the countries have undertaken to date to improve the management of Mercury.

Bangladesh and the Management of Mercury

11. Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Bangladesh. Mercury is imported, however the country does not dispose of specific data and information on Mercury import, the import of Mercury containing products, the use of Mercury in various industrial process or important releases sources of Mercury. For this reason it is very important to assess the country's situation related to the management of Mercury, to enable it to start addressing its main priorities in this respect.

12. An assessment of Mercury sources and hotspots in Bangladesh was conducted by the Environment & Social Development Organization (ESDO) in 2012⁴, which assessed 9 sectors, whose products and by-products contain Mercury. This study revealed that the health sector is a significant user and releaser of Mercury, with releases growing by 6.9 percent per year.

13. Bangladesh also counts a number of cement industries, which are a release source of Mercury. According to the study, cement factories released approximately 0.5 ton in 2011. Another area of concern is the cosmetics sector, in particular beauty fairness creams, which can contain Mercury. The study assessed the Mercury content in a large number of fairness creams used in the country. Finally, Bangladesh counts a number Alkali factories, which are estimated to release up to 1.5 tons/year of Mercury.

14. Even though the ESDO study is a start, many aspects of Mercury management in Bangladesh are still unknown.

Guinea-Bissau and the Management of Mercury

15. In Guinea-Bissau consumer products containing Mercury used in the country (linear fluorescent lamps, skin-lightening creams, batteries, electronic appliances and devices) are all of foreign origin. However, awareness on the toxicity of Mercury is almost nonexistent.

³ <http://www.Mercuryconvention.org/Countries/tabid/3428/Default.aspx>

⁴

http://www.zeromercury.org/phocadownload/Whats_on_in_the_regions/Bangladesh/Report_of_Hg_situation_of_bangladesh.pdf

16. The country has no policy or law in place, which regulates the use, release or production of hazardous chemicals. As a result, enforcement entities are unable to monitor and control their use, release or production, including Mercury.

17. While so far there has been no reported incidence of environmental contamination by Mercury, the future exploitation of bauxite mines in the country are expected to increase the likelihood of Mercury pollution. Another Mercury release source is the burning of waste, which is the most common treatment method in the country.

18. Fish being the main source of protein for the majority of the population, the susceptibility to overexposure to MethylMercury, whether caused by domestic or international pollution, requires monitoring.

19. In order to prevent Mercury from further harming the global ecosystem, and for Guinea-Bissau to adequately monitor and manage the use and releases of Mercury in the country, it requires sensitization and capacity building and the opportunity to assess the situation and develop a national Mercury release inventory.

Mauritania and the Management of Mercury

20. Mauritania became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 11 October 2013. However, Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Mauritania. Little data and information on the import and use of mercury in various industrial process and consumer products is available.

21. In July 2012, with the support of the SAICM QSP TF, UNDP and UNEP supported the implementation of the project “*Initiative de Partenariat PNUE/PNUD/Gouvernement Mauritanien pour l’intégration de la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques dans les politiques de développement*”. As part of this project, Mauritania produced its first ever National Chemicals Profile (NCP). With the exception of the SAICM project, however, Mauritania has only benefitted from one national GEF-POPs project (development of the NIP), and three regional POPs projects (disposal of PCBs, disposal of obsolete POPs and NIP capacity building). No specific activities related to Mercury have been supported in the past. As such Mauritania would benefit significantly from a GEF project that would build capacity to address Mercury priorities, but at the same time would also allow strengthening the entire sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime in the country.

22. Mauritania’s national SMC priorities are the following (NCP 2012), some of which are very relevant to Mercury:

- Uncontrolled import of chemicals
- Inadequate and non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Lack of awareness of the dangers posed by chemicals
- Residues in agricultural products, milk and red meat
- Pollution generated in mining, agriculture and crafts
- The presence of residues in rivers and groundwater
- The pollution of river and coastal sediments
- Occupational diseases caused by chemicals
- Poisoning resulting from improper use of chemicals
- Unsound waste disposal and obsolete products
- Marine pollution due to chemicals
- Inadequate treatment of hazardous chemical waste

23. In terms of Mercury management, the economic sector that is the most relevant, is the mining sector. Mineral resources accounted for roughly 75 per cent of total export earnings in 2012, with iron ore, gold, petroleum and copper representing the largest shares. In 2011, the mining sector accounted for around 38 per cent of GDP, up from 32.5 per cent in 2010 (USGS). Of the 201 concessions (2012), 94 have been allocated for gold. Based on the information contained in the NCP, industrial mining corporations (SNIM, Tasiast, Kinross and MCMapply) use cyanide for purification of gold, according to the NCP Mercury is not used. However, mining tailing (potentially containing Mercury) might pose an issue. Secondly, it is expected that Mercury is being used in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASGM) activities for the extraction of gold.

24. The current situation with respect to Mercury management and related national challenges and priorities is not very clear. This is why it is of paramount importance to assist the country in assessing its situation pertaining to Mercury sources, uses, emissions and hotspots and conduct an analysis on potential policy and regulatory gaps.

Mozambique and the Management of Mercury

25. Mozambique became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. Mozambique has demonstrated a continued commitment to the advancement of the environment and sustainable development agendas. With a formal commitment to implement 18 MEAs, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the country has been participating actively on international discussions reiterating the need to take strong action on Mercury contamination since 2010, having taken part in all the INC meetings.

26. Since its signing of the Minamata Convention, Mozambique is considering ratifying the agreement; however it lacks a clear picture of the effort that will be required nationally to be able to fulfil all of its future commitments.

27. At the government level, three main institutions have been more closely involved in these initial discussions related to Mercury release/contamination: the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Health – and they have indicated a need to take full stock of the situation and to develop targeted but comprehensive action, with the understanding that the country so far lacks the required technical infrastructure and capacity.

28. Despite the lack of comprehensive studies on the issue, it seems clear that ASGM is one of the major sources of Mercury contamination in Mozambique, posing serious health impacts in communities where this activity is more intense, as highlighted in the 2000 Inventory of Mining Activities in four provinces (Manica, Tete, Nampula and Niassa). Thus, in parallel with the preparation of this proposal, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) is developing a project to support the development of a specific National Action Plan on Mercury in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Mozambique.

29. In addition to ASGM, there are a number of other release sources of Mercury in the country, such as industrial processes (e.g. chlorine production), medicaments and medical supplies, agriculture additives (e.g. fungicides and insecticides), combustion of fossil fuels and burning of waste, and the use of Mercury containing paints and electrical equipment. Mozambique is yet to understand the full extent of Mercury releases and contamination in all its dimensions and to define effective response measures, but it is committed to strengthen its policy and regulatory frameworks and develop the required capacity for an effective response.

Samoa and the Management of Mercury

30. Samoa became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013 and is now considering ratifying the Convention to become a full Party to it.

31. All products and chemicals containing Mercury compounds are imported into Samoa as none is produced locally for use. However, there are also growing concerns about the hazardous nature of Mercury and Mercury compounds from anthropogenic emissions and releases that pose adverse effects on human health and the environment.

32. As ratification of the Convention would legally bind Samoa to the Convention’s obligations, national inventories and detailed assessment process are highly necessary to be conducted with preparation of legislative and institutional capacity to implement the Convention effectively once it has entered into force.

33. Together, all of the above elements constitute the ‘Point of Departure’ and general context for the current MIA Enabling Project.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT

The stakeholder engagement process in the five project countries will be led by UNITAR in close collaboration with the project counterparts in each of the five countries (see table below):

Table 1: National Project Counterparts

Bangladesh	Department of Environment and Ministry of Environment and Forests
Guinea Bissau	Secretariat of State for the Environment
Mauritania	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Emergencies
Mozambique	Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessments, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DINAIA, MICOA)
Samoa	Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)

Additional key stakeholders which the project anticipates to engage are presented in the table below:

Government entities	<p><u>Ministries of Environment</u> - Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as National Environmental Policies, Environmental Management Acts and its Regulations, programmes and projects.</p> <p><u>Ministries of Finance</u> – Responsible for determining opportunities for mainstreaming existing financial mechanisms (e.g. collateral registries) that can be used to access financing for informal sectors such as ASGM.</p> <p><u>Ministries of Health</u> – The Ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of health policies and assumes responsibilities related to monitoring, control, regulation and standardization. In addition, the Ministry registers medical devices and monitors companies that import, manufacture, distribute and / or store medical equipment and devices.</p> <p><u>Ministries of Energy</u> – Ensuring that electricity systems functions with reliability and productivity, and promoting innovation in the energy sector.</p> <p><u>Ministries of Mining</u> – Formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws</p>
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	<p>relating to mines and responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals.</p> <p><u>Ministries of Local Government and Municipalities/City Councils</u> - Regulate and supervise waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and are responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.</p>
Private Sector	<p>Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Services providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.</p>
CSOs/NGOs	<p>Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment.</p>

PART II: STRATEGY

PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES

The Project's goal is to for the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The Project objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.

UNDP-GEF is well positioned for this project, since it partners with countries to catalyze environmental finance for sustainable development. UNDP's Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Team implements programmes funded under the GEF Chemicals and Waste Focal Area at UNDP through a partnership agreement with UNDP-GEF. The Montreal Protocol/Chemicals team assists countries to meet their commitments to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), which have been drawn up to protect humans and the environment from the harmful effects caused by the use or misuse of toxic and hazardous chemicals. The best known chemicals and waste related MEAs are the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure, the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The global nature of this project will enable the participating countries to learn important lessons from each other and be able to exchange and share experiences on the gathering and analysing of the data as well as the policy and regulatory frameworks that can be put in place to reduce the harmful impacts from exposure to mercury.

The Outcomes of the Project, as well as the expected outputs and activities under those, are described in the GEF Enabling Activity proposal inserted in Annex V. However, for the purpose of the project document, the project's outcomes have been pasted below.

Component 1: Establishment of enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention.

Outcome 1.1: National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism ("MCM") on Mercury operational.

Output 1.1: National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury established.

Description: A national decision-making structure on Mercury ("Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)") will be established in each of the project countries. Such a mechanism will be developed in line with national capacities and will build upon existing structures and practices where feasible, such as coordination mechanisms established in support of chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

If deemed necessary, the project will support the development of the Terms of Reference for the MCM, as well as propose a list of national stakeholders that could be represented on such a Mechanism. In certain project countries, it might be necessary to support the drafting of a decree for the establishment of such a mechanism, in which case the project will provide this type of support.

Outcome 1.2: Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.

Output 1.2: Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (*incl. overview of existing barriers*).

Description: The work will begin with a review and analysis of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place, including but not limited to:

- Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions that are responsible for the various aspects of Mercury management.
- Review of existing legislation, identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical recommendations/proposals for amendments.
- Roles of ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where the Mercury inventory establishes the presence of Mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the Ministries responsible for the issues related to Health, Economy, Environment, Mining, Energy and Waste Management.
- Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of Mercury issues will be analyzed.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.

Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention's obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the "Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)". The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

Outcome 1.3: Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury.

Output 1.3: Hg awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.

Description: The work will begin with conducting a national assessment on the potential health and environmental impacts of Mercury and identification of risk groups, on the outcomes and results of which national awareness raising activities will be based and carried-out, including but not limited to:

- Conduct a national assessment on the human and environmental health impacts of Mercury.
- Identify population groups at risk.
- Development of an awareness raising plan which will form the basis of awareness raising among target groups on the human health and environmental effects of Mercury and Mercury compounds.
- Conduct awareness raising activities targeting population groups at risk (e.g. through preventive programmes on occupational exposure to Mercury and compounds (Article 16)), the general public, decision makers, medical practitioners, among else.

Health related awareness raising activities will be coordinated by the Ministry of Health, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and others project stakeholders involved in the project's awareness raising activities.

Outcome 1.4: Project countries equipped and prepared for the mainstreaming of national Mercury Priorities

Output 1.4: Socio-economic studies on Mercury Priorities completed, awareness of decision makers raised and mainstreaming road maps developed.

Description: In none of the project countries, Mercury related priorities or activities have been mainstreamed/integrated into national or sectoral development plans and budgets. Without the mainstreaming of Mercury priorities into development plans and the allocating of budgets to address these priorities, it is unlikely that national and local governments would have the resources to start addressing such priorities into the near future.

It is therefore important to raise awareness on the importance of the mainstreaming of Mercury priorities and putting in place necessary preparations for future Mercury priority mainstreaming.

The project will support the **selection of national priorities for Mercury** (as part of Project Component 2) and raise awareness on these priorities among decision makers. The project will also support one socio-economic assessment of the impact of Mercury use or releases for one priority sector per project country. The outcomes of such a study can help inform priority setting for this sector, raise awareness among decision makers and ultimately support the future mainstreaming of selected priorities.

One of the recognized challenges of mainstreaming chemicals related priorities into national development processes, is the alignment of the “mainstreaming” activities with the timing of the review/drafting of such development plans. Assuming that most likely, the timing of the project will not coincide with the timing of the national development planning process, the project will put in place the requirements to facilitate the future mainstreaming of national Mercury priorities.

As such the project will **develop a roadmap for the mainstreaming of the most pressing priorities** into the next cycle of the development planning process, and **draft preliminary text that could be taken up in such plans**. The latter because one of the important lessons-learned which emerged from the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative on SMC mainstreaming has been that decisions makers and working groups involved in the review/drafting of development plans experience the mainstreaming of SMC priorities significantly simpler when they are provided with draft text that can be proposed for mainstreaming.

The **Mainstreaming Roadmap** will be reviewed, approved and adopted by the “*Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)*” at the occasion of a national reporting/validation workshop.

Component 2: Development of National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report

Outcome 2.1: National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.

Output 2.1: Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.

Description: National capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory will be built through training, which will be conducted and facilitated by the project’s international technical advisor. Training will be provided on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility, data analysis, etc.

Training will be targeted towards a group of national technical experts who will conduct and develop the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives who are members of the “*Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)*” and who require sufficient knowledge about the manner in which a Mercury Inventory is carried out to be able to review it and comment on it.

Outcome 2.2: National Mercury Profile available.

Output 2.2: Mercury Inventory conducted and National Mercury Profile drafted.

Description: The inventory will make use of the UNEP "*Toolkit for identification and quantification of Mercury releases*"⁵, which is intended to assist countries to develop a national Mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional Mercury inventories.

Throughout the data collection, analysis and preparation of the Mercury Inventory, the national expert team will be guided by an international technical advisor. At the beginning of the assignment, the methodology and work programme for carrying out the inventory will be submitted to the Project's Steering Committee for their approval. At the end of the assignment, the national and international experts will formally present their reports to the national project Steering Committee for comments, views and approval.

They will be required to carry out an inventory of Mercury-containing wastes in accordance with the UNEP Inventory Level 2 methodology. The experts are expected to conduct desk studies, thorough quantitative and qualitative surveys and field audits of the activities generating Mercury-containing wastes, in number and nature in compliance with statistical norms in order to:

- a) Identify and assess the amounts of emission sources of Mercury and release sources of Mercury to land and water. This will include the identification of activities generating Mercury-containing wastes.
- b) Collect, compile data and prepare an inventory of the sources, types, quantities and physical states of Mercury-containing wastes generated, stored and recycled, treated or disposed of. This will include the identification of old, historical sources of Mercury contamination (such as abandoned waste dumping sites).
- c) Assess current levels of handling, storage and management practices for Mercury-containing wastes.
- d) Identify key sectors, local authorities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.
- e) Identify opportunities and propose measures for the minimization, recycling, pre-treatment and disposal of Mercury containing wastes.

After completion of the data gathering stage, a **National Mercury Profile**, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of Mercury and Mercury compounds, will be prepared. The methodology applied for the development of the National Mercury Profile will draw upon executing agency guidance materials/tools such as the 2012 UNITAR/IOMC National Profile Guidance Document "*Preparing a National Profile to Assess Infrastructure and Capacity Needs for Chemicals Management*"⁶ among other guidance materials.

The National Mercury Profile will be reviewed, approved and adopted by the "*Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)*" at the occasion of a national reporting/validation workshop.

Outcome 2.3: National MIA Report available.

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<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Mercury/MercuryPublications/GuidanceTrainingMaterialToolkits/MercuryToolkit/tabid/4566/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

⁶ <http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/inp.aspx>

Output 2.3: National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. Cap. Building and required investment plans).

Description: Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1.3) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2 (see above), the project team will prepare a National MIA Report.

The National MIA Report will provide information on the following key areas, which will enable the project countries' Governments to make a decision on ratifying the Convention:

- Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.
- Summary of the results from the Mercury Profile.
- Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others integrated into a National Action Plan.

Expert teams will draft detailed proposals for actions to be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers. It is expected that the project will result in advice on modifications to be made to legislation for phasing out of products listed in Annex A of the Minamata Convention. These proposals will also include an overview of the detailed costs to the Government in meeting its obligations under the Minamata Convention.

Following the conclusion of the preparation of the MIA report, the project will also support the development of a succinct lessons-learned report, which will be intended to be shared at regional and global level, with the purpose to inform other countries going through the same process.

After the development of the MIA Report it will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the “Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)” at the occasion of a national reporting/validation workshop.

PROJECT RISKS

Table 2. Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Administrative	Slow hiring processes (consultants, consultancy services, etc.) due to Government processes.	UNITAR will ensure outreach to potential consultants and consultancy firms, as well as speed up recruitment processes.
Coordination	Poor coordination between key Government Agencies and Ministries, as well as other stakeholders.	The project will facilitate the establishment of a “Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)” to improve coordination.
Technical	Insufficient awareness, technical knowledge, data availability, etc. available to undertake the MIA.	Project will start with the training of consultants and stakeholders on the methodology to be used to carry out the MIA. Secondly the project will carry out

a number of awareness raising activities
and ensure consultations among key
stakeholders to facilitate obtaining data.

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation modality for this project will be Agency Implementation.

The institutional and management arrangements for this Project are described in the GEF proposal in Annex V under the heading Part II. C. (“Describe the Enabling Activity and Institutional Framework for Project Implementation”), and have been repeated below.

UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) part of the Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit based in New York City (U.S.A.), will provide overall oversight for project implementation.

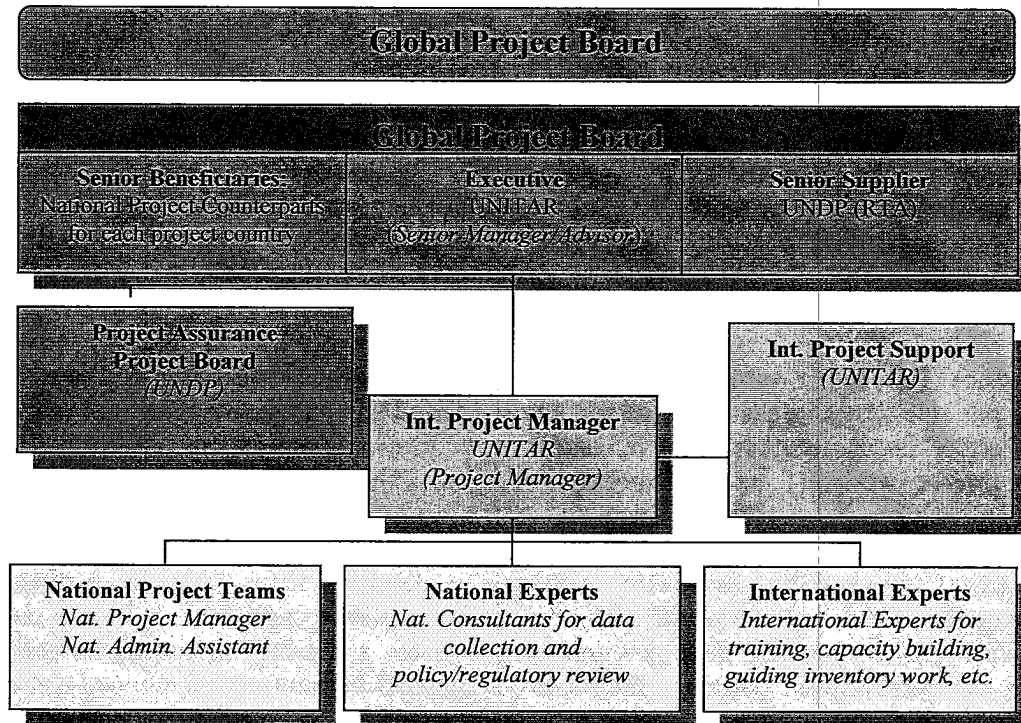
The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will serve as the Executing Agency for the project, and in this role will assume the responsibility of the implementation of the project.

At Global level, the project will be guided by a Global Project Board (GPB).

At country level, the project will be guided by a National Project Board (NPBs) in each of the project countries, which will serve as the Project’s coordination and decision-making body under the lead of the National Project Counterparts.

Global Project Board

The Project diagram below represents the expected key relationships governing the Project at global level.



The National Project Counterparts for each of the project countries will be:

Table 3: National Project Counterparts

Bangladesh	Department of Environment and Ministry of Environment and Forests
Guinea Bissau	Secretariat of State for the Environment
Mauritania	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Emergencies
Mozambique	Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessments, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DINAIA, MICOA)
Samoa	Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)

The Executive role will be represented by UNITAR (Senior Manager/Advisor). The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project remains focused on its objectives and delivers outputs that contribute to higher-level outcomes. The Executive will ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach, and balancing the demands of Beneficiary and Supplier. The Executive is also responsible for overall quality assurance of the project as described below. If the situation warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

Senior Beneficiary: This refers to an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The National Project Counterparts (see table 3) will together constitute the Senior Beneficiary, represented by a representative from each of the five countries, appointed by the National Project Counterpart (table 3). The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the proposed solution meets those needs within the provisions of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to represent the interests of the funding party (in this case the GEF) and/or provide technical guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. UNDP will constitute the Senior Supplier for this project. This role will rest with UNDP-MPU/Chemicals represented by the Regional Technical Advisor from the Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals based in New York City. The Senior Supplier role will have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources as required.

Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role is the responsibility of the Project Board. The UNDP RTA will augment this role to ensure that its fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards and standards are maintained. Further, the Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions for a Project in particular when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The Project Board plays a critical role in Project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the Project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. The Project Board is equally responsible for approving Annual Work

Plans. Based on the approved Annual Work Plans, the Project Board can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the Project results, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP.

International Project Manager: The International Project Manager (PM) has the authority to run the Project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing and Executing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The International Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the Project produces the results specified in the Project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The International Project Manager is also responsible for convening the Project Inception Workshops, and for convening meetings of the Global Project Board, which will be chaired by one of the National Project Counterparts, on a rotational basis.

Project Support: The Project Support role will be assumed by UNITAR, which will provide Project administration, management and technical support to the International and National Project Managers as required.

The project will be subject to Global Project Board meetings at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first 6 months of the start of full implementation. At the initial stage of project implementation, the GPB may, if deemed advantageous, wish to meet more frequently to build common understanding and to ensure that the project is initiated properly.

To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for project results, Global Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision will rest with UNDP-GEF.

National Project Board (NPB)

The National Project Board (NPB) will be responsible for making management decisions for the project at national level, in particular when guidance is required by the International Project Manager and the National Project Manager. It will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by assuring the quality of these processes and associated products, and by using evaluations for improving performance, accountability and learning. It will also arbitrate on any conflicts within the project and negotiate solutions to any problems with external bodies.

In addition, it will approve the appointment and responsibilities of the National Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

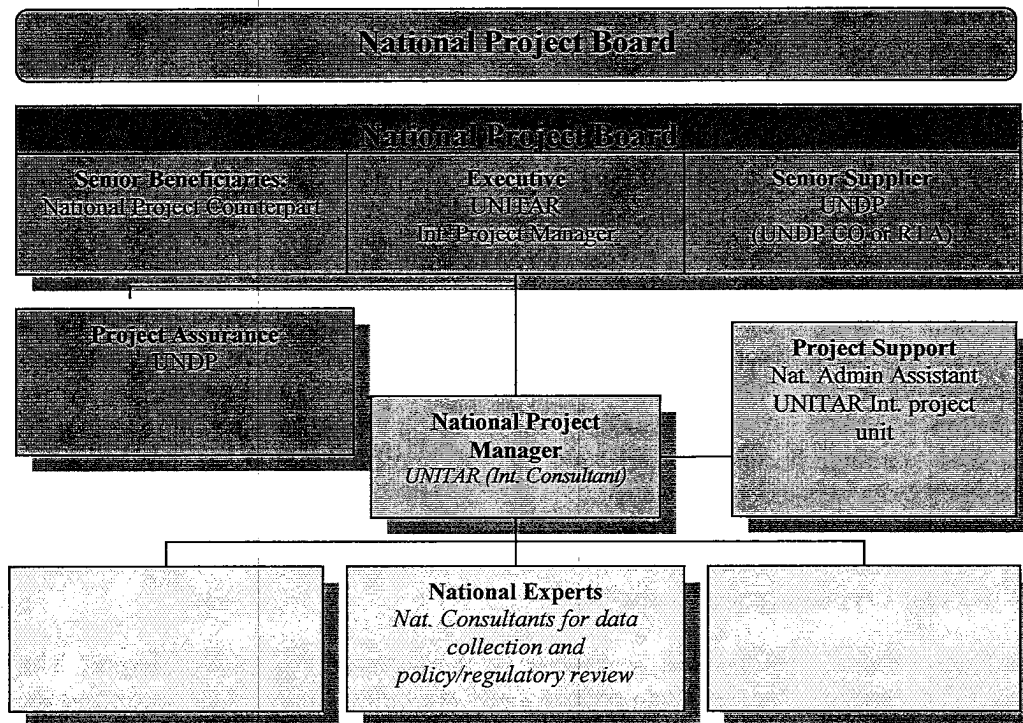
The National Project Board meetings will be chaired by the National Project Counterpart. The PB will meet according to necessity, but not less than once in every 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables at national level. The NPB is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

Until the Global and National Project Boards have met for the first time, and has agreed on its role and responsibilities, the following are the proposed TOR for the Project Board:

Table 4. Tentative TORs for the Project Board until revised after the first PB meeting

1. Provide policy and strategic oversight and support to the implementation of the Project, in particular ensuring that the project and its outputs and outcome are aligned with the future requirements of the Minamata Convention, that reports are of sufficiently high standard and quality and that they are reviewed and endorsed by project stakeholders and submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat will full Government endorsement.
2. Advise and ensure stakeholder involvement on matters of related to the Life-Cycle Management (LCM) of Mercury.
3. Review and approve Project's annual work plans, as well as other Project planning and implementation instruments.
4. Provide inputs to the Project's APR/PIR.
5. Support Project evaluations, if applicable.
6. Deliberate on the TOR and membership for other committees and working groups that are expected to contribute to the implementation of Project activities and the achievement of its outcomes.
7. Any other relevant task as applicable.

Besides the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders outlined in this PRODOC and in the approved proposal in Annex V, the following Project diagram represents the expected key relationships governing the Project at national level.



Members of the National Project Board will consist of key national government and non-government agencies, and appropriate local level representatives. Either the UNDP Country Office or the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, will also be represented on the Project Board, which will be balanced in terms of gender. Potential members of the Project Board will be reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting.

Potential Composition of the National Project Boards (NPBs): The exact composition of the NPB will vary from country to country depending on custom, practice and/or law. In general, the NPB will be a policy body that will include high-level, government officials with overall responsibility for the areas in which the Project will carry out activities. Typically, the NPB will include a designated senior representative from the National Project Counterpart and from the Ministry in which the GEF Operational Focal Point is located if different from National Project Counterpart. If not already covered by the above, the NPB should include a representative or a liaison from each of the authorities responsible for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention and Basel Convention (if not based in the same authority). The NPB will also include representation from other Government entities who's responsibilities have a bearing on the management of Mercury, such as Ministries of Energy, Transportation, Health, Mining, Development, Finance, Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources, among others, the UNDP country office, as well as one or more appropriate representatives from national NGOs and the private sector with demonstrated concern and activity in matters associated with the management of Mercury.

The National Project Board will contain three distinct roles:

- **Executive Role:** This individual will represent the project “owners” and will chair the group. This role will rest with UNITAR.
- **Senior Supplier Role:** The Senior Supplier’s primary function within the Board is to represent the interests of the funding party and/or provide technical guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will rest either with the UNDP Country Office or the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor.
- **Senior Beneficiary Role:** This role requires representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary’s primary function within the Board will be to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will rest with the institution that represents the facilities supported by the project.

Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Assurance role will rest with UNDP.

The **National Project Manager** will be responsible for the coordinating of all activities to achieve the objectives, outcomes and outputs set forth in this project. The **National Project Manager** will report to the **International Project Manager** and ultimately to the Senior Manager/Advisor within UNITAR based in Geneva.

Audit: The project will be audited in accordance with UNITAR audit policies on projects.

As the provider of the funds for this project, the GEF logo will appear on all project Publications, along with other donor logos. Any quote appearing publication of GEF funded projects must also acknowledge GEF’s participation. The UNDP logo will be equally or more visible and separate from the GEF logo.

PART IV: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below.

M&E work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
UNDP Corporate Project QA Monitoring	UNDP Project Coordinator (HQ)/ UNITAR Project Coordinator	None	Continuous
One (1) Inception Workshop organized at International Level and potentially five (5) smaller workshops organized at national level (including workshop reports)	Project Manager UNITAR	Indicative cost ⁷ : 17,500 US\$	Within first two months of project start up.
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP Project Coordinator (HQ)/ UNITAR Project Coordinator (HQ)/UNITAR Project Manager will oversee the hiring of experts, consultants, specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	Oversight by Project Manager International Project Team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans.
ARR/PIR	Project manager and team UNITAR HQ Quality assurance by UNDP HQ	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project manager and team UNITAR Project Coordinator (HQ)	None	Quarterly
Mid-Term Review	<i>Lead</i> : UNITAR Project Coordinator (HQ) Project manager and team External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) UNDP Project Coordinator (HQ)	Indicative cost ⁸ : 40,000 US\$	Half-way through the project
Project Terminal Report	Project manager and team UNITAR Project Coordinator (HQ) Quality assurance by UNDP HQ	0 US\$	At least three months before the end of the project.
Audit	UNITAR Project manager and team	25,000 US\$	Once for each country
Visits to field sites	National Consultants Project Manager and Team	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget.	Yearly ⁹
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		93,000 US\$	

⁷ Not including travel costs for participants that are attending the international inception workshop – travel costs have been budgeted separately under travel (see Section III – Budget)

⁸ Including costs for travel (25,000 US\$) and daily fees (15,000 US\$) for the International independent evaluator.

⁹ Can be combined with international meetings

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year's annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- b) Based on the project results framework, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP-GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of energy services companies are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:**Periodic Monitoring through site visits:**

UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP-GEF RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle (*Optional*)

The project can opt to undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation/Review at the mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by UNITAR based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (UNDP-GEF). The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.

As part of outcome 2.3, the project will also identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

PART V: LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the countries where the Project is being carried out;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Objective of the Project: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>Component II: Establishment of enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention.</p>					
<p>Key Outputs:</p> <p>1.1: National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury operational. 1.1: National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury established.</p> <p>1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed. 1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (<i>incl. overview of existing barriers</i>).</p> <p>1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury. 1.3 Hg awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.</p> <p>1.4: Project countries equipped and prepared for the mainstreaming of national Mercury Priorities 1.4: Socio-economic studies on Mercury priorities completed; Awareness of decision makers raised; Mainstreaming road maps developed</p>					
<p>Outcome III: National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on Mercury issues created among all project stakeholders. • One regional and five national Inception Workshops organized. • National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the project countries do have chemicals related coordination mechanisms in place – however these require strengthening in terms of the life-cycle management of Hg. Other project countries do not have such mechanisms in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One regional inception workshop/GPB meeting organized. • National Project Inception Workshops organized in each of the project countries. • National Coordination/Consultation Mechanism on Mercury, which is authorized to take decisions on Mercury, meets at least once every 6 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of Government decision/degree which established the Hg Coordination/Consultation Mechanism. • Copy of meeting minutes 	<p>Assumption: It is assumed that in the situation that a country disposes of an Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism on Chemicals – responsibilities related to Mercury can easily be added to their TORs.</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.2: Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Report finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the project countries have yet undertaken a comprehensive assessment of their policy and regulatory framework in light of the requirements for Minamata implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacities, and the policy and regulatory framework in place to management of Mercury, assessed, gaps and needs identified. Barriers that would hinder implementation of the Convention identified. Assessment reviewed and discussed by Mercury Focus Group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Report Meeting minutes List of participants 	<p>Assumption: It is assumed that all involved institutions are willing to share information about current capacity, gaps and needs.</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3: Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the health effects of Mercury increased among decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some awareness of the impacts of Mercury is present – although the degree of awareness varies greatly by project country and sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Assessment on health and environmental impacts of Mercury concluded. Population groups at risk identified. Awareness raising plan finalized. Public awareness raising campaign organized on the health and environmental effects of Mercury and how to manage Hg containing wastes properly. Awareness raised among decision makers and population groups at risk. Preventive programmes on occupational exposure implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising plan News articles (tv, newspaper, internet, etc.) Awareness raising materials (flyers, brochures, etc.) 	<p>Assumption: It is assumed that all government institutions are willing to share accurate information about the health effects of Mercury and the potential health exposure for certain risk groups.</p> <p>Risk: Medium</p>

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Project countries equipped and prepared for the mainstreaming of national Mercury priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic study on Mercury priority(ies) completed in each project country. Awareness of decision makers raised. Mainstreaming road maps developed for each project country. Sample text for mainstreaming prepared for each country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In none of the project countries priorities related to Mercury have been mainstreamed. Neither do national government budgets contain activities/budget lines for mercury lifecycle management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic study on Mercury priority(ies) completed in each project country. Awareness of decision makers raised. Mainstreaming road maps developed for each project country. Sample text for mainstreaming prepared for each country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hg priorities/activities are reflected in relevant action/development plans and/or policies. 	<p>Assumption: It is assumed that once the project has agreed on which Hg priorities to mainstream, national development plans are being reviewed and it is timely to mainstream selected priorities.</p> <p>Risk: High</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Development of National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report</p>	<p>Key Outputs:</p> <p>2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.</p> <p>2.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.</p> <p>2.2 National Mercury Profile available.</p> <p>2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted and sector description by usage of Mercury developed.</p> <p>2.3 National MIA Report available.</p> <p>2.3 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. Cap. Building and required investment plans).</p>				
<p>Outcome 2: National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 teams of national experts trained on conducting Mercury Inventories (at regional level) National technical experts (consultants and Mercury Focus Group members) trained on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility and data analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh: Some limited capacity was build as part of an assessment of Mercury sources and hotspots in Bangladesh (ESDO, 2012). Mozambique: Limited capacity following assessment of mining activities (2000) Guinea-Bissau/Mauritania/Samoa no capacity on conducting inventories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National technical experts trained to be able to undertake the Mercury Inventory. National Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism members trained to be able to review the Hg Inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials/handouts List of participants 	<p>Assumption: It is assumed that the project will have available sufficient funds to hire technical experts that have already a proven track record in the area of Hg.</p> <p>Risk: Medium</p>

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 2.7: National Mercury Profile available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury profile finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the project countries have a Mercury Profile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology and work programme on how to conduct the inventory submitted and approved by the project board. Mercury Inventory (Level 2) completed, incl.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of emission and releases sources Inventory of wastes (stockpiles and generation rates) Assessment of current practices to manage Hg Identification of main risk groups Recommendations for improved Hg management prepared. National Mercury Profile finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excel files containing inventory data Mercury profile. 	<p>Assumption: The project team is able to collect the necessary data and information that would be necessary to prepare a high quality Mercury Profile.</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 2.3: National MIA Report available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MIA Report finalized. Regional/National reporting/validation workshops organized to approve/adopt the project's outputs (Inventory, Mercury Profile, MIA Report, Mainstreaming Roadmap). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the project countries have a National MIA Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIA Report prepared, containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional structures available to implement the Convention. Barriers for implementation of the Convention. Summary of Mercury Profile. Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention. Inventory of wastes (stockpiles and generation rates) Proposal for action. Recommendations for policy and regulatory revisions. Lessons-Learned Report prepared. MIA Report reviewed, approved and adopted. One regional, or five national reporting/validation workshops will be organized to approve/adopt the projects outputs, among else the Inventory report, Mercury Profile, MIA Report and Mainstreaming Roadmap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIA Report Meeting minutes List of participants 	<p>Assumption: The MIA report is of sufficiently high quality and in line with government expectations, that it can be approved and adopted relatively fast.</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>

A detailed activity list and a chronogram of activities per output can be found in the Approved Proposal under PART II, C: DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Award No.	00088155	Atlas Project No.	00094931	Business Unit	UNDP1
Project Title	Strengthen National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.				
PIMS No.	5410		Implementing Partner/Executing Agency		UNITAR

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp Party/ Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ATLAS Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget note
Comp 1.				71200	International Consultants	51,360	25,680	25,680	a
				71300	Local Consultants	66,875	66,875		b
		62000	GEF	71600	Travel	101,650	77,575	24,075	c
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	37,450	18,725	18,725	d
				74500	Miscellaneous	10,700	5,350	5,350	e
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						268,035	194,205	73,830	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)									
Comp 2.				71200	International Consultants	221,490	102,720	118,770	f
				71300	Local Consultants	207,708	103,854	103,854	g
				71600	Travel	132,963	25,963	107,000	h
		62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	24,075	12,038	12,038	i
				74500	Miscellaneous	16,050	5,350	10,700	j
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	39,590	0	39,590	k
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						641,876	249,924	391,952	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)									
		62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	89,302	44,651	44,651	l
		62000	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	787	394	394	m
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Project Management)						90,089	45,044	45,044	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						1,000,000	489,174	510,826	

Budget Notes	
a	International expertise provided by UNITAR throughout project's duration (20%)
b	For each of the 5 project countries: 1 National Public Awareness Expert (15 weeks) + 1 National Expert on Policy and Regulatory Review (10 weeks).
c	Travel for UNITAR experts (total of an average 1 trip per country) + UNDP RTAs (1 trip per country) + travel costs for participation of 2 national representatives per country at International Inception Workshop
d	Year 1: Organization of Inception Workshop at International/Regional level; Year 2: Organization of Mid-Term Lessons-Learned/exchange of information meeting organized at international level
e	Translation of reports into English.
f	International project expertise provided by UNITAR throughout project's duration (80%) + 4 work weeks for the an international independent evaluator to conduct a Mid-Term Review (15,000)
g	For each of the 5 project countries: 1 National project manager (50%) approximately ~16 weeks are covered under this budget line + 50 weeks for National Experts on Data Collection
h	Travel for UNITAR experts (total of 1 trip per country) + Local travel for national consultants/experts engaged in the data collection + travel to each of the project countries for the international independent evaluator to conduct the Mid-Term Review + travel costs for 2 national representatives at international lessons-learned event.
i	Cost for simultaneous translation at international workshops.
j	Translation of Reports into English.
k	In each of the 5 project countries, organization of a national reporting and validation Workshop
l	International project expertise provided by UNITAR throughout project's duration (80%) + 4 work weeks for the an international independent evaluator to conduct a Mid-Term Review (15,000)
m	For each of the 5 project countries: 1 National project manager (50%) approximately ~16 weeks are covered under this budget line + 50 weeks for National Experts on Data Collection

ANNEX I: CEO Approval



REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.		
Country(ies):	Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa	GEF Project ID: ¹⁰	6959
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5410
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNITAR (and to be determined for each country - see Section C)	Submission Date:	1/26/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan (NAP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	N/A

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: UNDERTAKE A MERCURY INITIAL ASSESSMENT TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENTS OF BANGLADESH, GUINEA BISSAU, MAURITANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, AND SAMOA TO DETERMINE THE NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION AND ESTABLISH A NATIONAL FOUNDATION TO UNDERTAKE FUTURE WORK TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION.

PROJECT COMPONENT	PROJECT OUTCOMES	PROJECT OUTPUTS	(IN \$)	
			GEF PROJECT FINANCING	CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING ¹¹
1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata established.	<p>1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational</p> <p>1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.</p> <p>1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and</p>	<p>1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established in each of the project countries.</p> <p>1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention for each of the project countries (incl. overview of existing barriers).</p> <p>1.3 Hg awareness raising activities conducted in each of the project countries targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.</p>	280,000	

¹⁰ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

¹¹ Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			0

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
				GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Bangladesh <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Mauritania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Mozambique <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Samoa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Guinea Bissau <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>In October 2013, the Governments of Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Guinea Bissau signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury in September 2014.</p> <p>Bangladesh</p>
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Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Bangladesh. Mercury is imported, however the country does not dispose of specific data and information on Mercury import, the import of Mercury containing products, the use of Mercury in various industrial process or important releases sources of Mercury. For this reason it is very important to assess the country's situation related to the management of Mercury, to enable it to start addressing its main priorities in this respect.

An assessment of Mercury sources and hotspots in Bangladesh was conducted by the Environment & Social Development Organization (ESDO) in 2012, which assessed 9 sectors, whose products and bi-products contain Mercury. This study revealed that the health sector is a significant user and releaser of Mercury.

Bangladesh also counts a number of cement industries, which are a release source of Mercury. According to the study, cement factories released approximately 0.5 ton in 2011. Another area of concern is the cosmetics sector, in particular beauty fairness creams, which can contain Mercury. The study assessed the Mercury content in a large number of fairness creams used in the country. Finally, Bangladesh counts a number of Alkali factories, which are estimated to release up to 1.5 tons/year of Mercury.

Even though the ESDO study is a start, many aspects of Mercury management in Bangladesh are still unknown.

Mauritania

Mauritania became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 11 October 2013. However, Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Mauritania. Little data and information on the import and use of mercury in various industrial process and consumer products is available.

In July 2012, with the support of the SAICM QSP TF, UNDP and UNEP supported the implementation of the project "*Initiative de Partenariat PNUE/PNUD/Gouvernement Mauritanien pour l'intégration de la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques dans les politiques de développement*". As part of this project, Mauritania produced its first ever National Chemicals Profile (NCP). With the exception of the SAICM project, however, Mauritania has only benefitted from one national GEF-POPs project (development of the NIP), and three regional POPs projects (disposal of PCBs, disposal of obsolete POPs and NIP capacity building). No specific activities related to Mercury have been supported in the past. As such Mauritania would benefit significantly from a GEF project that would build capacity to address Mercury priorities, but at the same time would also allow to strengthen the entire sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime in the country.

Mauritania's national SMC priorities are the following (NCP 2012), some of which are very relevant to Mercury:

- Uncontrolled import of chemicals
- Inadequate and non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Lack of awareness of the dangers posed by chemicals
- Residues in agricultural products, milk and red meat
- Pollution generated in mining, agriculture and crafts
- The presence of residues in rivers and groundwater
- The pollution of river and coastal sediments
- Occupational diseases caused by chemicals
- Poisoning resulting from improper use of chemicals
- Unsound waste disposal and obsolete products
- Marine pollution due to chemicals
- Inadequate treatment of hazardous chemical waste

In terms of Mercury management, the economic sector that is the most significant is the mining sector. Mineral resources accounted for roughly 75 per cent of total export earnings in 2012, with iron ore, gold, petroleum and copper representing the largest shares. In 2011, the mining sector accounted for around 38 per cent of GDP, up from 32.5 per cent in 2010 (USGS). Of the 201 concessions (2012), 94 have been allocated for gold. Based on the information contained in the NCP, industrial mining corporations (SNIM, Tasiast, Kinross and MCMapply) use cyanide for purification of gold, according to the NCP Mercury is not used. However, mining tailing (potentially containing Mercury) might pose an issue. Secondly, it is expected that Mercury is used in ASGM activities for the extraction of gold.

The current situation with respect to Mercury management and national challenges and priorities is not very clear. This is why it is of paramount importance to assist the country in assessing its situation pertaining to mercury sources, uses, emissions and hotspots and conduct an analysis on potential policy and regulatory gaps.

Mozambique

Mozambique became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. Mozambique has demonstrated a continued commitment to the advancement of the environment and sustainable development agendas. With a formal commitment to implement 18 MEAs, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the country has been participating actively on international discussions on the need to take strong action on Mercury contamination since 2010, having taken part in all the INC meetings.

Since its signing of the Minamata Convention, Mozambique is considering ratifying the agreement; however it lacks a clear picture of the effort that will be required nationally to be able to fulfill all of its commitments.

At the government level, three main institutions have been more closely involved in these initial discussions related to mercury release/contamination: the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Health – and they have indicated a need to take full stock of the situation and to develop targeted but comprehensive action, with the understanding that the country so far lacks the required technical support.

Despite the lack of comprehensive studies on the issue, it seems clear that ASGM is one of the major sources of Mercury contamination in Mozambique, posing serious health impacts in communities where this activity is more intense, as highlighted in the 2000 Inventory of Mining Activities in four provinces (Manica, Tete, Nampula and Niassa). Thus, in parallel with the preparation of the of this proposal, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) is developing a project to support the development of a specific National Action Plan on mercury in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Mozambique.

In addition to ASGM, there are a number of other release sources of Mercury in the country, such as industrial processes (e.g. chlorine production), medicaments and medical supplies, agriculture additives (e.g. fungicides and insecticides), combustion of fossil fuels and burning of waste, use of paint and electrical material. Mozambique is yet to understand the full extent of mercury contamination in all its dimensions and to define effective response measures, but it is committed to strengthen its policy and regulatory frameworks and develop the required capacity for an effective response.

Samoa

Samoa became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013 and is now considering ratifying the Convention to become a full Party to it. All products and chemicals containing mercury compounds are imported into Samoa as none is produced locally for use. However, there are also growing concerns about the hazardous nature from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds that pose adverse effects on human health and the environment.

As ratification of the Convention would legally bind Samoa to the Convention's obligations, national inventories and detailed assessment process are highly necessary to be conducted with preparation of legislative and institutional capacity to implement the Convention effectively once it has entered into force.

Guinea Bissau

Guinea-Bissau became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 24 September 2014.

In Guinea-Bissau consumer products containing Mercury used in the country (linear fluorescent lamps, skin-lightening creams, batteries, electronic appliances and devices) are all of foreign origin. However, awareness on the toxicity of Mercury is almost nonexistent.

The country has no policy or law in place, which regulates the use, release or production of hazardous chemicals. As a result, enforcement entities are unable to monitor and control their use, release or production, including Mercury.

While so far there has been no reported incidence of environmental contamination by Mercury, the future exploitation of bauxite mines in the country are expected to increase the likelihood of Mercury pollution. Another Mercury release source is the burning of waste, which is the most common treatment method in the country.

Fish being the main source of protein for the majority of the population, the susceptibility to overexposure to Methyl Mercury, whether caused by domestic or international pollution, requires monitoring.

In order to prevent Mercury from further harming the global ecosystem, and for Guinea-Bissau to adequately monitor and manage the use and releases of Mercury in the country, it requires sensitization and capacity building and the opportunity to assess the situation and develop a national Mercury release inventory.

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):

The proposed EA and the project framework, including envisaged activities, are entirely in line with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (GEF/C.45/Inf.05).

Project Objective:

The project's objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Governments of the four project countries to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.

It will do so by implementing 4 components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth component on mainstreaming.

1. Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions of

- Article 3;
- Article 5;
- Article 7 (including legislation and policy to cover formalization, worker health and safety);
- Article 8 (specifically in regard to relevant national air pollution/emission standards and regulations);
- Article 9 (specifically in regard to the ability to identify and categorize sources of releases).

The policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on chemicals management and identification of the gaps prevalent in association to issues of mercury. In addition the legislation review will assess the necessary steps for the establishment of a National Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism.

2. Undertake an initial assessment of Mercury in the following categories:

- Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions;
- Supply of mercury, including sources, recycling activities and quantities;
- Sectors that use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes, ASGM and mercury added products;
- Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds.

3. Identify:

- Emission sources of mercury;
- Release sources of mercury to land and water.

4. Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention.

Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Convention and propose intervention to strengthen these institutions and capacity. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21.

The institutional capacity gaps identified and the findings of the legislation and policy review will be used to formulate a number of priority actions, which will be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report. Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders mentioned above through several rounds of discussions.

5. Mainstream national Mercury priorities in national policies and plans to raise the importance of Hg priority interventions:

- Identify national mercury priorities;
- Assess opportunities for mainstreaming Hg priorities;
- Mainstream Hg priority interventions in relevant policies/plans.

Key Stakeholders

The key stakeholder involved in the project are the following:

Ministries of Environment - Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as National Environmental Policies, Environmental Management Acts and its Regulations, programmes and projects.

Ministries of Finance – Responsible for determining opportunities for mainstreaming existing financial mechanisms (e.g. collateral registries) that can be used to access financing for informal sectors such as ASGM.

Ministries of Health – The Ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of health policies and assumes responsibilities related to monitoring, control, regulation and standardization. In addition, the Ministry registers medical devices and monitors companies that import, manufacture, distribute and / or store medical equipment and devices.

Ministries of Energy – Ensuring that electricity systems functions with reliability and productivity, and promoting innovation in the energy sector.

Ministries of Mining – Formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to mines and responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals.

Ministries of Local Government and Municipalities/City Councils - Regulate and supervise waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and are responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

	<p><u>Private Sector</u> - Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Services providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.</p> <p><u>Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs)</u> - Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment.</p> <p>Gender Dimensions Generally, two groups are more sensitive to the effects of mercury. Fetuses and people who are regularly exposed (chronic exposure) to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or people who are occupationally exposed). As Mercury is passed on from mother to child, and fetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects due to mercury. The MIA will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related to Mercury, and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the MIA report.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A UNDP project manager will provide overall project oversight and implementation.</p> <p>The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will serve as the executing agency for the project. UNITAR's Chemical and Waste Management Programme has broad experience providing guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management. UNITAR has also supported more than 100 countries on preparing national profiles to assess national infrastructure and capacity needs for chemicals management and this experience will be applied in assessing the mercury legal framework in these four countries as well as drafting regulations that are still needed at the national level for the sound management of mercury. UNITAR is also now providing countries with support to ratify and early implementation of the Minimata Convention. In addition, since 2007, UNITAR has been supporting countries in developing mercury releases inventories and national action plans for the sound management of mercury and has developed Mercury:Learn, which is a platform that serves as a knowledge and information sharing center on mercury (http://mercury.unitar.org). It includes online training modules, an online forum, and can include tools for webinars.</p>

Bangladesh

From the government, the Department of Environment and Ministry of Environment and Forests will be responsible for this MIA.

Guinea Bissau

The project counterpart will be the Secretariat of State for the Environment (SEA).

Mauritania

The project counterpart in Mauritania is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Emergencies

Mozambique

From the government, the Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessments, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DINAIA, MICOA) will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

Samoa

From the government, the Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) will be the main responsible unit for the implementation of the project.

The proposed EA project has been organized into two components:

- 1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.**
- 2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.**

1.1 Establishing a national decision making structure on Mercury

A national decision-making structure on Mercury (“Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)”) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures and practices present in the project countries and where feasible will build/expand on similar structures established in support of other chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

1.2 Conducting an assessment of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity needs in regard to the implementation of the Convention’s provisions.

The work will begin with a review of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place:

- Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions such as the Waste and Chemicals Units at the Ministries that are responsible for environmental issues will be the initial focus.
- Review of existing legislation, identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments.
- Roles of other ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where mercury inventory establishes the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the ministries of Health, Economy and Sustainable Development and Energy
- Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified.

- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.

Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention's obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the "MCM". The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

1.3 Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury

Targeted information awareness activities will be supported on the risks of Mercury and mercury-associated impact on human health and the environment. Awareness raising with target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk.

1.4 Mainstreaming Hg priorities into national policies/plans.

The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim ministerial coordination committee with the objective to include mercury priorities into national policies and development plans. The mainstreaming exercise will also include a socio-economic study on the effects of mercury and alternatives in ASGM and the relevant sectors that were identified in the inventory, which can help inform priority setting for this sector and support decision making to facilitate the mainstreaming of selected priorities.

2.1 Building national capacity to under the Mercury Inventory.

National capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory will be built through training, which will be conducted and facilitated by the project's international technical advisor. Training will be provided on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility, data analysis, etc.

Training will be targeted towards a group of national technical experts who will conduct and develop the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives who make up the MCM and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it.

2.2 Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile.

The inventory will make use of the UNEP "*Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases*"¹³, which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional mercury inventories.

Throughout the data collection, analysis and preparation of the Mercury Inventory, the national expert team will be guided by an international technical advisor.

The inventory will review all the relevant sectors which make up the UNEP Inventory Level 2. This inventory will also include:

- Identification and assessment of the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of mercury to land and water.
- Identification of old, historical sources of mercury contamination (such as abandoned mining sites).
- Identification of key sectors, municipalities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.

After completion of the data gathering stage, a National Mercury Profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of mercury and mercury compounds, will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report

Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1-3) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2 (see above), the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report.

The National MIA Report will provide information on the following key areas, which will enable the government to make a decision on ratifying the Convention:

- Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.
- Summary of the results from the Mercury Profile.
- Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector, and others integrated into the Minamata Initial Assessment Report.

Expert teams will draft proposals for actions to be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers. These proposals will also include an overview of the costs to the Government in meeting its obligations under the Minamata Convention.

After the development of the draft National Mercury Profile and MIA Report these will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured by combining the management of the project with shared resources from other POPs- and chemicals-related projects being implemented by UNDP in the same country, or if such projects are not being implemented in the project country, it is expected that in-kind co-financing resources are provided by the host Government to cover some of the management related costs.</p> <p>One international technical expert will be hired to support the 5 project countries in the implementation of the country specific projects so that fewer resources and time are spent on ensuring knowledge exchange and the sharing of lessons-learned between the 5 countries.</p> <p>The project will as much as possible engage national experts to facilitate the collection of accurate information and to establish a high-responsiveness of the project to keep a steady momentum in project implementation with an international technical advisor providing succinct, specific input where local expertise gaps exist.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. This will be done through project implementation reviews, quarterly review reports and a final evaluation (the latter conducted at least 3 months before project closure).</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

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 *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE <i>Month, day, year</i>)
Md. Nojibur Rahman	Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS, BANGLADESH	DECEMBER 29, 2014
Mohamed Yahya Ould Lafdal		MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, MAURITANIA	OCTOBER 23, 2014
Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	Direction for Cooperation	MICOA	NOVEMBER 20, 2014
Suluimalo Amataga Penaia	Chief Executive Officer	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, SAMOA	OCTOBER 23, 2014
Seco Cassama	Environment General Director		NOVEMBER 19, 2014


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/11/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	09/24/2014		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address

¹⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

Adriana Dinu, UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i		1/6/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Officer-in- Charge UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906- 5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org
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**ANNEX II: Minutes of the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC)
Meeting**

Global Minamata Initial Assessment Project
Virtual PAC Meeting Minutes
1 July 2015

Participants

The following bureaus have been invited to send comments and recommendations: BPPS, RBA, RBAP, RBLAC, RBAS, RBEC, BERA, CRU and BOM.

Project Background

In January 2013, a UN agreement was reached for the establishment of a global, legally binding Convention on Mercury, known as "The Minamata Convention on Mercury". The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 10 October 2013, at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Diplomatic Conference) in Kumamoto, Japan. To date 128 countries have signed the Convention, 1 country (U.S.A.) has ratified the Convention and 9 countries are a party to the Convention[1]. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after it has been ratified by 50 nations.

To facilitate the early entry into force of the Convention, a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) will allow a country to collect information to determine what is needed in order to ratify the Convention and, subsequently, to provide a basis for any further work towards implementation. As such the development of a country's MIA will assist a country in taking its decision to ratify and notify the Convention in accordance with article 7; to develop its National Implementation Plan in accordance with Article 20; and to prepare a national plan to reduce emissions of Mercury in accordance with Article 8. .

The Governments of Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury in October 2014, while Guinea Bissau signed the Convention in September 2014. The Project's objective is for the Governments to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention. The project's expected outcomes will be a description of the following: (a) National Mercury profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of Mercury and Mercury compounds; (b) an overview of structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention; (c) a summary of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation; and, (d) the identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others.

This Global MIA project will have activities in 5 countries: Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique and Samoa. The project will be executed by UNITAR.

